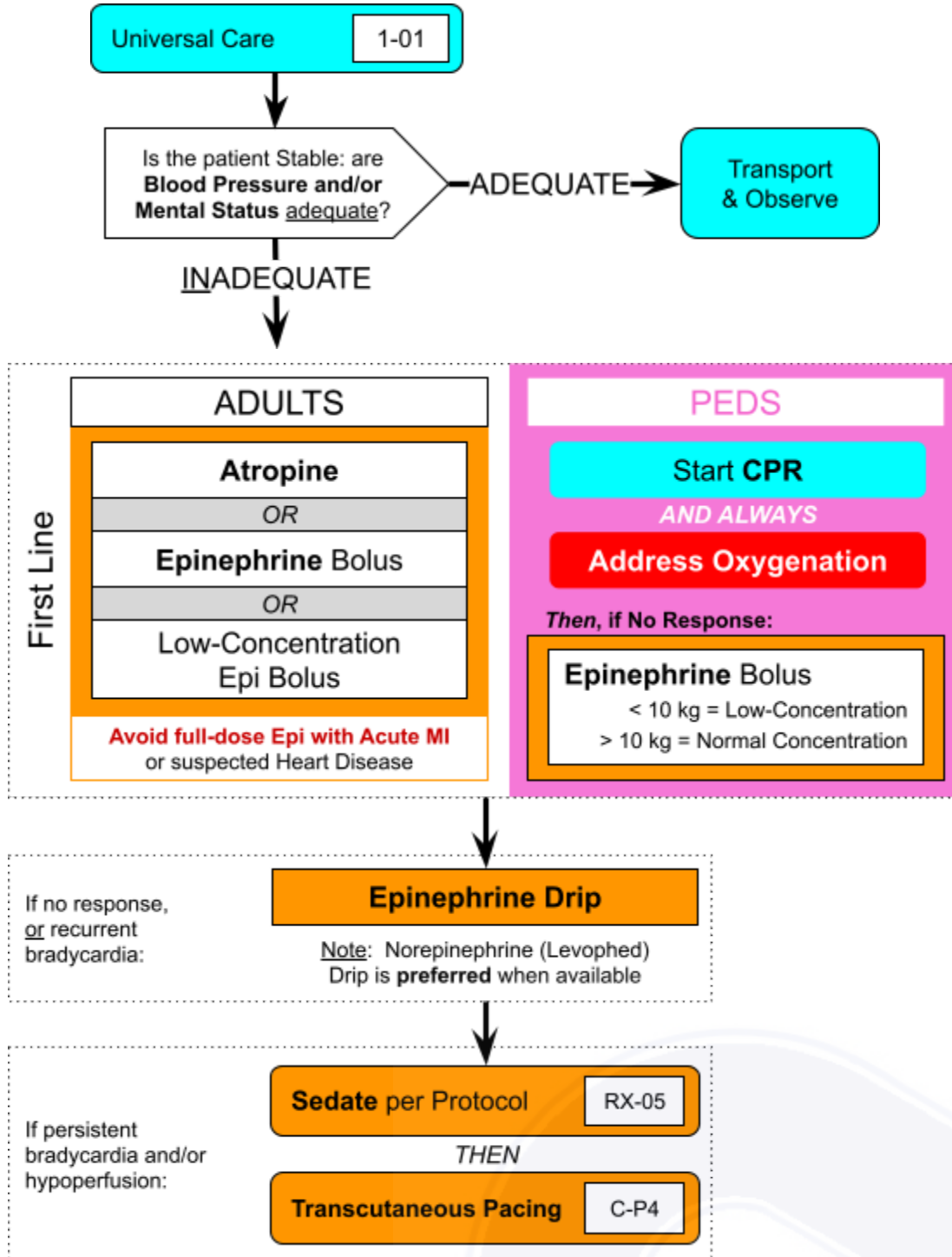


C-05
BRADYCARDIA

First Responder
EMT
AEMT
Paramedic



Bradycardia Dosing

Atropine or Epi Bolus	Atropine Bolus	Epinephrine Bolus	
	1 mg IV/IO	Normal Concentration	Low Concentration
	Peds: 0.02 mg/kg IV/IO = 0.2 mL/kg	0.1-0.2 mg = 100-200 mcg = 1-2 mL of 1 mg/10 mL	0.01-0.02 mg = 10-20 mcg = 1-2 mL of diluted epi
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat PRN every 3-5 min Adults: 3 mg MAX Peds: 2 doses MAX 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat PRN every 3- 5 min Titrate up to 0.5 mg = 5 mL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat PRN every 3- 5 min Titrate up to 0.1 mg = 100 mcg = 10 mL
	Concentration = 0.1 mg/mL = 100 mcg/mL	Concentration = 0.1 mg/mL = 100 mcg/mL	Concentration = 0.01 mg/mL = 10 mcg/mL

Epi Drip	Epinephrine Drip @ 0.1 - 1 mcg/kg/min		PEDS If possible, contact medical control <u>prior</u> to starting a vasopressor drip on pediatric (i.e. Broselow) patients.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titrate to normalize BP (> 90 mmHg) See <i>below</i> for dosing tables 		
	Alt. Levophed (norepin.) 0.1 - 2 mcg/kg/min	OR	Dopamine 2-20 mcg/kg/min

MIX: Low-Conc. = 0.1 mg (1 mL of 1 mg/10 mL) diluted with 9 mL NS Drip = 1 mg mixed into 250 mL of NS (4 mcg/mL)

Pace If continued **INADEQUATE PERFUSION:**

Sedate per Protocol

RX-03

THEN

Transcutaneous Pacing

C-P4

250 mL Vasopressor Drip Mixing Guide:

	Epinephrine 0.1 - 1 mcg/kg/min	Norepinephrine 0.1 - 2 mcg/kg/min	Dopamine 5 - 20 mcg/kg/min
Med/Dose:	1 mg	4 mg	400 mg
Volume (NS/D5W):	250 mL	250 mL	250 mL
Concentration:	4 mcg/mL	16 mcg/mL	1600 mcg/mL

Drops per minute (displayed in **BOLD**) on a 60-drop set
(drops/second *ALSO* displayed in *italics* if > 60 gtt/min)

Broselow Color/ Weight (kg)	Epinephrine 4 mcg/mL		Norepinephrine (Levophed) 16 mcg/mL		Dopamine 1600 mcg/mL	
	START (gtt/min)	Max (gtt/min)	START (gtt/min)	Max (gtt/min)	START (gtt/min)	Max (gtt/min)
Gray (3-5)	6	60	1.5	30	0.8	3
Pink (6-7)	11	105 (1.7)	2.6	52.5	1.3	5
Red (8-9)	14	135 (2.2)	3.5	67.5 (1.1)	1.7	6.7
Purple (10-11)	17	165 (2.7)	4	82 (1.4)	2	8.2
Yellow (12-14)	21	210 (3.5)	5	105 (1.7)	2.6	10.5
White (15-18)	27	270 (4.5)	7	270 (4.5)	3.4	13.5
Blue (19-23)	35	345 (5.8)	9	172 (2.8)	4.3	17
Orange (24-29)	44	435 (7.2)	11	218 (3.6)	5.4	22
Green (30-36)	54	540 (9)	14	270 (4.5)	7	27
Small Adult (50)	75 (1.2)	750 (13)	19	375 (6.2)	10	38
Large Adult (100)	150 (2.5)	1500 (25)	38	750 (13)	19	75 (1.2)

500 mL Vasopressor Drip Mixing Guide:

	Epinephrine 0.1 - 1 mcg/kg/min	Norepinephrine 0.1 - 2 mcg/kg/min	Dopamine 5 - 20 mcg/kg/min
Med/Dose:	1 mg	4 mg	400 mg
Volume (NS/D5W):	500 mL	500 mL	500 mL
Concentration:	2 mcg/mL	8 mcg/mL	800 mcg/mL

Drops per minute (displayed in **BOLD**) on a 60-drop set
(drops/second *ALSO* displayed in *italics* if > 60 gtt/min)

Broselow Color/ Weight (kg)	Epinephrine 2 mcg/mL		Norepinephrine (Levophed) 8 mcg/mL		Dopamine 800 mcg/mL	
	START (gtt/min)	Max (gtt/min)	START (gtt/min)	Max (gtt/min)	START (gtt/min)	Max (gtt/min)
Gray (3-5)	12	120 (2)	3	60	1.5	6
Pink (6-7)	21	210 (3.5)	5	105 (1.8)	2.5	10
Red (8-9)	27	270 (4.5)	7	135 (2.3)	3.5	13
Purple (10-11)	33	330 (5.5)	8	165 (2.6)	4	16
Yellow (12-14)	42	420 (7)	11	210 (3.5)	5	21
White (15-18)	54	540 (9)	14	270 (4.5)	7	27
Blue (19-23)	69 (1.1)	690 (11.5)	17	345 (5.8)	9	34
Orange (24-29)	87 (1.4)	870 (14.5)	22	435 (7.3)	11	43
Green (30-36)	108 (1.8)	1080 (18)	27	540 (9)	14	54
Small Adult (50)	150 (2.5)	1500 (26)	37	750 (13)	19	75 (1.2)
Large Adult (100)	300 (5)	3000 (50)	75 (1.2)	1500 (25)	38	150 (2.5)

C-05 BRADYCARDIA		
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NOTES:

- Pediatrics:
 - Any HR <60 in an ill child should be considered abnormal
 - **Bradycardia in children is most likely due to hypoxia.**
 - Oxygenation should be addressed ASAP and adequate ventilations should be ensured with appropriate intervention.
 - If HR < 60 with poor perfusion, CPR should be started while airway, oxygenation and ventilation are addressed.
- **Epinephrine** should preferably be used as first-line treatment of bradycardia for most patients, unless otherwise noted in these guidelines.
- **Atropine** may be considered for all patients, and is encouraged in patients with known or suspected coronary artery disease.
 - Atropine blocks the vagal nerves effect on the AV node. This should increase the conduction rate *through* the AV node.
 - For cardiac rhythms that originate below the AV node, atropine will have no effect. This includes many blocks and primary ventricular rhythms. These rhythms should, however, respond to epinephrine.
 - There is not a significant downside to atropine, just that it may not work for a lot of patients, and attempting repeat doses should not delay meds that can improve the bradycardia.
 - For this reason, these guidelines elect to focus on epinephrine for first-line use in most bradycardic patients.
- With a **wide complex bradycardia**, consider hyperkalemia. Treatment is with Bicarb and calcium if available.
- ALWAYS attempt to increase heart rate with medication bolus(es) or drip prior to transcutaneous pacing. ALWAYS sedate a patient who is awake, is or becomes moderately responsive after initiation of pacing.

QI Review Parameters:

1. {PENDING}