



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

## STUDY PROPOSAL REQUEST FORM

Please complete the form and email to PAROS secretariat at [paros.secretariat@yahoo.com](mailto:paros.secretariat@yahoo.com) 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 Analyses

Explanatory Analyses

### 3. STUDY TITLE

Early epinephrine administration after 119 call improve favorable neurological outcome in Pan-Asian OHCA registry

### 4. ABSTRACT OF STUDY PROPOSAL

In **no more than 350 words**, describe the study under the given headings below.

#### Objectives/Hypotheses

Effectiveness of prehospital epinephrine administration on OHCA patients has been extensively explored, but there is no definitive evidence to improving favorable neurological outcome. We hypothesized if we successfully given epinephrine early stage of cardiac arrest it may improve the neurological outcome.

**Methodology** (To include sample size, settings, inclusion & exclusion criteria, etc. For secondary & explanatory analyses: include statistical plan, type of analyses, measurement, etc.)

All OHCA patients in the PAROS study will be subjected. Variables in the analyses will include age, gender, the type of bystanders, and the interval from Emergency call to arrival of EMS on scene and also call to epinephrine administration, and initial cardiac rhythm.

Among patients aged 15-89 with witnessed cardiac arrest due to cardiac cause and/or presume cardiac origin were eligible for our analyses. We also excluded outer timeline data, ROSC reached before epinephrine administration.

The primary outcome of interest is neurological status on hospital discharge or 30th day post cardiac arrest. Secondary outcome is return of spontaneous circulation before hospital arrival. Statistical analysis were used logistic regression analysis to compare the time duration effect within epinephrine administer groups

**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)

As mentioned above, Effectiveness of prehospital epinephrine administration on OHCA patients has been extensively explored, but there is no definitive evidence to improving neurological outcome. If we find a positive correlation with timing of Epi administration and outcome, We should change to epi administration OHCA protocol.

Secretariat

Singapore General Hospital

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Website: <http://www.scri.edu.sg/index.php/paros-clinical-research-network>



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**(A) Score (please highlight the appropriate score):**

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10  
*Unfavourable*      *Favourable*

**(B) Comments (free text):**

## GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING NEW PROPOSAL PRESENTATION

If your study proposal has been accepted for presentation, you will be notified by the Secretariat. Please prepare your presentation slides in accordance to the following instructions. Each presenter is given 10 minutes to present (8min presentation + 2min Q&A).

### General Instructions

1. Presentation must include the following sections:
  - a. Introduction
  - b. Objectives/Hypotheses
  - c. Methodology
  - d. Significance
2. Limit total number of slides to not more than 12. The following are the recommended number of slides for each section.
  - a. Introduction – maximum of 2 slides
  - b. Objectives/Hypotheses – maximum of 2 slides
  - c. Methodology – maximum of 6 slides
  - d. Significance – maximum of 2 slides
3. Try to use big fonts and contrasting colours to increase readability e.g.
  - a. Black/dark blue font against white background
  - b. White/yellow font against black background
  - c. Black font against blue background

For any enquiries, please contact PAROS secretariat at [paros.secretariat@yahoo.com](mailto:paros.secretariat@yahoo.com)

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**Secretariat**

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