

# L'ARRESTO CARDIACO EXTRA-OSPEDALIERO

## Le Dimensioni Epidemiologiche

VII Congresso Nazionale di Ecocardiochirurgia

Milano, 7 Maggio 2014

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Direttore Dipartimento Medico ASL Bologna  
Direttore Unità Operativa Cardiologia  
Ospedale Maggiore, Bologna



# Background

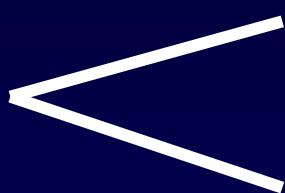
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- Cardiac disease is the most common cause of mortality in the western world and the majority of cardiac deaths are due to out-of-hospital sudden cardiac arrest (OHCA)
- Estimated incidence of adult OHCA is about 1 case per 1,000 person/years
- In general, overall survival from OHCA is low with about only 5-10% of patients surviving.

# Mechanisms Underlying Cardiac Arrest

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OHCA



Cardiac causes ~ 80%

Non-cardiac causes ~ 20%

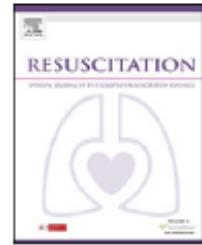
In a large proportion of cases dying outside hospital establishing the aetiology is difficult



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Resuscitation

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation)



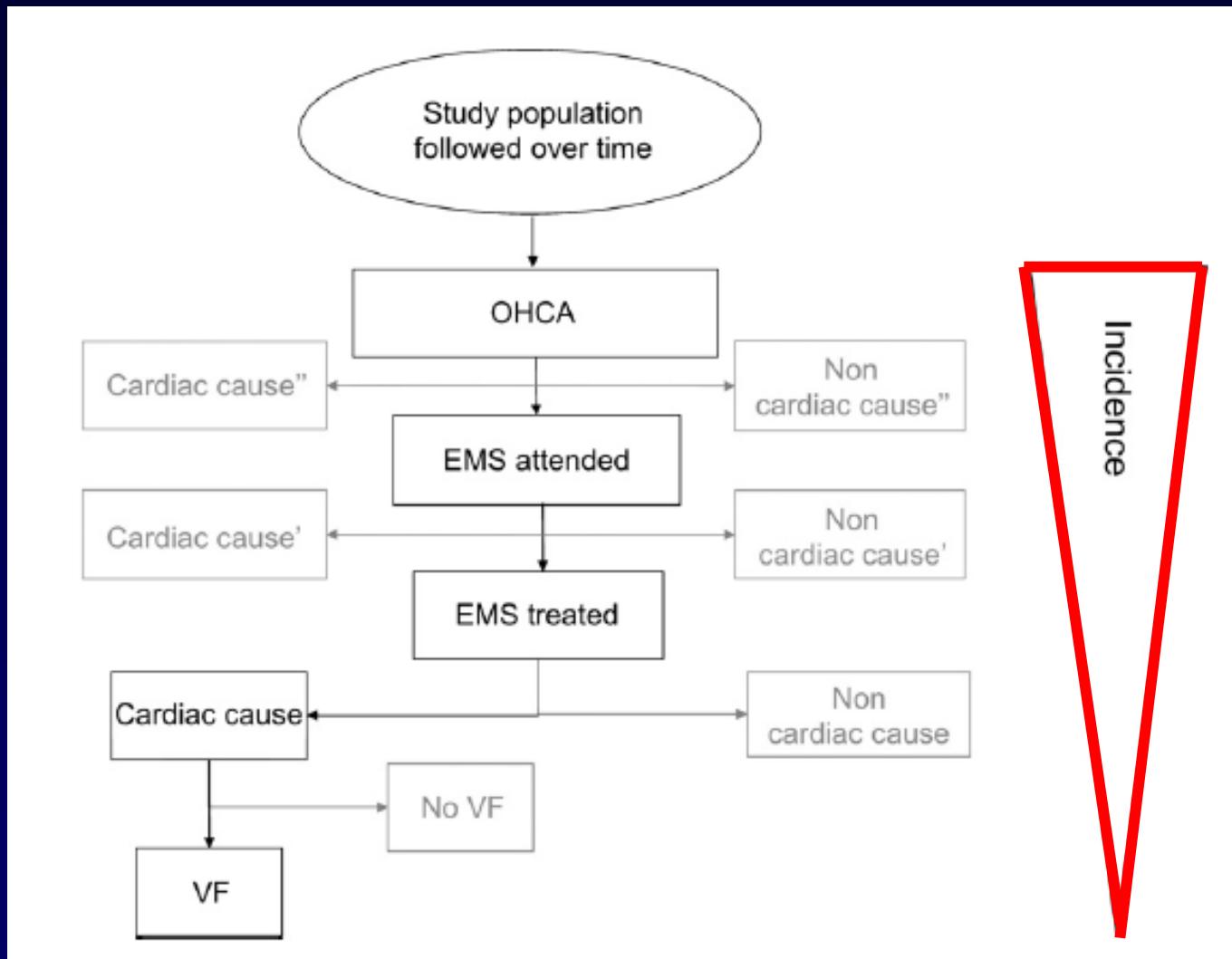
Clinical paper

### Global incidences of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and survival rates: Systematic review of 67 prospective studies<sup>☆,☆☆</sup>

Jocelyn Berdowski<sup>a,\*</sup>, Robert A. Berg<sup>b</sup>, Jan G.P. Tijssen<sup>a</sup>, Rudolph W. Koster<sup>a</sup>

**Resuscitation 2010;81:1479-87**

# Utstein Template



# Incidence of OHCA, Percentage of Treated OHCA, of Ventricular Fibrillation and of Survival

	Adult-only included		P-value
	Mean	(SD)	
Incidence EMS attended OHCA (n= 39)	95.9	(30.5)	0.25
Incidence EMS treated OHCA (n= 48)	62.3	(17.0)	<0.001
Incidence EMS treated OHCA, cardiac cause (n= 80)	54.6	(26.0)	0.004
Incidence EMS treated OHCA, VF (n=73)	12.8	(10.6)	0.71
Percentage EMS treated OHCA (n=39) <sup>a</sup>	68.9	(25.6)	0.39
Percentage VF (n=68)	26.9	(19.4)	0.75
Percentage survival (n=68)	5.6	(4.1)	0.19
Percentage VF survival (n=55)	11.4	(6.0)	0.11

EMS indicates emergency medical services; OHCA indicates out-of-hospital cardiac arrest; CPR indicates cardiopulmonary resuscitation; VF indicates ventricular fibrillation.  
All incidence rates are per 100,000 person-years.

<sup>a</sup> Numerical discrepancies between the upper and lower part of the table can be explained by the fact that these parts are based on different sets of studies. All estimates are weighed according to the population size.



European Heart Journal (2014) **35**, 868–875  
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/eht509

**CLINICAL RESEARCH**  
*Prevention and epidemiology*

# **Sudden cardiac death in children (1–18 years): symptoms and causes of death in a nationwide setting**

**Bo Gregers Winkel\*, Bjarke Risgaard, Golnaz Sadjadieh, Henning Bundgaard,  
Stig Haunsø, and Jacob Tfelt-Hansen**

# Causes of death autopsied

Cause of death, autopsied sudden unexpected death cases (n = 88)	n	Potentially inherited cardiac disease
Cardiac disease		
Unexplained deaths	25	x
Myocarditis	8	
ARVC	4	x
Connective tissue disease	3	x
Thoracal aortic dissection	3	x
Valvular disease	3	
Pulmonary cardiac disease	3	
Malformation of coronary artery	3	
Coarctation of the aorta	2	x
Acute myocardial infarction	2	x
Endocarditis	1	
DCM	1	x
Conduction defect	1	x
iLVH	1	x
Rejection of transplanted heart	1	
LQTS	1	x
Total cardiac disease	62 (70%)	43 (49%)

Non-cardiac causes of sudden death	
Systemic infections	9
Accidental suffocation	4
Other accident	1
Meningitis/encephalitis	3
Epilepsy	2
Drug overdose	3
Pulmonary embolism	2
McArdles disease	1
Toxic nephropathy	1
Total non-cardiac sudden deaths	26 (30%)

G Model  
RESUS 5960 1–6

# ARTICLE IN PRESS

Resuscitation xxx (2014) xxx–xxx



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

## Resuscitation

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation)

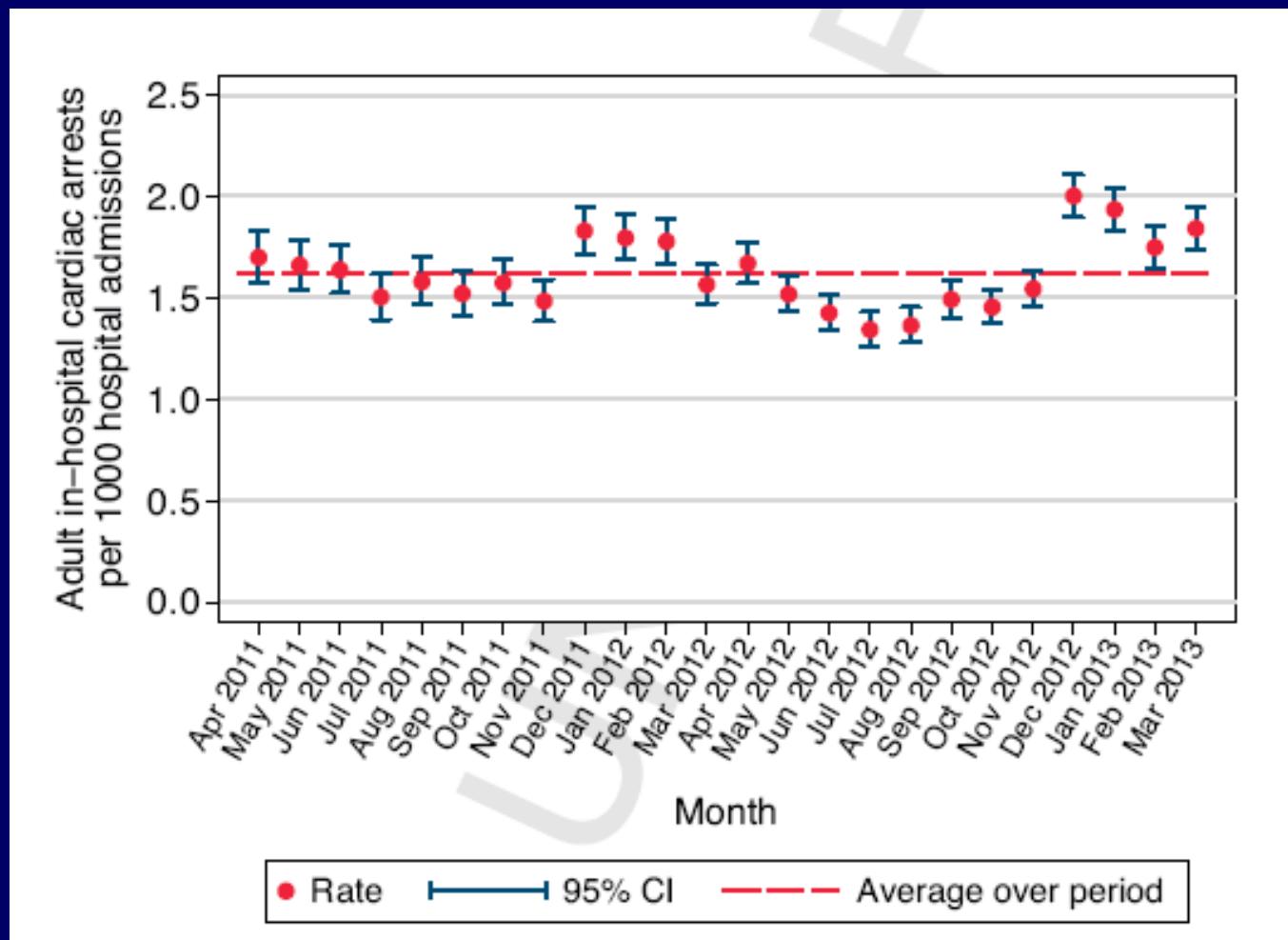


Clinical Paper

## Incidence and outcome of in-hospital cardiac arrest in the United Kingdom National Cardiac Arrest Audit<sup>☆</sup>

Jerry P. Nolan<sup>a,\*</sup>, Jasmeet Soar<sup>b</sup>, Gary B. Smith<sup>c</sup>, Carl Gwinnutt<sup>d</sup>, Francesca Parrott<sup>e</sup>, Sarah Power<sup>e</sup>, David A. Harrison<sup>e</sup>, Edel Nixon<sup>e</sup>, Kathryn Rowan<sup>e</sup>, on behalf of the National Cardiac Arrest Audit<sup>1</sup>

# Incidence of adult in-hospital cardiac arrests



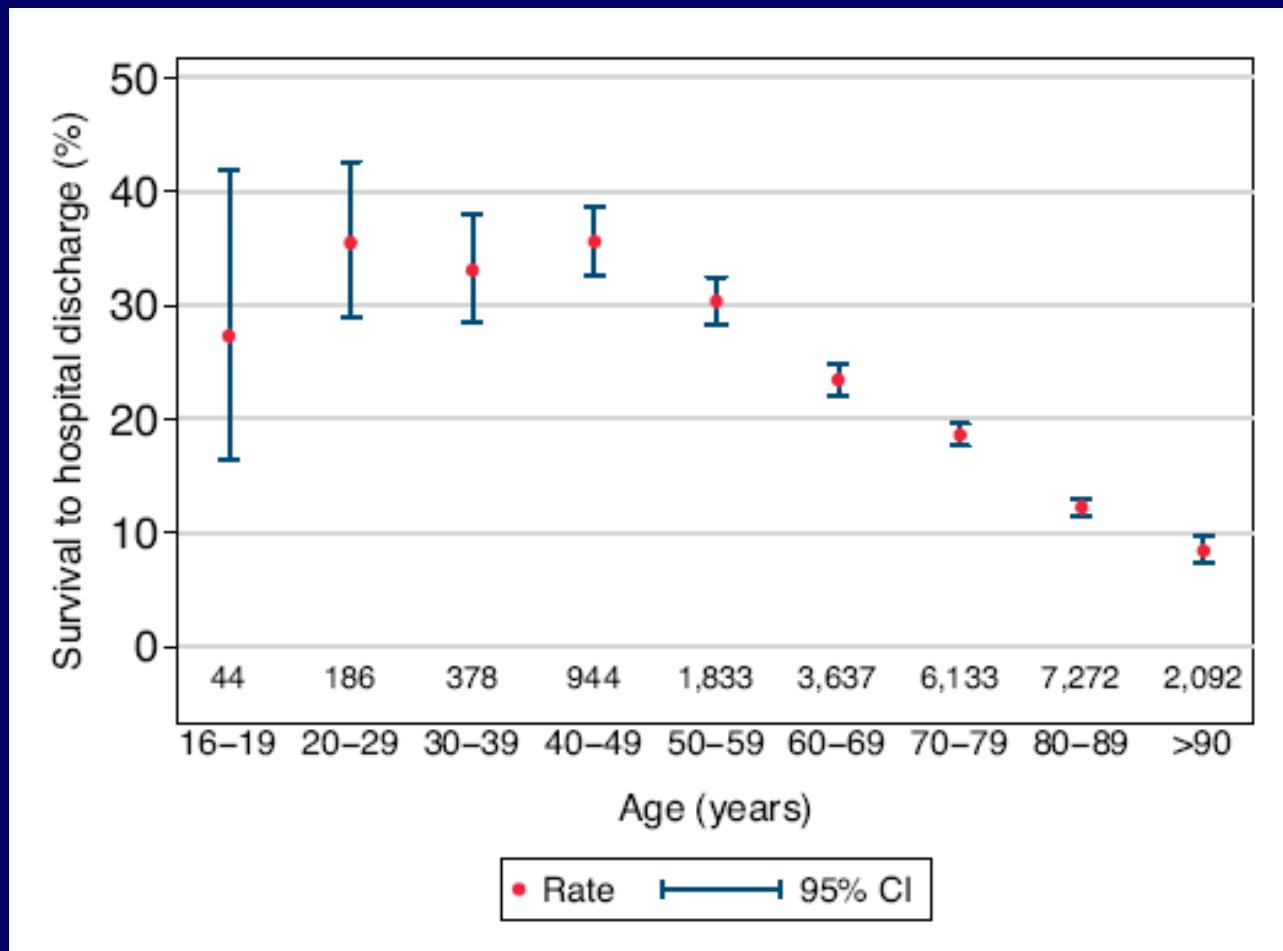
# Location of cardiac arrests

Location of cardiac arrest	Number (%) <sup>a</sup>
Emergency department	2308(9.8)
Emergency admissions unit	1988(8.4)
Theatre and recovery	282(1.2)
Imaging department	309(1.3)
Cardiac catheter laboratory	698(3.0)
Specialist treatment area	275(1.2)
ICU or ICU/HDU	1215(5.2)
HDU	404(1.7)
CCU	2438(10.4)
Other intermediate care area	59(0.3)
Obstetrics area	34(0.1)
Ward	13,338(56.6)
Other internal location	8(<0.1)
Clinic	76(0.3)
Non-clinical area	118(0.5)

ICU, intensive care unit; HDU, high dependency unit; CCU, coronary care unit.

<sup>a</sup> Location of arrest not reported for 4 arrests.

# Survival to hospital discharge by age



Arruolati 14/01/2002 - 13/01/2003

1.397 (BO, MO, RE, PC)

Pazienti con AC extraospedaliero

1001 (72%)

Sottoposti a manovre di rianimazione

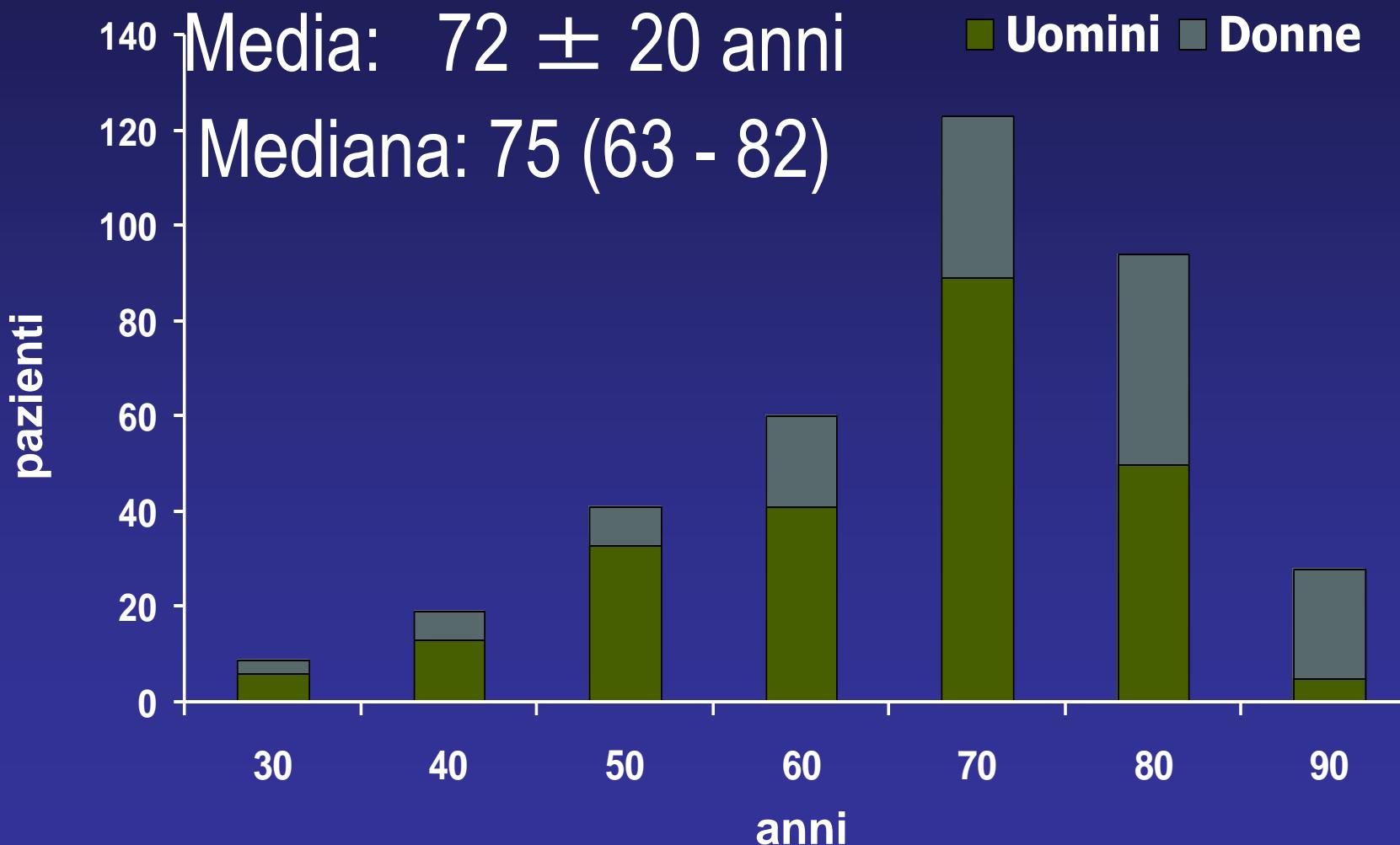
288 (29%)

Pazienti con eziologia non  
cardiaca

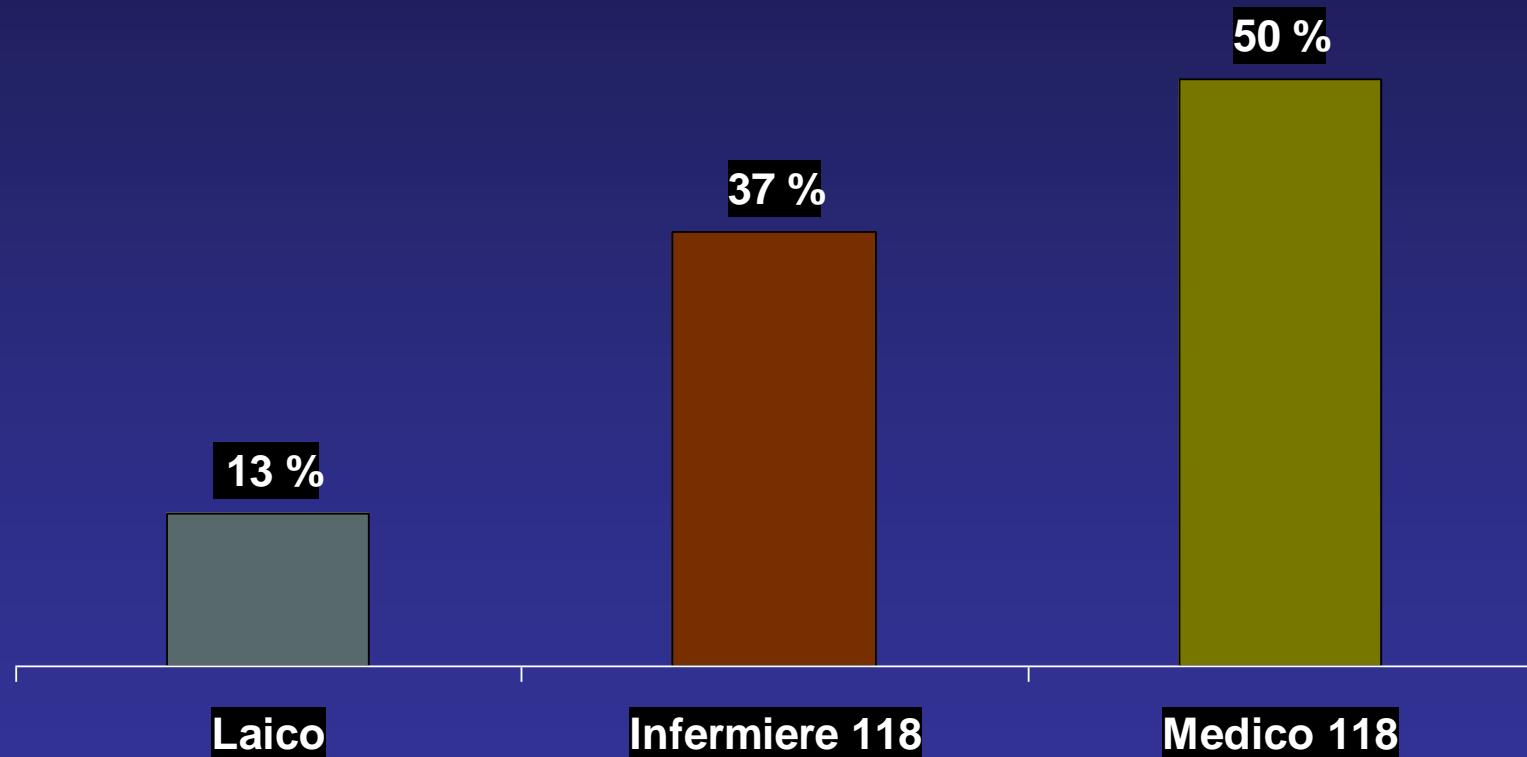
713 (71%)

Pazienti con eziologia  
cardiaca

# 713 AC extraospedalieri: età e sesso



220 AC extraospedalieri  
con FV primo ritmo (32%):  
Autore prima defibrillazione

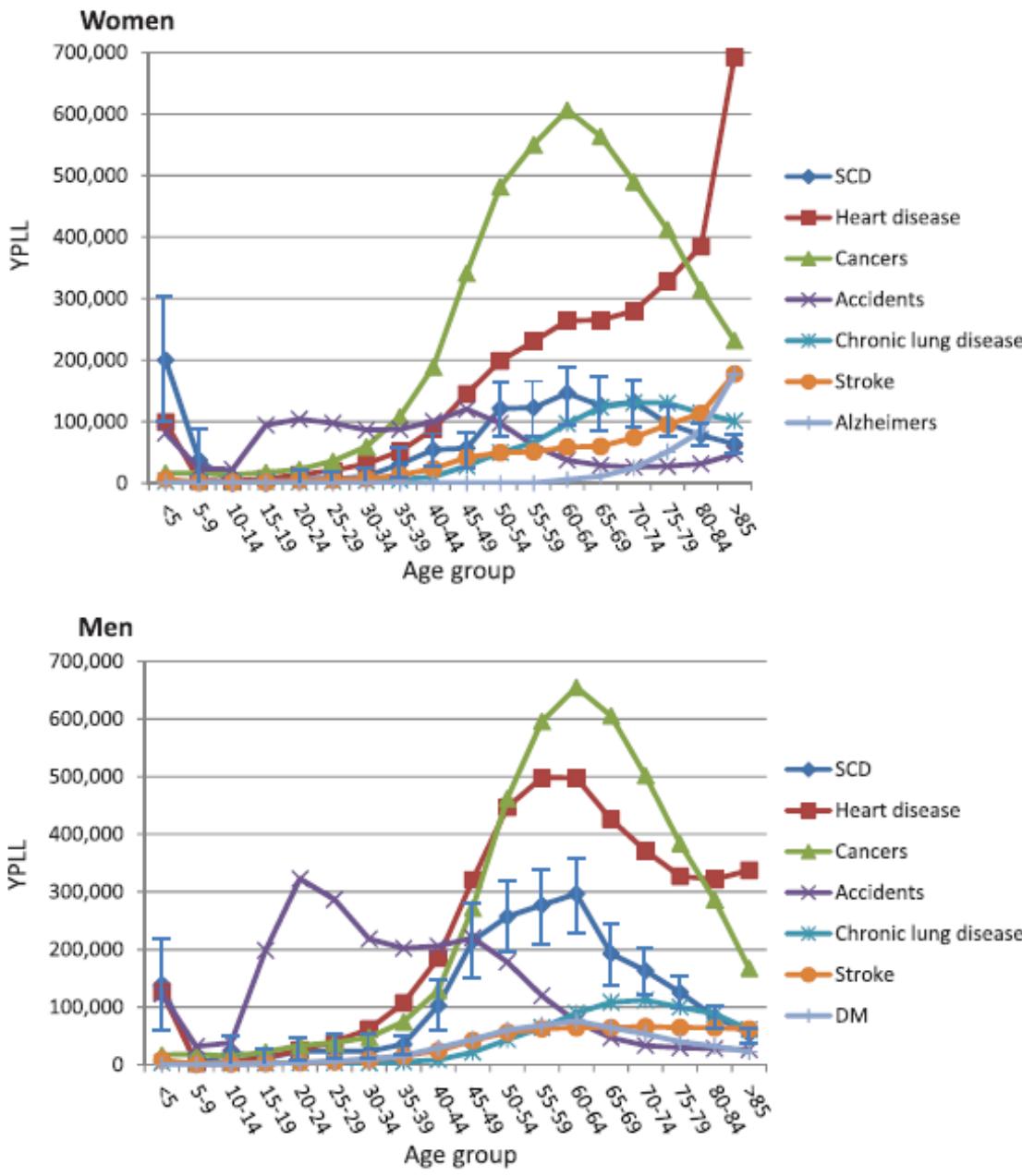


## Original Article

# Public Health Burden of Sudden Cardiac Death in the United States

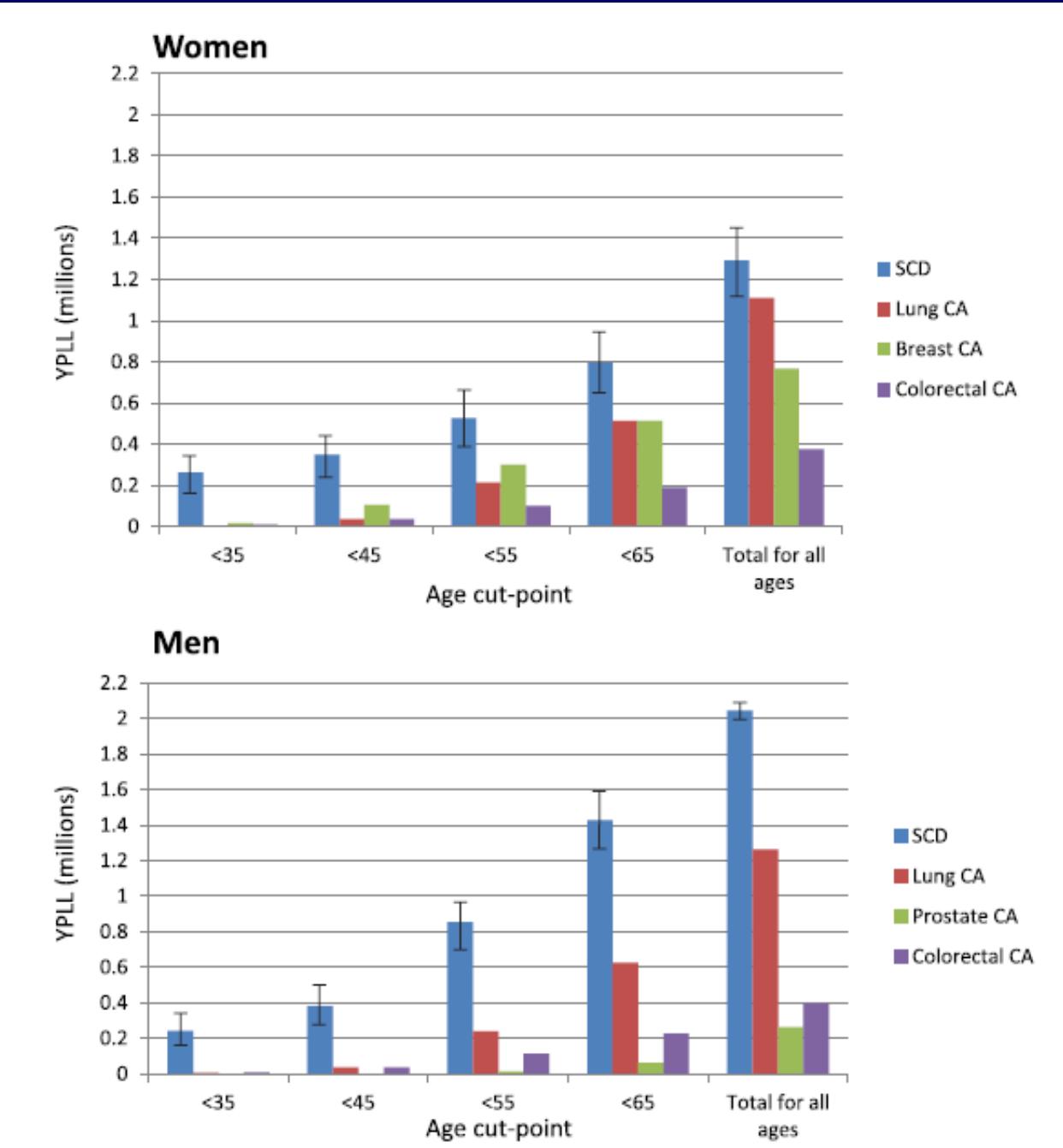
Eric C. Stecker, MD, MPH; Kyndaron Reinier, PhD; Eloi Marijon, MD;  
Kumar Narayanan, MD; Carmen Teodorescu, MD, PhD; Audrey Uy-Evanado, MD;  
Karen Gunson, MD; Jonathan Jui, MD, MPH; Sumeet S. Chugh, MD

*Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol* 2014;7:212-17



YPLL=years of potential life

Stecker EC et al. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol 2014;7:212-17



YPLL=years of potential life

Stecker EC et al. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol 2014;7:212-17

## Burden of sudden cardiac death in persons aged 1 to 49 years: nationwide study in denmark.

Risgaard B<sup>1</sup>, Winkel BG, Jabbari R, Behr ER, Ingemann-Hansen O, Thomsen JL, Ottesen GL, Gislason GH, Bundgaard H, Haunsgård S, Holst AG, Tfelt-Hansen J.

### Author information

#### Abstract

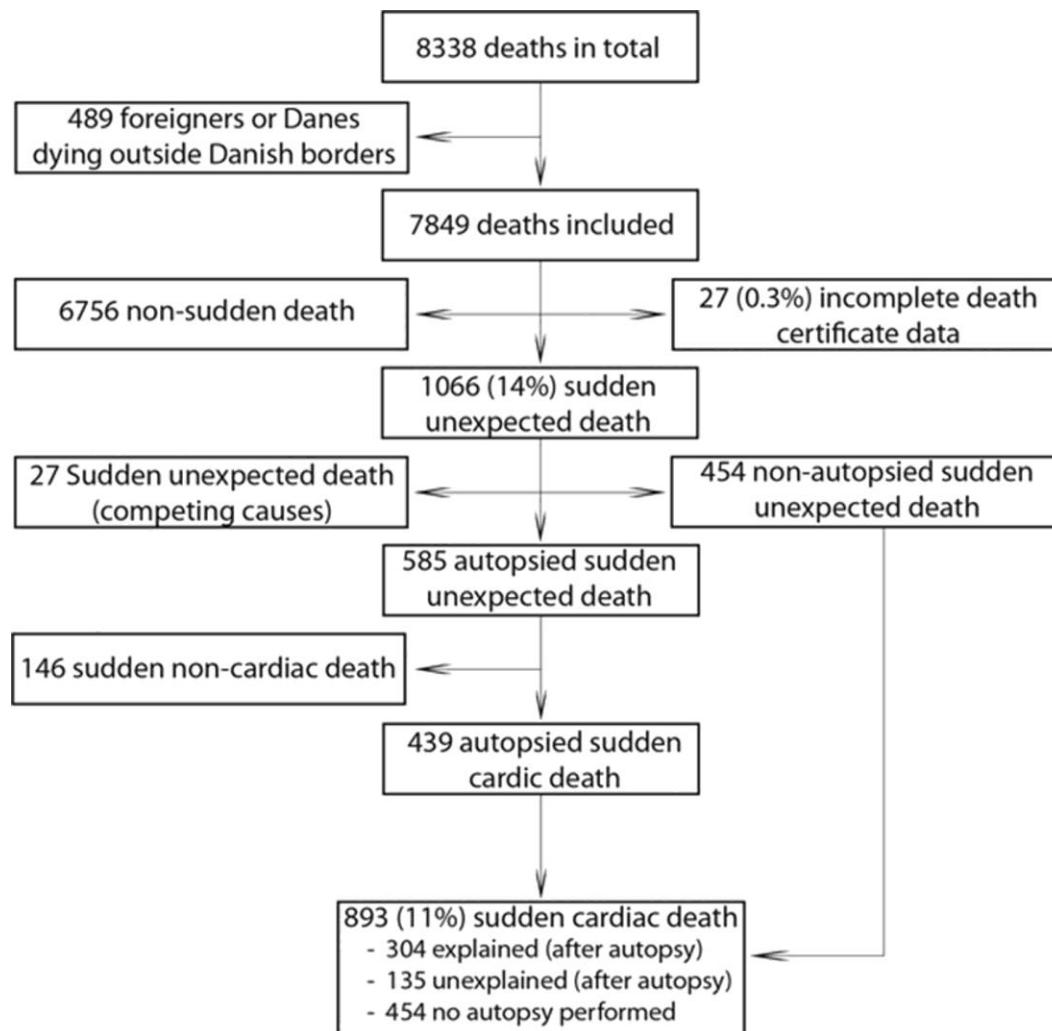
**Background-** Knowledge of the burden and causes of sudden cardiac death (SCD) is sparse in persons aged <50 years; better understanding is needed to lower the risk of SCD. The aim of this study was to report SCD incidence rates and autopsy findings in persons aged 1 to 49 years. **Methods and Results-** All deaths in persons aged 1 to 49 years were included in 2007 to 2009. Death certificates were reviewed by 2 physicians. History of previous admissions to hospital was assessed, and discharge summaries were read. Sudden unexpected death cases were identified and autopsy reports were collected. In the 3-year study period, there were 7849 deaths of which we identified 893 (11%) SCD cases. The annual incidence rate per 100 000 persons increased from 2.3 (95% confidence interval, 2.0-2.7) to 21.7 (95% confidence interval, 20.2-23.4) in persons aged 1 to 35 and 36 to 49 years, respectively. Coronary artery disease was the most common cause of death and was found in 158 (36%) autopsied cases, followed by 135 (31%) cases of sudden unexplained death. **Conclusions-** In a nationwide cohort of persons aged <50 years, the annual incidence rate of SCD was ≈10× higher in persons aged 36 to 49 years than in persons aged 1 to 35 years. Notably, coronary artery disease was the most common cause of SCD, followed by unexplained deaths. These findings may help in developing strategies to prevent SCD in the future.

# **Burden of Sudden Cardiac Death in Persons Aged 1 to 49 Years** **CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE**

*by Bjarke Risgaard, Bo Gregers Winkel, Reza Jabbari, Elijah R. Behr, Ole Ingemann-Hansen, Jørgen Lange Thomsen, Gyda Lolk Ottesen, Gunnar H. Gislason, Henning Bundgaard, Stig Haunsø, Anders Gaarsdal Holst, and Jacob Tfelt-Hansen*

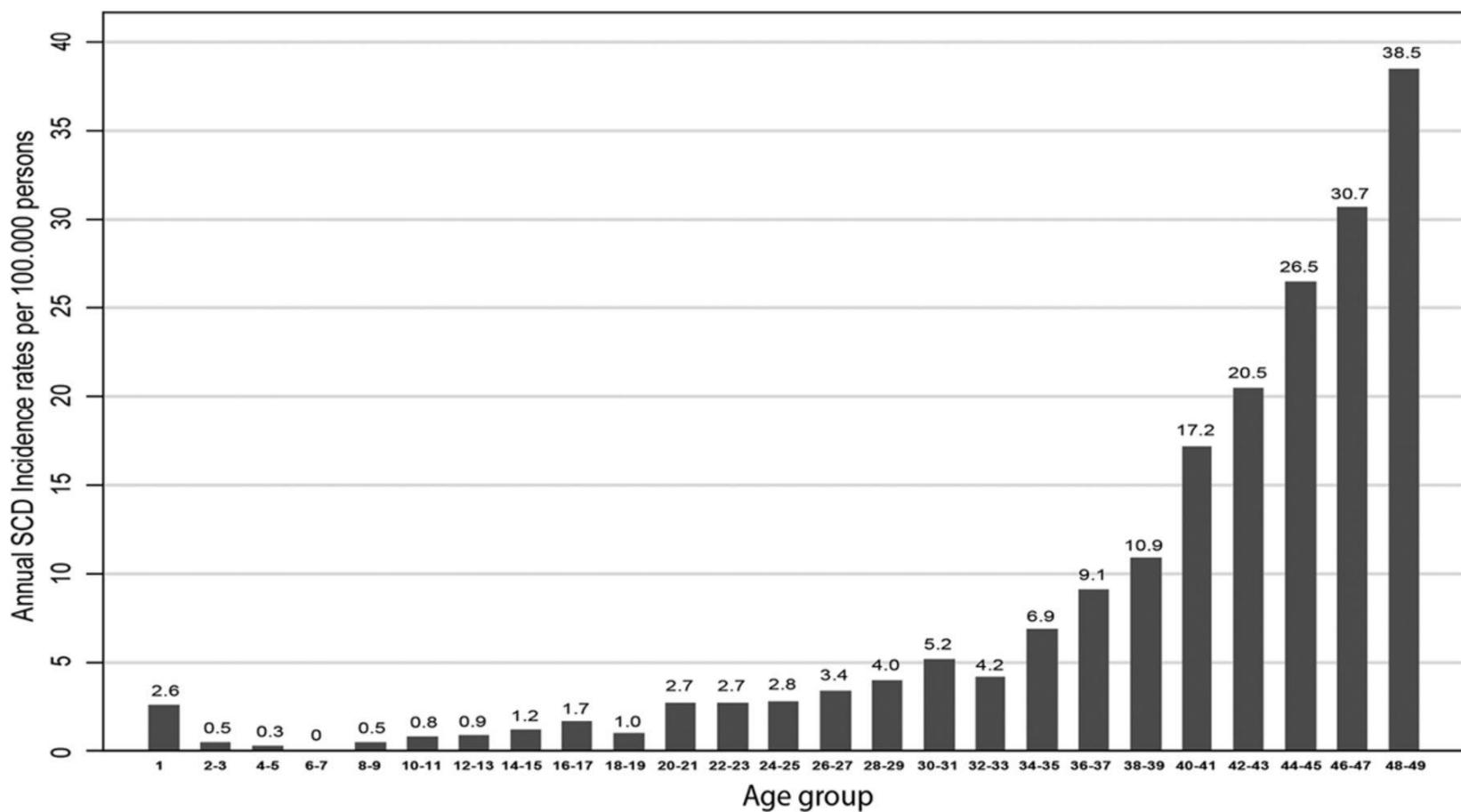
*Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol*  
Volume 7(2):205-211  
April 15, 2014

## Flowchart of the identification of all sudden unexpected deaths and all sudden cardiac deaths in persons aged 1 to 49 years in Denmark 2007 to 2009.



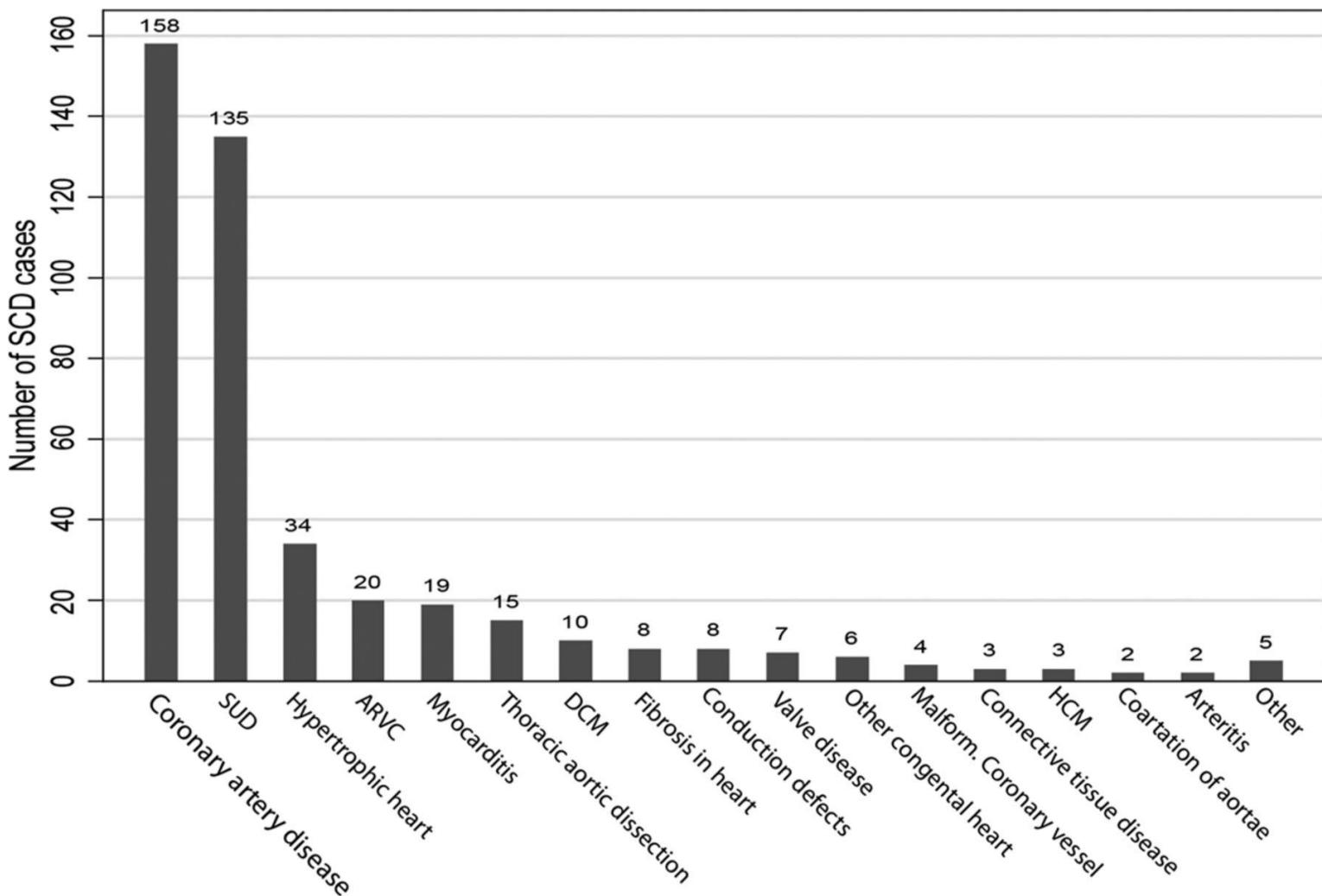
Risgaard B et al. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol. 2014;7:205-211

**Age-related distribution of the annual sudden cardiac death (SCD) incidence rate per 100 000 persons in persons aged 1 to 49 years in Denmark 2007 to 2009.**



Risgaard B et al. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol. 2014;7:205-  
211

**Distribution of the causes of death in the 439 autopsied cases of sudden cardiac death (SCD) in persons aged 1 to 49 years in Denmark in 2007 to 2009.**



Risgaard B et al. Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol. 2014;7:205-211

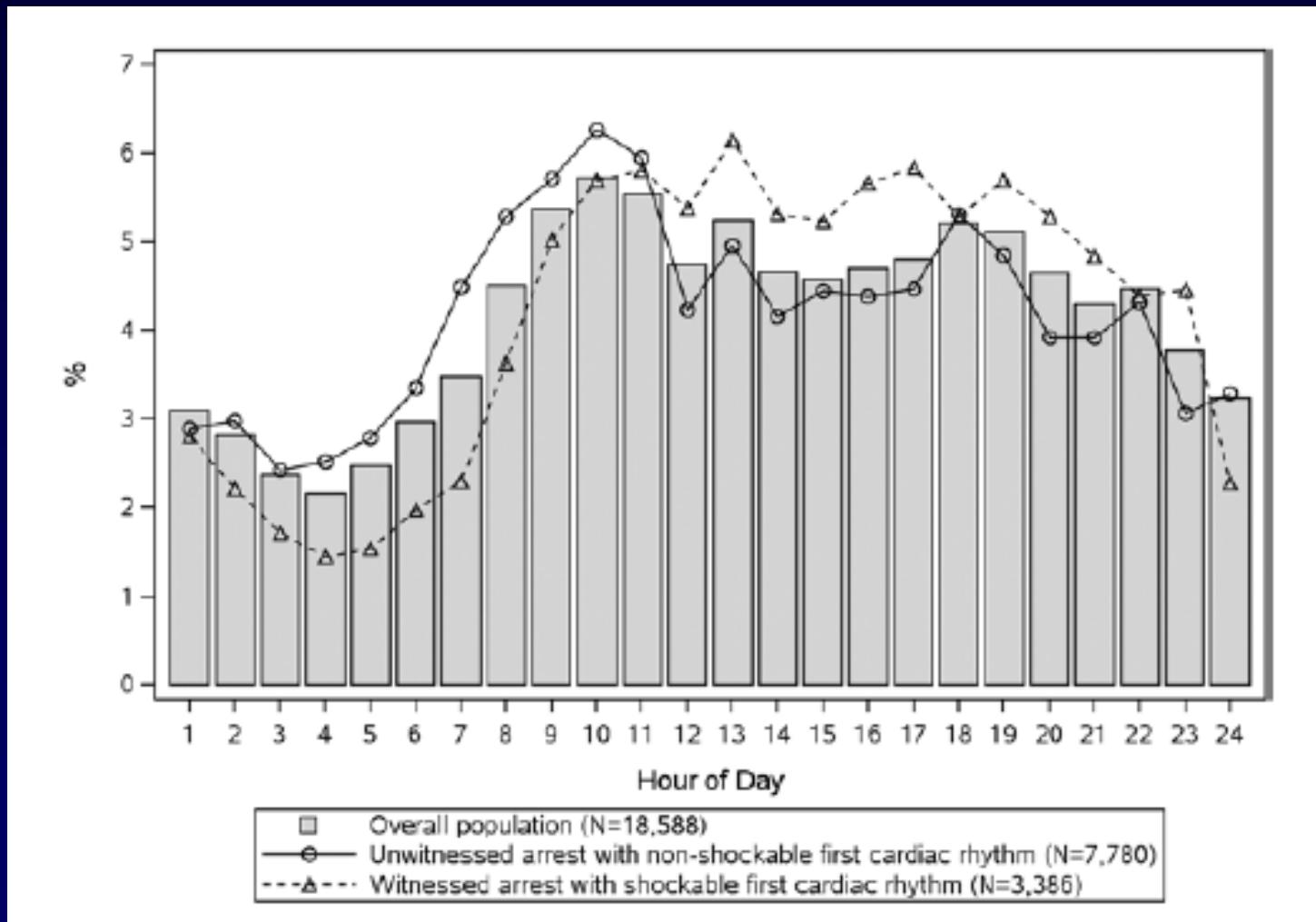
## Resuscitation Science

# Temporal Differences in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Incidence and Survival

Akshay Bagai, MD, MHS; Bryan F. McNally, MD, MPH; Sana M. Al-Khatib, MD, MHS;  
J. Brent Myers, MD, MPH; Sunghee Kim, PhD; Lena Karlsson, MB;  
Christian Torp-Pedersen, MD; Mads Wissenberg, MD; Sean van Diepen, MD, MSc;  
Emil L. Fosbol, MD, PhD; Lisa Monk, RN, MSN; Benjamin S. Abella, MD, MPhil;  
Christopher B. Granger, MD; James G. Jollis, MD

Circulation 2013;128:2595-2602

# Distribution of Occurrence of Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest by hour of the day



# Out-of-hospital Cardiac Arrest

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## Cardiac Causes

Ischaemic cardiac disease (coronary artery disease)

Ischaemic cardiomyopathy

Dilated cardiomyopathy

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Non-atherosclerotic disease of coronary arteries

Valvular heart disease

Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy

Infiltrative and inflammatory myocardial disease

Congenital heart disease

Primary cardiac electrical abnormalities

# Out-of-hospital Cardiac Arrest

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## Non-cardiac Causes

Pulmonary embolism

Lung disease (hypoxic cause of cardiac arrest)

Electrolyte abnormalities

Bleeding, nontraumatic (hypovolaemic cause of cardiac arrest)

Subarachnoid haemorrhage

Drug overdose

Suffocation

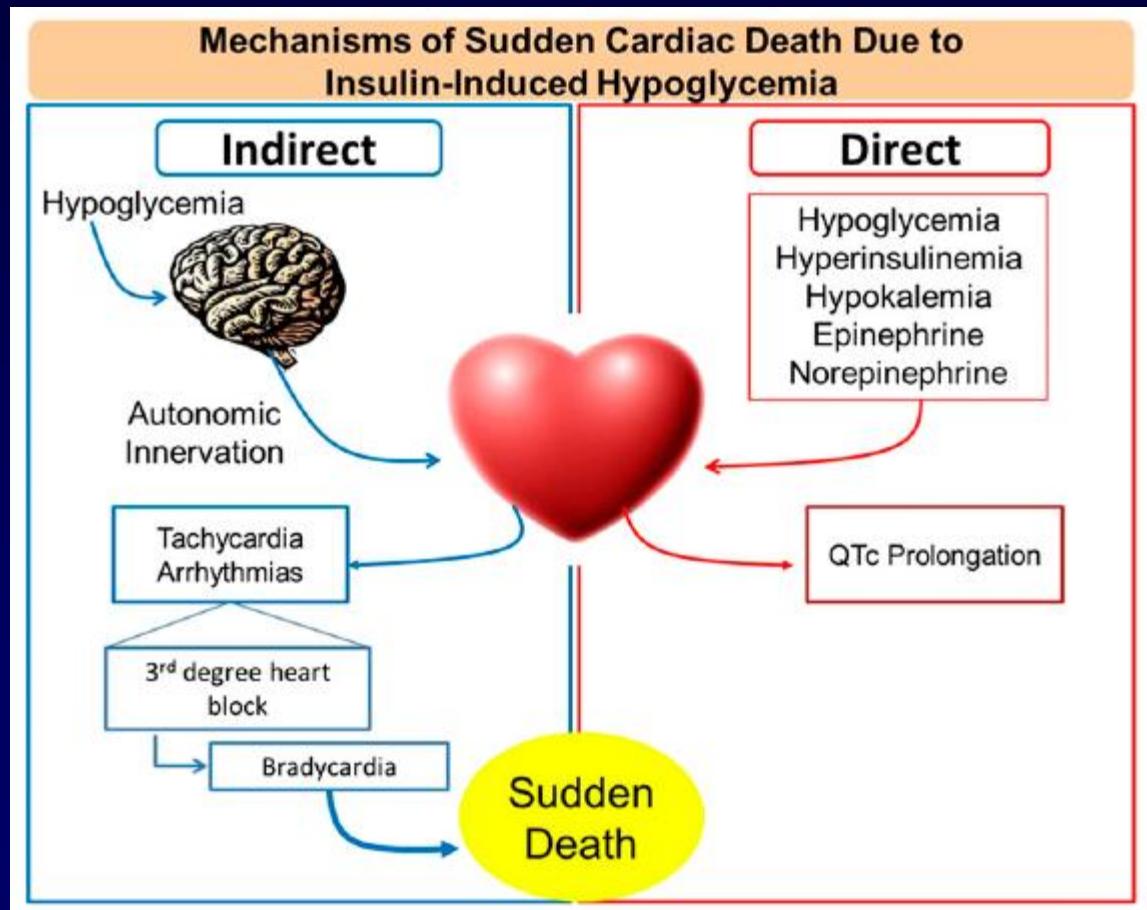
Drowning

Sudden infant death syndrome

**Hypoglycemia**

# Severe Hypoglycemia–Induced Lethal Cardiac Arrhythmias Are Mediated by Sympathoadrenal Activation

Candace M. Reno,<sup>1</sup> Dorit Daphna-Iken,<sup>1</sup> Y. Stefanie Chen,<sup>1</sup> Jennifer VanderWeele,<sup>1</sup> Krishan Jethi,<sup>1</sup> and Simon J. Fisher<sup>1,2</sup>

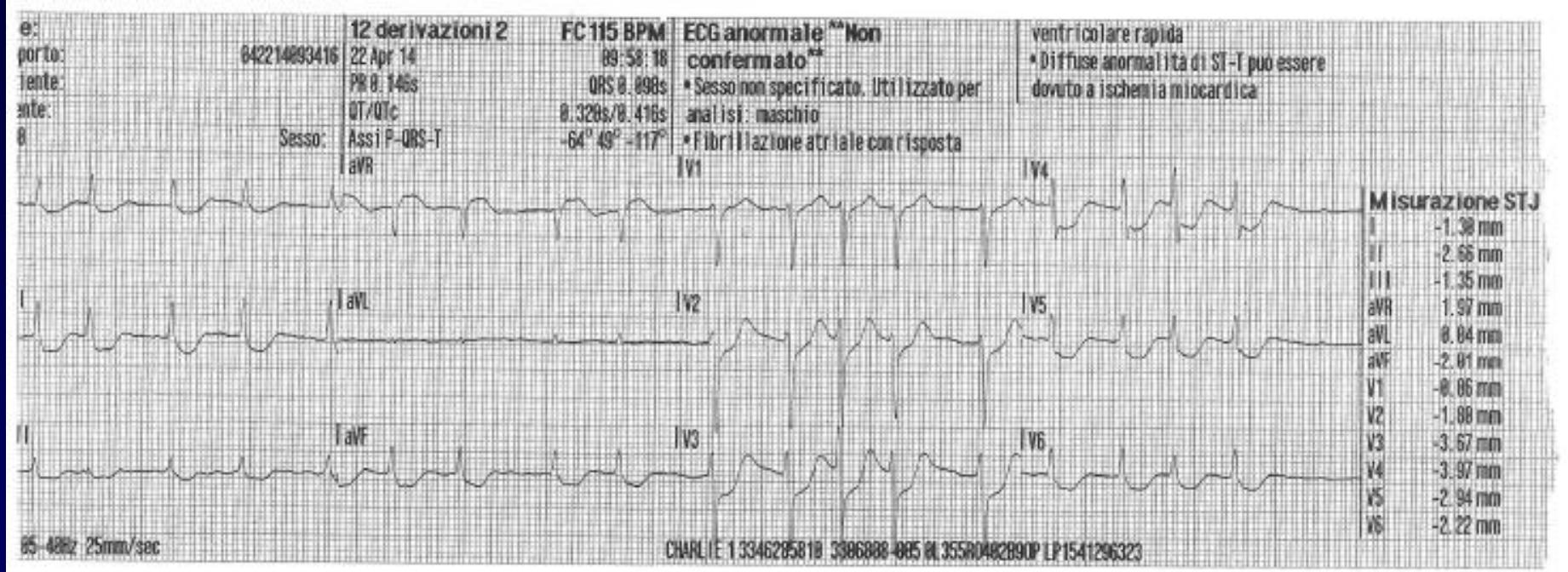


# **Uomo, 45 anni, fisioterapista, sportivo**

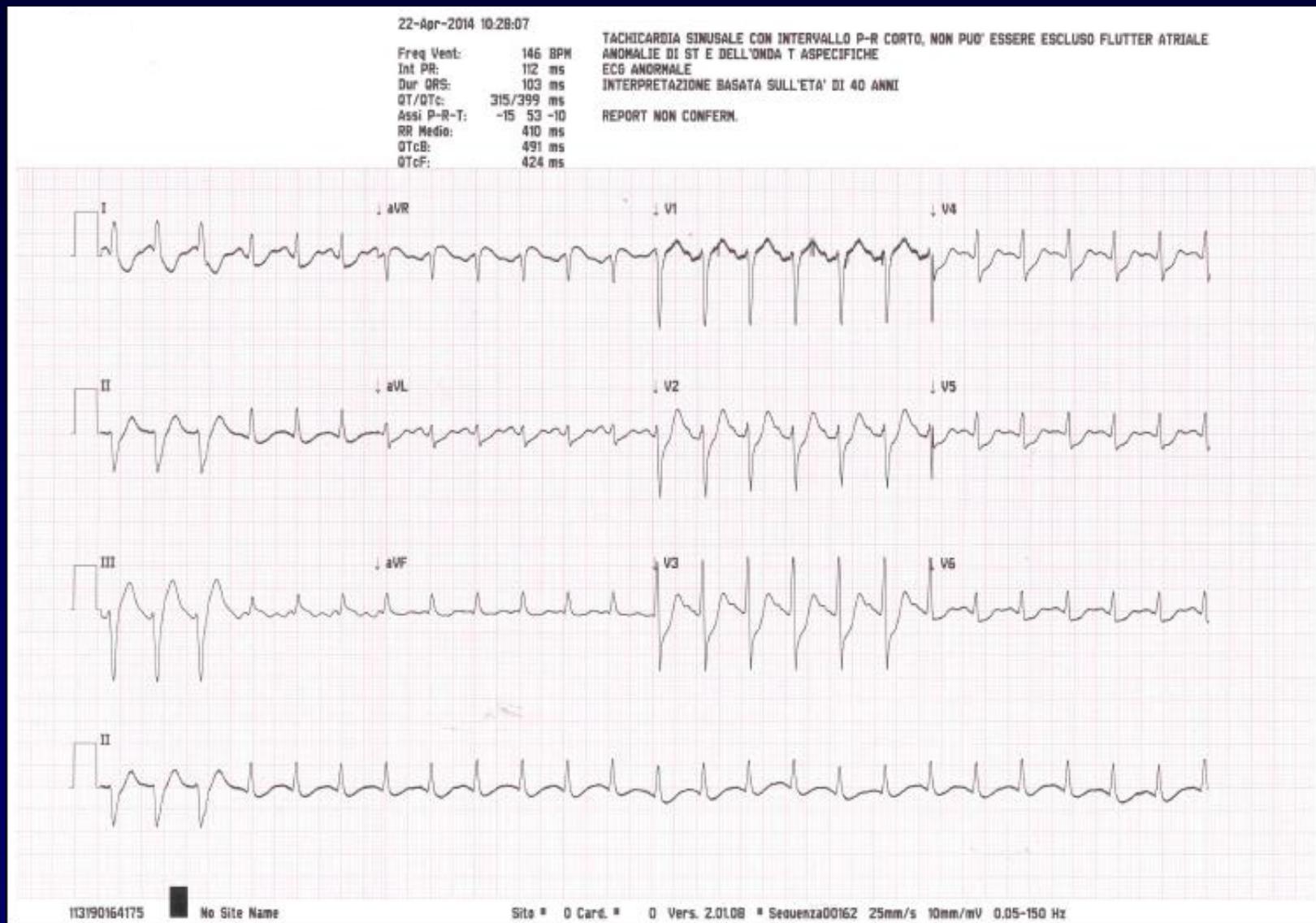
## **Arresto cardiaco testimoniato, ritmo di esordio non defibrillabile (PEA)**

Nome: 12 derivazioni I FC 174 BPM ECG anomale "Non confermato"  
ID Rapporto: 842214893416 22 Apr 14 09:44:23 \* Sesso non specificato. Utilizzato per  
ID paziente: PR 8. 124s QRS 8. 894s analisi: maschio  
Incidente: QT/QTc 0.312s/0.511s \* Marcato sottoslivellamento  
Età: 48 Sesso: Ass I P-QRS-T precordiale di ST. CONSIDERARE INFARTO  
II aVR -99° 13° -109° ACUTO  
V1 V4  
  
 Misurazioni:  
 I -1.71  
 II -3.21  
 III -1.41  
 aVR 2.51  
 aVL -0.11  
 aVF -2.38  
 V1 -0.31  
 V2 -3.86  
 V3 -7.21  
 V4 -6.56  
 V5 -4.44  
 V6 -3.12

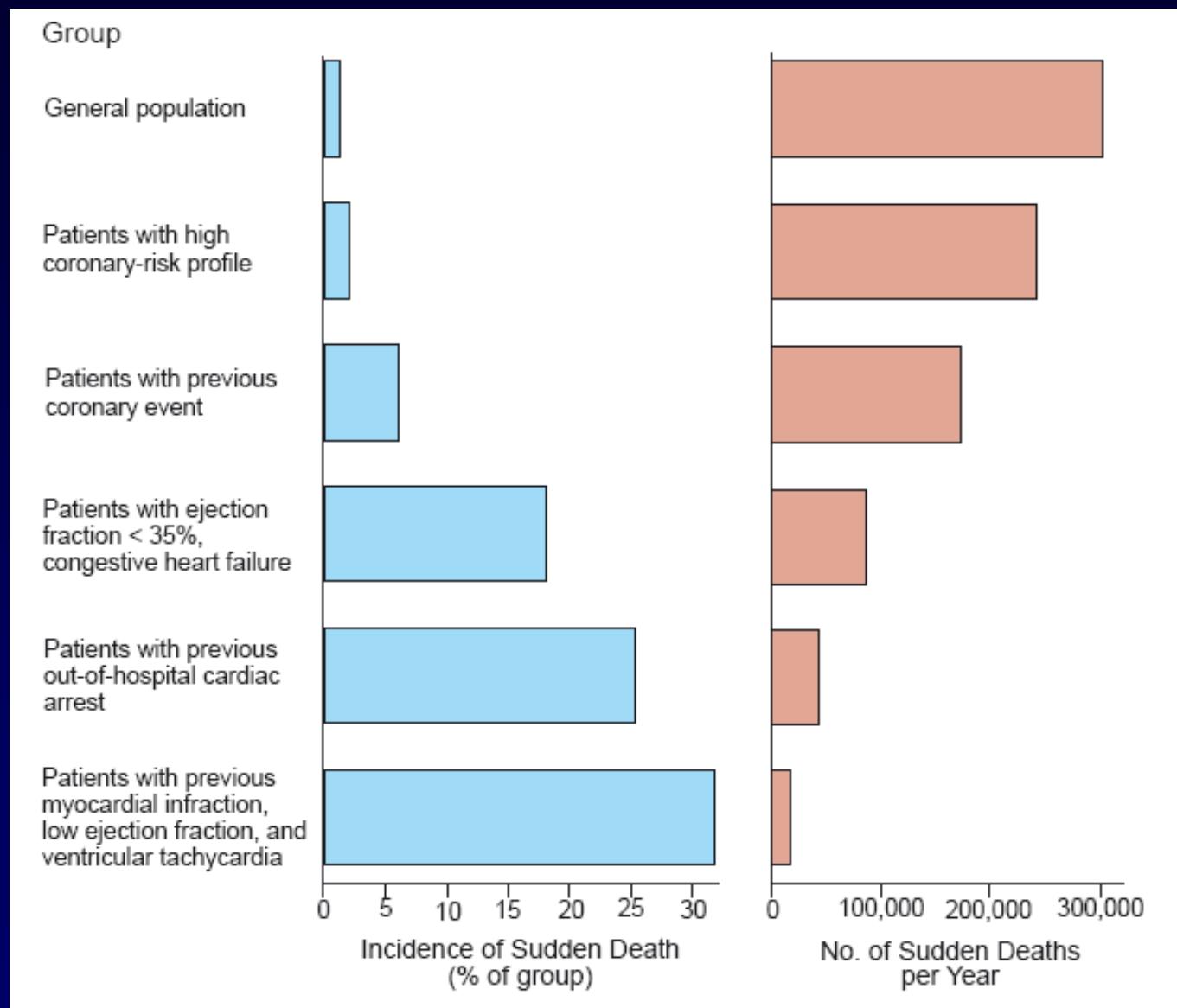
# Evoluzione ECG (1)



## Evoluzione ECG (2)



# Incidence and Number of Sudden Death in Different at-Risk Patient Groups



Adapted from Myerburg et al. Circulation 1992



# **La Morte Improvvisa nello Sport**

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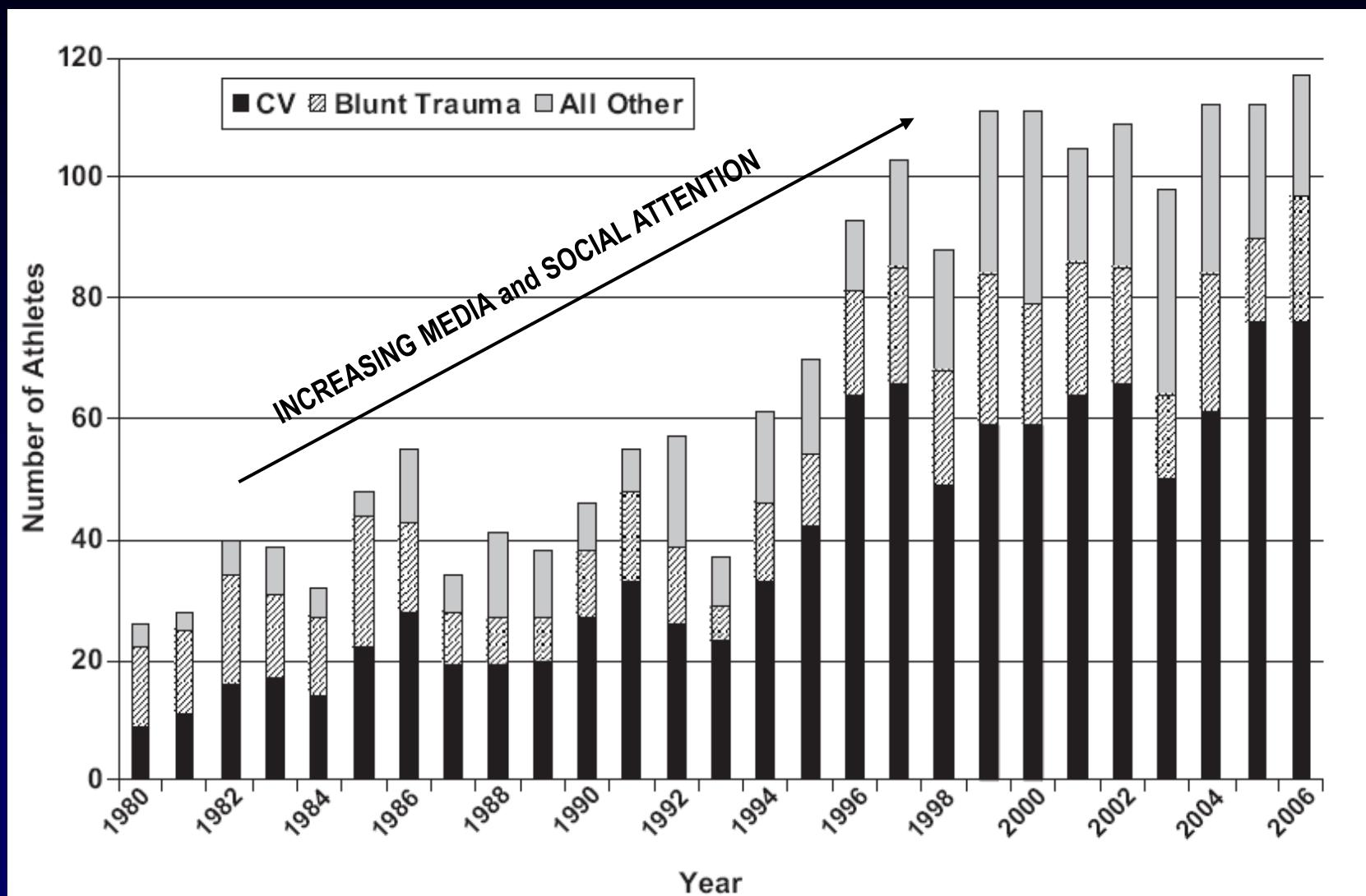
# **Sudden Deaths in Young Competitive Athletes**

## **Analysis of 1866 Deaths in the United States, 1980–2006**

Barry J. Maron, MD; Joseph J. Doerer, BS; Tammy S. Haas, RN;  
David M. Tierney, MD; Frederick O. Mueller, PhD

**Circulation 2009; 119: 1085-1092**

# Number of cardiovascular (CV), trauma-related, and other SCD in 1866 young competitive athletes, tabulated by year.



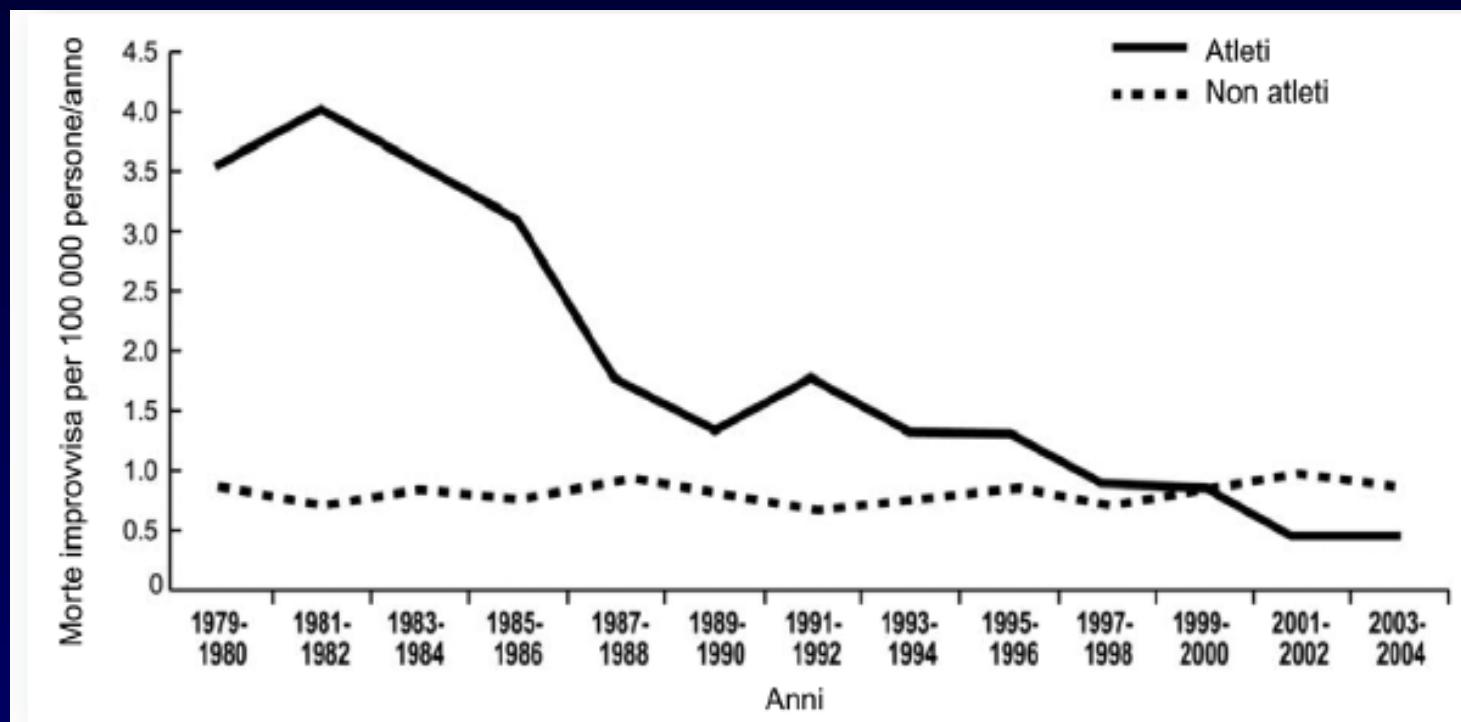
# Epidemiologia della morte improvvisa nello sport

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- USA: 2.3 - 4.4/100.000 atleti/anno
- Maron et al (Circ 2009): 0,6/100.000 atleti/anno
- National Collegiate Athletes Association: 2.3/100.000 atleti/anno  
(1:43.700)
- Regione Veneto:
  - 3.6/100.000 atleti/anno (pre-screening)
  - 0.4/100.000 atleti/anno (screening)
- Minnesota Registry: 0.93/100.000 atleti/anno

# L'importanza dell'ECG nella visita medico-sportiva per ridurre il rischio di morte improvvisa

IMPATTO DELLO SCREENING SULLA MORTALITA' NEGLI ATLETI (12 - 35 anni)



Dopo l'introduzione della visita medico sportiva nel 1982 la mortalità negli atleti è diminuita dell'89% ( $p <0.001$ )

# Cost-Effectiveness of Preparticipation Screening for Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes

Matthew T. Wheeler, MD, PhD; Paul A. Heidenreich, MD, MS; Victor F. Froelicher, MD; Mark A. Hlatky, MD; and Euan A. Ashley, MB ChB, DPhil

Compared with no screening, ECG plus cardiovascular-focused history and physical examination saves 2.6 life-years per 1000 athletes screened and costs \$199 per athlete, yielding a cost-effectiveness ratio of \$76 100 per life-year saved (\$62 400 to \$130 000)

Ann Intern Med 2010;152:276-286

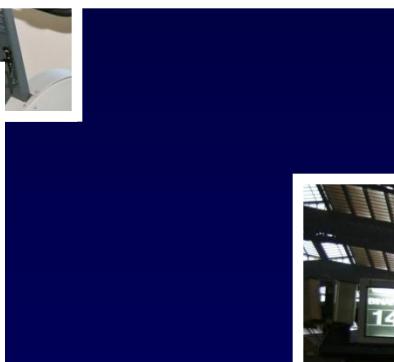
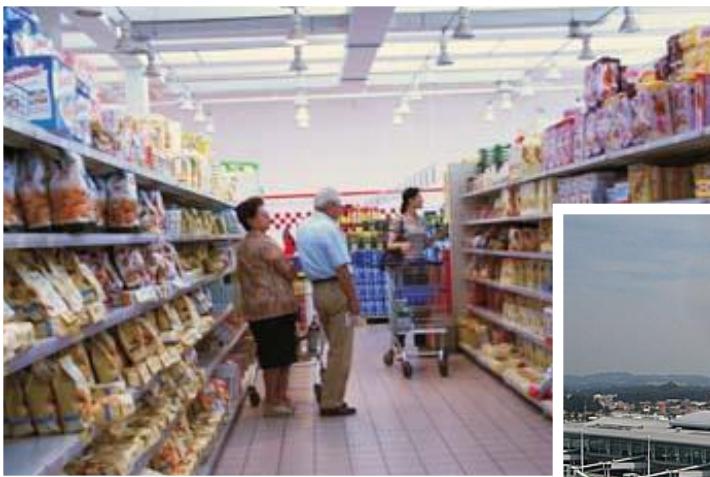
**Heart Rhythm Disorders: Sudden Death**

## **Cardiac Arrest at Exercise Facilities**

Implications for Placement of Automated External Defibrillators

Richard L. Page, MD,\*† Sofia Husain, MPH,‡ Lindsay Y. White, MPH,‡§  
Thomas D. Rea, MD, MPH,†‡ Carol Fahrenbruch, MSPH,‡ Lihua Yin, MBA,†  
Peter J. Kudenchuk, MD,† Leonard A. Cobb, MD,† Mickey S. Eisenberg, MD, PhD†‡

*Madison, Wisconsin; and Seattle, Washington*



**IL FREDDO SALVAVITA**

IL KIT PERMETTE DI ATTUARE UN TRATTAMENTO IN IPOTERMIA, CIOÈ RAFFREDDA L'ORGANISMO FINO A 32-34 ° PER TENERE A RIPOSO IL CERVELLO

**Partono i soccorsi**

**ore 9.30**



Parte un'ambulanza e subito dopo, avuto qualche particolare in più, un'automedica. Intanto all'uomo viene praticato un messaggio cardiaco da una persona presente. Alle 9.48 i soccorsi sono sul posto

**Defibrillato e 'congelato'**

Il giovane viene defibrillato, stabilizzato e intubato. Poi viene avviata la procedura di ipotermia per abbassare la temperatura a 35°: viene usato un kit adesivo speciale



**ore 9.48**

**I VANTAGGI**

PERMETTE AI CARDIOLOGI DI INTERVENIRE SUBITO SULLE CORONARIE, SALVAGUARDANDO PER PIÙ TEMPO DALLA SCARSA OSSIGENAZIONE

**L'arrivo al Maggiore**

**ore 10.47**

Il paziente è accolto all'unità di Emodynamiche dell'ospedale Maggiore: la sua temperatura è scesa a 33° e la coronarografia non evidenzia danni alle coronarie



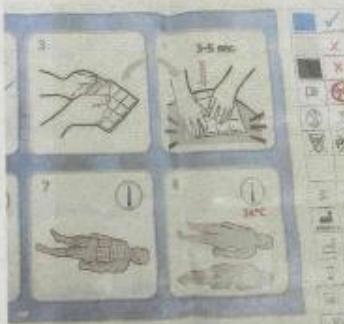
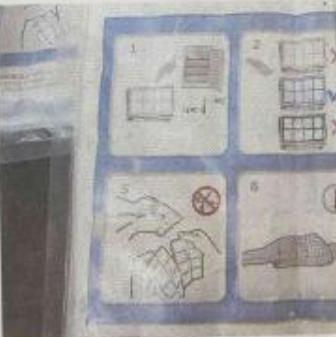
**Il risveglio il giorno dopo**

Dopo una giornata in Rianimazione in ipotermia al risveglio è accolto nella Utic, dove sono attualmente in corso gli esami per approfondire la natura dell'arresto cardiaco e stabilire la terapia



**LA TECNICA**

A sinistra, Giuseppe Di Pasquale, direttore dell'Unità Operativa di Cardiologia del Maggiore. A destra, il nuovissimo kit adesivo di raffreddamento utilizzato dal 118 Bologna Soccorso



# Ha un malore: congelato per

*Il kit per l'ipotermia usato su un uomo in arresto*

di VALERIO BARONCINI e GILBERTO DONDI

**STAVA** per morire a causa di un arresto cardiaco che l'aveva colpito mentre sosteneva un esame post universitario. Invece il ragazzo, 27 anni, è stato salvato grazie a un'innovativa tecnica con cui i medici del Maggiore l'hanno 'congelato'. Ora il giovane sta benissimo, non ha riportato danni neurologici e il suo caso è il primo in Italia di questo tipo. Si, perché è stato impiegato un kit di raffreddamento 'a piacche' che in Italia ha solo l'ospedale Maggiore e che

damentale perché fa affluire meno sangue al cervello del paziente, rallentando così l'attività e, in sostanza, facendolo 'consumare di meno'. In questo modo si riducono i possibili danni cerebrali.

**LA VICENDA** è avvenuta la settimana scorsa in un paese della prima cintura bolognese e si è risolta positivamente grazie alla sinergia fra il 118, la rianimazione e la cardiologia dell'Ausl. Il ragazzo stava sostenendo un esame di abilitazione professionale quando è stato colto da un malore ed è andato a perdere conoscenza, perdendo

**salvarlo**  
cardiaco. Primo caso

no fra i 32 e i 34 gradi il livello da raggiungere. Prima servivano spesso oltre quattro ore con i metodi tradizionali, come spugnatura di ghiaccio e alcol. Invece, grazie all'innovativo kit di produzione austriaca, i medici hanno ottenuto l'obiettivo in tempi rapidissimi, facendo nel frattempo tutto il resto: manovre rianimatorie, trasporto in ambulanza e ricovero in ospedale.

**UNA VOLTA** arrivato al Maggiore, il ragazzo è stato sottoposto a coronarografia, che ha escluso danni alle coronarie (dunque non si è trattato di infarto) e poi ricoverato in



# RISORTO DAL FREDDO

**IL SOPRAVVISSUTO** PARLA IL 35ENNE COLPITO TRE SETTIMANE FA DA ARRESTO CARDIACO

# «Ho voglia di mangiare i passatelli»

*Dal lettino del Maggiore: «In un'altra città ora non sarei qui a raccontarlo»*

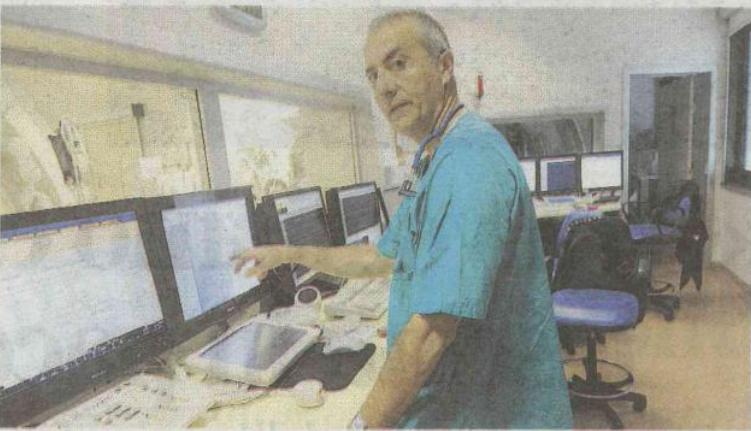
di ENRICO BARBETTI

**LA SERA** del 27 settembre il suo cuore si fermò all'improvviso. A distanza di tre settimane Federico R., 35 anni, riesce perfino a scherzare su quello che gli è successo. Era in trattoria con gli amici quando ha perso conoscenza senza alcuna ragione apparente. Arresto cardiaco. In altri tempi e in altre città non avrebbe avuto scampo. Invece, grazie al defibrillatore e al kit di raffreddamento a placche applicato dal 118, che in breve tempo ha abbassato la sua temperatura corporea, il trentacinquenne è tornato al mondo senza alcun danno neurologico. «Mi hanno ridato mio figlio», sintetizza la mamma.

#### Cosa ricorda di quella sera?

«Nulla. Ricordo quando mi sono svegliato qua, in terapia intensiva — racconta Federico dal suo letto nel reparto di cardiologia dell'ospedale Maggiore diretto dal dottor Giuseppe Di Pasquale —. Prima che mi sentissi male, ricordo qualcosa dell'ultimo pomeriggio, mentre ero al lavoro sulle macchine utensili».

**ÉQUIPE**  
Il dottor Giuseppe Di Pasquale con Federico. A lato, il cardiologo Gianni Casella nella sala di emodinamica del Maggiore



**IL DOTTOR GIUSEPPE DI PASQUALE**

**«Tempestività  
e organizzazione:  
così evitiamo lutti»**

#### IL MALORE

LA SERA DEL 27 SETTEMBRE, IN TRATTORIA, IL CUORE DI FEDERICO R. SI FERMÒ

#### L'INTERVENTO

GRAZIE AL DEFIBRILLATORE E AL KIT PER L'IPOTERMIA, IL GIOVANE SUPERÒ LA CRISI

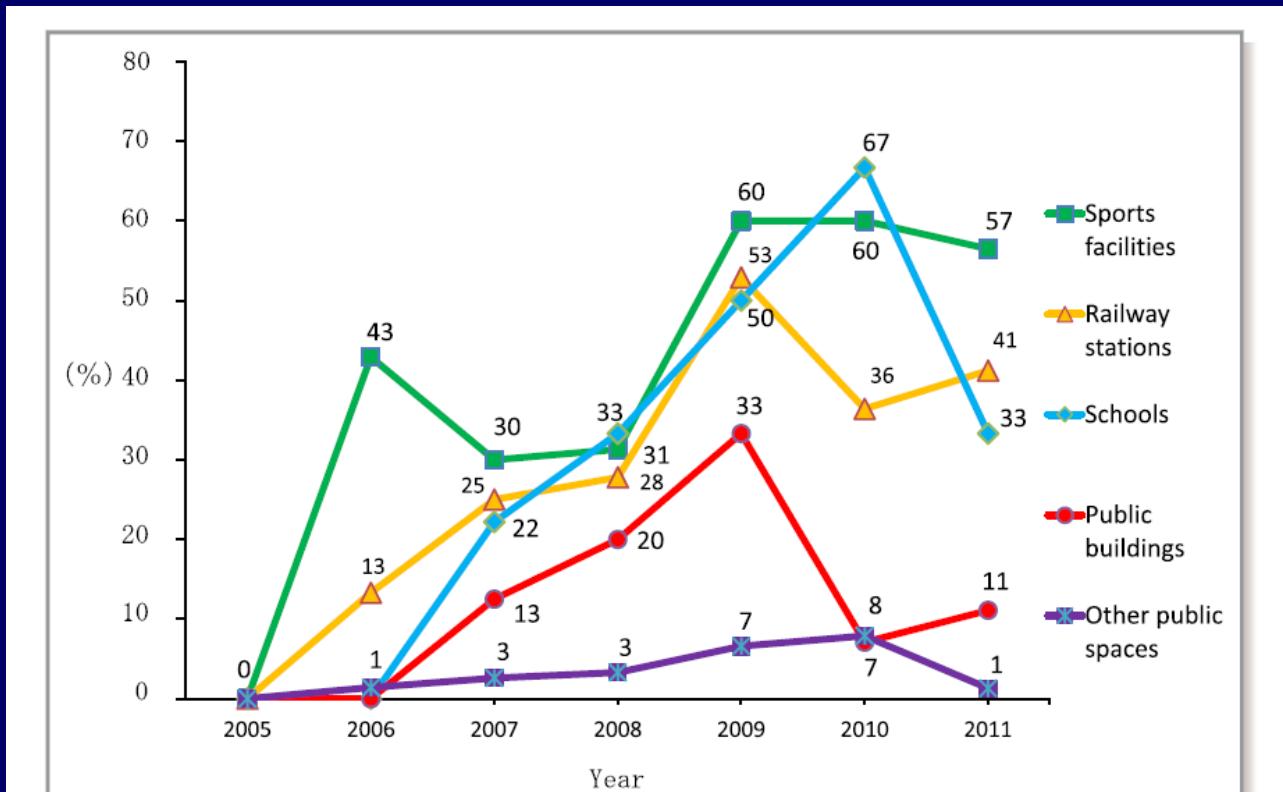


**Isola d'Elba  
Golfo della Biodola**



# Outcomes of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest by Public Location in the Public-Access Defibrillation Era

Yukiko Murakami, RN, MPH; Taku Iwami, MD, PhD; Tetsuhisa Kitamura, MD, MSc, DPH; Chika Nishiyama, RN, PhD; Tatsuya Nishiuchi, MD, PhD; Yasuyuki Hayashi, MD, PhD; Takashi Kawamura, MD, PhD; for the Utstein Osaka Project\*



**Figure 2.** Trends in the proportion of public-access AED use by laypersons among bystander-witnessed OHCAs of cardiac origin in public places according to the location. AED indicates automated external defibrillation; OHCAs, out-of-hospital cardiac arrests.

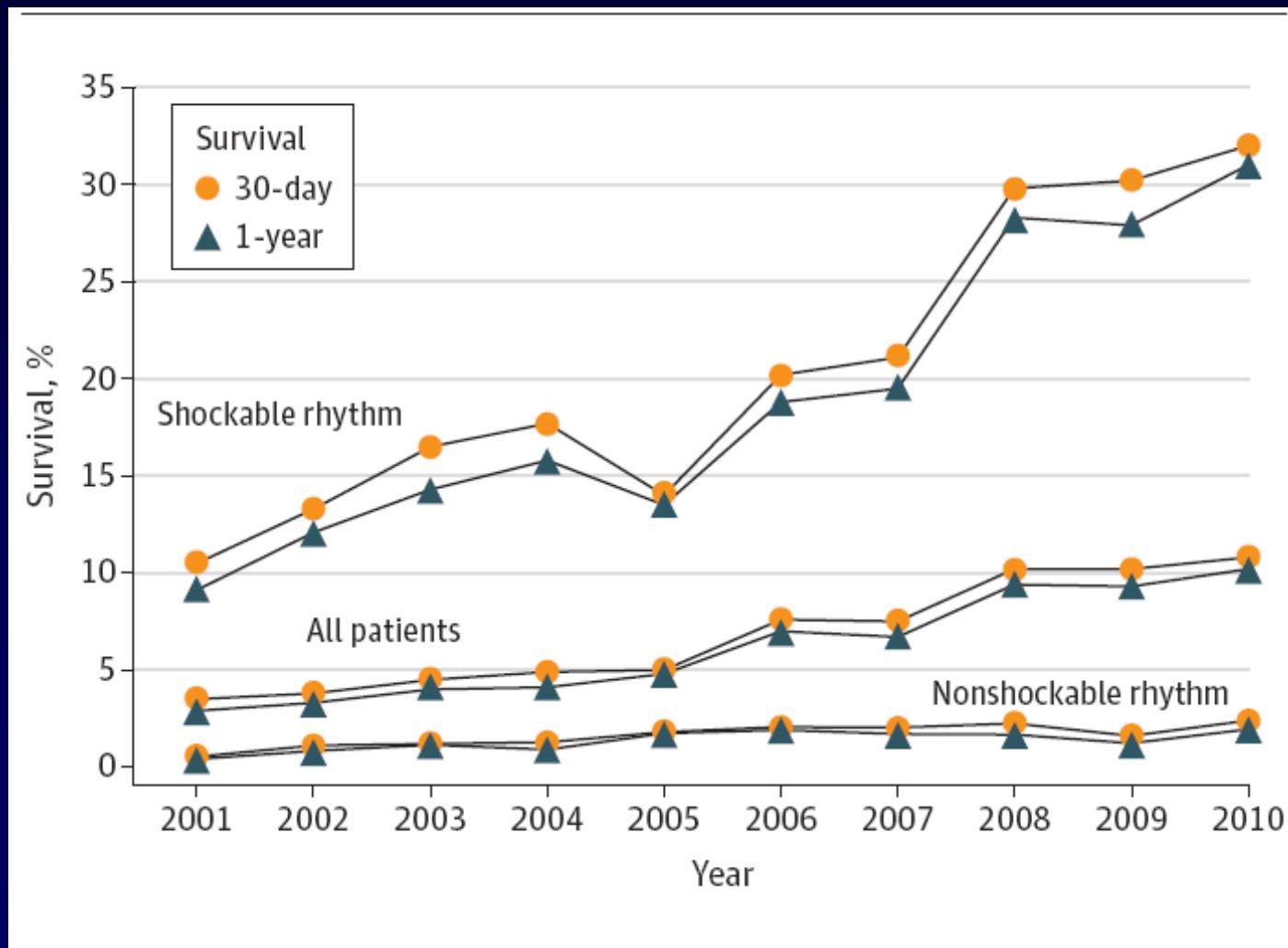
**Original Investigation**

# Association of National Initiatives to Improve Cardiac Arrest Management With Rates of Bystander Intervention and Patient Survival After Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Mads Wissenberg, MD; Freddy K. Lippert, MD; Fredrik Folke, MD, PhD; Peter Weeke, MD;  
Carolina Malta Hansen, MD; Erika Frischknecht Christensen, MD; Henning Jans, MD; Poul Anders Hansen, MD;  
Torsten Lang-Jensen, MD; Jonas Bjerring Olesen, MD; Jesper Lindhardsen, MD; Emil L. Fosbol, MD, PhD;  
Søren L. Nielsen, MD; Gunnar H. Gislason, MD, PhD; Lars Kober, MD, DSc; Christian Torp-Pedersen, MD, DSc

**JAMA 2013;310:1377-84**

# Survival Following OHCA, 2001 - 2010



SOCORSO DA RECORD

# «MI HANNO RIACCESO IL CUORE»

L'incredibile vicenda di Cesare Ornati, 66 anni, colpito da infarto in palestra e salvato in pochi minuti. Prima col defibrillatore e poi con un rapidissimo intervento al Maggiore



# How to Improve Survival After OHCA

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## Key Areas for the Next 10 Years

- Identification of high-risk patients

# How to Improve Survival After OHCA

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- Identification of high-risk patients
- Increased use of bystander CPR and AEDs

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- Determining which patients should undergo immediate coronary angiography

# **How to Improve Survival After OHCA**

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## **Key Areas for the Next 10 Years**

- Identification of high-risk patients
- Increased use of bystander CPR and AEDs
- Improved understanding of the use of hypothermia
- Determining which patients should undergo immediate coronary angiography
- Determine the importance of ECMO during CPR



