Non-cardiac OHCA in PAROS

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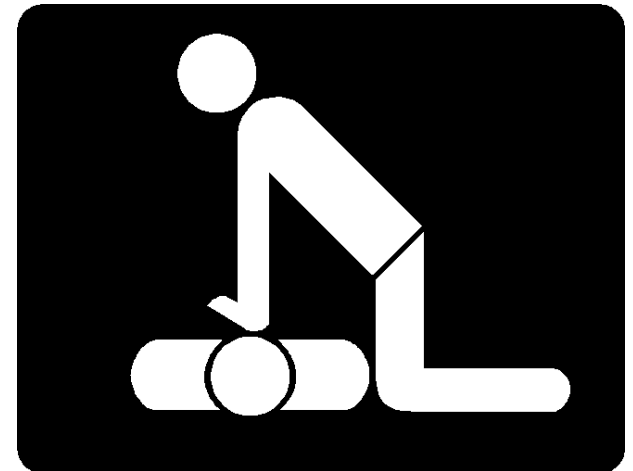
Outline of Proposal

- Introduction

- Aims/Hypotheses

- Methods

- Significance

Introduction

- ## Non–cardiac OHCA
  - 20% – 50% of adult OHCAs are of non–cardiac origin
  - Cardiac arrest as a result of trauma, burns, hanging, traumatic asphyxia, electrocution and drowning

  - Survival from non–cardiac OHCA is poor
  - Some consider resuscitation of this patient group futile

Introduction

- Non-cardiac OHCA in Korea
  - 2005-2008 CAVAS data (N=18,413)

  - crude incidence rate:12.2 (2006), 14.2 (2007) and 11.2 (2008) per 100,000

  - Survival to discharge: 2.8%
  - Good neurologic outcome: 0.5%

Introduction

- ## Non-cardiac OHCA in Korea
  - ◦ 2005–2008 CAVAS data (N=18,413)

  - ◦ multivariate logistic regression analysis, predictors for survival to discharge
    - · female gender (OR; 1.48, 95% CI; 1.20 – 1.81)
    - · witnessed arrest (OR; 1.95, 95% CI; 1.55 – 2.44)
    - · bystander CPR (OR; 3.02, 95% CI; 1.81 – 5.03)
   - · EMS intervals (OR; 0.98, 95% CI; 0.97 – 0.99)

Aims

- To describe the epidemiological features of non-cardiac origin OHCA and to explore whether there is regional variation in Asian countries

- To determine the predictors for survival outcome according to etiology from non-cardiac cause OHCA in PAROS

Methods

- Outcome
  - Primary outcome: good neurologic outcome
  - Secondary outcome: survival to discharge
  - Tertiary outcome: ROSC

  - Outcome are compared by the etiology
  - trauma vs. asphyxia (conflagration, drowning, electrocution, traumatic asphyxia, hanging, other)
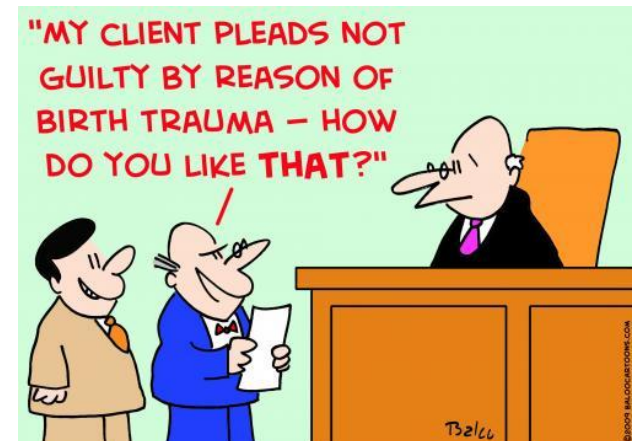
Methods

- Outcome
  - Primary outcome: good neurologic outcome
  - Secondary outcome: survival to discharge
  - Tertiary outcome: ROSC

  - Outcome are compared by the different EMS systems or regionality

Methods

- Inclusion
  - all study sites of PAROS
  - non-cardiac origin OHCA

- Study design
  - observation study

- Statistic
  - Multivariable analyses are used to assess the contribution of predictors to better outcomes

Significance

- Understanding of the patient's outcomes of non-cardiac OHCA in Asian countries and its associated factors according to etiology

- Comparison of data from different EMS systems may lead us to identify factors that can influence outcomes and to improve the performance