



***DoveLewis***<sup>®</sup>

Veterinary Emergency & Specialty Hospital

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## **Veterinary CPR Training**

DoveLewis Technician Trainer

Jessica Waters, CVT



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# Virtual Attendee FAQ's

**Do I need to create my own Zoom account to attend?**

No. You can access the webinar through the link in your confirmation email. Click the link that says, "Click Here to Join" at the time of the lecture.

**Is there someone to help if I have trouble accessing the lecture?**

Yes. Please reach us at [contact@dovelewis.org](mailto:contact@dovelewis.org) if you're experiencing difficulties joining the meeting. During the lecture, you can use the "Raise Hand" function and someone will be able to help you.

**Is attendance tracked?**

Yes. As you register for the Zoom meeting, you will be asked to enter your information. Attendance is tracked for RACE records.

**Is this lecture RACE approved?**

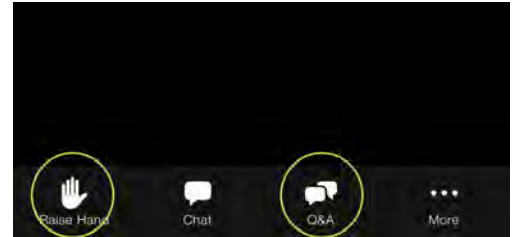
Yes. This lecture is RACE-Approved for one Interactive-Distance CE credit. You will receive an emailed certificate of attendance within one business day after the event.

**Will I be able to ask questions?**

Yes. If you have questions during the lecture, please use the Q&A function to submit your question. We will save questions for the end of the lecture.

**Will I be able to talk?**

No. All attendees will be in listen-only mode. If you have a question or need help, the Q&A or Raise Hand function.



**Will the presenter or other attendees be able to see me?**

No. All attendees will only have the capability to listen to the presenter.

**How will I get my certificate?**

You must register by using the Zoom link to prove attendance. You will receive an emailed certificate of attendance within one business day after the event.

**Can I record the lecture?**

No. The lecture will only be recorded by DoveLewis, and will likely be available on [atdove.org](http://atdove.org) at a later date.

For more support, please email [contact@dovelewis.org](mailto:contact@dovelewis.org)





## Outline

- RECOVER Initiative
  - Preparedness and Prevention
  - Basic life support
  - Advanced life support
  - Monitoring
  - Post cardiac arrest care
- 

## What does RECOVER mean anyway?

- **RE**assessment **C**ampaign **O**n **VE**terinary **R**esuscitation
- Based on recent work by ILCOR (international liaison committee on resuscitation)
- 101 clinical questions were examined covering 5 domains
  - Preparedness and Prevention
  - Basic life support
  - Advanced life support
  - Monitoring
  - Post cardiac arrest care
- Communication
  - Scribe to write down events of CPR
  - Only team leader should give direction on interventions – drug doses, when to defibrillate etc.
  - Instructions should be repeated back to the team leader to ensure accuracy
- Debriefing is a time to recognize gaps in efficiency in order to perform better next time, not a time for blame or finger pointing

## Preparedness and Prevention

- Location, storage and content of resuscitation equipment should be standardized and regularly audited (I-A)
- Checklists, algorithm charts and dosing charts improve compliance (I-B)
- CPR training every 6 months is recommended to reduce decay of skills (I-A)
- Each hospital should evaluate their own treatment area to determine where the best place is to set up a crash station with monitoring equipment and supplies

## Team Approach

- Crash situations draw a lot of attention. It is best to limit the number of people involved with CPR
- Team approach to CPR, not more than 3-4 people need to be involved
  - Team leader – DVM or CVT
  - Someone to intubate and ventilate
  - Someone to do manual compressions

## Basic Life Support

- Recognition of arrest
- Chest compressions
- Airway management

## Recognition of Arrest

- Should take no more than 10-15 sec
- Brief evaluation of mental status and breathing effort
- Brief auscultation and pulse evaluation – if patient has spontaneous breaths
- Ok to start compression based on little or no airflow **REGARDLESS** of whether patient has spontaneous heart beat
  - Best to start compressions and determine it is *not* needed as opposed to starting compressions too late

## Chest Compressions

- Size and chest conformation will determine hand positioning, cardiac pump technique versus thoracic pump technique
- Goal 100-120 compressions/min
- 50% duty cycle
- Compress 1/3 of the diameter of the chest

## Basic Life Support – Ventilation

- 1 breath / 6 sec – about 10 breaths/min regardless of patient size
- 1 sec inspiratory time
- Up to 40 cm H<sub>2</sub>O is okay for inspiratory pressure
- Pros and cons for both Ambu Bag and anesthesia machine
  - Use whichever oxygen delivery system you are most familiar with

## Advanced Life Support

- Includes anything beyond BLS until the point of ROSC – return of spontaneous circulation
- Vasopressors, positive inotropes, correction of acid/base disturbance, volume administration and defibrillation
- Witnessed arrest (in hospital, during anesthesia etc), if *prompt* BLS and ALS is performed, *initial* ROSC rate may be up to 50% in dog and cats
- Non witnessed arrest (out of hospital arrest or presents already deceased) ROSC much lower than 50%

## Drug Therapy

- Epinephrine: Low dose 0.01 mg/kg IV every other BLS cycle (ie every 4-5 minutes)
- Atropine: 0.04 mg/kg IV once OR every other BLS cycle, independent of epinephrine dosing
- Other drugs used highly dependent on patient needs
  - Dextrose, calcium gluconate, steroids, anti-arrhythmic drug can be given in specific circumstances but should not be given to every arrested patient

## FOLLOW the CPR Algorithm

- **BLS** – initiation of chest compressions, intubate and ventilate
- **ALS** – obtain vascular access, initiate monitoring (EKG, ETCO<sub>2</sub>), administer reversals, other drug therapy
- If NO EKG information obtained at time of arrest wait 1 BLS cycle (2 min) and evaluate EKG prior to making next ALS decision
- If EKG information is available at the time of arrest, continue with ALS algorithm

## EKG Diagnosis and Action Plan

- Asystole or PEA
  - Low dose epinephrine every *other* BLS cycle
  - Atropine every *other* BLS cycle (not dependent on timing of epi)
- V-Fib or Pulseless V-Tach
  - Do *not* give Epi or Atropine
  - Immediate defibrillation if available
  - Precordial thump

## ALS – Defibrillation

- Rhythms responsive to defibrillation
  - Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
  - Pulseless Ventricular Tachycardia (PVT)
  - Atrial Fibrillation

## Post Arrest Care – Now What?!

- Post arrest care is important is key in improving survival outcomes
- We have to battle with consequences of post arrest systemic issues
  - Multiorgan failure
  - Cardiogenic shock (myocardial stunning)
  - Pre-existing disease
  - Cerebral hypoxia

## Improve Outcome in CPR

- Be prepared for any crash situation
- Routine training so there is no delay in starting CPR
- *Brief* assessment of ABCs to reduce delay in CPR
- *Do as much as possible to reduce interruption in chest compressions*
- Give CPR enough time
  - At least 4-5 BLS cycles – about 8 to 10 minutes

## atDove Videos for Reference (text is linked)

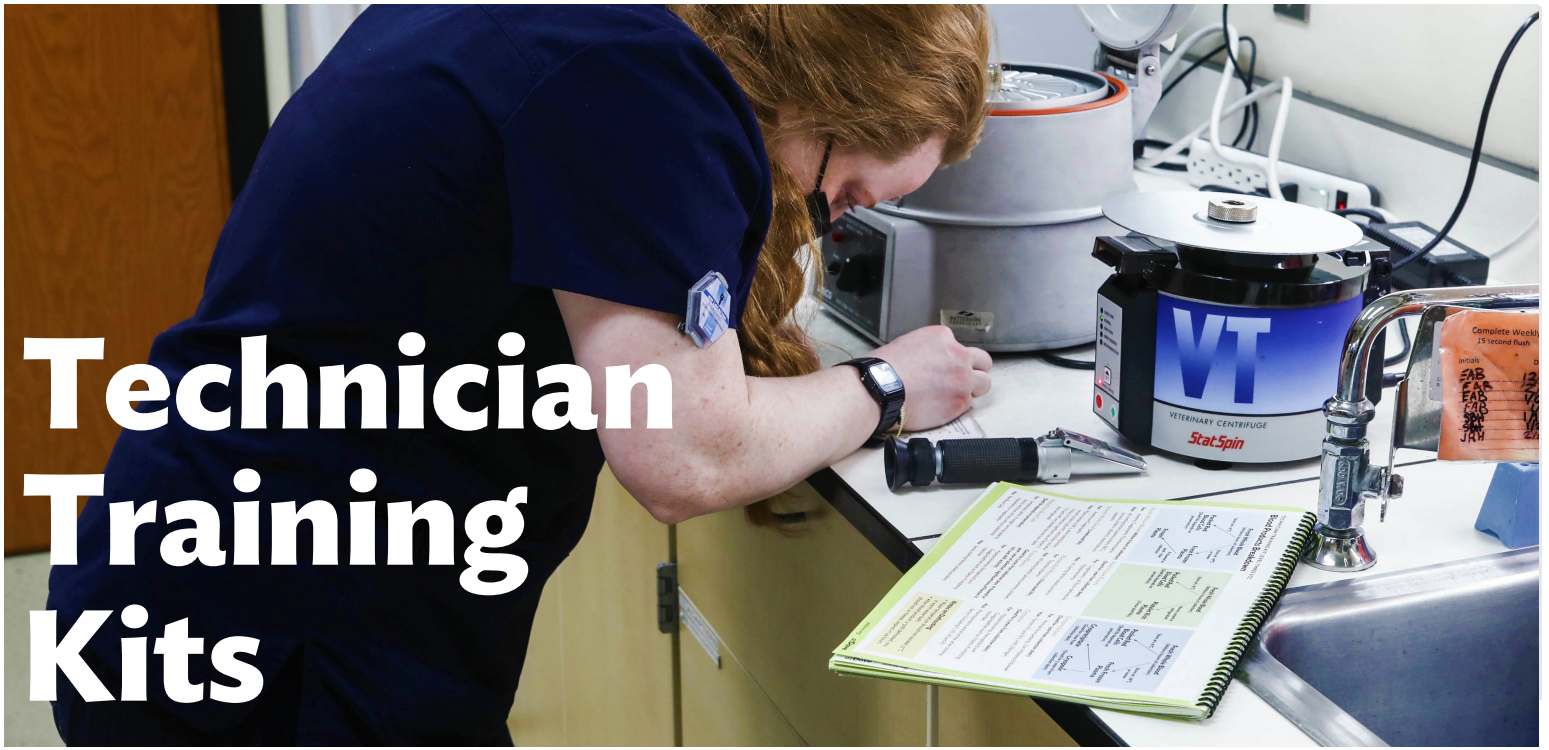
[Open Chest CPR](#)

[Open Chest CPR: Advanced Methods](#)

[CPR Demonstration: Chest Compressions and Ventilation](#)

[CPR Demonstration: Defibrillator Review](#)

[Hand Positioning in CPR](#)

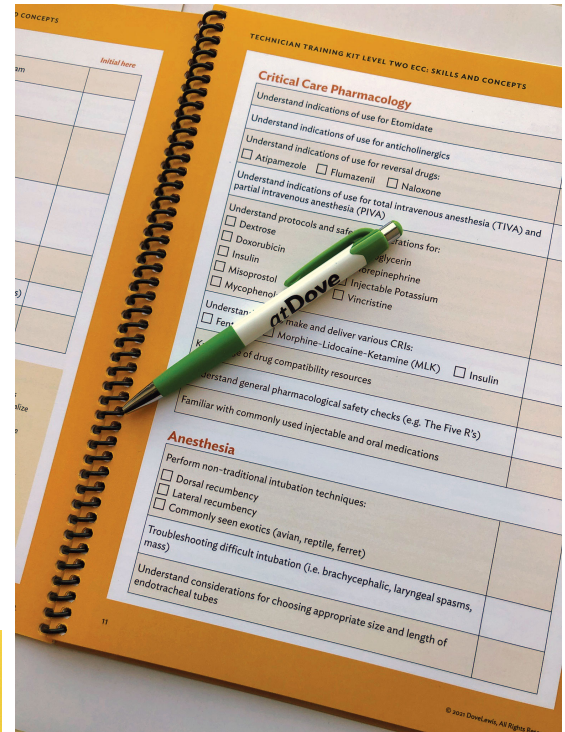


# Technician Training Kits

Organize onboarding or supplement professional development with workbooks containing skills checklists, a comprehensive exam, and on-the-floor tools.

## What's Inside?

- Available in General Practice or Emergency & Critical Care
- 10+ pages of skill checklists
- Technician tips for equipment and procedures
- Comprehension exams
- Manager support and feedback guides
- On-the-floor resources for quick reference and study
- Certificates of completion



SPECIES	NORMAL VALUES SPECIAL SPECIES					LITTER/CLUTCH SIZE	LIFESPAN (YEARS)
	HEART RATE (PER MINUTE)	RESPIRATORY RATE	BODY TEMP (°F)	AVG. WEIGHT (GRAMS)	GESTATION/ INCUBATION (DAYS)		
Antelope Squirrel	350-600	15-45	101.1	300-650	14-19	3-4	40-60
Chinchilla	140-350	15-30	101.5-102.4	1500-2000	30-31	10-15	7-10
Chinchilla	200-340	40-80	94-102	450-800	100-120	1-4	10-20
Ferret	180-400	32-40	100-104	600-2000	43-44	4-10	5-10
Guinea Pig	230-380	43-104	99-103.1	50-150	25-30	3-7	2-4
Hamster	350-500	35-135	98.6-102	200-1200	59-72	2-5	4-5
Hedgehog	180-300	66-88	96.8-98.6	370-704	24-32	1-9	1-3
Mink	300-800	64-88	97.2-100.4	30-60	19-21	4-12	7-14
Moose	>200	64-75	102.1	20-35	18	4-6	1-10
Rabbit	120-225	30-60	101.3-104	1000-6000	29-35	6-10	5-5*
Rat	350-450	20-115	98.6-103	350-520	17-23	6-14	2-3
Sugar Glider	200-300	16-40	99.6-103.3	80-140	15-17	2	2

1001	Abandonment: The act of leaving a patient or animal in a dangerous situation without providing for their care.	1002	Abuse: The use of force or power to harm or intimidate another person or animal.	1003	Accident: An unexpected and unintended event that causes injury or damage.	1004	Adaptation: A change in an organism's behavior or physiology to better survive in its environment.	1005	Adaptation: A change in an organism's behavior or physiology to better survive in its environment.
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