1. Prevent and be prepared
   - Ensure adequate training of the staff in technical skills and ALS
   - Ensure availability and well-functioning of emergency equipment
     - Use safety checklists

2. Detect cardiac arrest and activate cardiac arrest protocol
   - Identify and manage deterioration in the post-operative cardiac patient
     - Consider echocardiography
   - Confirm cardiac arrest by clinical signs and pulseless waveforms
     - Shout for help and activate cardiac arrest protocol

3. Resuscitate and treat possible causes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VF/pVT</td>
<td>Defibrillate (apply up to 3 consecutive shocks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asystole / extreme bradycardia</td>
<td>Apply early pacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEA</td>
<td>Correct potentially reversible causes Turn off pacing to exclude VF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No ROSC
- Initiate compressions and ventilation
- Perform early resternotomy (<5 min)
- Consider circulatory support devices and extracorporeal-CPR