

SUNY Corning Community College Cardiac Emergency Protocol

Recognize the following signs of sudden cardiac arrest:

- **The person is:**
 - **not moving**
 - **Is unresponsive**
 - **or appears to be unconscious.**
- **The person is not breathing normally**
 - **has irregular breaths**
 - **gasping or gurgling**
 - **or is not breathing at all**
- **The person appears to be having a seizure or is experiencing convulsion-like activity.**

Immediately yell out for help from others in your work area! More help is better!

Call 911 and help them find patient

- Call 9-1-1 as soon as you suspect a sudden cardiac arrest. Provide the patient's condition, exact location, and the best way to get to them.
- Remain on the phone with 9-1-1. Bring your mobile phone to the patient's side, if possible.
- If possible, assign someone to go to that door to wait for and flag down EMS responders and escort them to the exact location of the patient.
- The 911 dispatchers will contact campus Public Safety, and Public Safety will notify the Health Office nurses at 607-962-9257.
- If extra people are available to help they should call the Public Safety cell phone at 607-329-6304 or 607-962-9000.

Consider giving Naloxone which is located next to the AED

See the attached [Opioid-Associated Emergency for Lay Responders Algorithm](#)

Start CPR - Refer to Full-Color Graphic of Basic Life Support:

- Look, Listen and Feel. Check for a pulse, no longer than 10 seconds.

- Begin continuous chest compressions and have someone else retrieve the AED.
- Press hard and fast in the center of the chest. Goal is 100 compressions per minute. (Faster than once per second, but slower than twice per second.) Tip: Think of the “Stayin’ Alive” rhythm.
- Use 2 hands: The heel of one hand and the other hand on top (or one hand for children under 8 years old), pushing to a depth of 2 inches (or 1/3rd the depth of the chest for children under 8 years old).
- Follow the 9-1-1 dispatcher’s instructions, if provided.
- CERT members will arrive and relieve anyone else who has started CPR.

Retrieve the nearest AED:

When the AED is brought to the patient’s side:

- press the power-on button.
- attach the pads to the patient as shown in the diagram on the pads.
- Follow the AEDs audio and visual instructions.
 - If the person needs to be shocked to restore a normal heart rhythm, the AED will deliver one or more shocks.
 - Ensure that no one is touching the patient before the shock is delivered.
 - The AED will only deliver shocks if needed; if no shock is needed, no shock will be delivered.
 - Continue CPR until the patient is responsive or a professional responder arrives and takes over.

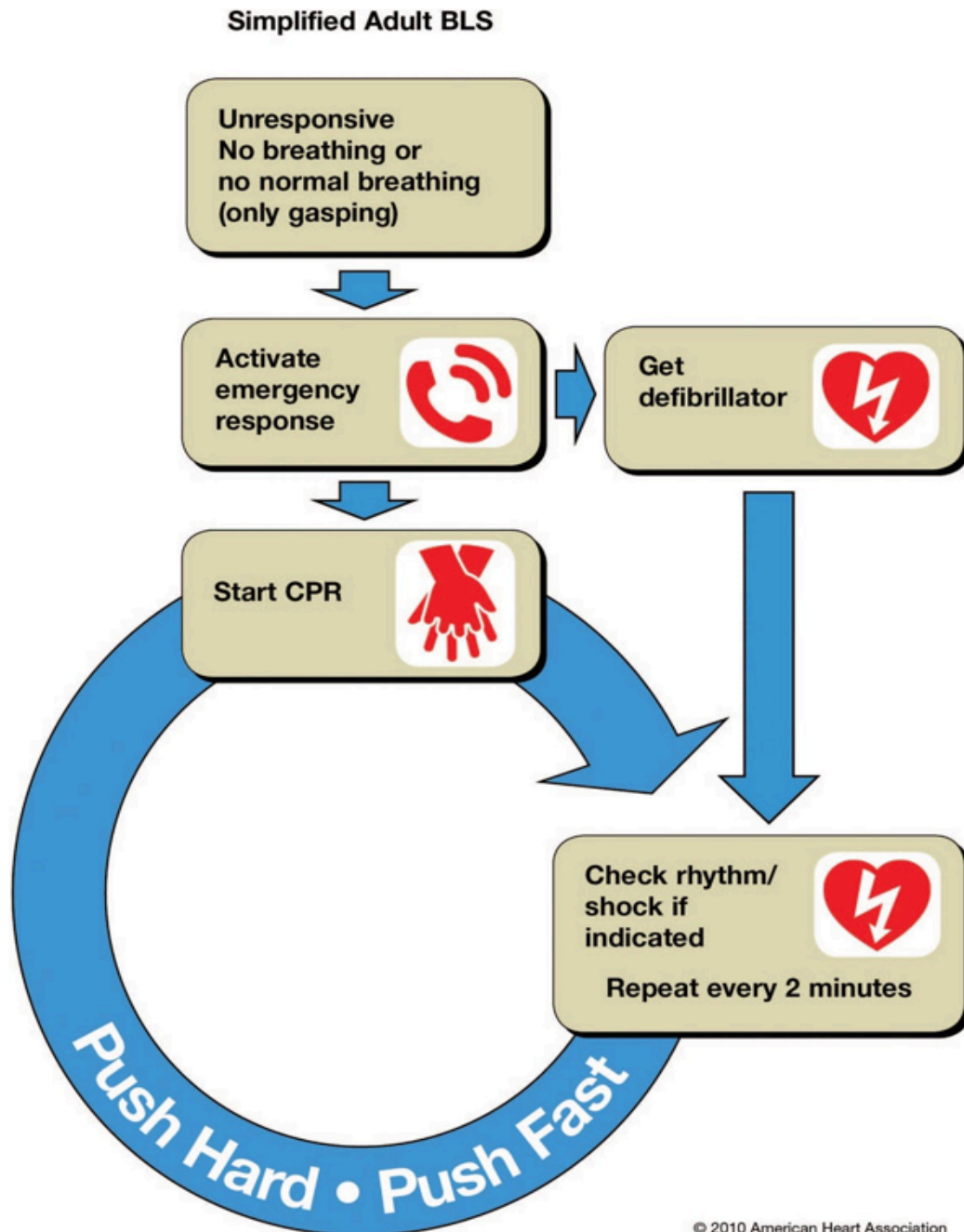
Transition care to EMS: CERT members at the scene will give EMS all relevant information and EMS will assume care of the patient.

Non-Clinical Tasks / Office or Administrative staff

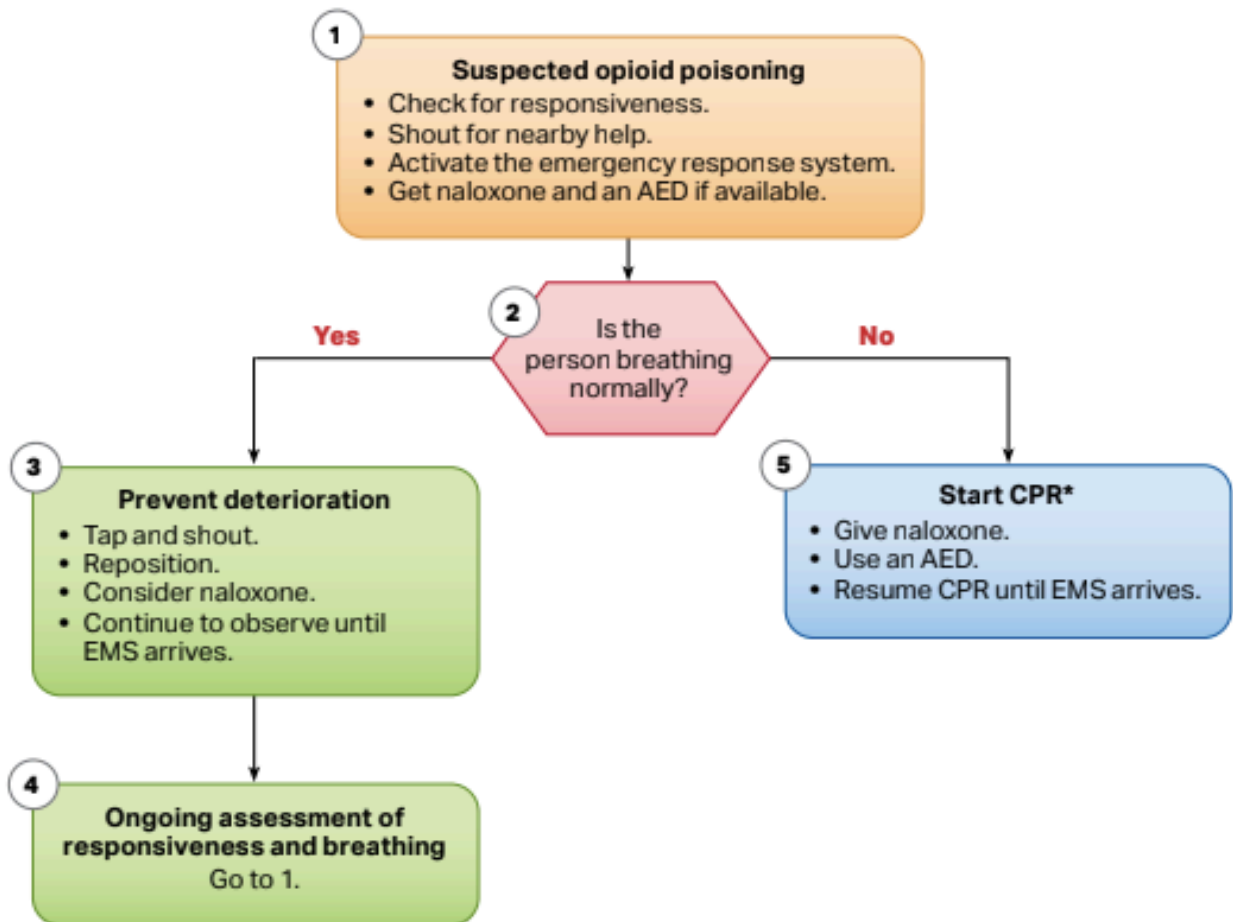
- Call 9-1-1 immediately if not yet done.
- Assign a staff member to direct EMS to the scene.
- Perform “Crowd Control” – directing others away from the scene.
- Designate people to cover the duties of the CPR responders if needed.
- Copy the patient’s emergency information for EMS.
- Notify the patient’s emergency contact.
 - Is the patient’s cell phone available with ICE contact?
- Notify staff when to return to the normal schedule.

SUNY Corning Community College

Cardiac Emergency Algorithm



Opioid-Associated Emergency for Lay Responders Algorithm



*For adult and adolescent victims, responders should perform compressions and rescue breaths for opioid-associated emergencies if they are trained and perform Hands-Only CPR if not trained to perform rescue breaths. For infants and children, CPR should include compressions with rescue breaths.

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