Scans

- Mouth-to-Mask Ventilation
- Locating the CPR Compression Site
- CPR Summary – Adult Patient
- Infant CPR
- Clearing the Airway – Infant
Mouth-to-Mask Ventilation
(1) Position the patient and prepare to place the mask.
(2) Seat the mask firmly on the patient's face.
(3) Open the patient's airway and watch the chest rise as you ventilate through the one-way valve.
(4) Watch the patient's chest fall during exhalation. Ventilate the adult patient 10 to 12 times a minute, a child or infant 12 to 20 times a minute. If the pocket mask has an oxygen inlet, provide supplemental oxygen.
Locating the CPR Compression Site
The compression site for CPR is on the sternum midway between the nipples. The preferred method for trained health care providers is outlined in steps 1 to 3 under “Providing Chest Compressions.”
CPR Summary – Adult Patient
### ONE RESCUE

**FUNCTIONS**
- Establish unresponsiveness
- Position patient
- If there’s no response, call 911
- Call for an AED

**TWO RESCUEERS**

**FUNCTIONS**
- Check carotid pulse . . .
  (5–10 seconds)
  If no pulse . . .
  - Begin chest compressions

#### DELIVER COMPRESSIONS

At least 2 inches
At least 100/min.

#### DELIVER VENTILATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compression: Ventilation ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30:2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Continue compressions and ventilations
- Limit pulse checks

- Switch every 5 cycles to prevent fatigue

### CONTINUE PERIODIC ASSESSMENT

**NOTE:** Wear gloves and use either a pocket mask with one-way valve or bag-valve mask.
Infant CPR
Position fingers for chest compressions according to the age and size of the infant. The two thumb-encircling hands method is preferred when two rescuers are present.

A. For a very small newborn, encircle chest with fingers and overlap thumbs on the sternum just below an imaginary line connecting the nipples.

B. For an average-size newborn, encircle chest with fingers and place thumbs side by side on the sternum just below an imaginary line connecting the nipples.

C. For an infant that is older or too large for you to be able to encircle the chest, place middle and ring fingers on sternum one finger-width below imaginary line connecting nipples. Measure distance by first placing, then raising, index finger.
Clearing the Airway – Infant
(1) Recognize and assess for choking. Look for breathing difficulty, ineffective cough, and lack of strong cry.
(2) Give up to 5 back blows and . . .
(3) . . . 5 chest thrusts.
(4) If the infant becomes unresponsive, open the airway and look for a foreign body. If you see one, use a finger sweep to remove it. (Never do blind finger sweeps.) Attempt to ventilate. If this fails, reposition the head and try again. If you are not successful, start CPR. If you are working alone, after 2 minutes activate the EMS system and continue airway clearance and ventilation efforts. Transport as quickly as possible.