

Improving Outcomes from Pre-hospital and Emergency Care across the Asia-Pacific

STUDY PROPOSAL REQUEST FORM

Please complete the form and email to Swee Sung at sweesung.soon@scri.edu.sg by the stipulated date. You will be notified in due time on whether your study has been accepted for presentation.

1. BASIC INFORMATION			
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2. TYPE OF REQUEST (Please select one)			
☐ New Study Proposal (initial) ☐ Secondary A		Analyses	Explanatory Analyses
3. STUDY TITLE			
Characteristics and Temporal variability in OHCA in Asia			
4. ABSTRACT OF STUDY PROPOSAL			
In no more than 350 words, describe the study under the given headings below.			
Objectives/Hypotheses Several potential triggers for cardiac arrest have demonstrated circardian variability. Understanding the chronobiology of OHCA is important to clarify the immediate precipitants of sudden cardiac death and develop preventive strategies for the prehospital response to cardiac arrest. The frequency and survival of OHCA in Asia is expected to be somewhat different from other area. The objective of this study is to evaluate temporal variability of OHCA in Asia.			
Methodology (To include sample size, settings, inclusion & exclusion criteria, etc. For secondary & explanatory analyses: include statistical plan, type of analyses, measurement, etc.) All nontraumatic OHCA patients(age>18) presumed cardiac etiology in PAROS database will be included. Variables will include: age, gender, call receiving time, witness, bystander CPR, rhythm, and so on. Univariate, multivariate and chronobiological analyses will be carried out.			
Significance of the study (e.g. provide brief description on how the study can improve current systems, its benefit to patients and how it can be implemented) A better understanding of characteristics and temporal variability of OHCA can be useful to establish measures that could help refine medical care organization in Asia.			