

Impact of supraglottic airways and endotracheal intubation on outcomes following witnessed out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

Name: Kentaro Kajino MD, Ph. D

Designation/Department: Osaka Police Hospital

Country: Japan

Outline of Proposal



Introduction

- Aims/Hypotheses
- Methods

Significance

Introduction



The benefits of advanced airway management including a supraglottic airway (SGA) and endotracheal intubation (ETI) for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) remains to be determined.

Aims/Hypotheses



The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of advanced airway placement and specialized training of advanced airway (ETI certified etc.) on survival in witnessed OHCA.

Methods

Design: Population-based cohort study (PAROS database)



- Survival outcomes were compared between those patients who received an endotracheal intubation (ETI group) versus those who received a supraglottic airway (SGA group).
 - Primary outcome:1-month favorable survival (CPC1 or 2)
 - Secondary outcome:
 Return of spontaneous circulation on the scene
- Multivariable logistic regression controlling for age/ gender/ bystander CPR/ location/ initial rhythm (VF) / EMTs' status/ ETI/ EMS care interval (response time)

Sub-analysis



- To compare advanced airway management systems among sites
- To compare the survival outcomes of attempted advanced airway cases among sites
- To compare advanced airway management systems to survival outcomes of attempted advanced airway cases

My Proposal



To add response time of the final placement time of Advanced airway in the PAROS taxonomy

To add classification of Advanced airway equipment [Endotracheal tube, supraglottic airway (Combi-tube, LMA, LMT etc.)].

To add who attempted that advanced airway (EMT-B, EMT-I, EMT-P, ETI certified EMT etc.).

Significance



This study can determine the efficacy of the advanced airway management and special training of advanced airway in the pre-hospital setting.