

**TOPIC: IN SUPPORT OF INFANT AND PEDIATRIC CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION TRAINING FOR CAREGIVERS, ESPECIALLY CAREGIVERS OF HIGH-RISK CHILDREN**

**SUBMITTED BY: Maryland Association of Nursing Students Board of Directors**

- WHEREAS, “Premature infants and infants with congenital heart disease (CHD) are at high risk for respiratory or cardiac arrest in their first year. Bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a major predictor of resuscitation outcome;” and
- WHEREAS, “...90% of cardiopulmonary arrests of infants and young children occur in the home, parents and family members typically have the first opportunity to perform CPR. Yet, despite this, bystander CPR is provided in only 2-36% of cardiopulmonary arrests in infants and children;” and
- WHEREAS, “Children ages 1 to 4 have the highest drowning rates... and drowning is responsible for more deaths among children 1-4 than any other cause except congenital anomalies;” and
- WHEREAS, “CPR performed by bystanders has been shown to save lives and improve outcomes in drowning victims, the more quickly CPR is started, the better the chance of improved outcomes;” and
- WHEREAS, “Children who were given CPR by a bystander had a significantly higher rate of favourable neurological outcome than did those not given CPR.... In children aged 1-17 years who had arrests of non-cardiac causes, favourable neurological outcome was more common after bystander CPR than no CPR;” and
- WHEREAS, “Family members are often not prepared to perform CPR and skill retention over 6 months is poor;” and
- WHEREAS, “The American Heart Association, American Academy of Pediatrics and Laerdal Medical developed the Infant CPRAnytime kit to teach core skills of infant CPR and choking in 22 minutes using a practice-while-watching method of instruction;” and
- WHEREAS, In a study of 311 parents and caregivers trained with the Infant CPRAnytime kit, “All infants who experienced choking episodes survived, and 3 of the 5 infants who had a cardiac or respiratory arrest also survived. Of the infants who suffered a potentially life-threatening event, 88% received resuscitative efforts by a parent;” and
- WHEREAS, “The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends CPR training for all parents and caregivers of children;” therefore be it
- RESOLVED, that the National Student Nurses’ Association (NSNA) encourage its constituents to collaborate with nursing education programs to emphasize the importance of training parents in infant CPR techniques prior to discharge after birth; and be it further
- RESOLVED, that the NSNA encourage its constituents to work with hospitals and family care practitioners in order to encourage them to teach initial skills, as well as providing refreshers and resources for parents and other caregivers; and be it further

RESOLVED,

that the NSNA send a copy of this resolution to the American Nurses Association, the National League for Nursing, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing, the National Organization for Associate Degree Nursing, the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, the Academy of Neonatal Nurses, the Society of Pediatric Nurses, and all others deemed appropriate by the NSNA Board of Directors.