



# Incidence of VF in Asian OHCA

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# Introduction

- ▶ The management of shockable rhythms (VF and pulseless VT) is a cornerstone of advanced life support
- ▶ In order to improve response to OHCA in Asia, it is important to understand the epidemiology of VF/VT in Asia



# Aims/Hypotheses

Our objectives are to:

- ▶ Describe the epidemiology of VF/VT in Asia
- ▶ Study associated factors including:
  - Demographics
  - Characteristics of the incident
  - Characteristics of the response



# The Questions

- ▶ What is the incidence of VF/VT in Asian OHCA?
  - How is it different from Western figures?
  - Is there any regional variation?
- ▶ What are the factors that may be associated with VF/VT, and can these explain any differences from the West?
  - Patient factors e.g. age, gender, race and medical history
  - Incident factors e.g. time of day, location
  - Response factors e.g. presence of bystander CPR, shorter response times
- ▶ What is the response?
  - Percentage received public defibrillation



# Methods

- ▶ This is a sub-analysis of a prospective multi-centre observational study among members of the PAROS research network of all adult OHCA patients (age  $\geq 16$ ).



# Methods

- ▶ Descriptive statistics will be reported as means and standard deviations, median and inter-quartile ranges as well as proportions (percentages).
- ▶ Comparisons will be done using Chi-square, t-test and Mann Whitney-U, and ANOVA.



# Significance

- ▶ Understanding of the incidence of VF in Asian countries and its associated factors will help identify targets for modification and improvement in the response to OHCA such as
  - EMS resource management
  - Public access defibrillation programmes
  - Public CPR training programmes.