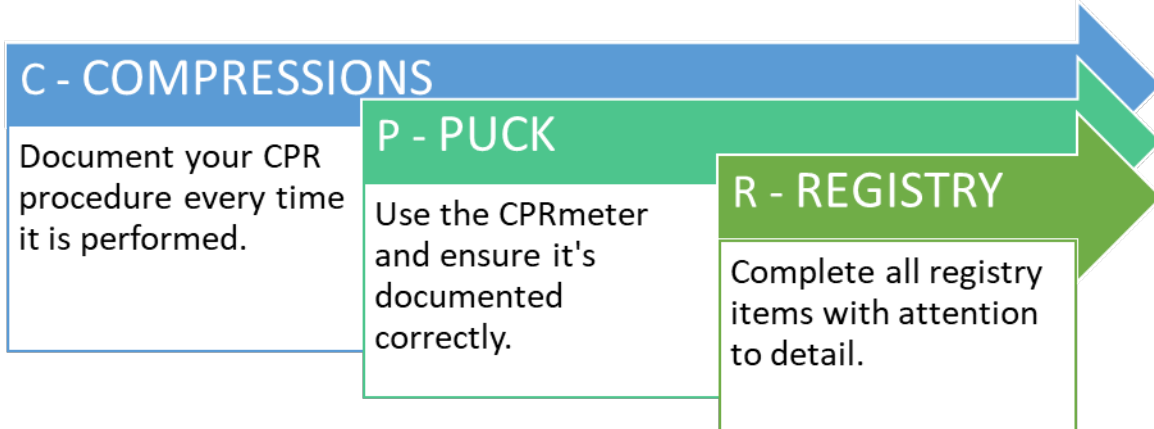


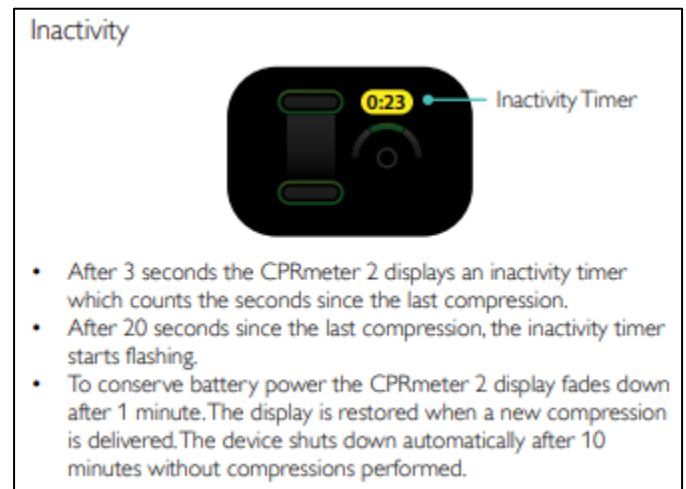
Documenting Cardiac Arrests

Remember C-P-R



Steps for Cardiac Arrest Documentation:

1. **Document Compressions:**
 - Every time compressions are performed, make sure they are documented as a procedure.
2. **Use the PUCK (CPRmeter) and Document it:**
 - Whenever compressions are done using the CPRmeter, ensure all related data is entered into the Cardiac Arrest Registry.
 - Include the 4 percentage rates and understand how to deal with intermittent ROSC (CPRmeter Inactivity).
3. **Fill Out Registry Completely:**
 - Ensure the registry tab is filled out completely and correctly.
 - **Arrest Witnessed By:** First Responder (dispatched by 911 – EMS, Fire, or Law Enforcement) or Bystander (includes everyone else).
 - **Arrest Etiology (What made the heart stop?):** Use the most likely primary cause, being as specific as possible. “Other” should only be used if no other presumption fits, ensure all specific details are provided in field.
 - **Describe Resuscitation Performed by EMS:** Document all interventions attempted.
 - **Compressions/Ventilation Performed:** Select all types of Compressions and/or Ventilations performed.
 - **First Monitored Arrest Rhythm of the Patient:** First rhythm observed on cardiac monitor after arrest, regardless of whose monitor it was (excludes AEDs).
 - **Any ROSC:** Select all appropriate types of ROSC experienced.
 - **Sustained ROSC:** Select the appropriate option.



Note: The Cardiac Registry and your narrative should tell the same story.