CHOKING/CPR

FOR INFANTS LESS THAN 1 YEAR OF AGE

INFANT CHOKING

Begin the following if the infant is choking and is unable to breathe. However, if the infant is coughing, crying, speaking, or able to breathe at all, DO NOT do any of the following. Depending on the infant's condition, call 911 or the pediatrician for further advice.

1 FIVE BACK BLOWS





Alternate back blows and chest thrusts until the object is dislodged or the infant becomes unconscious. If the infant becomes unconscious, begin CPR.

(Health care professionals only: assess pulse before starting CPR.)

INFANT CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)

To be used when the infant is unconscious or when breathing stops.

1 OPEN AIRWAY

- Look for movement of the chest and abdomen.
- · Listen for sounds of breathing.
- · Feel for breath on your cheek.
- Open airway as shown.
- Look for a foreign object in the mouth. If you can see an object in the infant's mouth, sweep it out carefully with your finger. Do not try a finger sweep if the object is in the infant's throat, because it could be pushed further into the throat.

2 RESCUE BREATHING

- Position head and chin with both hands as shown head gently tilted back, chin lifted.
- Seal your mouth over the infant's mouth and nose.
- Blow gently, enough air to make chest rise and fall 2 times.



If no rise or fall, repeat 1 & 2. If no response, treat for blocked airway.
(See "INFANT CHOKING" steps 1 & 2 at left.)

3 ASSESS RESPONSE

- Place your ear next to the infant's mouth and look, listen, and feel for normal breathing or coughing.
- Look for body movement.

If you cannot see, hear, or feel signs of normal breathing, coughing, or movement, start chest compressions.



4 CHEST COMPRESSIONS

- Place 2 fingers of one hand over the lower half of the chest. Avoid the bottom tip of the breastbone.
- Compress chest 1/2" to 1" deep.
- Alternate 5 compressions with 1 breath.
- Compress chest 100 times per minute.



Check for signs of normal breathing, coughing, or movement every minute.