1. Prevent and be prepared
   • Ensure adequate training of the staff in technical skills and ALS
   • Ensure availability and that equipment is functioning
   • Use safety checklists

2. Detect cardiac arrest and activate cardiac arrest protocol
   • Check patient’s status and monitored vital signs regularly
   • Consider cardiac echocardiogram in case of haemodynamic instability or suspected complication
   • Shout for help and activate cardiac arrest protocol

3. Resuscitate and treat possible causes

   VF / pVT cardiac arrest
   − Defibrillate
     (apply up to 3 consecutive shocks)
     − No ROSC

   Asystole / PEA

   • Resuscitate according to ALS algorithm
   • Check and correct potentially reversible causes including echocardiography and angiography
   • Consider mechanical chest compression and circulatory support devices (including extracorporeal-CPR)