

Step	Action
1	Position yourself directly above the infant's head.
2	Place the mask on the infant's face.
3	Use the E-C clamp technique to hold the mask in place (Figure 35): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform a head tilt–chin lift.</li> <li>• Use the thumb and index finger of each hand to make a “C,” pressing around the edges of the mask.</li> <li>• Use the remaining fingers to lift the angles of the jaw (3 fingers form an “E”) and open the airway.</li> </ul>
4	Press the mask against the face while lifting the jaw to hold the airway open. Try to make an airtight seal between the mask and the face.
5	Give breaths (1 second each) while watching for chest rise. The delivery of each breath is the same whether you use supplementary oxygen or not. If the chest does not rise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform the head tilt–chin lift again</li> <li>• Reposition the mask on the face</li> <li>• Be sure that the airway is open and that you have a good seal between the mask and face</li> <li>• Try to give the breaths again</li> </ul> <p>You may need to try a couple of times to give a total of 2 breaths that make the chest rise.</p>

### **Rescue Breathing for Infants (and Children)**

At times rescuers will give breaths without chest compressions to infants with a pulse. We will call this rescue breathing. The following shows guidelines for rescue breathing for infants:

- Give 1 breath every 3 to 5 seconds (12 to 20 breaths per minute).
- Give each breath in 1 second.
- Each breath should result in visible chest rise.
- Check the pulse about every 2 minutes.

### **Foundation Facts: Respiratory Arrest**

Respiratory arrest is the absence of respirations (ie, apnea). During both respiratory arrest and isolated respiratory compromise, the victim has cardiac activity detectable as a palpable pulse.

Healthcare providers should be able to identify respiratory arrest and to determine when respirations are inadequate to maintain effective oxygenation or ventilation.

When respirations are absent or inadequate, the healthcare provider must immediately open the airway and give breaths to prevent cardiac arrest and hypoxic injury to the brain and other organs.