

1. Prevent Choking on Milk



Hold the baby, and make him/her lie at a 45 degree angle.

While the mother is feeding the baby milk, she should allow the baby to rest from time to time, and observe the area around his/her nose and mouth to look for signs of cyanosis. If there are, t stop feeding.

- **Do not feed the baby lying down.**



Pat his/her back to let him/her burp.

Pat his/her back to make him/her burp.



Raise the bed, and let the baby lie on his's/ her's right side.

No matter the baby has burped or not, the bed should be raised, and the baby must lie on his/her right side for 30 minutes to prevent choking on the coughed-up milk. When sleeping on a pillow, be aware of his/her respiratory tract has been blocked.

2. General Treatment When the Baby is Choking



1. Stop feeding and turn his/her head to one side to allow milk to flow out or use a suction bulb to clean the milk in the nose and mouth.

Press and flatten the suction bulb. → Insert into the mouth and nose. → Release and allow the suction bulb to suck in. → Allow the suction bulb to remove the milk. → Repeat.

2. When the nose and mouth have been cleared of milk, please observe the baby's coughing situation until coughing has ceased, breathing has returned to normal, and skin color is normal. After choking, if there is coughing, mucus, or other infections of the airway, please go to the hospital to check whether the choking has caused pneumonia.

3. Treatment When Choking on Foreign Body



Flick the sole bottom of the feet to stimulate.




After dealing with the baby choking on milk, if there are symptoms of cyanosis, flick the sole of the baby's foot to stimulate breathing. If he/she is not crying or breathing, continue with patting the back and pressing on his/her breast.

Begin back blows / chest compressions

Severe Respiratory Infarction: Pat the back/Press the breast: Pat the back and press on the breast respectively for 5 times. → Check for unknown matter. → Observe the breathing of the infant, and continue to repeat the steps until the unknown matter is removed or until breathing is possible, and go to the hospital as fast as possible.







1. Put the baby in a position where his/her head feet are higher than his/her head. The body is to be placed on the forearm of the rescuer and the thigh is used as support to stabilize the baby.

	2. Use the base of your palm to apply 5 blows to the infant's back, right at the area between the shoulder blades.
	3. Support the baby's head and neck and make his/her position into a sit-up position and use the rescuer's forearm and thigh to stabilize the position.
	4. Pressing on the Breast: Use two fingers to press hard 5 times on the site under the middle of the two nipples. (Please be careful not to press on the xiphoid.)
<p>©Attention</p> <p>If the baby has fainted or lost consciousness after removing the unknown matter, and the color of his/her lips and skin have signs of cyanosis. Please start CPR.</p>	

4.CPR-Process :

Steps/Movements	Newborn (< 1 month)	Baby (1~12month)
Determine Safety of Site	Quickly check the surrounding area, and make sure there are no threats.	
Confirm Reaction (Call for response)	Call and pat the patient's shoulder and stimulate the sole of the foot to make sure there is no reaction.	
Call 119 (Call for help)	If there is anyone else there: Ask them to call 119.	
	If there is only one person on site: Continue on with CPR 30 cycles (about 1 minute) →Call 119.	If there is only one person on site: Continue on with CPR 5 cycles (about 2 minutes) →Call 119.
Process of CPR	Check for breathing for 5~10 seconds. →If no breathing, or almost no breathing. → A-B-C.	Check for breathing for 5~10 seconds. →If no breathing, or almost no breathing. → C-A-B.
Place of Pressure	Under the middle point between the two nipples.	
Depth of Pressure	At least 1/3 of the chest	
Chest Compressions: Artificial Respiration	3: 1	30: 2
Speed of Chest Compressions	100-120 times/minute	

Process and Instructions for Newborns

	1.Check for Reactions. No reaction → Call for help. Reaction → Send to the hospital.
	2. Call for help 1. There are people present: Yell for help. 2. No One else is Present: Help first, then ask for help.
	3. Evaluate breathing every 5~10 seconds. If there is no signs of breathing, → Start CPR.
	4. Maintain a Clear Airway I: Place the baby on a hard board or on the ground. II: Tilt head, and lift the chin.



Give Artificial Resuscitation

5. Breathe into mouth 2 times, then cover his/her **nose and mouth** with your mouth and blow 2 times, each breathe about 1 second.



One the site of the middle point between the two nipples

6. Start chest Compression. Position: one the site of the middle point between the two nipples. Be careful not to press on the xiphoid.



Press hard, quickly, let the chest bounce back, and don't stop.

6.1 Chest compression procedure: Overlap both hands, and press until 1/3 deep of the chest.



CPR

Chest Compressions:
Artificial Resuscitation
©Newborn 3 : 1
©Infant : 30 : 2
(Correct age if it is a premature infant)



When the baby has been revived, please have him/her to lie on their side and wait for help to arrive.

Reasons for stopping CPR:
1. Paramedics have arrived.
2. The baby has been revived.

Please write down your question:



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嬰幼兒緊急事件之處理

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