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 make him/her burp.



Pat his/her back to let 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.



Begin back blows

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.)

OAttention

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.

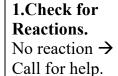
4.CPR-Process:

	4.CFK-Frocess.			
	Steps/Movements	Newborn	Baby	
		(< 1 month)	(1~12month)	
	Determine Safety	Quickly check the surrounding		
	of Site	area, and make sure there are no		
		threats.		
1	Confirm	Call and pat the patient's		
	Reaction	shoulder and stimulate the sole		
	(Call for	of the foot to make sure there is		
ľ	response)	no reaction. If there is anyone else there:		
	Call 119			
	(Call for help)	them to call 119		
		If there is only	If there is only	
	1	one person on	one person on	
		site: Continue	site: Continue	
		on with CPR	on with CPR 5	
		30 cycles	cycles (about 2	
		(about 1	minutes)	
		minute)	→ Call 119.	
1		→ Call 119.		
	Process of CPR	Check for	Check for	
		breathing for	breathing for	
		$5\sim10$ seconds.	5~10 seconds.	
		→If no	→ If no	
Į		breathing, or	breathing, or	
		almost no	almost no	
		breathing. →	breathing. →	
		A-B-C.	C-A-B.	
	Place of Pressure	the two nipples.		
	1890			
I	Depth of Pressure	ure At least 1/3 of the chest		
	Chest	3: 1	30: 2	
7	Compressions:	区 没		
	Artificial			
	Respiration			
	Speed of Chest	100-120 times/minute		
	Compressions			

Process and Instructions for Newborns



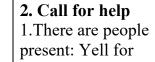
Flick the sole of the feet to stimulate



Reaction → Send to the hospital.



Call 119



help.
2.No One else is
Present: Help first,
then ask for help.



Evaluate Breathing count 1001 count down to 1007. (1001=1 second)

3. Evaluate breathing every 5~10 seconds. If there is no signs of breathing, → Start CPR.

JW11

Head Tilt, Chin Lift

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 Resuscitaiton



One the site of the middle point between the two nipples



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



CPR

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.

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

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

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.

Emergent Situations for Infants 嬰幼兒緊急事件之處理【英文版】

What to do During



Please write down your question:



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