



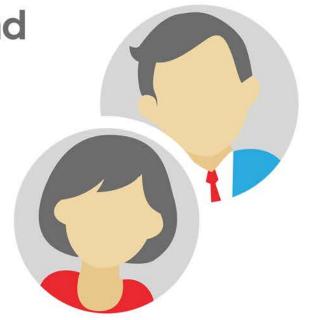
# Do you know CPR?

### **CPR for Adults**

- Make sure the scene and area around the person is safe.
- Tap the person and talk loudly: "Are you okay?"

Yell for help. Use a cellphone to **3** call 911 and send a bystander to get an AED.

- Check the person's breathing.
- If the person is not responding,
- breathing, or only gasping, start CPR.



911

### **CPR for Children**

- Make sure the scene and area around the child is safe.
- Tap the child and talk loudly: "Are you okay?"
- **3** Yell for help.
- **4** Check breathing.

If not responding and not breathing 5 or only gasping, then give 5 sets of 30 compressions and 2 breaths.

6 Call 911 and get an AED.

Give 30 compressions at a rate of 100-120 beats per minute and at a depth between 2-2.4 inches (5-6 cm). Let the chest rise back up before you start your next compression.

- 7 Open the airway and give 2 breaths.

Continue giving compressions and breaths until the EMS arrives.

### **Compression for Adults**

- Position the person on their back on a firm, flat surface.
- Remove or open up clothing at the neck and chest area.
- **3** Feel for the end of the breastbone (sternum).

Place the heel of one hand on the lower half of the breastbone. Avoid pressing down on the very end of the breastbone as the bony tip, called the xyphoid process, may break off and slash the liver, resulting in internal bleeding. Put the other hand on top of the first.

- Press straight down at a rate of 100-120 beats per minute and at a depth between 2-2.4 inches (5-6 cm).

Let the chest recoil completely between compressions. Your hands should remain in contact with the person, without bouncing or leaning on the person.

Resume CPR and give compressions and breaths.



## **Compression for Children**

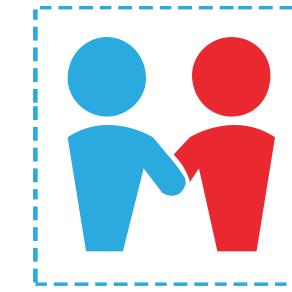
- Position the child on their back on a firm, hard surface.
- Move any clothing away from the chest.
- Place the heel of one hand on the lower half of the breastbone.

Push straight down approximately at least one third the depth of the chest. In most children this will be about 2 inches (5 cm). Compressions should be delivered at a rate of

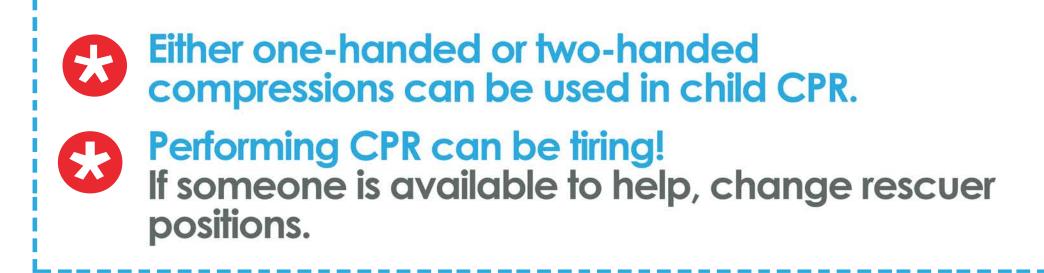
Let the chest recoil to its normal

100-120 beats per minute.





Performing proper CPR is often tiring. Ask to switch positions when tired if another rescuer is available to help. Monitor each other's performance, providing encouragement and offering to switch when fatigue sets in. position after every compression.





To become certified in CPR, AED & First Aid visit NHCPS.com. Redeem a free CPR certification course using coupon code CPRSTEPS.