



ptember 29-30, 2016

Special Thanks

- Dr. Peter Kudenchuk
- Dr. Mickey Eisenberg
- Dr. Tom Rea
- Dr. Michael Sayre
- Dr. Michael Copass
- Dr. Leonard Cobb
- Paramedic Jon Larsen (Seattle Fire)
- Ann Doll (GRA, Global Alliance)



Special Thanks...

resuscitationacademy.com





Global Resuscitation Alliance

Increase cardiac arrest survival rates in your community

- Enhance your cardiac arrest QI program
 - Measure: Carefully look at the components of your system
 - Improve: Make programmatic changes







RA Goal...

Focus: Witnessed VF



Survival from witnessed VF is the best metric to measure an EMS system's performance

Unified Reporting - The Utstein Template (cir. 1990)



MEASURE

eatterna county county

MPROVE

Our#1 Goal.

Increase Survival!

Programmatic Changes



Before and After RA

31% to 85%
46% to 83%
17% to 76%***
40% to 86%
34% to 48%
58% to 76%
77% to 91%



It takes a **SYSTEM** to save a victim

"We CANNOT overprepare...for treating someone in cardiac arrest".

Who shall live

7

Who shall die



CASE #1

To review



Bob

- 63 year old male, buyer for Macy's
- Witnessed collapse at home
- Need for CPR identified: 20 seconds
- First compression: 1 minute 25 seconds







Transfer call from Sheriff's dispatcher Focused, calm and directed instruction Move patient from bed to floor



- EMT arrival: 5 min 30 seconds
- First shock: 6 min 25 seconds
- Paramedic arrival: 10 minutes
- Total of 2 shocks
- Hospitalized 7 days, ICD placed
- CPC score 1 on discharge

CASE #2

To review



Sir

- 65 year old male, Boeing engineer
- Witnessed collapse in an office
- No telephone CPR instructions







Delay in recognition of agonal breathing Mever asked "Is he breathing normally?"

- No bystander CPR
- EMT arrival: 6 min 20 seconds
- Paramedics arrival: 11 min 10 seconds
- Patient resuscitated after 10 shocks
- Died in hospital 4 days later secondary to anoxic brain damage

CASE #3

A personal

case...

Gene Yore

- 75 year old male, avid mountaineer
- Dr Eisenberg's climbing partner
- 94 peaks climbed in 2010- 2013
- December, 2013

Gene Yore

- Cardiac arrest (agonal sounds heard by wife)
- Telecommunicator recognized cardiac arrest in:

20 seconds

1st compression in 75 seconds
One shock - conversion to NSR
ICD placed in hospital
Full recovery

VF/VT are survivable rhythms!

8⊜0000∵⇒900000

8 8 8 60 0 0 0 0 0 0



U.S. cardiac All rhythms: 6% arrest survival All rhythms witnessed: 15% VF witnessed: 30%



Disparity

**All rhythm survival (communities with over 100 arrests annually) 3% to 30% 10 fold disparity



**Ventricular Fibrillation (VF) (communities with over 20 witnessed VF arrests) 4% to 62% 15 fold disparity

Utstein Template (CPC 1-2)

T F.

9.6%

(up from 5% in 2001) ~8 Million

We as I mushake a second and



Utstein Template (CPC 1-2)

111111

(up from 35% in 2005) ~2.2 Million

The first year we introduced HP-CPR...

We had a 13% increase in survival!! (using the Utstein Template)

- no new equipment
- no additional manpower
- no new drugs

We simply identified the issue and CHANGED the CULTURE of how we perform a resuscitation!

Importance of HP-CPR Resuscitation

(Using the Utstein Template) Percent Survival from Witnessed VF Rhythm



Seattle/King County, Washington

Importance of HP-CPR Resuscitation

(Using the Utstein Template) Percent Survival from Witnessed VF Rhythm



WA vs. NY City - Survival Population ~7,000,000

Why. is there such a large difference in survival from VF cardiac arrest
Factors Which Determine Survival From Cardiac Arrest











Options and Therapies Available Today!







Leonard Cobb, MD, Medic One Founder, Professor Emeritus, University of Washington Harborview Medical Center/Seattle Medic One



BUILD your own Culture of Excellence, AND...

BELIEVE that VF/VT is a survivable event and they WILL go home!!



Michael K. Copass, MD Professor, University of Washington Harborview Medical Center/Seattle Medic One







Recognition Rapid dispatch





Early Access Early Defibrillation

Early ACLS

Early Post Resusitative Care

Public access defibrillation Police defibrillation Digital alert of rescuer Community awareness





Access

Early ACLS

Early Post Resusitative Care

Cath for STEMI Targeted temperature Invasive vascular support

Quantitative Factors



Quantitative and Qualitative Factors



Programs

- Cardiac arrest registry
- Telephone CPR
- High performance CPR
- Rapid dispatch
- Measurement of professional resuscitation
- AED program for first responders
- Smart technologies for CPR and AED
- Mandatory training for CPR and AED
- Accountability
- Culture of excellence

Improved Survival

Actions

- Form a team
- Select programs
- Plan implementation strategy
- Set specific goals
- · Achieve buy-in
- Establish standards
- Pilot the program
- Consult experts
- Communicate progress
- Support, advocate, celebrate

Characteristics that define a Program:

S your Program:
Under Performing
Average Performing
"Best Practice"

Aspirational Program

Dr. Eisenberg's "Slope of Death"



Assumptions



✓ Dispatch time: 2 minutes
 ✓ Turnout time: 1 minute
 ✓ Travel time to scene: 4 minutes
 ✓ Scene to pt. and start of HP-CPR: 1.5 min.
 ✓ HP-CPR to defibrillation: 1.5 minutes

TOTAL Time: 10 minutes!

Under Performing Sys: No T-CPR, No HP-CPR, No Rapid Disp.



Average Performing: Delay in T-CPR, No Rapid Dispatch 100% Turn out 90% **T-CPR** 80% 70% **HP-CPR** Defib 60% **Dispatch** 50% At scene 40% 30% At patient side 20% 10% 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 4 1 Minutes

BEST Practices: Rapid Dispatch, T-CPR, 100% HP-CPR



Aspirational: Bystander AED



A Tale of Three Cities...

"Under" Performing System

0% HP-CPR

12% bystander CPR

AED applied < 6 minutes 1% of the time 10% survival from VF for all communities

"Average" Performing System

0% HP-CPR

25% bystander CPR

AED applied < 6 minutes 3% of the time 30% survival from VF for all communities

"Best" Practices

100% HP-CPR

50% bystander CPR

AED applied < 6 minutes 5% of the time 50% survival from VF for all communities

Aspirational...

100% HP-CPR

75% bystander CPR

AED applied < 6 minutes **50%** of the time **75%** survival from VF for all communities

Time

We measure life in years, but resuscitation in seconds

 ✓ Life is finite, death is eternal, and between the two...
 we have about 10 minutes!

Dr. Mickey Eisenberg



Wrap up...

Measure and Improve!! Measure and Improve!! Measure and Improve!!

1 Measure, Improve

"Measure improve, measure, improve..." defines the essence of ongoing quality improvement. If you don't measure something you can't improve it. And once you measure it you will reveal things that need improving. And once you improve the system, measure it again to see if it has improved. And so on, and so on. Measurement and improvement can apply to many elements of an EMS system. First and at the most basic level, it refers to measuring cardiac arrest events and outcomes (death, survival, neurological recovery). But it also applies to components of the EMS system such as time metrics (time for dispatch, time for response, time for scene arrival, time for patient arrival), highperformance CPR metrics (CPR density, depth of compression, full recoil, duration of pauses), and dispatcher assisted CPR metrics (recognition of agonal breathing, time to recognition of cardiac arrest, time to delivery of chest compression instructions).



When you're done...measure again! REPEAT!

Mickey Eisenberg, MD ...the "10 Steps"



Mickey Elsenberg, MD, PhD Medical Program Director, King County EMS Professor of Medicine, University of Washington



10 Steps for Improving Survival from Sudden Cardiac Arrest

THE RESUSCITATION ACADEMY

based on the book "Resuscitate! How Your Community Can Improve Survival from Sudden Cardiac Arrest" by Mickey Elsenberg, M.D. and inspired by the Faculty of the Resuscitation Academy In Closing


Resuscitation is ultimately life affirming.

It's an ennobling act, that reveals much about our society's values – namely, that human life has value.

Questions Comments?

resuscitationacademy.com





Global

Resuscitation Alliance

