ANZCOR Guidelines

RECENT UPDATES

Updated on 28/09/2026

Adult Advanced Life Support

Guideline 11.6.1 – Targeted Oxygen Therapy in Adult Advanced Life Support

Major changes from previous guideline:

No major changes to the clinical aspects of the guideline. Updating of review evidence, references, and terminology to increase consistency with GRADE terminology.

Go to guideline: https://anzcor.org/home/adult-advanced-life-support/guideline-11-6-1-targeted-oxygen-therapy-in-adult-advanced-life-support

Updated on 19/08/2026

Adult Advanced Life Support

Guideline 11.10 Resuscitation in Special Circumstances

Major changes from previous guideline:

Anaphylaxis update to include initial and refractory management algorithms. Emphasis on advanced airway management when required.

Endorsement of Australasian Australian and New Zealand Society of Cardiac and Thoracic Surgeons

(ANZSCTS) and Australian and New Zealand Intensive Care Society (ANZICS) guidelines on cardiothoracic advanced life support (CALS-ANZ).

Hypothermia section included.

Tension pneumothorax included.

Trauma now covered by Guideline 11.10.1 Management of cardiac arrest due to trauma.

Go to guideline:
https://anzcor.org/home/adult-advanced-life-support/guideline-11-10-resuscitation-in-special-circumstances

Updated on 28/07/2026

First Aid

Guideline 9.5.1 – First Aid Management of Poisoning

Major changes from previous guideline:

Amendment

If ingestion of a button battery is suspected in a person under the age of one:

· Encourage a person under the age of one to swallow 10 mL (2 teaspoons) of jam every 10 minutes until they reach higher level of care. Do not use honey.

Go to guideline:
https://anzcor.org/home/first-aid/guideline-9-5-1-first-aid-management-of-poisoning

Updated on 18/07/2026

Acute Coronary Syndromes

Guideline 14.2 – Acute Coronary Syndromes: Initial Medical Therapy

Major changes from previous guideline:
Correction of Error 18 July 2026:
Supplemental oxygen should be initiated if the patient has hypoxaemia (**oxygen saturation (SpO_2) < 94% or < 88%** with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)/known carbon dioxide (CO_2) retention), or signs of heart failure or shock.

Go to guideline:
https://anzcor.org/home/acute-coronary-syndromes/guideline-14-2-acute-coronary-syndromes-initial-medical-therapy

Updated on 13/05/2026

Paediatric Advanced Life Support

Guideline 12.4 – Paediatric resuscitation in special circumstances

Major changes from previous guideline:

The main changes made in this latest update to the ANZCOR Guideline 12.4 include:

Section 2.0:

- **Updated Guidance:** Added a new section on children with cardiac arrest due to hypovolaemia.
- **Previous Guidance:** Nil

Section 4.0:

- **Updated Guidance:** Added a new section on children with cardiac arrest due to electrolyte or metabolic disorders.
- **Previous Guidance:** Some advice previously covered in 12.2

Section 7.0:

- **Updated Guidance:** Added a new section on children with cardiac arrest due to pulmonary embolism.
- **Previous Guidance:** Nil

Section 9.0:

- **Updated Guidance:** Added new guidance on management of children with LVADs.
- **Previous Guidance:** Nil

Section 9.0:

- **Updated Guidance:** Added new ILCOR Good Practice Statement: In children who develop signs of pulmonary hypertensive crisis, low cardiac output, or right ventricular failure despite optimal medical therapy, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) may be considered before cardiac arrest or for refractory cardiac arrest as a bridge to recovery or as a bridge to the evaluation for organ replacement and transplantation in very select cases.
- **Previous Guidance:** Nil

Go to guideline:
https://anzcor.org/home/paediatric-advanced-life-support/guideline-12-4-paediatric-resuscitation-in-special-circumstances