

# The EED™ in Action Tutorial



Examine Patient. Is Patient's systolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg due to Hemodynamic Shock or Cardiac Arrest?



If yes, remove shoes;  
Take EED out of package.





Place EED on toes, handles should be up and down (not sideways)



Be sure to include all toes when placing the EED (arrow)

Getting the EED over the heel; use the lower handle to get ring over heel. Pull straps along the leg.

1



2



3



4



The EED is up on one leg and at calf level on the other



## Next...

- If patient is in **circulatory (cardiac) arrest**, proceed immediately with second EED on other leg. Follow CPR algorithm
- If patient is in **shock**, measure systolic blood pressure before proceeding. Apply second EED only if pressure is still less than 80 mm Hg. Follow shock management algorithm



The EED is up on both legs





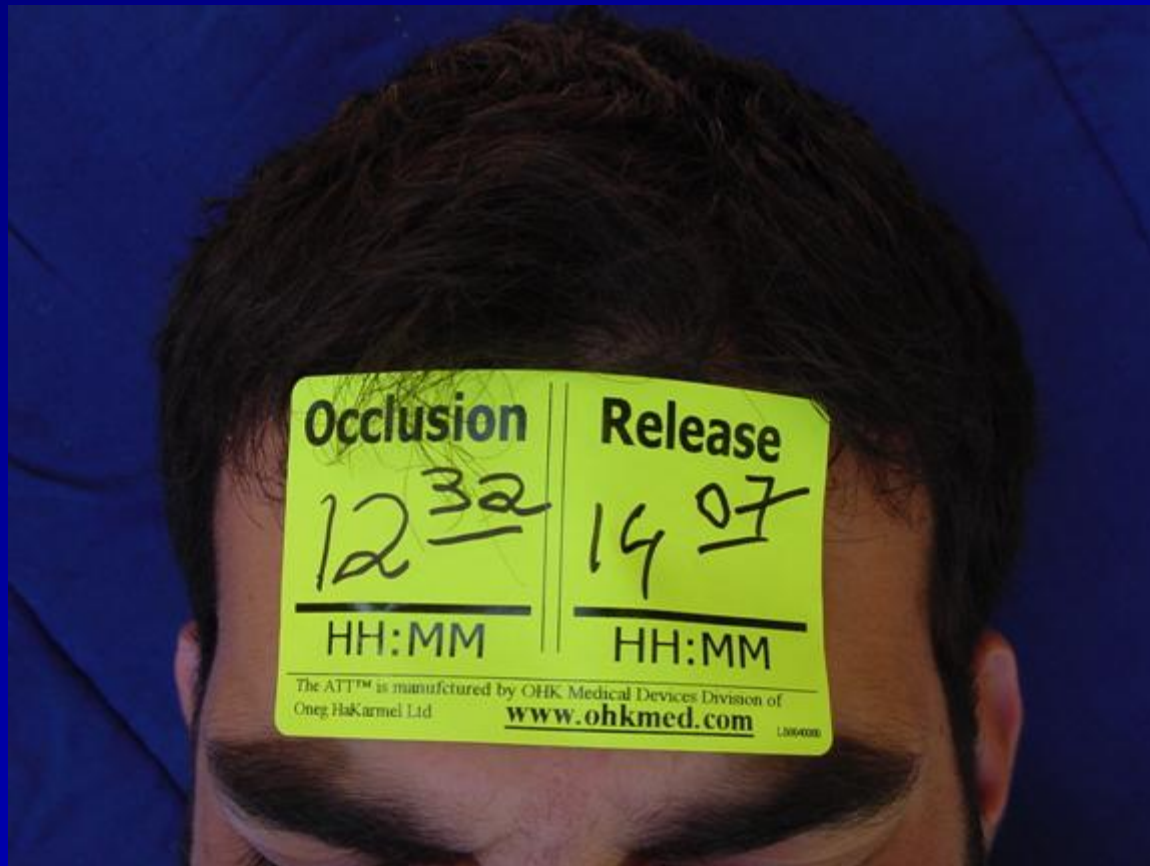
# Securing the straps



Clearly document the time of EED placement and when it should be removed. If placed on the legs on different times, record each placement time separately.



A sticker on the patient's forehead prevents overlooking the EED when the patient is transported





EED Removal: Always remove gradually by rolling distally in steps, never cut ring



Remove EED first from one thigh, then over the knee and then from the lower leg. Monitor blood pressure after each step. Same for other leg.



Then remove the EED from one and then the other lower leg.





Finally remove carefully over the heel



Note that the EED prevents blood entry even when at the ankle level



Once the EED is on, the sleeve can be cut to access and treat injuries.





# EED Summary

- May be used to move blood from the limbs to the central circulation (exsanguinate) and occlude arterial flow (tourniquet).
- Applied by one person, one limb after the other.
- Should be maintained on patient for no longer than **two hours**.
- Must be removed gradually while monitoring patient's condition.

