



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 patricia.tay@scri.edu.sg by the stipulated date. You will be notified in due time on whether your study has been accepted for presentation.

Reminder: Please check the list of existing proposals and publications from

<http://www.scri.edu.sg/crn/pan-asian-resuscitation-outcomes-study-paros-clinical-research-network-crn/paros-publications/> to avoid duplications of proposals. Abstract and manuscript must be sent to

PAROS chairs for approval before submission for presentation/publication.

1. BASIC INFORMATION

Name: Jeogn Ho Park

Designation: Clinical professor

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Country: Korea

2. TYPE OF REQUEST (Please select one)

New Study Proposal (initial)

Secondary Analyses

Explanatory Analyses

3. STUDY TITLE

Interaction effect of bystander CPR on the association between time from call to first rhythm analysis and shockable presenting rhythm after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

4. ABSTRACT OF STUDY PROPOSAL

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

Objectives/Hypotheses

The aim of this proposed study is to investigate the effect of bystander CPR on the association between the time from call to first rhythm analysis by EMS and shockable rhythm presentation.

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

Setting: Asian cities participating PAROS, where time from call to rhythm analysis is available.

Study population

Inclusion: Adult EMS-treated OHCA with presumed cardiac etiology

Exclusion: Patients who experience bystander defibrillation. EMS witnessed arrest.

Exposure: Time from call to first rhythm analysis by EMS providers

Outcomes

Primary outcome: Shockable rhythm presentation at first rhythm analysis by EMS

Statistical analysis

Multivariable logistic regression analysis.

The final model with an interaction term will be evaluated to compare the effect of bystander CPR on the association between time from call to first rhythm analysis and shockable rhythm presentation, adjusting for age, sex, place of arrest, and witness status.

Significance of the study (e.g. provide brief description on how the study can improve current

Time from call to first rhythm analysis is associated with shockable presenting rhythm. Bystander CPR is known to increase time to potential defibrillation, and it could affect the effect of time from call to

Secretariat

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For any enquiries, please contact PAROS secretariat at paros.secretariat@yahoo.com

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