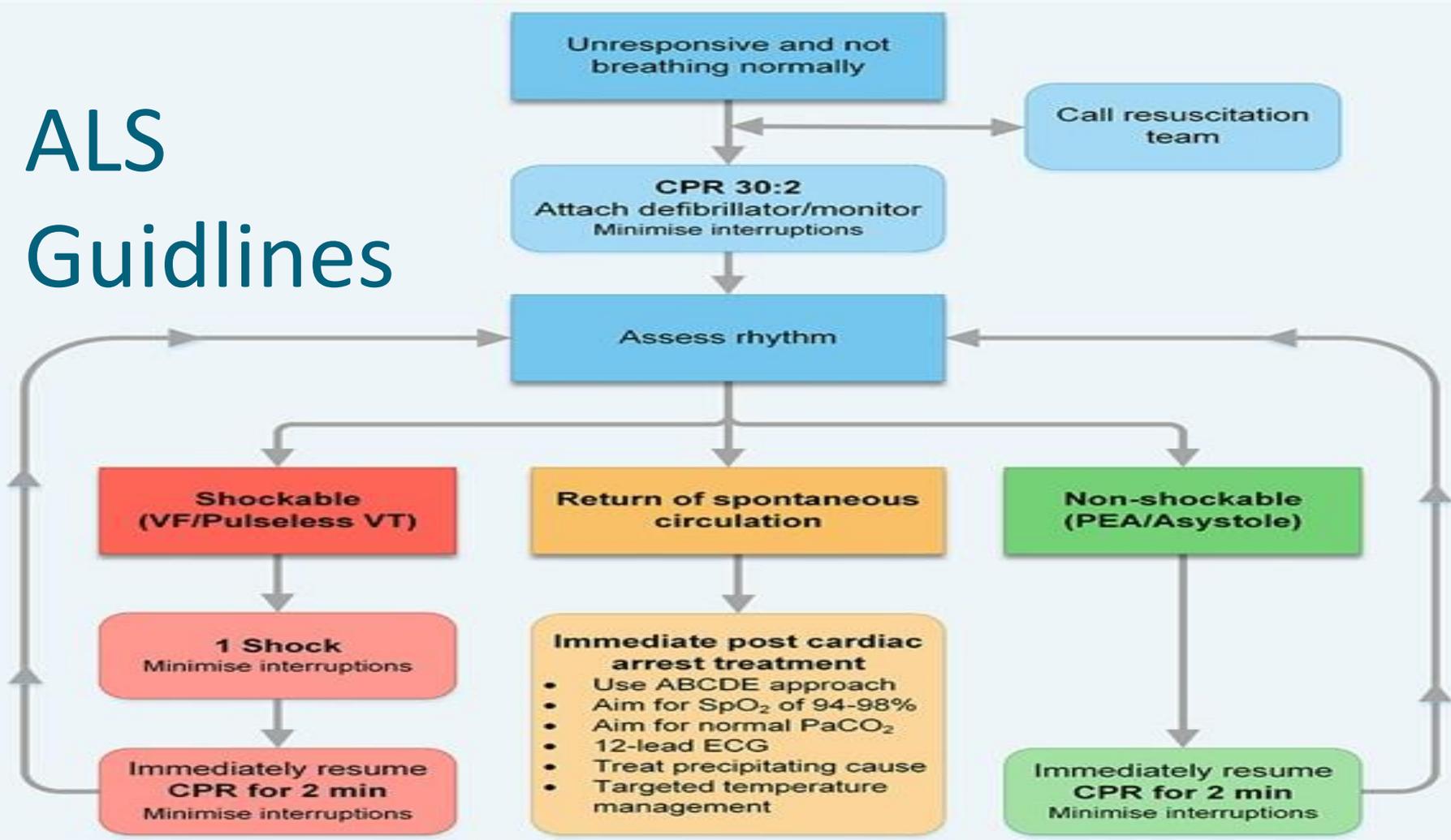


Management of Emergencies in General Practice

SURVIVAL CHAIN



ALS Guidelines



During CPR

- Ensure high quality chest compressions
- Minimise interruptions to compressions
- Give oxygen
- Use waveform capnography
- Continuous compressions when advanced airway in place
- Vascular access (intravenous or intraosseous)
- Give adrenaline every 3-5 min
- Give amiodarone after 3 shocks

Treat Reversible Causes

- Hypoxia
- Hypovolaemia
- Hypo-/hyperkalaemia/metabolic
- Hypothermia
- Thrombosis - coronary or pulmonary
- Tension pneumothorax
- Tamponade – cardiac
- Toxins

Consider

- Ultrasound imaging
- Mechanical chest compressions to facilitate transfer/treatment
- Coronary angiography and percutaneous coronary intervention
- Extracorporeal CPR

Patient examination in emergencies

Airway- obstruction: dyspnea, laboured breathing, stridor, level of consciousness

Therapy: airway opening manoeuvres, airway suction, tube (oropharyngeal, nasopharyngeal),
supraglottic instruments (I gel, LM, combi tube), intubation, cricothyroidotomy

Breathing- watch, listen, feel (clammy skin, cyanosis, using accessory muscles of respiration), respiration rate and rhythm, jugular vein pulse

oxygen saturation, listen to the breath sounds, percussion (PTX, fluid), auscultation (PTX, fluid), trachea position
Therapy: oxygen, ambu balloon+oxygen, thoracotomy,

Circulation- look at the color and feel the temperature of the hand, measure: capillary refill time, pulse rate, blood pressure

auscultation of the heart, ECG, urine (oligo, poly)
Therapy: vein, infusion (0,9 % NaCl), bleeding control

Disability (neurological assessment)- AVPU, GCS, pupilla (size, symmetry, reaction)

blood sugar, difference in patient's motor response between left-right side. Reason? (4 H, 4 T)
Therapy: glucose (iv, p.os)

Exposure-environment-events- watch for :bleeding, check: body temperature, color of skin, take clinical history,

What is expected of a GP in an emergency case?

Early recognition emergency situations- early decision
(diagnosis, differential diagnosis, call for help)

RESPONSIBILITY !!!!!

What we don't have :

- laboratory tests
- diagnostic imaging techniques (ultrasound, CT,MRI)
- consultants
- nurses,assistants (sometimes)
- fully-equipped doctor's offices (sometimes)