

Appendix B
BLS Performance Criteria

BLS for Healthcare Skills Performance Sheet
CPR and AED Performance Criteria
for Victims 1 to 8 Years of Age

Participant Name _____ Date _____

Performance Guidelines	Performance	
	Satisfactory	Remediate
CPR Skills		
1. Establish unresponsiveness — direct coworker to activate the emergency response system and get the AED.		
2. Open the airway (head tilt–chin lift or jaw thrust) — check breathing (look, listen, and feel).		
3. If breathing is absent or inadequate, give 2 slow breaths (2 seconds per breath) that cause the chest to rise (if chest does not rise, reposition, reattempt). Allow for adequate exhalation time.		
4. Check carotid pulse and other signs of circulation (no signs of circulation). Start chest compressions (ratio of 5 to 1 breath at about 100 compressions per minute).		
AED Skills (AED arrives after 2 cycles of CPR)		
5. Place the AED next to the victim. Turn AED POWER ON and start time-to–first shock clock.		
6. Attach child electrode in proper position (as pictured on each of the AED electrodes, sternum and apex, with proper contact and no overlap of pads).		
7. Press ANALYZE button (if present), and stand clear of victim. (AED advises shock and charges.)		
8. Ensure all are “clear” of victim and press SHOCK button if advised. End time-to–first shock clock. (May repeat 1 to 2 more analyze-shock cycles. Stop when AED gives “no shock indicated” message.)		
9. Check carotid pulse and other signs of circulation. (Pulse, breathing, coughing, movement present.)		
10. Continue to monitor breathing and signs of circulation until advanced life support rescuers arrive. (If trauma is not suspected, place in a recovery position. Leave AED attached.)		

Critical Actions	Performance	
	Satisfactory	Remediate
• Assess responsiveness.		
• Activate emergency response system; get the AED (or send second rescuer).		
• Open the airway, check breathing.		
• If breathing absent or inadequate provide 2 breaths (must cause the chest to rise).		
• Check pulse and other signs of circulation.		
• Begin chest compressions (must have proper hand placement).		
• When AED arrives: POWER ON the AED.		
• Attach electrode pads to patient's bare chest in proper location, with adequate skin contact and no overlap of pads.		
• "Clear" the victim before ANALYZE and SHOCK .		
• Push SHOCK button (if not automated) to attempt defibrillation.		
• Check breathing and signs of circulation after "no shock indicated" message.		
• Interval from collapse to first shock is less than 3 minutes; interval from AED arrival to first shock is less than 90 seconds.		