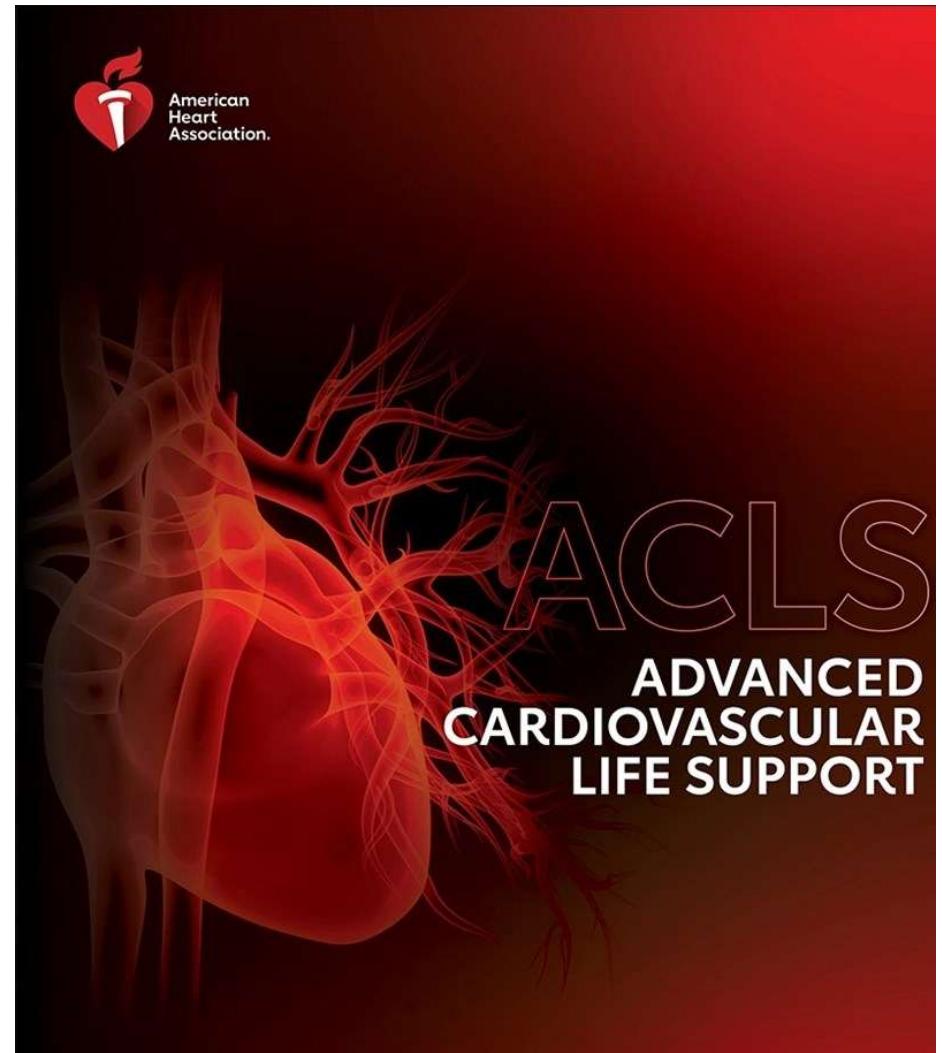


CSB - Base de l'anesthésiologie et complication ACLS

Nicolas Rousseau-Saine

1er mai 2025





Plan

- Révision des algorithmes et traitements (brady, tachy TV/FV, AESP, asystolie)
- Situations particulières
 - Trauma
 - Embolie pulmonaire
 - Hypothermie
 - Anaphylaxie
 - Infection respiratoire à haute risque
 - Grossesse
 - Intoxication aux opiacés
 - Post chirurgie-cardiaque

Intro - Aspects historiques

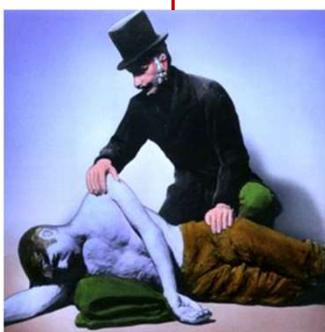


Démocratisation des compressions externes



Première publication du manuel ACLS par l'AHA.

Création de l'ILCOR



Première démonstration d'une défibrillation électrique sur un cœur humain

Première défibrillation électrique efficace sur un patient Dr. Paul Zoll



Apparition des DEA dans les lieux publics

Intro

USA

- 350 000 arrêts cardiaques hors hôpital par année
 - 9,1% de survie au congé
- 290 000 arrêts cardiaques dans l'hôpital par année
 - 24% de survie au congé
- Importance de se former en réanimation et de maintenir ses compétences à jour

Dispensateur SARC



Pour les dispensateurs de soins qui abordent pour la première fois les formations en SARC de Cœur + AVC ou qui n'utilisent pas souvent leurs compétences en matière de secourisme. Enrichit les compétences et les connaissances du cours sur les soins immédiats en réanimation.

CERTIFICATION VALIDE PENDANT 2 ANS

Formation hybride :

Mélange d'apprentissage en ligne à votre rythme et de 10 heures en classe

Formation traditionnelle :

14 heures en classe

Pour être admis, il faut réussir l'auto-évaluation préalable au cours.

Cours de renouvellement pour dispensateur SARC



Pour les dispensateurs de soins qui ont confiance en leurs compétences de SARC et les utilisent régulièrement, et qui ont besoin de peu d'exercices pour renouveler leur titre. Enrichit les compétences et les connaissances acquises lors des cours pour dispensateurs SARC ou cours de renouvellement pour dispensateur SARC et sur l'expérience en situation réelle.

CERTIFICATION VALIDE PENDANT 2 ANS

Formation hybride :

Mélange d'apprentissage en ligne à votre rythme et de 6 heures en classe

Formation traditionnelle :

8 heures en classe

Pour être admis, il faut réussir l'auto-évaluation préalable au cours

Adult Basic Life Support

2020 International Consensus on Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care Science With Treatment Recommendations

ABSTRACT: This 2020 International Consensus on Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Emergency Cardiovascular Care Science With Treatment Recommendations on basic life support summarizes evidence evaluations performed for 22 topics that were prioritized by the Basic Life Support Task Force of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation. The evidence reviews include 16 systematic reviews, 5 scoping reviews, and 1 evidence update. Per agreement within the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation, new or revised treatment recommendations were only made after a systematic review.

Theresa M. Olasveengen,
MD, PhD

⋮
Peter T. Morley, MBBS,
AFRACMA, GCertClinTeac
On behalf of the Adult
Basic Life Support
Collaborators

The full author list is available on page

International Liaison Committee On Resuscitation

Circulation

CURRENT IS

REVIEW ARTICLE

| Originally Published 14 November 2024 | 

 Check for updates

2024 International Consensus on Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care Science With Treatment Recommendations: Summary From the Basic Life Support; Advanced Life Support; Pediatric Life Support; Neonatal Life Support; Education, Implementation, and Teams; and First Aid Task Forces

Robert Greif, (EIT Chair), Janet E. Bray, (BLS Chair), Therese Djärv, (FA Chair), Ian R. Drennan, (ALS Chair), Helen G. Liley, (NLS Chair), Kee-Chong Ng, (PLS Chair), Adam Cheng, (EIT Vice Chair), ... [SHOW ALL](#) ... , and Katherine M. Berg, (Sr Editor) | [AUTHOR INFO & AFFILIATIONS](#)

Circulation • Volume 150, Number 24 • <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0000000000001288>

Bradycardie avec pouls

Adult Bradycardia Algorithm

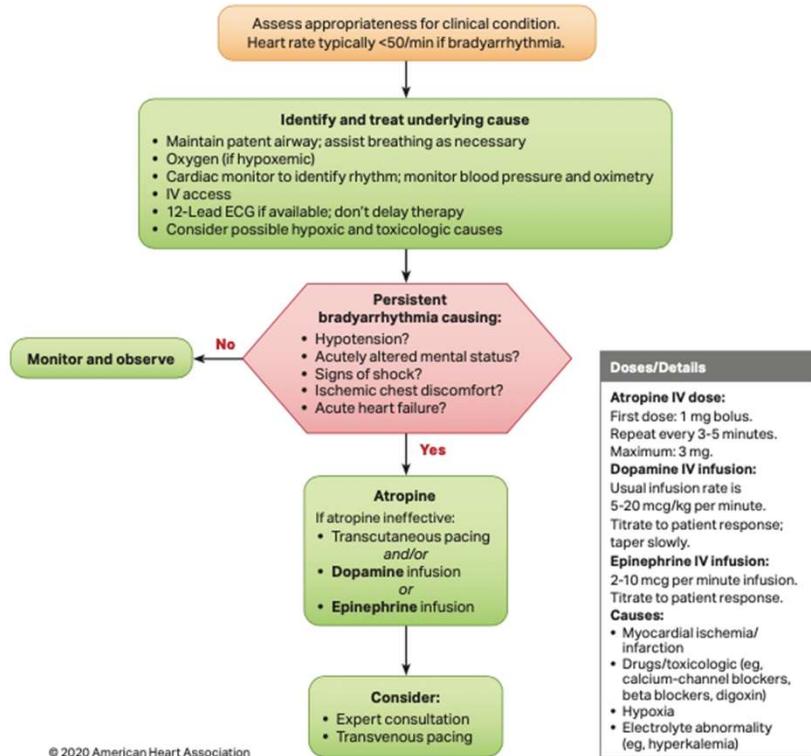
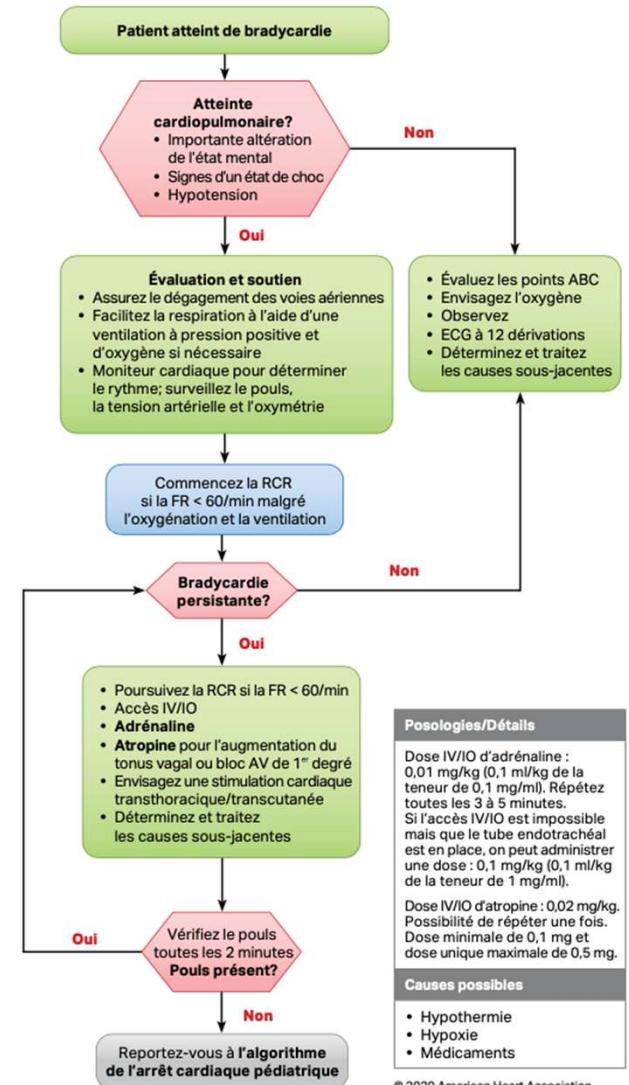
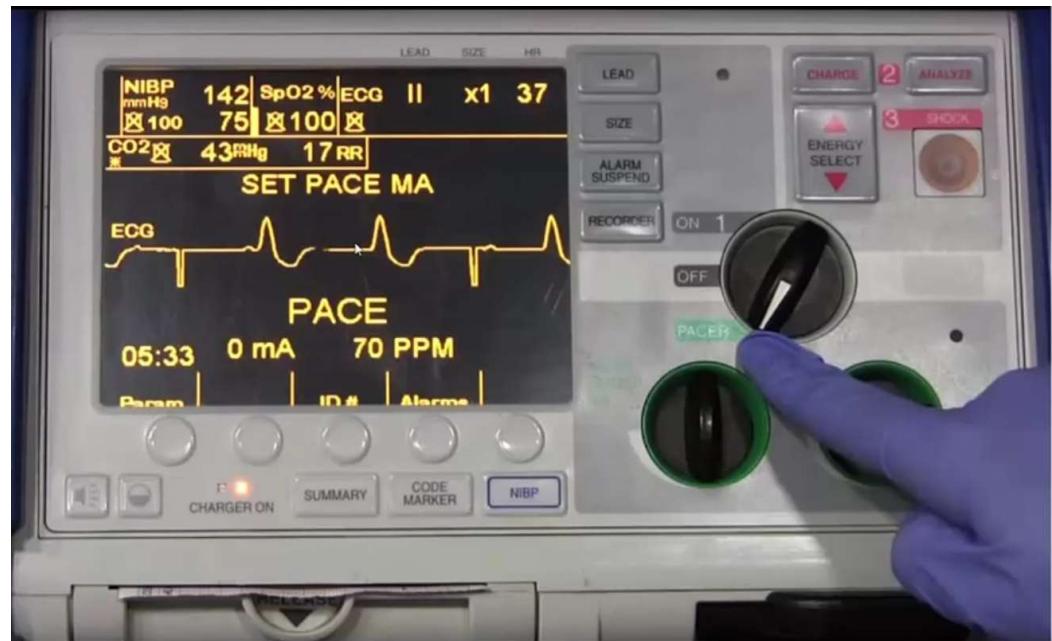


Figure 12. Algorithme de la bradycardie pédiatrique avec pouls.

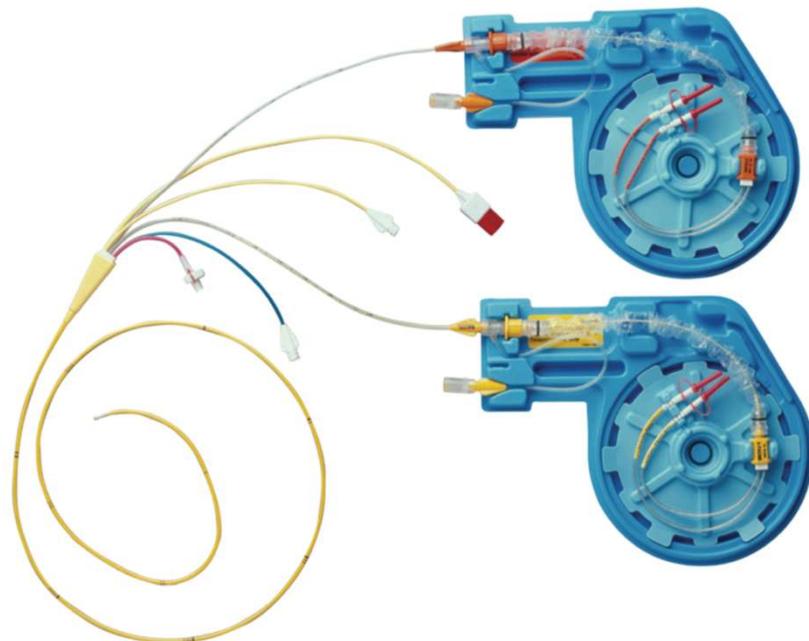


Pacing transcutané

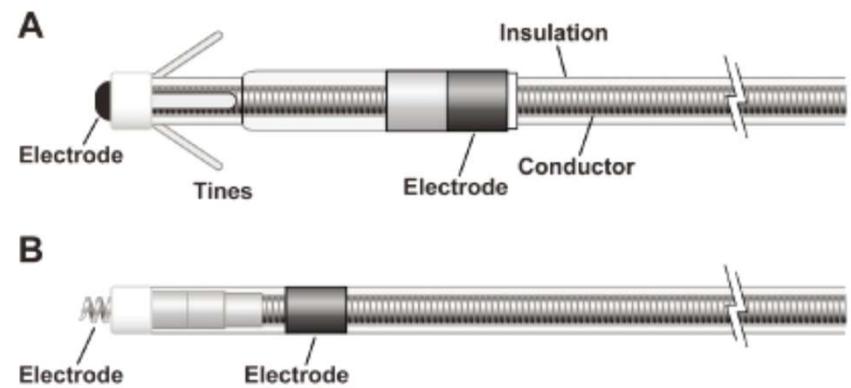
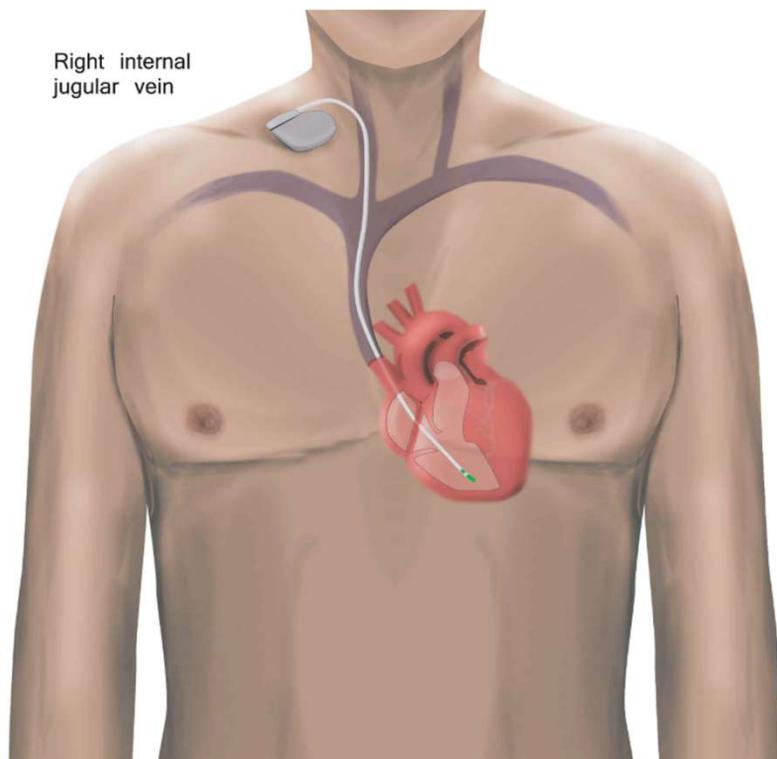
- Pads installés
- Mode stim / pace
- Régler fréquence
- Régler énergie
- Vérifier capture électrique
- Vérifier capture mécanique



Pacing trans-veineux

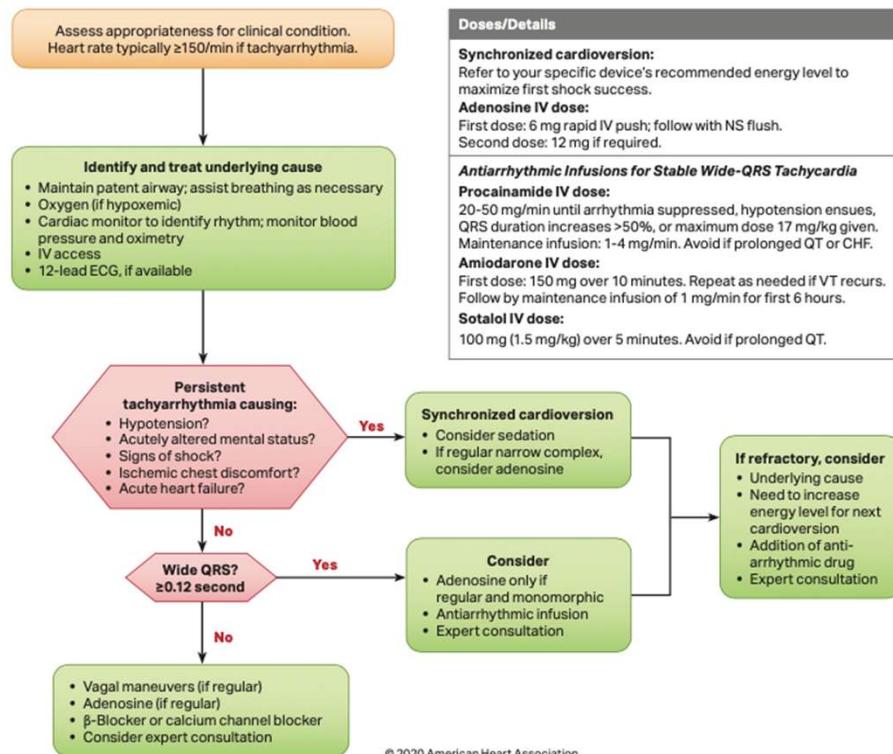


Pacemaker temporaire vissé



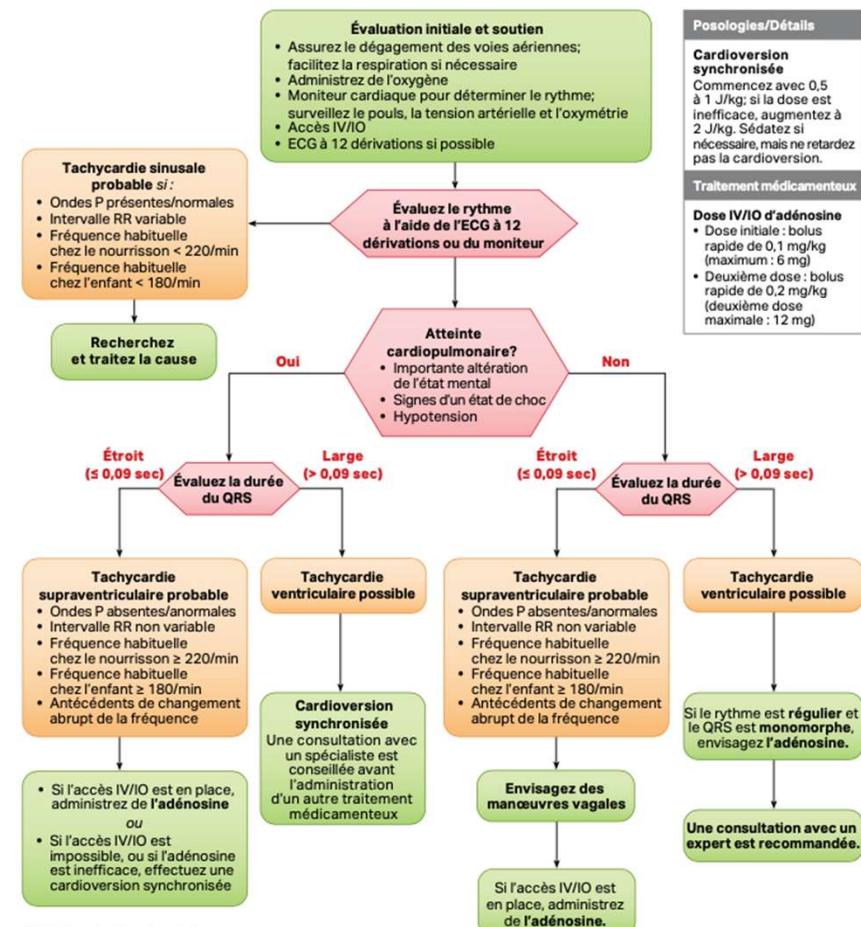
Tachycardie avec pouls

Adult Tachycardia With a Pulse Algorithm



© 2020 American Heart Association

Figure 13. Algorithme de la tachycardie pédiatrique avec pouls.



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Cardioversion électrique « élective »



INSTITUT DE
CARDIOLOGIE
DE MONTREAL



ANESTHÉSIE - CARDIOVERSION

Date :

Heure début : _____ Heure de fin : _____

Anesthésiologue :

Inhalothérapeute :

Cardiologue ou urgentologue :

ÉVALUATION PRÉ-ANESTHÉSIQUE :

F / H Âge : _____ Poids : _____

Voies aériennes :

À jeun : Oui Non

Allergies : |

Antécédents :

FA Flutter Autre :

Cardioversions antérieures :

Anticoagulation : _____ Compliant

Autres antécédents pertinents :

Échocardiographie :

Absence de thrombus

FeVG : % Autres :

Laboratoires :

Cardioversion électrique « élective »

INTERVENTION :

Monitoring en place : ECG, PANI, Saturomètre Autres :

Position des électrodes : Antéro-postérieur Antéro-latéral

Accès vasculaire : #_____ G

MSD MSG Pli coude Avant-bras Main Autre :

Soluté : LR NS 1000mL 500mL

Oxygène : Lunette nasale 5L/min Ventimasque : _____ %

Médicaments intraveineux

Propofol : _____ mg total donné en _____ doses

Vasopresseurs :

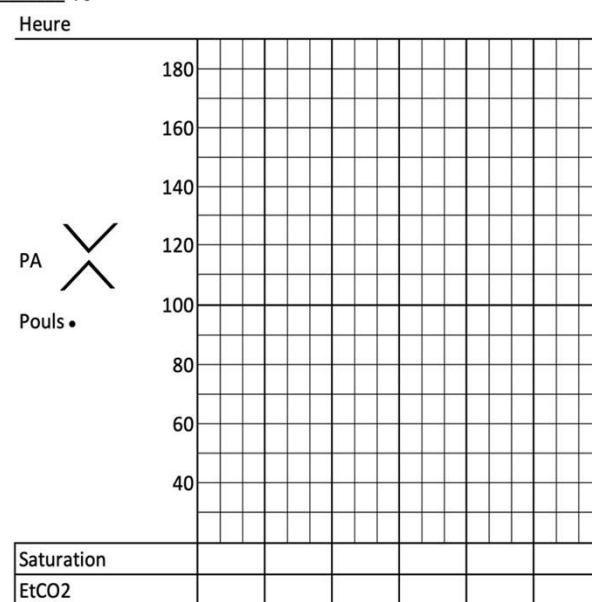
Autres :

Cardioversion électrique synchrone

1. _____ J Retour en rythme sinusal Échec

2. _____ J Retour en rythme sinusal Échec

3. _____ J Retour en rythme sinusal Échec



Patient stable tout au long de l'intervention

En fin de procédure le patient :

Est bien éveillé

Bouge bien les 4 membres

N'a pas eu conscience de la cardioversion

Patient laissé aux soins de Dr. _____

Commentaires :

Saturation				
EtCO2				

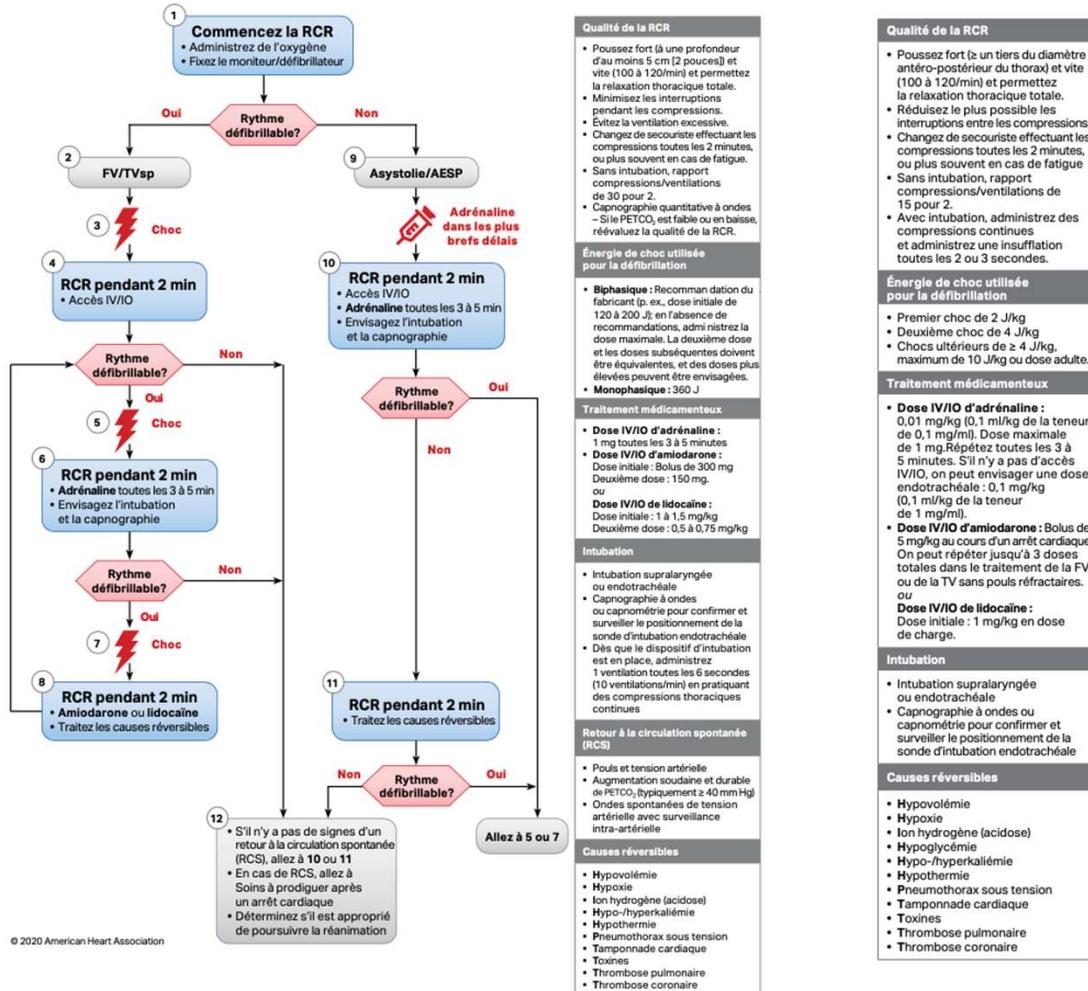
Signature : _____ # _____

FV/TV

Asystolie

AESP

Figure 4. Algorithme de l'arrêt cardiaque chez l'adulte.



© 2020 American Heart Association

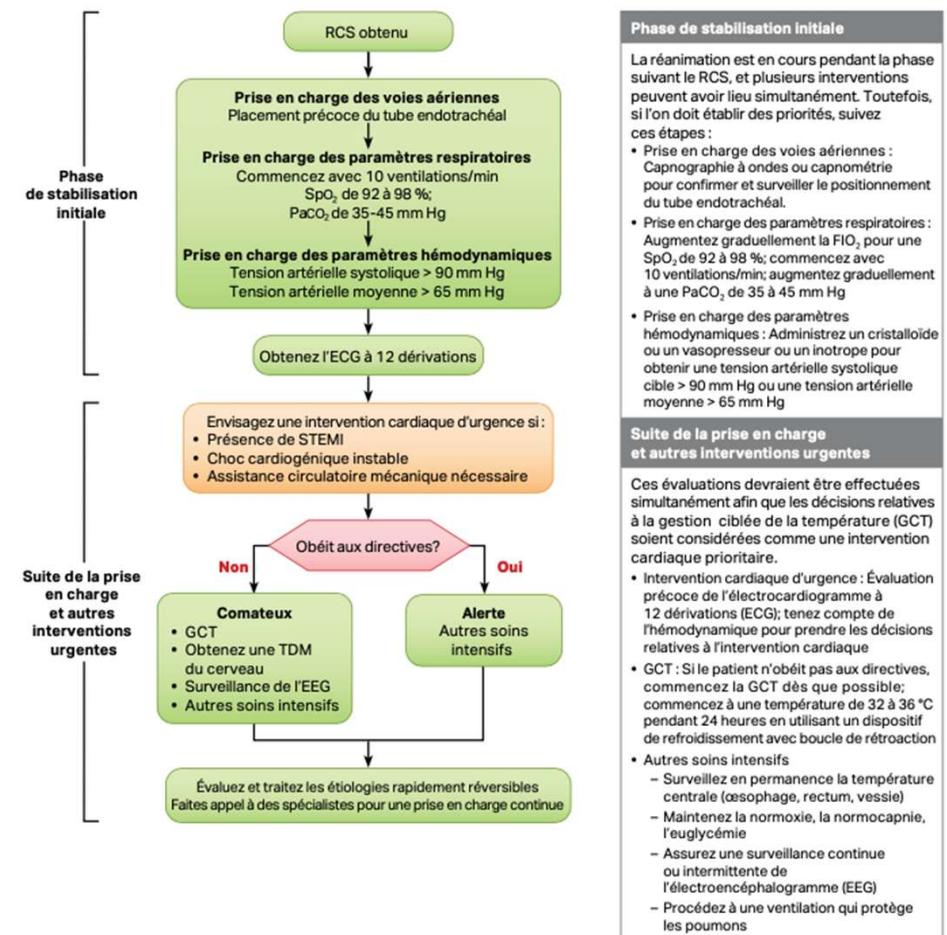
Soins post ROSC

Recommendations for Performance of TTM		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
1	B-R	1. We recommend selecting and maintaining a constant temperature between 32°C and 36°C during TTM.
2a	B-NR	2. It is reasonable that TTM be maintained for at least 24 h after achieving target temperature.
2b	C-LD	3. It may be reasonable to actively prevent fever in comatose patients after TTM.
3: No Benefit	A	4. We do not recommend the routine use of rapid infusion of cold IV fluids for prehospital cooling of patients after ROSC.

Nouveauté 2024:

- Viser SpO₂ 94%-98% ou PaO₂ 75 - 100 mmHg
- Hypothermie active n'est plus recommandée.
- Éviter hyperthermie et ne pas réchauffer hypothermie légère (32-36 °C).

Figure 7. Algorithme des soins suivant un arrêt cardiaque chez l'adulte.



Cardiac Arrest 1



Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in special circumstances

Jasmeet Soar, Lance B Becker, Katherine M Berg, Sharon Einav, Qingbian Ma, Theresa M Olasveengen, Peter Paal, Michael J A Parr

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation prioritises treatment for cardiac arrests from a primary cardiac cause, which make up the majority of treated cardiac arrests. Early chest compressions and, when indicated, a defibrillation shock from a bystander give the best chance of survival with a good neurological status. Cardiac arrest can also be caused by special circumstances, such as asphyxia, trauma, pulmonary embolism, accidental hypothermia, anaphylaxis, or COVID-19, and during pregnancy or perioperatively. Cardiac arrests in these circumstances represent an increasing proportion of all treated cardiac arrests, often have a preventable cause, and require additional interventions to correct a reversible cause during resuscitation. The evidence for treating these conditions is mostly of low or very low certainty and further studies are needed. Irrespective of the cause, treatments for cardiac arrest are time sensitive and most effective when given early—every minute counts.

Lancet 2021; 398: 1257-68

Published Online

August 26, 2021

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)01257-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01257-5)

This is the first in a *Series* of two papers about cardiac arrest

Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, Southmead Hospital, North Bristol NHS Trust,

Trauma

- Causes principales d'ACR = PTX sous tension, tamponnade, hémorragie
- Compressions cardiaques = moins efficaces
- Focus-écho pour Dx
- Pneumothorax:
 - Décompression avec thoracostomie au doigt
- Tamponnade :
 - Thoracotomie pour décompression (clamshell) et massage interne
- Hémorragie
 - Transfusions massives
 - Contrôle de l'hémorragie: (paquetages, garrot, REBOA, clampage aortique)
 - Acide tranexamique

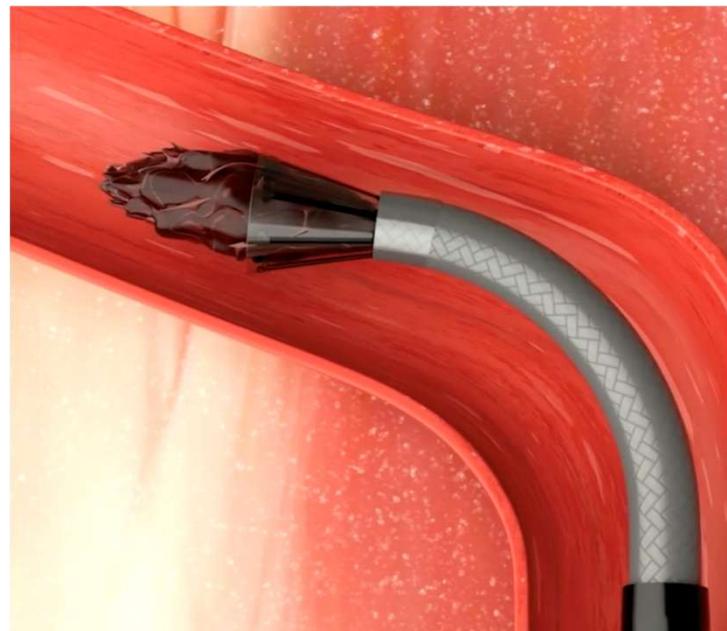


Embolie pulmonaire

- Cause fréquente d'ACR (2-5%)
- Importance du dx rapide
 - Thrombose veineuse, **AESP ou asystolie**, jeune, femme
 - Écho : Présence de thrombus intra VD ou AP (dilatation VD non spécifique)
- Meilleure survie avec thrombolyse (étude récente)
- Compressions et ECMO ne sont pas contre-indiquées avec thrombolyse
- Thrombectomie chirurgicale ou percutanée à envisager
- ECMO à considérer rapidement si ACLS standard inefficace

Recommendations for Pulmonary Embolism		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
2a	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In patients with confirmed pulmonary embolism as the precipitant of cardiac arrest, thrombolysis, surgical embolectomy, and mechanical embolectomy are reasonable emergency treatment options.
2b	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Thrombolysis may be considered when cardiac arrest is suspected to be caused by pulmonary embolism.

Thromboaspiration



 angiodynamics | AlphaVac F18⁸⁵ System.

Hypothermie

	Clinical findings	Core temperature (if available)
Stage 1 hypothermia (mild)	Conscious; shivering*	35–32°C
Stage 2 hypothermia (moderate)	Impaired consciousness*; possible shivering	31·9–28°C
Stage 3 hypothermia (severe)	Unconscious*; vital signs present	<28°C
Stage 4 hypothermia (severe)	Apparent death; vital signs absent	Variable†

*Shivering or consciousness might be impaired by comorbid illness (eg, trauma, brain disorders, or toxins) or drugs (eg, sedatives, opioids, or muscle relaxants) independent of core temperature. †Cardiac arrest can occur at earlier or later stages of hypothermia and some patients might still have vital signs at <24°C.

Table: Stages of accidental hypothermia⁴²

Hypothermie



- Diminution de 6-7% de la consommation d'O₂ par degré de refroidissement
- Hypothermie sévère (< 28°C) survenant avant l'ACR et l'hypoxie est donc protectrice
- Bon pronostic neurologique chez les survivants
- Compressions intermittentes possibles (si nécessaire) chez patients en hypothermie sévère

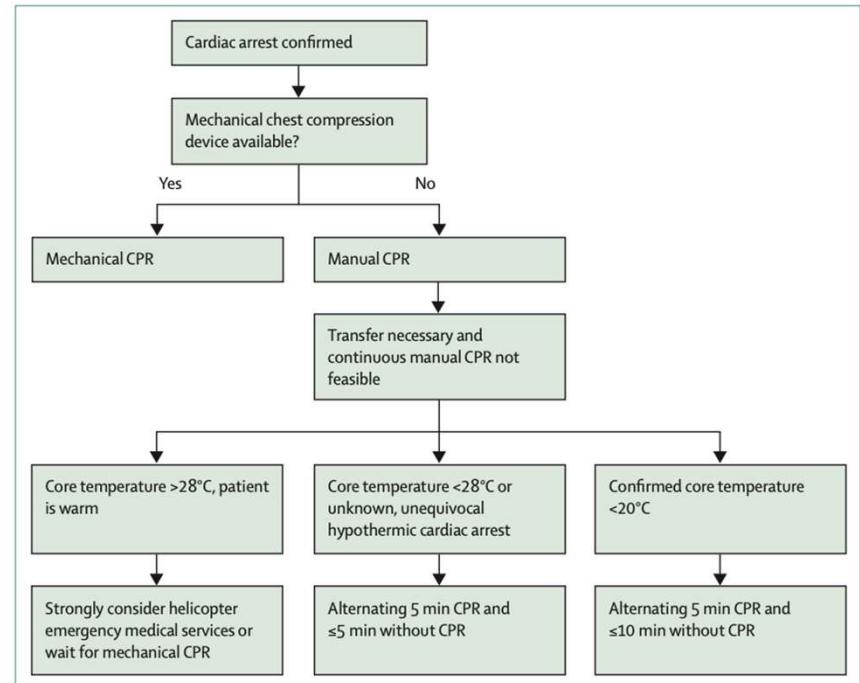


Figure 3: Delayed and intermittent CPR in hypothermic patients when continuous CPR is not possible
CPR=cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Hypothermie traitement



- ECMO = **traitement de choix** pour réchauffer les patients
- Score ICE et HOPE (pronostic avant pose d'ECMO)
- Défibrillation et adrénaline **moins efficaces** si $< 30^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Limiter à trois défibrillations si $< 30^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Attendre 30°C avant de donner adrénaline

Recommendations for Accidental Hypothermia		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Full resuscitative measures, including extracorporeal rewarming when available, are recommended for all victims of accidental hypothermia without characteristics that deem them unlikely to survive and without any obviously lethal traumatic injury.
1	C-EO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Victims of accidental hypothermia should not be considered dead before rewarming has been provided unless there are signs of obvious death.
2b	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. It may be reasonable to perform defibrillation attempts according to the standard BLS algorithm concurrent with rewarming strategies.
2b	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. It may be reasonable to consider administration of epinephrine during cardiac arrest according to the standard ACLS algorithm concurrent with rewarming strategies.

Complications hypothermie

Early:

- Cardiac – dysrhythmias (e.g. VF), cardiac arrest
- Neurologic – CNS impairment
- Metabolic – cold diuresis, rhabdomyolysis, pseudo-rigor mortis
- Hematologic – coagulopathy, hypercoagulable state
- Extracorporeal life support-related complications

Late (post-rewarming):

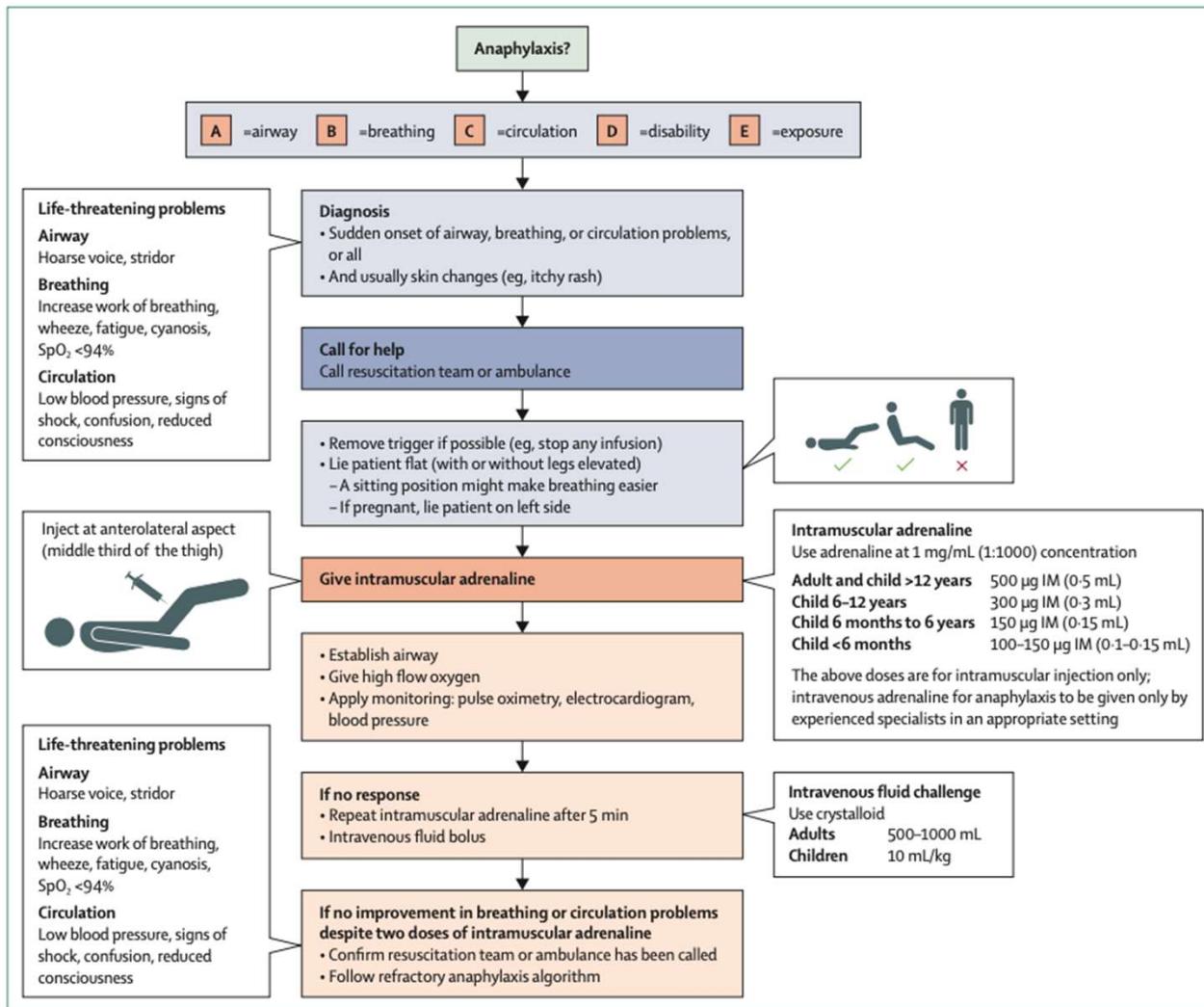
- Respiratory – pulmonary edema, infection, respiratory arrest
- Cardiac – hypotension, dysrhythmias, cardiac stunning
- Neurologic – seizures, peripheral neuropathy, impaired cognition, coma
- Multi-organ failure

Anaphylaxie

- Arrêt cardiaque plutôt rare : 0,12% des ACR hors hôpital
- 15% d'ACR lors d'anaphylaxie péri-opératoire
- Pts présentent une AESP dans 85% des cas (TV/FV 10% vs asystolie 5%)
- Bloqueur neuromusculaire et antibiotiques généralement en cause
- Traitements = Adrénaline IV ou IM (1-3 doses généralement suffisant)
- Perfusion rarement nécessaire

Recommendation for Cardiac Arrest From Anaphylaxis		
COR	LOE	Recommendation
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In cardiac arrest secondary to anaphylaxis, standard resuscitative measures and immediate administration of epinephrine should take priority.

Recommendations for Anaphylaxis Without Cardiac Arrest		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Epinephrine should be administered early by intramuscular injection (or autoinjector) to all patients with signs of a systemic allergic reaction, especially hypotension, airway swelling, or difficulty breathing.
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The recommended dose of epinephrine in anaphylaxis is 0.2 to 0.5 mg (1:1000) intramuscularly, to be repeated every 5 to 15 min as needed.
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In patients with anaphylactic shock, close hemodynamic monitoring is recommended.
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Given the potential for the rapid development of oropharyngeal or laryngeal edema, immediate referral to a health professional with expertise in advanced airway placement, including surgical airway management, is recommended.
2a	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> When an IV line is in place, it is reasonable to consider the IV route for epinephrine in anaphylactic shock, at a dose of 0.05 to 0.1 mg (0.1 mg/mL, aka 1:10 000).
2a	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> IV infusion of epinephrine is a reasonable alternative to IV boluses for treatment of anaphylaxis in patients not in cardiac arrest.
2b	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> IV infusion of epinephrine may be considered for postarrest shock in patients with anaphylaxis.



Infection respiratoire à haut risque (COVID)

- Augmentation des ACR en communauté de 120%
- Diminution de 50% de la survie jusqu'au congé de l'hôpital
- Causes hypothétiques :
 - Présentation tardive des patients
 - Lourdeur des protocoles de protection

Modifications à l'ACLS infection respi à haut risque (COVID)



Évaluation initiale:

- Si rythme défibrillable, défibriller immédiatement
- Peu ou pas d'aérosol générée par le choc
- Protection minimale: Protection gouttelette (+/- aérosol)

Compressions:

- Génèrent des aérosols (porter protection aérosol)
- Utiliser si possible un appareil de compressions cardiaques automatique (LUCAS)

Airway:

- Ventilation à l'ambu à 4 mains (éviter fuites au maximum)
- Intubation dès que possible avec **vidéolaryngoscope**
- Filtres HEPA sur circuit

Modifications à l'ACLS infection respi à haut risque (COVID)



Patient en position ventrale et déjà intubé

Débuter les compressions en ventrale

Compression mains entre les omoplates, 5-6cm de profond

Défibriller (si rythme défibrillable), pads axillaires ou antéro-post

Retourner sur le dos si premier cycle inefficace

Patient en position ventrale et non intubé

Retourner immédiatement sur le dos

Réanimer de façon standard

ACR et grossesse

- Incidence en salle d'accouchement 1:12 000
- Incidence en post-partum 1: 36 000
- Causes :
 - Hémorragie, cardiovasculaire, thromboembolique, éclampsie, sepsis, embolie liquide amniotique et complications anesthésiques
- Rythme: AESP 51%, asystolie 26%, FV/TV 12%, NS 11%
- Pronostic: 40% de survie

Recommendations for Resuscitation of Cardiac Arrest in Pregnancy		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Priorities for the pregnant woman in cardiac arrest should include provision of high-quality CPR and relief of aortocaval compression through left lateral uterine displacement.
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Because pregnant patients are more prone to hypoxia, oxygenation and airway management should be prioritized during resuscitation from cardiac arrest in pregnancy.
1	C-EO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Because of potential interference with maternal resuscitation, fetal monitoring should not be undertaken during cardiac arrest in pregnancy.
1	C-EO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. We recommend targeted temperature management for pregnant women who remain comatose after resuscitation from cardiac arrest.
1	C-EO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. During targeted temperature management of the pregnant patient, it is recommended that the fetus be continuously monitored for bradycardia as a potential complication, and obstetric and neonatal consultation should be sought.

ACR et grossesse

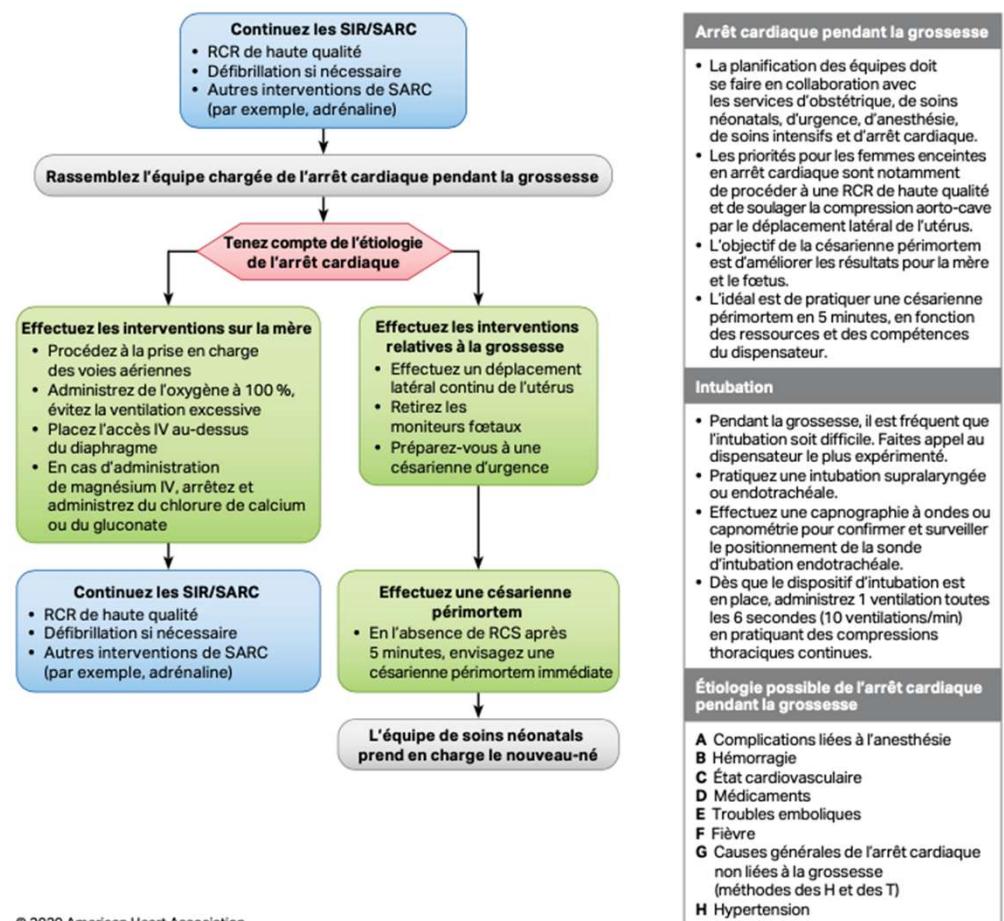
- Position des mains pour compressions
 - Environ 6 cm crânial au processus xiphoïde
 - Même position que dans le BLS standard
- Déplacement utérin manuel si plus de 20 semaines ou hauteur utérine au dessus de l'ombilic (Pas d'évidence pour supporter)
- Hystérotomie et naissance d'urgence **dès que possible** après l'ACR (pas de temps recommandé)
- Considérer ECMO-CPR (bonne survie maternelle et fœtale)



Recommendations for Cardiac Arrest and PMCD		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. During cardiac arrest, if the pregnant woman with a fundus height at or above the umbilicus has not achieved ROSC with usual resuscitation measures plus manual left lateral uterine displacement, it is advisable to prepare to evacuate the uterus while resuscitation continues.
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. In situations such as nonsurvivable maternal trauma or prolonged pulselessness, in which maternal resuscitative efforts are considered futile, there is no reason to delay performing perimortem cesarean delivery in appropriate patients.
2a	C-EO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. To accomplish delivery early, ideally within 5 min after the time of arrest, it is reasonable to immediately prepare for perimortem cesarean delivery while initial BLS and ACLS interventions are being performed.

ACR et grossesse

Figure 9. Algorithme des SARC pour l'arrêt cardiaque durant la grossesse en milieu hospitalier.



Intoxication aux opiacés

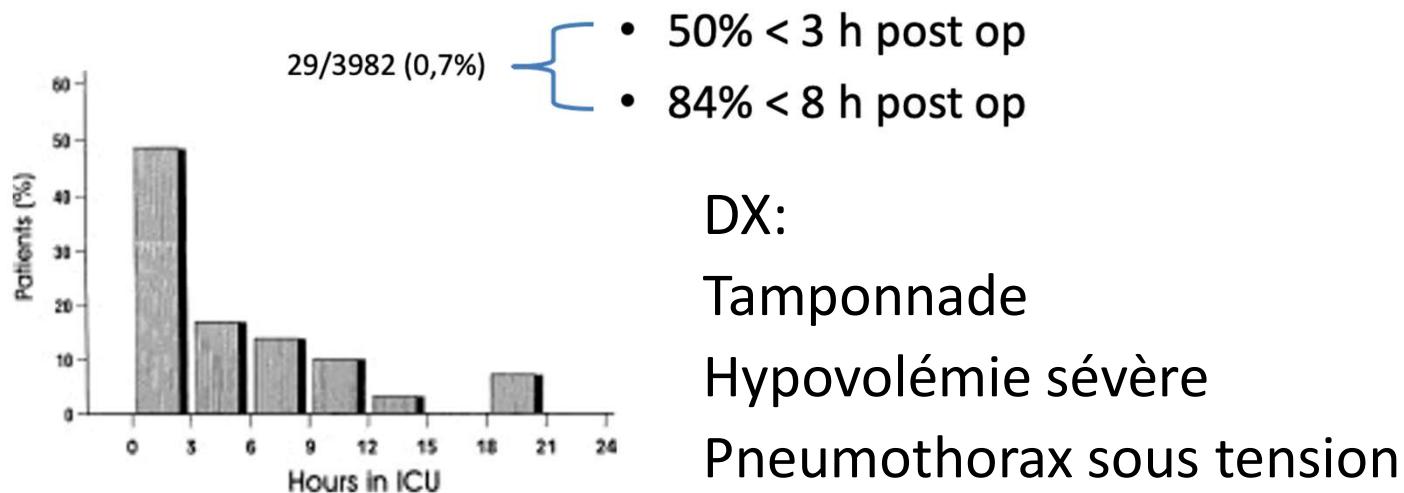


- **Focuser sur l'algorithme standard**
- Administration de naloxone sans délai sans modification des algorithmes standard
- Voie d'administration: IV, IM, SC, IO, intranasal
- Admission pour observation post-réanimation (risque de récidive)

Recommendations for Acute Management of Opioid Overdose		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
1	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For patients in respiratory arrest, rescue breathing or bag-mask ventilation should be maintained until spontaneous breathing returns, and standard BLS and/or ACLS measures should continue if return of spontaneous breathing does not occur.
1	C-EO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. For patients known or suspected to be in cardiac arrest, in the absence of a proven benefit from the use of naloxone, standard resuscitative measures should take priority over naloxone administration, with a focus on high-quality CPR (compressions plus ventilation).
1	C-EO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Lay and trained responders should not delay activating emergency response systems while awaiting the patient's response to naloxone or other interventions.
2a	B-NR	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. For a patient with suspected opioid overdose who has a definite pulse but no normal breathing or only gasping (ie, a respiratory arrest), in addition to providing standard BLS and/or ACLS care, it is reasonable for responders to administer naloxone.

ACR post chirurgie cardiaque

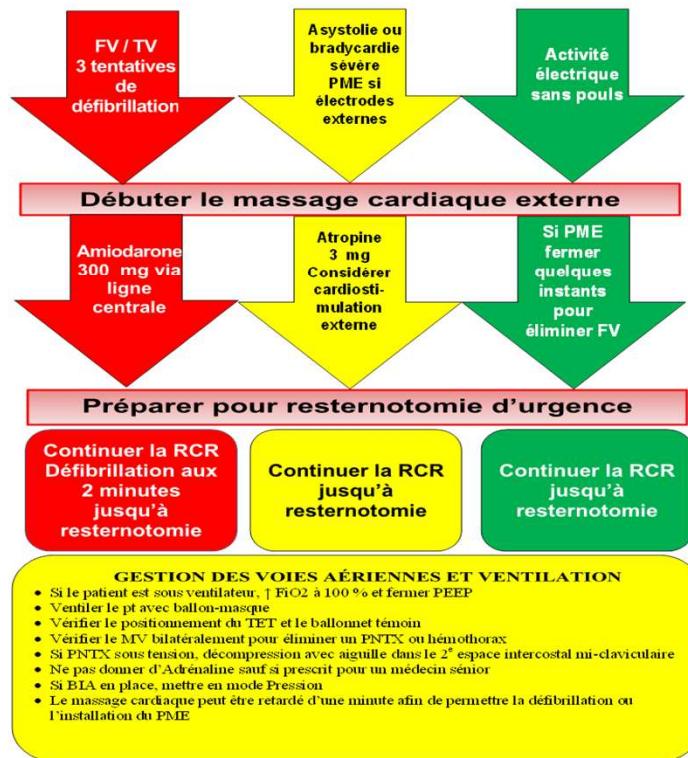
Incidence d'arrêt cardiaque post op





ARRÊT

Protocole CSU-ALS

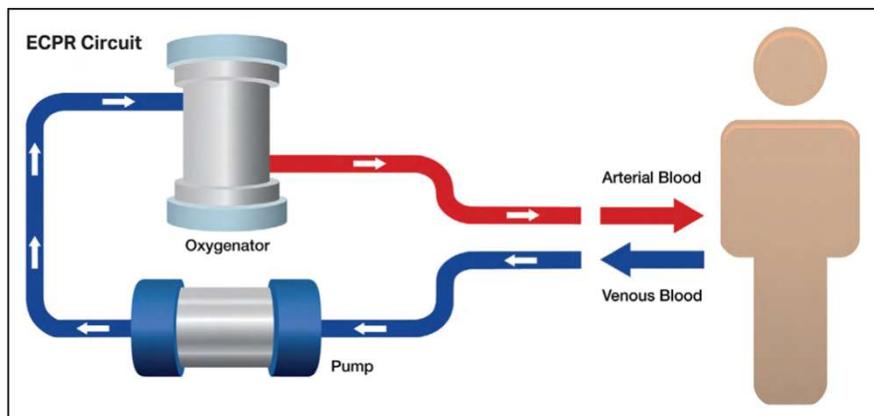


CSU -ALS



ECPR - ECMO

Recommendation for Extracorporeal CPR		
COR	LOE	Recommendation
2b	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. There is insufficient evidence to recommend the routine use of extracorporeal CPR (ECPR) for patients with cardiac arrest. ECPR may be considered for select cardiac arrest patients for whom the suspected cause of the cardiac arrest is potentially reversible during a limited period of mechanical cardiorespiratory support.



Compressions cardiaques automatiques

Recommendations for Mechanical CPR Devices		
COR	LOE	Recommendations
2b	C-LD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The use of mechanical CPR devices may be considered in specific settings where the delivery of high-quality manual compressions may be challenging or dangerous for the provider, as long as rescuers strictly limit interruptions in CPR during deployment and removal of the device.
3: No Benefit	B-R	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. The routine use of mechanical CPR devices is not recommended.

Utiliser dans certaines situations: personnel limité, réanimation prolongée, salle d'angiographie, transports et risque infectieux pour le personnel

Compressions cardiaques automatiques



Compressions cardiaques automatiques



Questions ?

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Références

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Antiarythmiques

Medication	Bolus Dose	Infusion Rate	Notes
Nondihydropyridine Calcium Channel Blockers			
Diltiazem	0.25 mg/kg IV bolus over 2 min	5–10 mg/h	Avoid in hypotension, heart failure, cardiomyopathy, and acute coronary syndromes
Verapamil	0.075–0.15 mg/kg IV bolus over 2 min; may give an additional dose after 30 min if no response	0.005 mg/kg per min	Avoid in hypotension, heart failure, cardiomyopathy, acute and coronary syndromes
β -Adrenergic Blockers			
Metoprolol	2.5–5 mg over 2 min, up to 3 doses		Avoid in decompensated heart failure
Esmolol	500 μ g/kg IV over 1 min	50–300 μ g/kg per min	Short duration of action; avoid in decompensated heart failure
Propranolol	1 mg IV over 1 min, up to 3 doses		Avoid in decompensated heart failure
Other Medications			
Amiodarone	300 mg IV over 1 h	10–50 mg/h over 24 h	Multiple dosing schemes exist for amiodarone
Digoxin	0.25 mg IV, repeated to maximum dose 1.5 mg over 24 h		Typically used as adjunctive therapy with another option from above; caution in patients with renal impairment