

## CPR Recertification Vancouver

CPR Recertification Kelowna - There are a variety of types of cardiopulmonary resuscitation or CPR supplies including the bag-valve mask, the esophageal tracheal Combitube, the automatic transport ventilator or the ATV and the pocket face mask. Other CPR supplies consist of the King LT airway, the LMA or laryngeal mask airway and the FROPVD or the flow-restricted, oxygen-powered ventilation device. There are other supplies such as suctioning devices, oxygen cylinders, and gloves can fall under the cardiopulmonary resuscitation supply category as well as water-based lubricants.

Transparent plastic is used to make a pocket face mask. It is put over the nose and the mouth of a non-breathing patient. The majority of pocket face masks have a one-way valve within a "stem." This stem is how rescue breaths are delivered to someone who is experiencing respiratory distress or severe respiratory arrest. The bag-valve mask or BVM is a handheld tool that is made up of a self-refilling bag and a face mask that the rescuer squeezes in order to deliver artificial ventilations to a patient using air from supplemental oxygen or atmosphere oxygen, if it is attached to an oxygen supply system.

The FROPVDs are specialized tools which utilize oxygen under pressure in order to deliver artificial ventilations. Also, these tools have automatic flow restriction so as to guard against over-delivery of oxygen. All of these CPR supplies involve using a face mask and need a correct seal in order to be really effective.

Paramedics or emergency medical technicians or also known as EMTs utilize the ATV if prolonged ventilations are necessary. This is especially true if they are the only rescuers working on a patient. The Combitube is a double lumen airway through which ventilations are able to be delivered utilizing a bag valve without the face mask portion.

Because of its unique design that combines 2 tubes into 1, the Combitube could deliver ventilations whether it goes into the esophagus or the trachea. Nevertheless, when inserted by the medics, it usually ends up in the esophagus. This tool, like the LMA and the King LT is inserted beyond what is considered the deep throat area in order to offer superior ventilation in a non-breathing patient.

Utilized early in the rescue breathing performance, cardiopulmonary resuscitation tools like for instance nasopharyngeal airways and oropharyngeal airways are utilized. Patients who are deeply unconscious and non-breathing run the risk of the tongue relaxing to the point of blocking the airway. This could prevent artificial ventilations from being effective. Oropharyngeal airways are devices which are inserted into the patient's mouth in order to bypass any form of tongue obstruction and nasopharyngeal airways are inserted into the nostril. Though cardiopulmonary resuscitation supplies like oxygen cylinders and gloves and water-based lubricants and suction devices are not generally thought of as supplies, they certainly are. For instance, in particular, nasopharyngeal airways must be lubricated with a water-based lubricant before utilizing it in order to prevent harm to the patient.

The Auto-Pulse and the Thumper are made to help patients who are suffering from heart attack by delivering automatic chest compressions. There are suction devices as part of the cardiopulmonary resuscitation supplies since vomiting can happen during resuscitation. Other pieces of personal protective equipment like gloves are necessary to help protect the rescuer's health. It is possible in many cases to administer effective cardiopulmonary resuscitation without using cardiopulmonary resuscitation supplies because these are not normally available when cardiopulmonary resuscitation must be performed. Generally, the only piece of equipment that should be utilized by rescuer's who are not healthcare providers is some kind of facial barrier tool.