



# Cardiac: Wide Complex Tachycardia with Pulse

## Assessment

### Pediatric Pearls:

- Use pediatric dosing of medications or electrical therapy for a pediatric patient < 37 kg and as defined by the PEDIA Tape.
- Focus on rapid and early BLS airway and ventilation tools. Intubation may not be the best option for these patients.
- Pediatric pads should be used in children < 10 Kg or PEDIA tape color purple.

### Signs & Symptoms:

- QRS > 0.12 sec
- Ventricular tachycardia on ECG (runs or sustained)
- Conscious, rapid pulse
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Dizziness
- Rate usually 150-180 bpm for sustained V-tach

### Differential:

- Artifact / Device failure
- Cardiac history
- Endocrine / Electrolyte
- Hyperkalemia
- Drugs / Toxic exposure
- Pulmonary disease
- Tricyclic OD

## Clinical Management Options

P	P	P	P	P	P		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Oxygen</a> PRN titrated to SpO<sub>2</sub> 92%-96%</li> <li>• Basic airway management</li> </ul>
L	L	L	L	L	L		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 lead and <a href="#">12 lead ECG</a> placement and acquisition</li> <li>• Apply waveform EtCO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>
1	2	3	4	5	6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vascular access</li> <li>• <a href="#">Isotonic Crystalloid</a> PRN titrated to SBP ≥ 100 mmHg or MAP ≥ 65</li> </ul>
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and interpret ECG</li> <li>• If Torsades de Pointes: <a href="#">Magnesium Sulfate</a></li> <li>• If Torsades de Pointes: Defibrillate at maximum joules for Adult</li> <li>• If a Treatable cause is identified, move that treatment up in priority</li> </ul>
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If Ventricular Tachycardia: <a href="#">Amiodarone</a> infusion</li> <li>• If VT is refractory Amiodarone, then <a href="#">Lidocaine</a></li> <li>• Sedate with <a href="#">Midazolam</a> or <a href="#">Ketamine</a></li> <li>• If hyperkalemia or Tricyclic OD, consider <a href="#">Sodium Bicarbonate</a> early</li> <li>• <a href="#">Synchronize cardioversion</a> at maximum Joules for Adult</li> <li>• For <a href="#">Pediatric Cardioversion</a> 0.5 – 1.0 j/kg, repeat at 2 j/kg as needed</li> <li>• 12 lead ECG post conversion</li> </ul>

## Consult Online Medical Control As Needed

Pediatric Dosing Chart	3 kg	4 kg	5 kg	6-7 kgs	8-9 kgs	10-11 kgs	12-14 kgs	15-18 kgs	19-23 kgs	24-29 kgs	30-36 kgs	
	6.6 lbs in18.25-20.25	8.8 lbs in20.25-21.5	11 lbs in21.5-23.25	13-15 lbs in23.25-26.25	17-20 lbs in26.25-29.25	22-24 lbs in29.25-33	26-30 lbs in33-37.5	33-40 lbs in37.5-42.5	42-50 lbs in42.5-47.75	53-64 lbs in47.75-51.25	66-80 lbs in41.25-56.25	
Synchronized Cardioversion	0.5 j	1	2	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	15	15
	1.0 j	3	4	5	6	8	10	15	15	20	30	30
	2.0 j	6	8	10	15	15	20	30	30	50	50	70



## Cardiac: Wide Complex Tachycardia with Pulse

### Pearls:

- Refer to drug formulary charts for all medication dosing for both adults and pediatric patients.
- For witnessed / monitor ventricular tachycardia, try having patient cough while preparing other therapies.
- Slow wide complex, consider Hyperkalemia.
- Maximum dose of antiarrhythmic should be given before changing antiarrhythmic.
- Amiodarone: allow 10 minutes after each dose completed before next dose.
- Pediatric pads should be used in children < 10 kg or PEDIA tape color purple.
- Consider a change of vector if initial Cardioversion is unsuccessful to anterior/posterior pad placement.
- Sinus tachycardia may be misinterpreted as SVT or A-Fib. Sinus tachycardia rate > 150 bpm in the adult patient or > 180 in the pediatric patient may be seen in the septic patient.