Automated External Defibrillators are to be used by the First Responder and E.M.T., when Advanced Life Support Providers (e.g. Paramedics with Monitor/Defibrillators) are not available, for the patient in non-traumatic cardiac arrest. There are two basic types of A.E.D.s; fully automatic and semiautomatic. In general, there are four basic steps that are necessary to operate an A.E.D. These steps include:

1. Push the "power" button and turn on the A.E.D.

2. Attach the defibrillator pads to the patient.

3. Push the "analyze" button (this may be automatically done when the power is turned on).

4. Push the "shock" button to deliver shock, if indicated and safe (this is automatically done by a fully automatic A.E.D.).

**Pediatric Use of AEDs**

“On the basis of the published evidence to date, the Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) Task Force of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (ILCOR) has made the following recommendation (July 2003):

> Automated external defibrillators (AEDs) may be used for children 1 to 8 years of age who have no signs of circulation. Ideally the device should deliver a pediatric dose. The arrhythmia detection algorithm used in the device should demonstrate high specificity for pediatric shockable rhythms, i.e., it will not recommend delivery of a shock for nonshockable rhythms (Class IIb).”

Unresponsive

Call for help

Open airway

Not breathing normally

Send or go for AED
Call 911

CPR 30:2
Until AED is attached

AED assesses rhythm

Shock advised

1 Shock
150-360 J biphasic or
360 J monophasic

Immediately resume CPR 30:2 for 2 min

No Shock advised

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AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (A.E.D.)

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