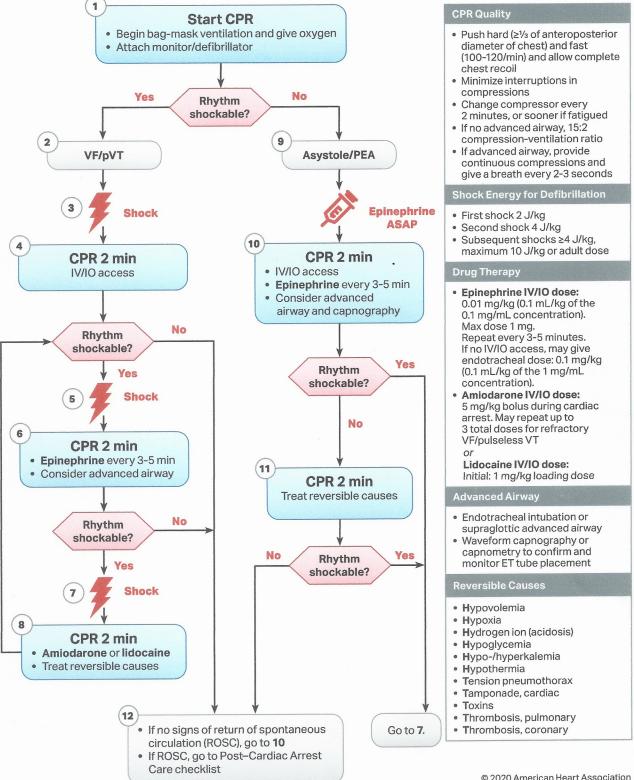
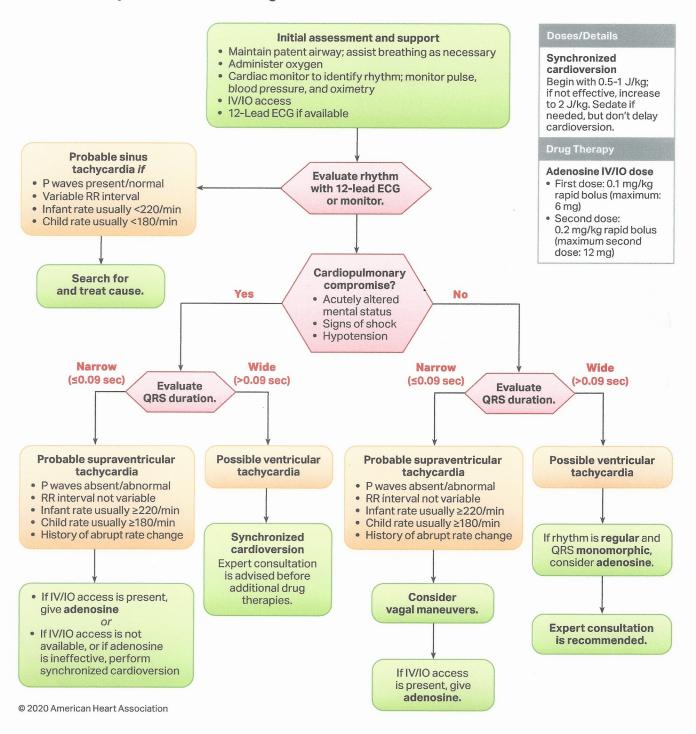
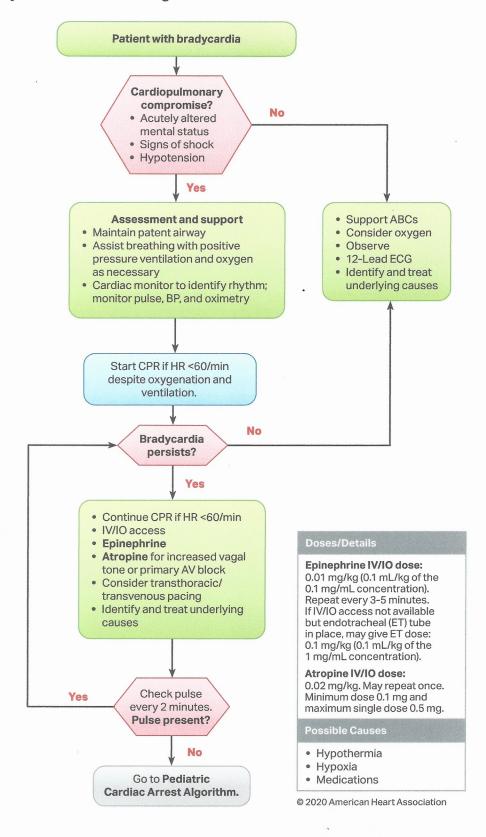
### **Pediatric Cardiac Arrest Algorithm**



#### Pediatric Tachycardia With a Pulse Algorithm



#### Pediatric Bradycardia With a Pulse Algorithm



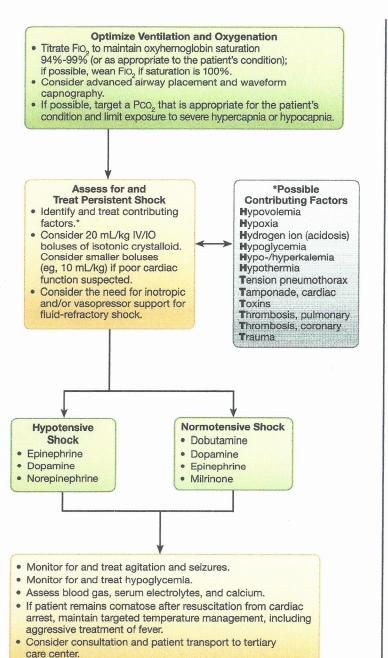
## PALS Management of Shock After ROSC **Algorithm**



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#### **Estimation of Maintenance Fluid** Requirements

- Infants <10 kg: 4 mL/kg per hour Example: For an 8-kg infant, estimated maintenance fluid rate
  - = 4 mL/kg per hour × 8 kg
  - = 32 mL per hour
- Children 10-20 kg: 40 mL per hour + 2 mL/kg per hour for each kg above 10 kg Example: For a 15-kg child, estimated maintenance fluid rate 40 mL per hour
  - + (2 mL/kg per hour × 5 kg)
  - = 50 mL per hour
- Children >20 kg: 60 mL per hour + 1 mL/kg per hour for each kg above 20 kg

Example: For a 28-kg child, estimated maintenance fluid rate 60 mL per hour

- + (1 mL/kg per hour × 8 kg)
- = 68 mL per hour

After initial stabilization, adjust the rate and composition of intravenous fluids based on the patient's clinical condition and state of hydration. In general, provide a continuous infusion of a dextrose-containing solution for infants. Avoid hypotonic solutions in critically ill children; for most patients, use isotonic fluid such as normal saline (0.9% NaCl) or lactated Ringer's solution with or without dextrose, based on the child's clinical status.

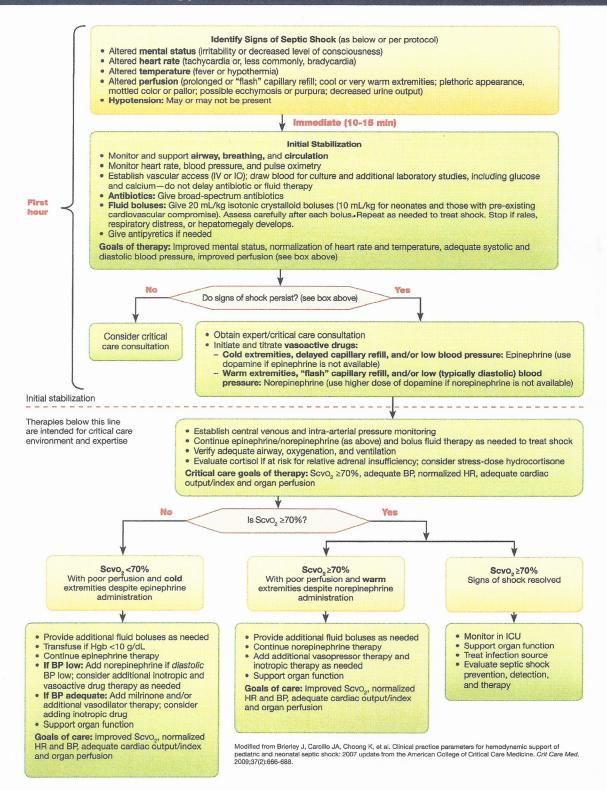
# Pediatric Septic Shock Algorithm



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## PALS Systematic Approach Algorithm



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