



Supraventricular Tachycardia (SVT)

FIELD TREATMENT GUIDELINE C-06

INDICATION	<p>Stable or unstable patient presenting with supraventricular tachycardia (SVT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular heart rate > 150 with QRS < 0.12 seconds as documented in two (2) leads.
BLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow General Medical Care M-01. Identify and treat underlying cause 12-Lead ECG BP-03.
ALS	<p>STABLE: Systolic blood pressure above 90 mmHg in the absence of severe chest pain, severe shortness of breath, or acutely altered mental status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valsalva maneuver. Adenosine: <i>Adult:</i> 6 mg IV/IO rapid push followed by 10 mL normal rapid saline flush. If no response after two minutes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Adult:</i> 12 mg rapid IV push followed by 10 mL normal saline flush. <p>UNSTABLE: Systolic blood pressure below 90 mmHg or severe chest pain, severe shortness of breath, or acutely altered mental status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synchronized Cardioversion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider Sedation AP-14 if patient is awake and aware. Initial energy setting: 100J If no response: 200J If no response: 300J If no response: 360J
KEY CONCEPTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhythm analysis should be based on review of P and QRS waves on printed ECG strip, not monitor screen or computerized readout of 12-lead ECG. Hypoxia is a common cause of tachycardia. Initial evaluation should focus on determining if oxygenation is adequate.