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EMS Response time in resuscitation of OHCA: The sooner, the better?

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Background

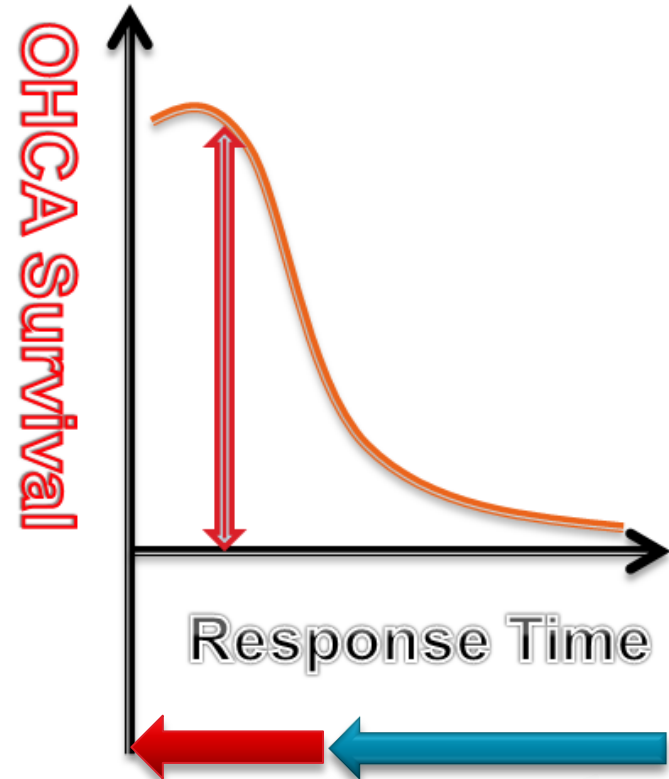


- ▶ Worldwide EMS goal: response time: ≤ 8 -min
(CPR/ECC guideline, 2005).
- ▶ Dogma or truth? Controversial opinion?
(Pons PT et al, 2005).
- ▶ EMS: The shorter time, the more cost!



Hypotheses

- ▶ The shorter EMS response time in Asian cities positively correlates to the survival of OHCA.
- ▶ But the benefits of a response time reduction becomes inefficiently if shorter than a threshold, defined as “the golden response time” for OHCA.





Methods

- ▶ Analyses of PAROS registered OHCA data
- ▶ **Inclusion: adult non-traumatic OHCA**
Exclusion: OHCA caused by definite asphyxia, including submission, foreign-body airway obstruction, anaphylaxis.
- ▶ **Exposures** (X_i): response time in calls for OHCAs, level of EMT, bystander CPR, arrest rhythm, transport time.
- ▶ **Outcomes** (Y): ROSC rate, survival to admission, survival to discharge, CPC at discharge.
- ▶ **Statistic plans**: (1) Correlation analysis (2) Multivariate logistic regression (3) Survival analysis



Significance

- ▶ To provide **the evidence of shortening response time** for Asian EMS in resuscitation of OHCA.
- ▶ To provide suggestion to international CPR/ECC guidelines on the goal of **the golden OHCA response time** by Asian data.
- ▶ Being a basis of **cost-effectiveness analysis** of systemic optimization of EMS by shortening response time.

