PAROS STUDY IN MALANG, INDONESIA

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS
SEPT 2014 - FEB 2015 : 9 OHCA
IN LAWANG HOSPITAL
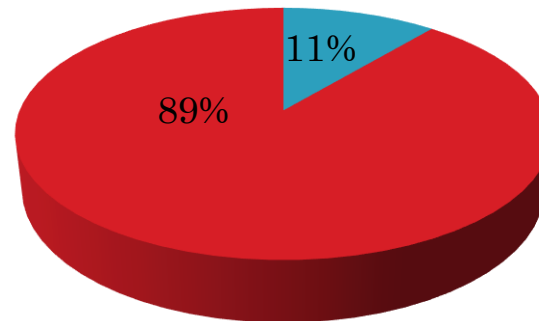
	Variable	n	Percentage (%)
Age	< 50 Years > 50 Years	2 7	22,2 % 77,8 %
Gender	Male Female	4 5	44,4% 55,5%
Medical History	•Single (Diabetes) •Multiple (Diabetes, Hypertension, Heart disease)		22,2 % 77,7 %

PROGRESS OF PAROS STUDY

Bystander CPR

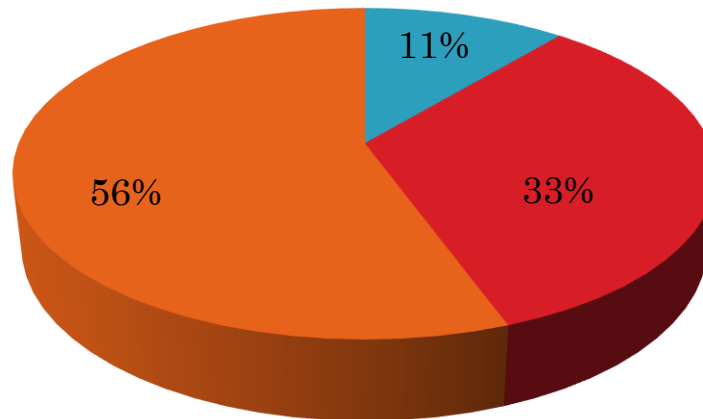■ CPR   ■ NO CPR BYSTANDER

11%

89%

Resuscitation Information

- Lack of public access to AED
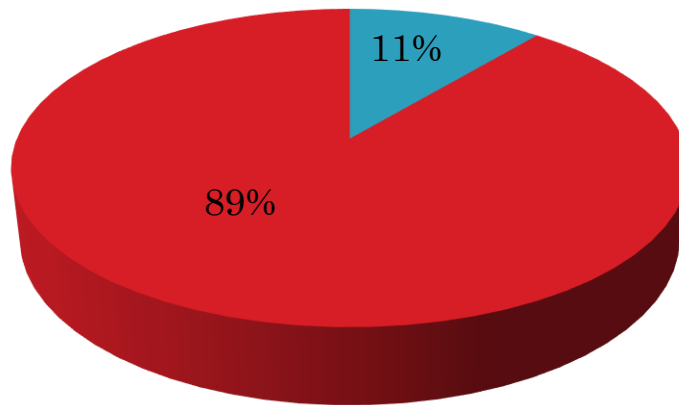- Delay of EMS ambulance response
- Long distance to the referral hospital

CARDIAC ARREST RYTHM

ED DEFIBRILLATION PERFORMED

■ DEFIBRILLATION ■ NO DEFIBRILLATION

11%

89%

OUTCOME OF PATIENT : 9 OHCA DEATH

PROBLEM

THERE WAS NO DATA BASE RELATED OUT OF HOSPITAL CARDIAC ARREST(OHCA) CASE

OPPORTUNITY

ESTABLISHMENT OF PAROS TEAM IN MALANG -INDONESIA

APPROACH

STUDENT BASED PAROS STUDY

IMPLEMENTATION

PRE HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL

RESULT

PAROS STUDY IN MALANG

5 YEARS

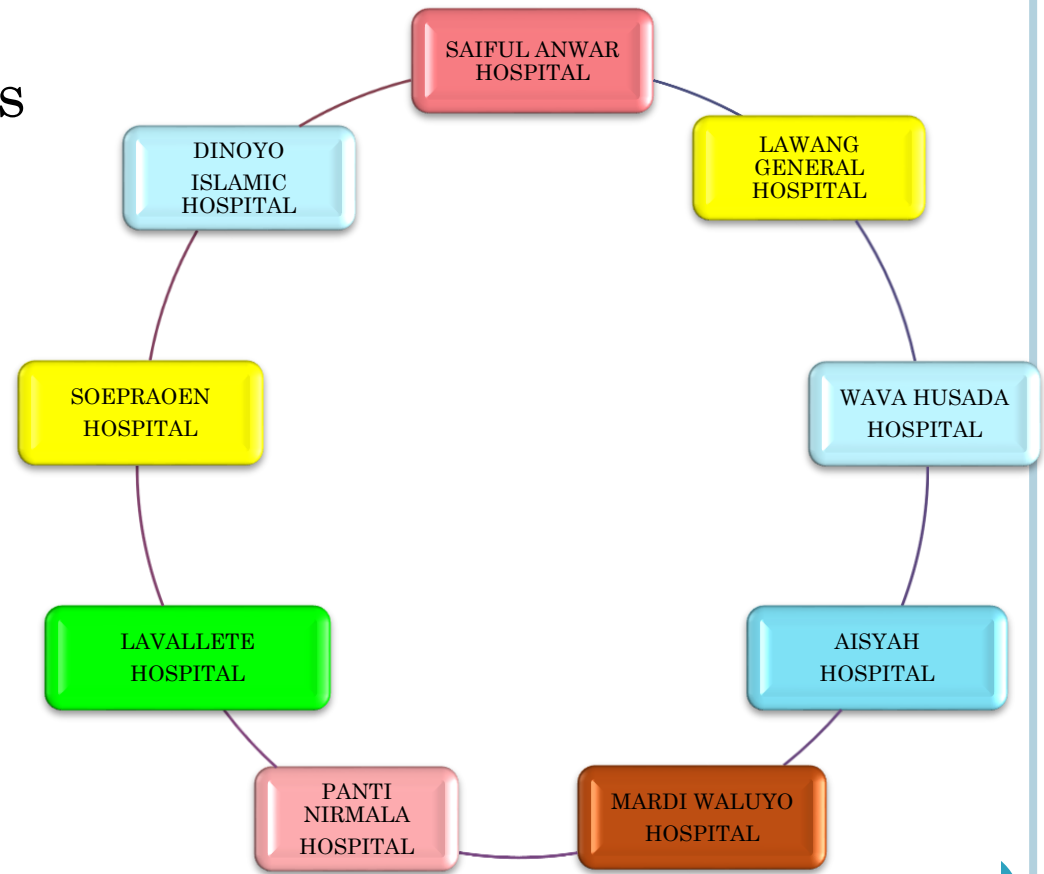9 HOSPITALS
11 PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES
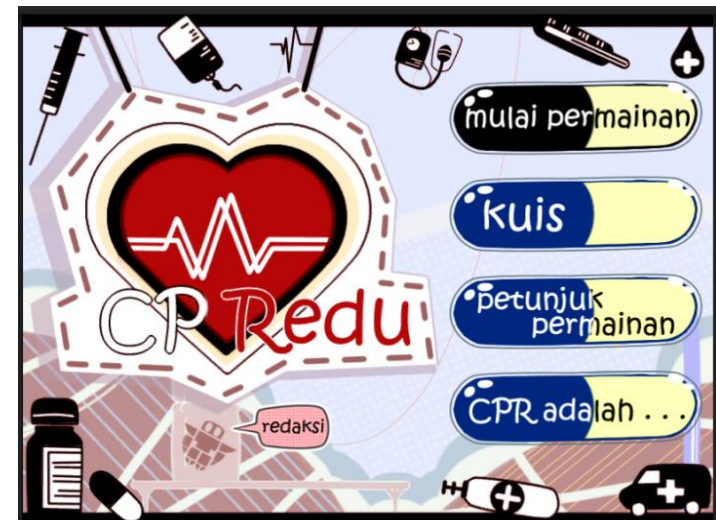
STRATEGY
OBTAINING PAROS STUDY DATA

Networking in 9 hospitals and 11 Primary Health Care in Malang

- SAIFUL ANWAR HOSPITAL
- LAWANG GENERAL HOSPITAL
- WAVA HUSADA HOSPITAL
- AISYAH HOSPITAL
- MARDI WALUYO HOSPITAL
- PANTI NIRMALA HOSPITAL
- LAVALLETE HOSPITAL
- SOEPRAOEN HOSPITAL
- DINOYO ISLAMIC HOSPITAL

STRATEGY

Teaching How to Do CPR and to use AED

- Encourage awareness about cardiac arrest and CPR via "CPR Game"
- Early CPR recognition to elementary school student

STRATEGY

- *Involving student paros study*
- Socializing the importance of EMS to Health Care Provider in Malang through EMS Seminar

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION