

## **Analysis of Cardiopulmonary resuscitation at Mater Dei Hospital 2016**

**Aim:** This audit was undertaken to assess the demographics, cases of periarrest and outcomes of patients undergoing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

**Materials and Methods:** Data were collected retrospectively from all adult patients who underwent CPR at our hospital from January 2016 to October 2016. CPR was performed on 259 patients

**Results:** Of all 259 patients, 26 patients (14.2%) had successful CPR. The average age of patients requiring CPR was 74.7 years and the average age of patients who were in periarrest was 73.5 years. The age group requiring most CPR was 76-80 years. There were 147 (80.3%) males and 112 (61.2%) females. Males required CPR more than females (61.7% vs 38.3%). 76 (29.3%) patients were in periarrest (44.7% males, 55.3% females) and 183 (70.7%) patients required CPR (61.7% males vs 38.3% females).

94% patients of patients had a non-shockable rhythm and 5% had a shockable rhythm. 12% of non-shockable rhythms achieved ROSC and 50% of shockable rhythms achieved ROSC. 10.4% of patients achieved ROSC in those who were more than average age (more than 74 years) and 20.6% of patients achieved ROSC in those who were less than average age.

The average duration of CPR call was of 31 minutes, with the duration of CPR call being of an average of 28 minutes in those patients above 74 years of age and of 38 minutes in those less than 74 years of age. ROSC has been associated with an average duration of 38 minutes. Regarding the various wards, 67 (25.9%) CPR cases were in medical wards, 56 (21.6%) cases in medical acute wards, 48 (18.5%) cases were in acute cardiac wards, 59 (22.8%) cases were in surgical wards, 11 (4.2%) cases were in orthopaedic wards, 8 (3%) cases were in outpatients department, 4 (1.5%) cases were in renal unit, 3 (1.2%) cases were in oncology wards, 2 (0.77%) cases were in obstetric wards, and 1 (0.4%) case was in central delivery suite.

**Conclusion:** In-hospital CPR for cardiopulmonary arrest was associated with 14.2% success at our centre at the end of CPR. 29.3% of patients were found to be in periarrest which in turn leads to the benefit of introducing a medical emergency team.

Table 1: Average age requiring CPR/periarrest

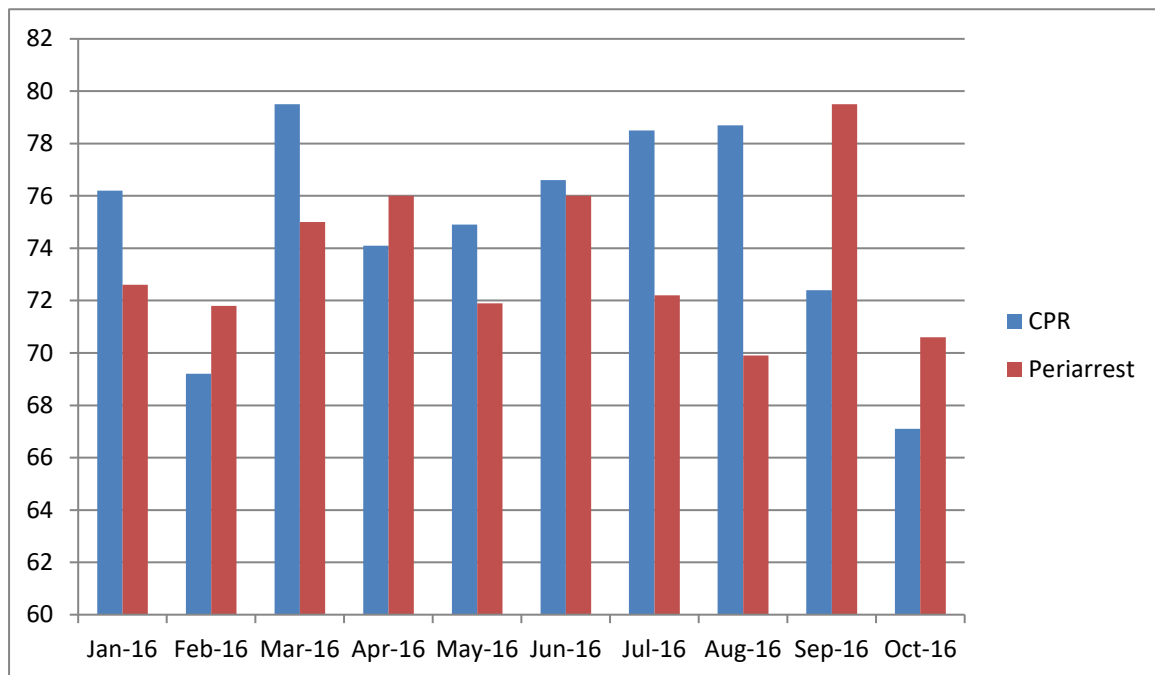


Table2. % of patients who were in periarrest or required CPR

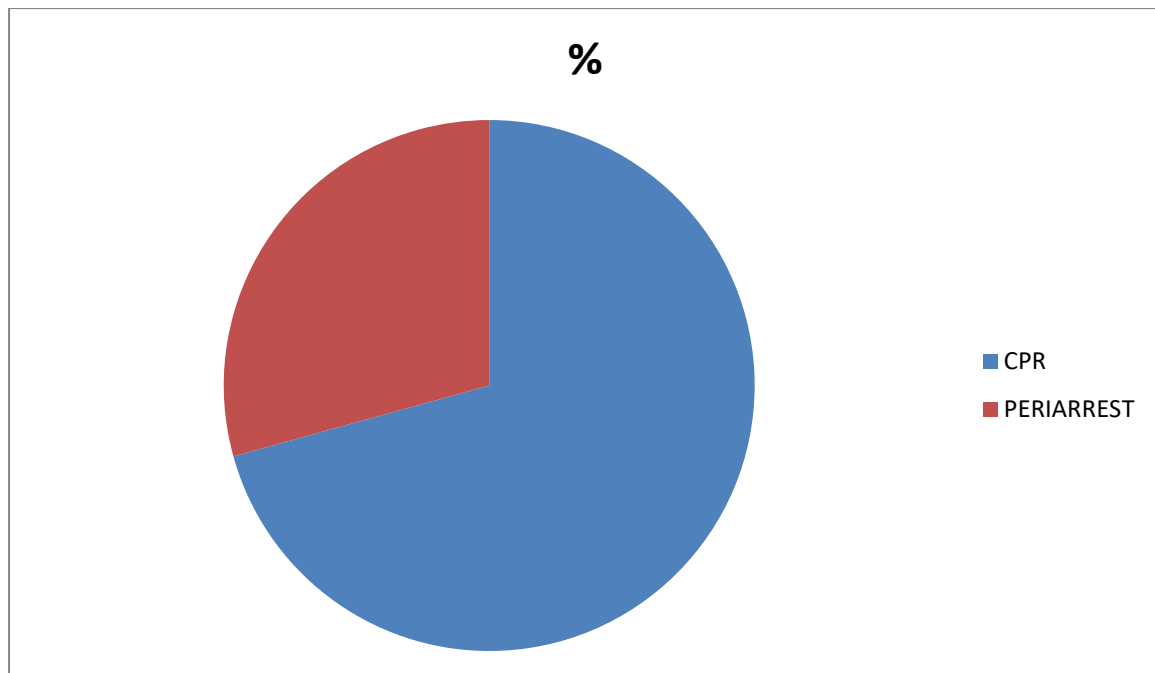


Table3: % of males and females in periarrest/CPR

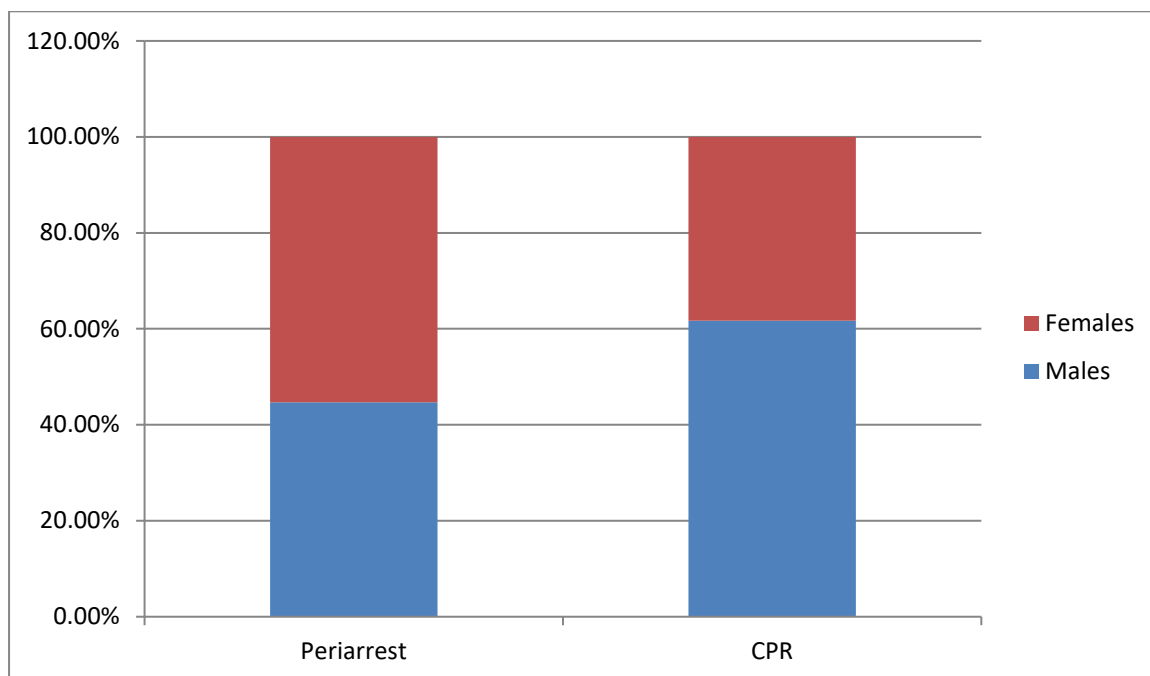


Table 4: % of ROSC achieved

