Pediatric Basic Life Support Algorithm for Healthcare Providers—Single Rescuer

1. Verify scene safety.
   - Check for responsiveness.
   - Shout for nearby help.
   - Activate the emergency response system via mobile device (if appropriate).

2. Look for no breathing or only gasping and check pulse (simultaneously). Is pulse definitely felt within 10 seconds?
   - Normal breathing, pulse felt: Monitor until emergency responders arrive.
   - No normal breathing, pulse felt: Activate emergency response system (if not already done), and retrieve AED/defibrillator.

3. No breathing or only gasping, pulse not felt: Start CPR.
   - 1 rescuer: Perform cycles of 30 compressions and 2 breaths. When second rescuer arrives, perform cycles of 15 compressions and 2 breaths. Use AED as soon as it is available.
   - After about 2 minutes, if still alone, activate emergency response system and retrieve AED (if not already done).

4. Witnessed sudden collapse?
   - Yes: Activate emergency response system (if not already done), and retrieve AED/defibrillator.
   - No: Check for responsiveness. Shout for nearby help. Activate the emergency response system via mobile device (if appropriate).

5. Is pulse definitely felt within 10 seconds?
   - Yes, HR ≥60/min without signs of poor perfusion: Continue rescue breathing; check pulse every 2 minutes. If no pulse, start CPR.
   - No, HR <60/min with signs of poor perfusion: Provide rescue breathing; check pulse every 2 minutes.

6. Check rhythm. Shockable rhythm?
   - Yes, shockable: Give 1 shock. Resume CPR immediately for 2 minutes (until prompted by AED to allow rhythm check). Continue until ALS providers take over or the child starts to move.
   - No, nonshockable: Resume CPR immediately for 2 minutes (until prompted by AED to allow rhythm check). Continue until ALS providers take over or the child starts to move.