



# Supraventricular Tachycardia (including Atrial Fibrillation)

## Medical

### CRITERIA

- Heart rate greater than 150 beats per minute
- Narrow QRS complex
- A patient with chest pain, shortness of breath, altered mental status, pulmonary edema, or signs and symptoms of shock may be considered unstable. The patient should be evaluated as a whole and not just by the presence of one of the above symptoms. **If a stable patient becomes unstable during the course of treatment, move immediately to the unstable Narrow-Complex Tachycardia protocol (below)**

### PROTOCOL

<u>Stable Narrow Complex Tachycardia</u>		
<b>EMR</b>	Follow <i>General – Universal Patient Care/Initial Patient Contact protocol</i> .	<b>EMR</b>
<b>EMT</b>	Consider 12-Lead ECG, right-sided ECG and 15-lead ECG.	<b>EMT</b>
<b>I</b>	Vagal maneuvers.	<b>I</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Suspected PSVT:</b> Administer <i>Adenosine (Adenocard) 6 mg rapid IV</i> , followed by a rapid <i>0.9% Normal Saline 20 mL flush</i> . Consider antecubital IV and elevate the arm.	<b>I</b>
<b>I</b>	If no conversion within 2 minutes, administer <i>Adenosine (Adenocard) 12mg rapid IV</i> followed by a rapid <i>0.9% Normal Saline 20 mL flush</i> . Elevate the arm.	<b>I</b>
<b>MC</b>	If no conversion within 2 minutes <i>and patient remains stable</i> .	<b>MC</b>
<u>Unstable Narrow Complex</u>		
<b>EMR</b>	Follow <i>General – Universal Patient Care/Initial Patient Contact protocol</i> .	<b>EMR</b>
<b>I</b>	For mild sedation, if time and patient condition permits, administer <i>Midazolam (Versed) 2 mg IN/IM/IV/IO</i> .	<b>I</b>
<b>I</b>	Synchronized cardioversion according to the manufacturer's recommendation.	<b>I</b>

### PEARLS

- **If patient is successfully cardioverted but Narrow-Complex Tachycardia recurs, repeat cardioversion at last successful joule setting. If biphasic technology available, cardiovert per manufacturer's recommendation**
- Identify and treat potentially reversible causes:
  - Hypoxia
  - Hyperkalemia or hypokalemia
  - Hypothermia
  - Hypovolemia
  - Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
  - Tablets (drug overdose)
  - Tension pneumothorax
  - Tamponade (cardiac)
  - Thrombosis (cardiac, pulmonary)
  - Toxins
  - Trauma



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- Consider American Heart Association recommendations for synchronized cardioversion recommendations based on manufacturer's guidelines

Synchronized Cardioversion Initial Recommended Doses	
Narrow regular complex	<i>50-100J</i>
Narrow irregular complex	<i>120 J biphasic or 200 J monophasic</i>
Wide regular complex	<i>100J</i>
Wide irregular complex	<i>Defibrillation dose (NOT synchronized)</i>

- **DO NOT** place combo pads or electrodes directly on top of an Automated Internal Cardiac Defibrillator (AICD), implanted pacemaker or medication patch.