

Brug af hjertestartere, hjertestop og genoplivning

REGION



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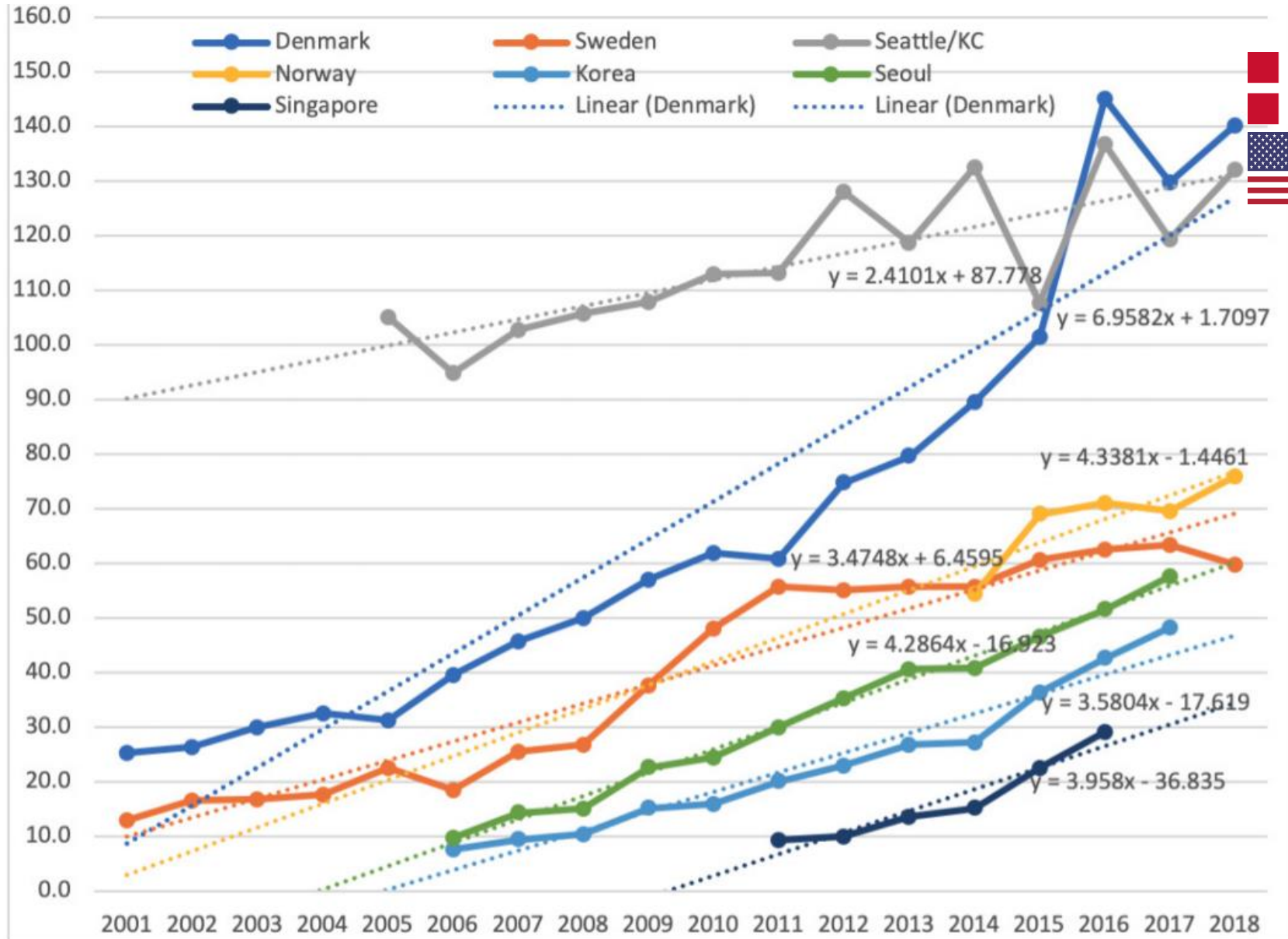
@FolkeFredrik



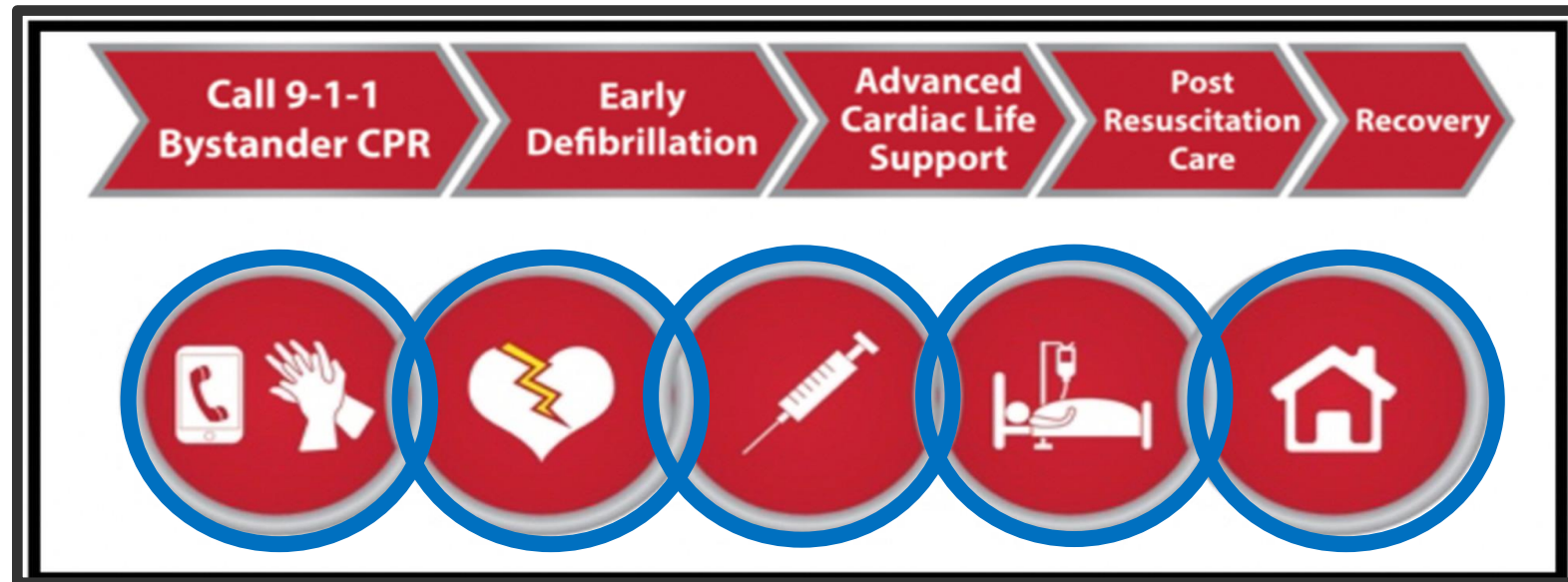
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OHCA survival per million prs.



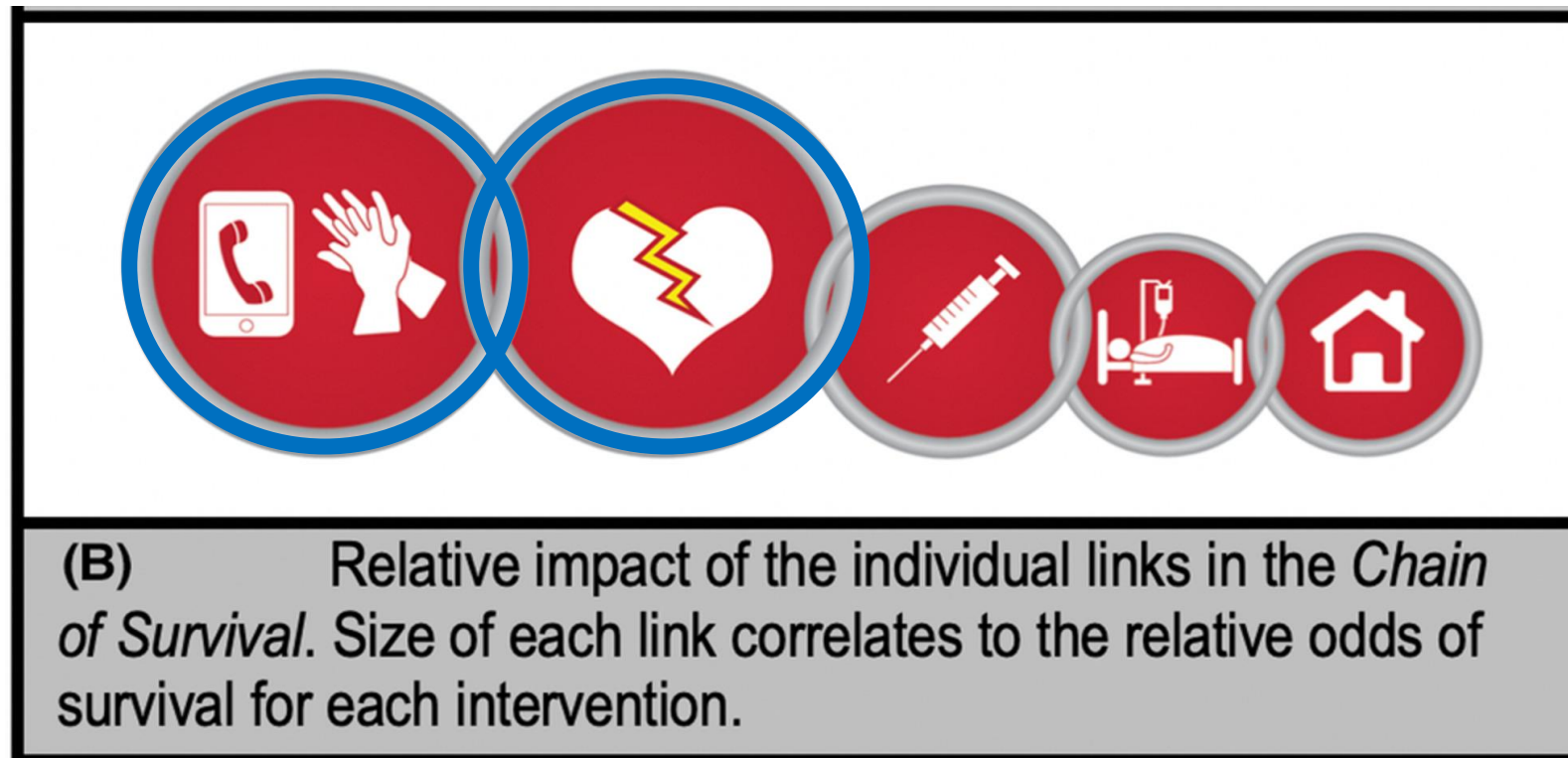
Chain of Survival...



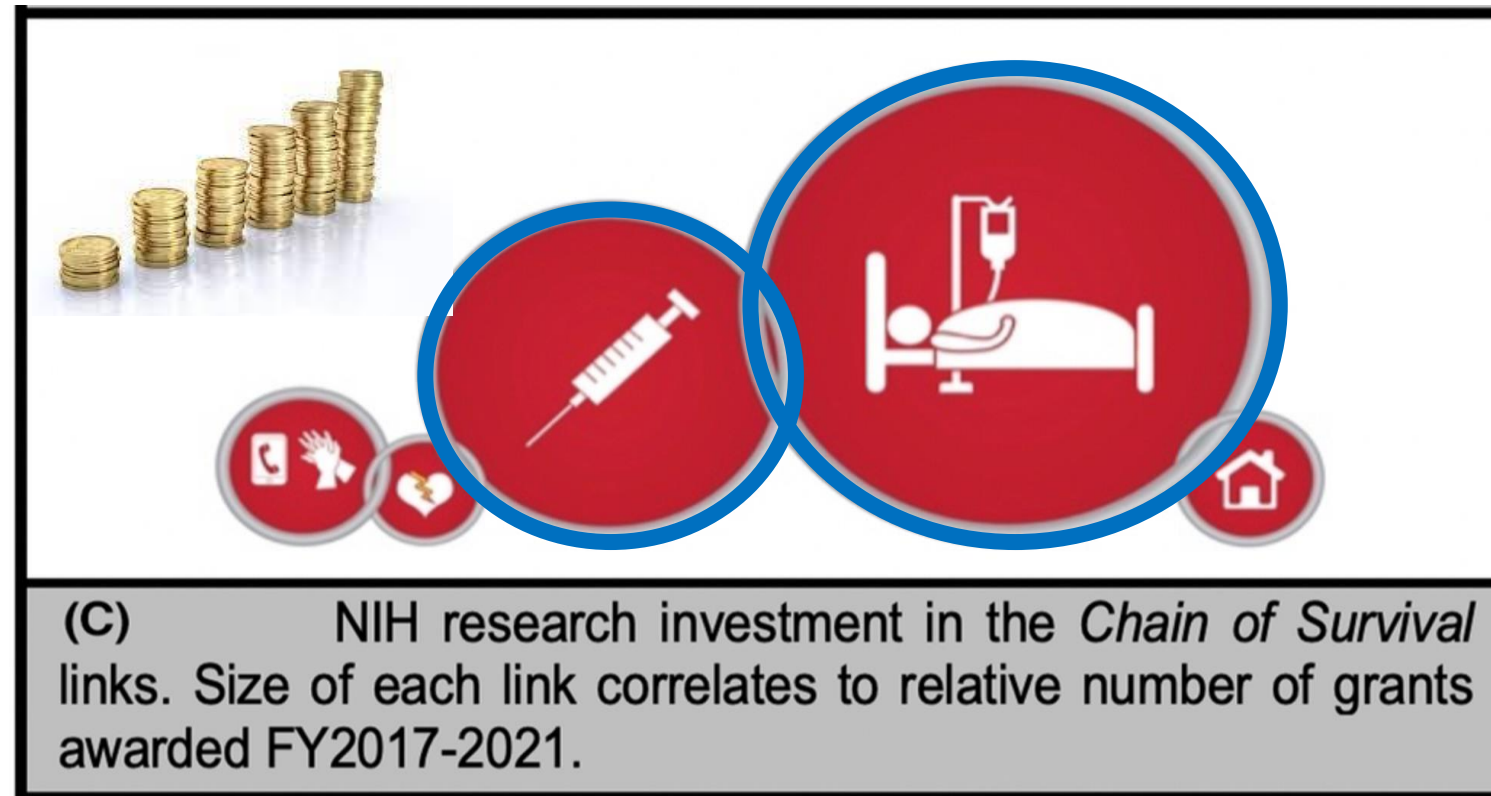
Academic Emergency Medicine, First published: 26 July 2022, DOI: (10.1111/acem.14569)



But not all links are equal...



And paradoxical in research funding!



TOP 10 CARDIAC ARREST

RANDOMIZED TRIALS OF 2022

INFOGRAPHIC BY
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References and details of
selected trials are available
at tscquizzato.com

OHCA/IHCA **POST-ARREST**

Treating Rhythmic and Periodic EEG Patterns in Comatose Survivors of Cardiac Arrest

Ruijter BJ et al. *N Engl J Med.*

INTERVENTION

Suppressing rhythmic and periodic EEG activity with anti-epileptic medications for at least 48 hours **versus** standard care alone

PRIMARY OUTCOME
CPC score at 90 days
90% vs 88% (P=0.68)

MAIN FINDING
In comatose survivors of cardiac arrest with rhythmic and periodic EEG activity, intensive antiseizure treatment for at least 48 hours did not improve neurologic outcomes at 3 months

OHCA **INTRA-ARREST**

Functional Neurologic Outcomes After Early Invasive Management of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Belohlavek J et al. *JAMA.*

INTERVENTION

Early intra-arrest transport, ECPR, and invasive assessment **versus** continued ALS on site in refractory cardiac arrest

PRIMARY OUTCOME
CPC score at 180 days
32% vs 25% (P=0.09)

MAIN FINDING
In refractory cardiac arrest, early transport, ECPR, and invasive assessment did not significantly improve survival with neurologically favorable outcome at 180 days

OHCA **POST-ARREST**

Emergency vs Delayed Coronary Angiogram in Survivors of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Hauw-Berlemont C et al. *JAMA Cardiol.*

INTERVENTION

Emergency **versus** delayed (48 to 96 hours) coronary angiogram in survivors of an OHCA without ST-segment elevation on ECG

PRIMARY OUTCOME
CPC score at 90 days
34% vs 33% (P=0.32)

MAIN FINDING
In patients with OHCA without ST-segment elevation, emergency coronary angiogram was not better than delayed CAG with respect to the 180-day survival rate with no or minimal neurologic sequelae

OHCA **POST-ARREST**

Effect of Lower vs Higher Oxygen Saturation Targets on Survival to Hospital Discharge After OHCA

Bernard SA et al. *JAMA.*

INTERVENTION

Oxygen titration to achieve a saturation of 90-94% (intervention) **versus** 94-100% (standard care) after ROSC and in the ICU

PRIMARY OUTCOME
Survival to hospital discharge
38% vs 40% (P=0.05)

MAIN FINDING
Among OHCA survivors with ROSC, targeting an O₂ saturation of 90-94% compared with 98-100%, until ICU admission to the ICU did not significantly improve survival to discharge

OHCA **POST-ARREST**

Blood-Pressure Targets in Comatose Survivors of Cardiac Arrest

Kjaergaard J et al. *N Engl J Med.*

INTERVENTION

MAP target of 77 mmHg **versus** 62 mmHg in comatose adults resuscitated from OHCA of cardiac cause

PRIMARY OUTCOME
Death or severe disability within 90 days
34% vs 35% (P=0.56)

MAIN FINDING
Targeting a mean arterial pressure of 77 mmHg in patients resuscitated from OHCA did not result in significantly different percentages of patients dying or having severe disability or coma

OHCA **POST-ARREST**

Oxygen Targets in Comatose Survivors of Cardiac Arrest

Schmidt H et al. *N Engl J Med.*

INTERVENTION

Restrictive oxygen target of a PaO₂ of 9-10 kPa (68-75 mmHg) **versus** a liberal oxygen target of a PaO₂ of 13-14 kPa (97-105 mmHg)

PRIMARY OUTCOME
Death or severe disability within 90 days
32% vs 33% (P=0.69)

MAIN FINDING
Targeting a restrictive oxygenation strategy in comatose survivors after OHCA resulted in a similar percentage of death or severe disability or coma

OHCA **POST-ARREST**

Duration of Device-Based Fever Prevention after Cardiac Arrest

Hassager C et al. *N Engl J Med.*

INTERVENTION

Temperature control at 36°C for 24h followed by device-based fever prevention (target 37°C) until 12h or awakening **versus** 48h or awakening

PRIMARY OUTCOME
Death or severe disability within 90 days
32% vs 33% (P=0.70)

MAIN FINDING
Active device-based fever prevention for 36 or 72 hours after cardiac arrest did not result in significantly different percentages of patients dying or having severe disability or coma

OHCA **INTRA-ARREST**

Defibrillation Strategies for Refractory Ventricular Fibrillation

Cheskes S et al. *N Engl J Med.*

INTERVENTION

Standard **versus** vector-change (VC) **versus** double sequential external defibrillation (DSED) in patients who remain in VF after 3 shocks

PRIMARY OUTCOME
Survival to hospital discharge
13% (standard) **vs 13% (VC)** **vs 13% (DSED)**

MAIN FINDING
In patients with refractory ventricular fibrillation, survival to hospital discharge occurred more frequently with DSED or VC defibrillation than standard defibrillation

IHCA **POST-ARREST**

Temperature Control After In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

Wolfrum S et al. *Circulation.*

INTERVENTION

Hypothermic temperature control (32-34°C) for 24 h **versus** normothermia (≤37.5°C)

PRIMARY OUTCOME
All-cause mortality at day 180
73% vs 74% (P=0.82)

MAIN FINDING
Hypothermic temperature control did not improve survival or neurologic outcome at day 180 in patients with coma after IHCA

OHCA **INTRA-ARREST**

Effect of Smartphone Dispatch of Volunteer Responders on Automated External Defibrillators and OHCA

Berglund E et al. *JAMA Cardiol.*

INTERVENTION

Smartphone dispatch of volunteer responders to retrieve nearby AEDs **versus** direct dispatch to the OHCA to perform CPR

PRIMARY OUTCOME
Bystander AED use
13% vs 9% (P=0.08)

MAIN FINDING
Smartphone dispatch of volunteer responders to OHCA to retrieve nearby AEDs vs instructions to directly perform CPR did not significantly increase bystander AED use

Nationwide AED registry in Denmark



Find hjertestartere

Skriv fx vej eller by



Alle regioner



Alle kommuner



Hjertestartere i Alle regioner

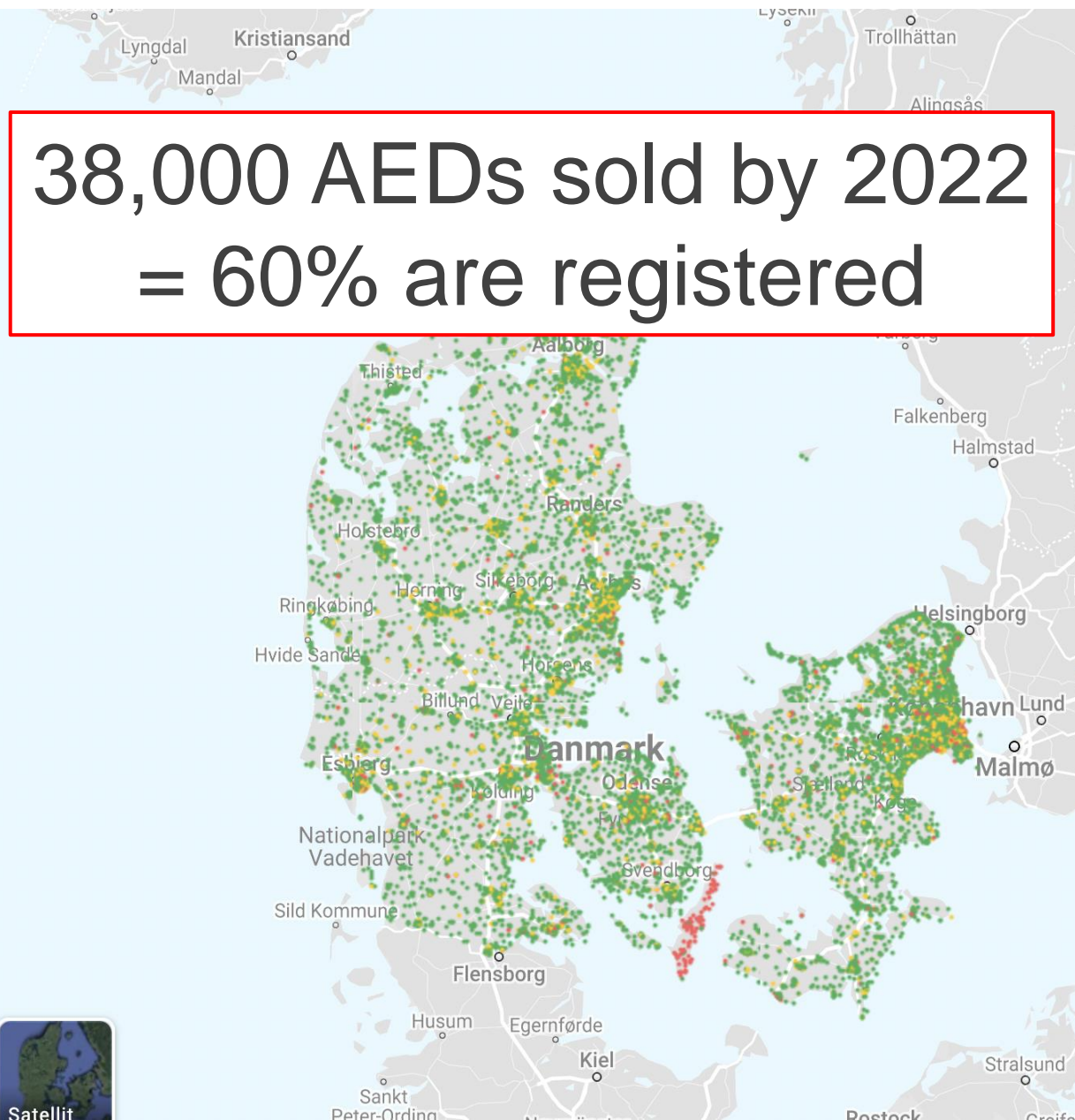
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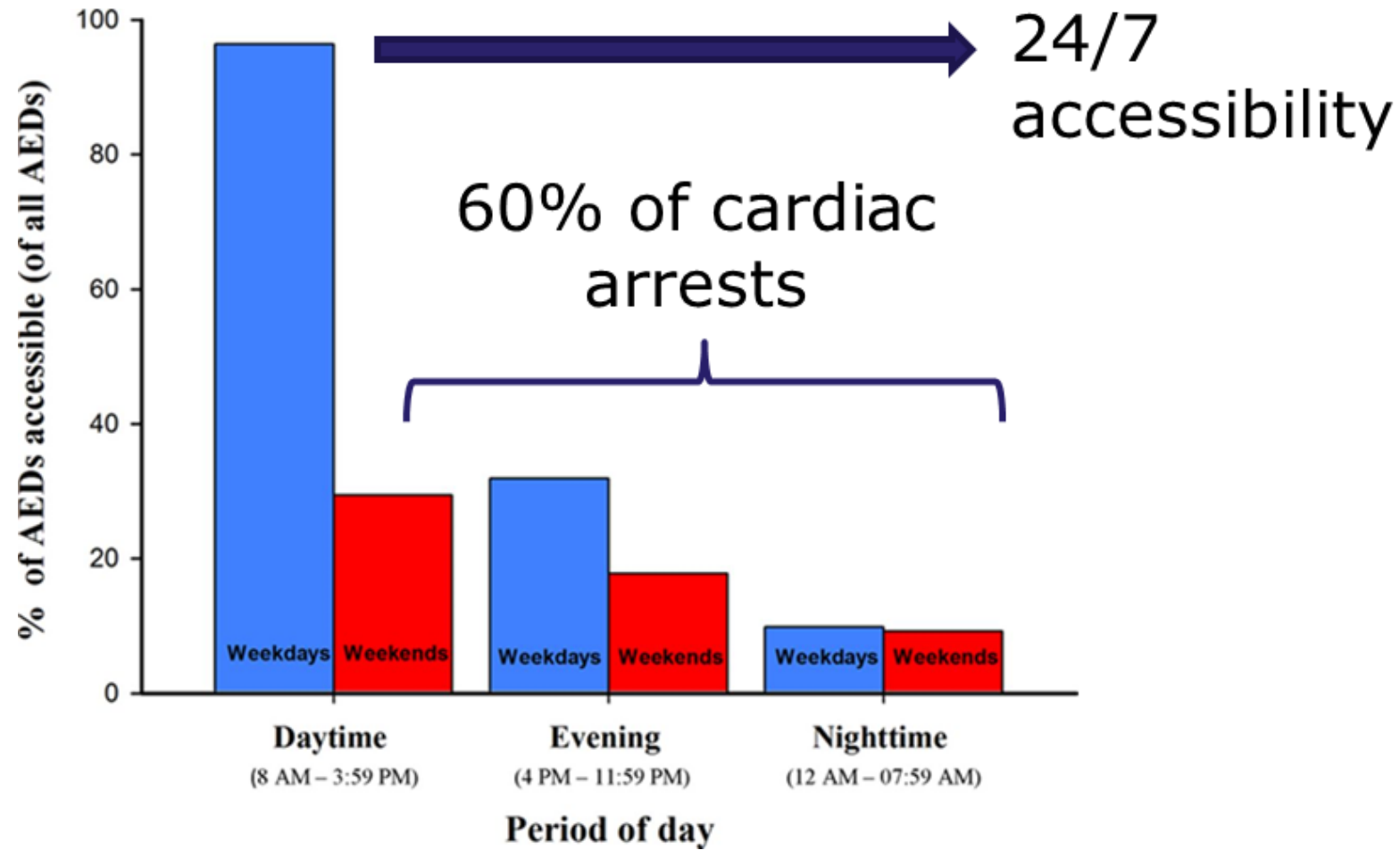
15317 Heraf døgnåbne:

6527 Tilgængelig i åbningstiden:

1212 Bag lås og slå:
Heart Runner

38,000 AEDs sold by 2022
= 60% are registered





Malta Hansen, C., et al. Circulation. 2013 Nov 12;128(20):2224-31



ELSEVIER

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

Resuscitation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation



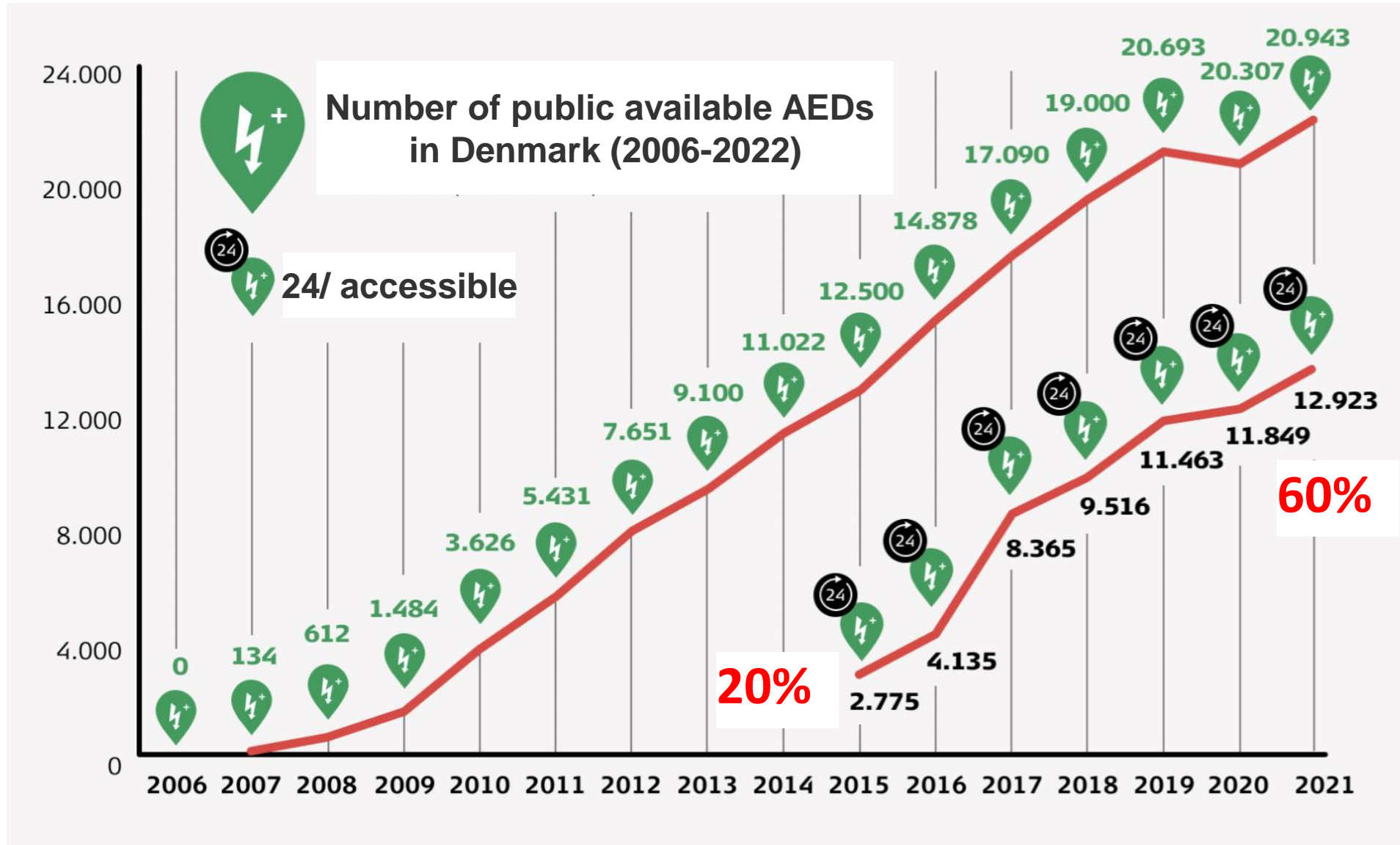
Clinical paper

If the nearest AED was accessible vs. inaccessible:

- *Chance of a bystander defibrillation was tripled (13.8% vs 4.3%)*
- *30-day survival doubled (28.8% vs 16.4%)*

**Lena Karlsson^{a,b,*}, Carolina Malta Hansen^{b,c},
Mads Wissenberg^{a,b}, Steen Møller Hansen^d, Freddy K. Lippert^b,
Shahzleen Rajan^a, Kristian Kragholm^{d,e}, Sidsel G. Møller^a,
Kathrine Bach Søndergaard^a, Gunnar H. Gislason^{a,f},
Christian Torp-Pedersen^{d,g}, Fredrik Folke^{a,b}**

Public available AEDs



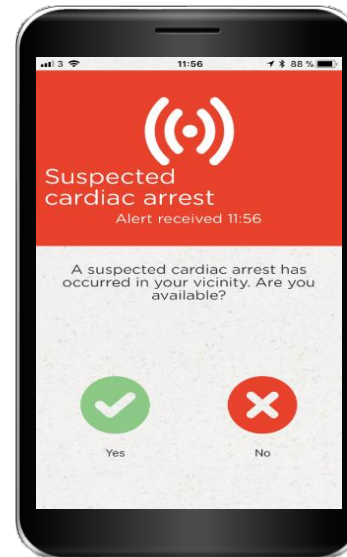


Volunteer responder activity 2017-2022

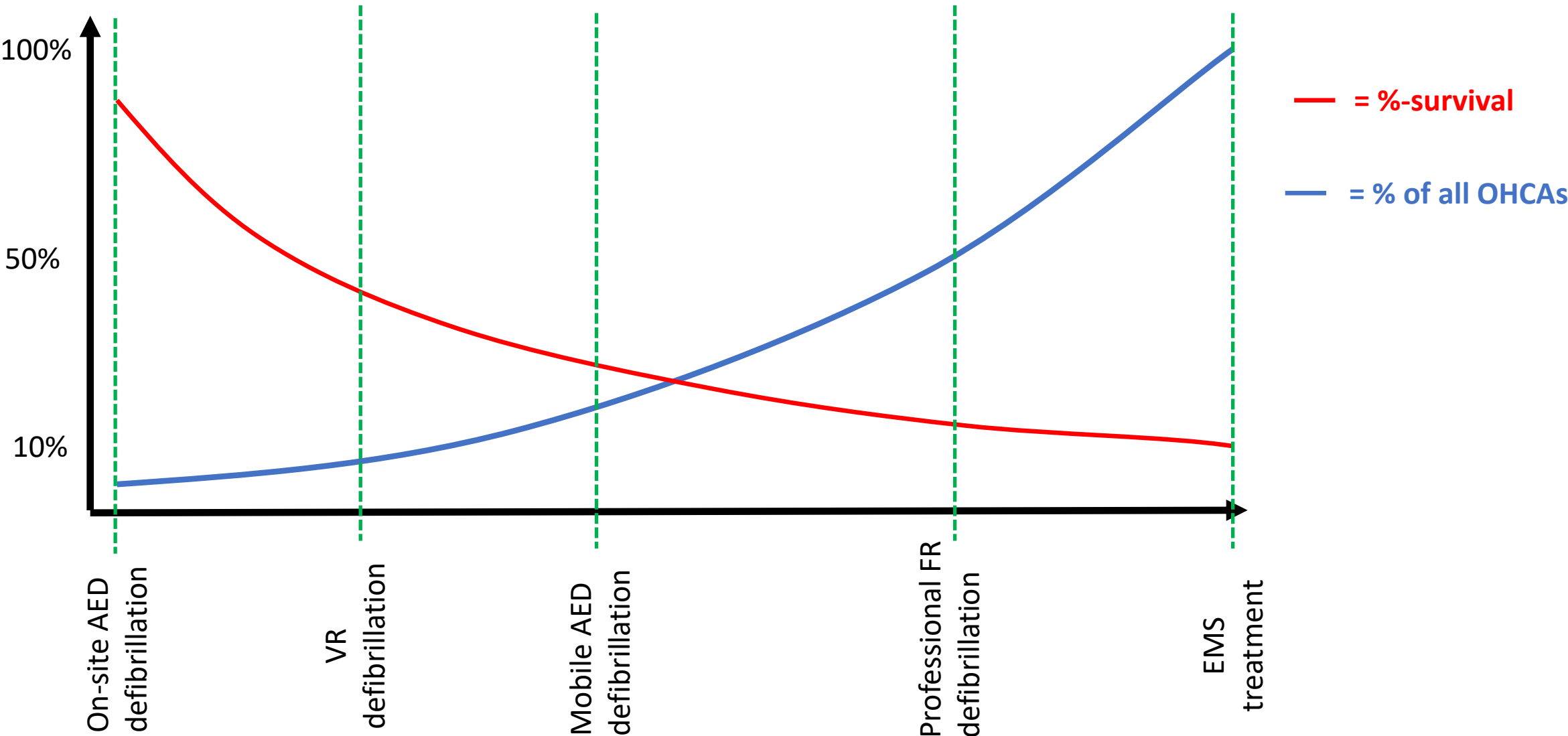
≈**9,700** OHCA
activations

≈**160,000** alerted
Volunteer responders

≈**55,000** VR
accepted alarms!



Potential benefits and limitations of early defibrillation strategies



Future solutions?



Den elektroniske udvikling...



The Evolution of Mobile Phone Designs



from 1983-2019

Gælder den for Hjertestartere???

AED anno 1968



AED anno 2023





Mobile vs. Stationary AEDs



Singapore bruger AED i taxaer

Live GPS tracking af alle køretøjer til Vagtcentralen

Uddanne i HLR og AED brug

Alarmering som med Hjerteløbere beregnet på formodet kørefastand/tid

Sammenligne med stationære AED'er bragt via Hjerteløber:

Drone AED delivery

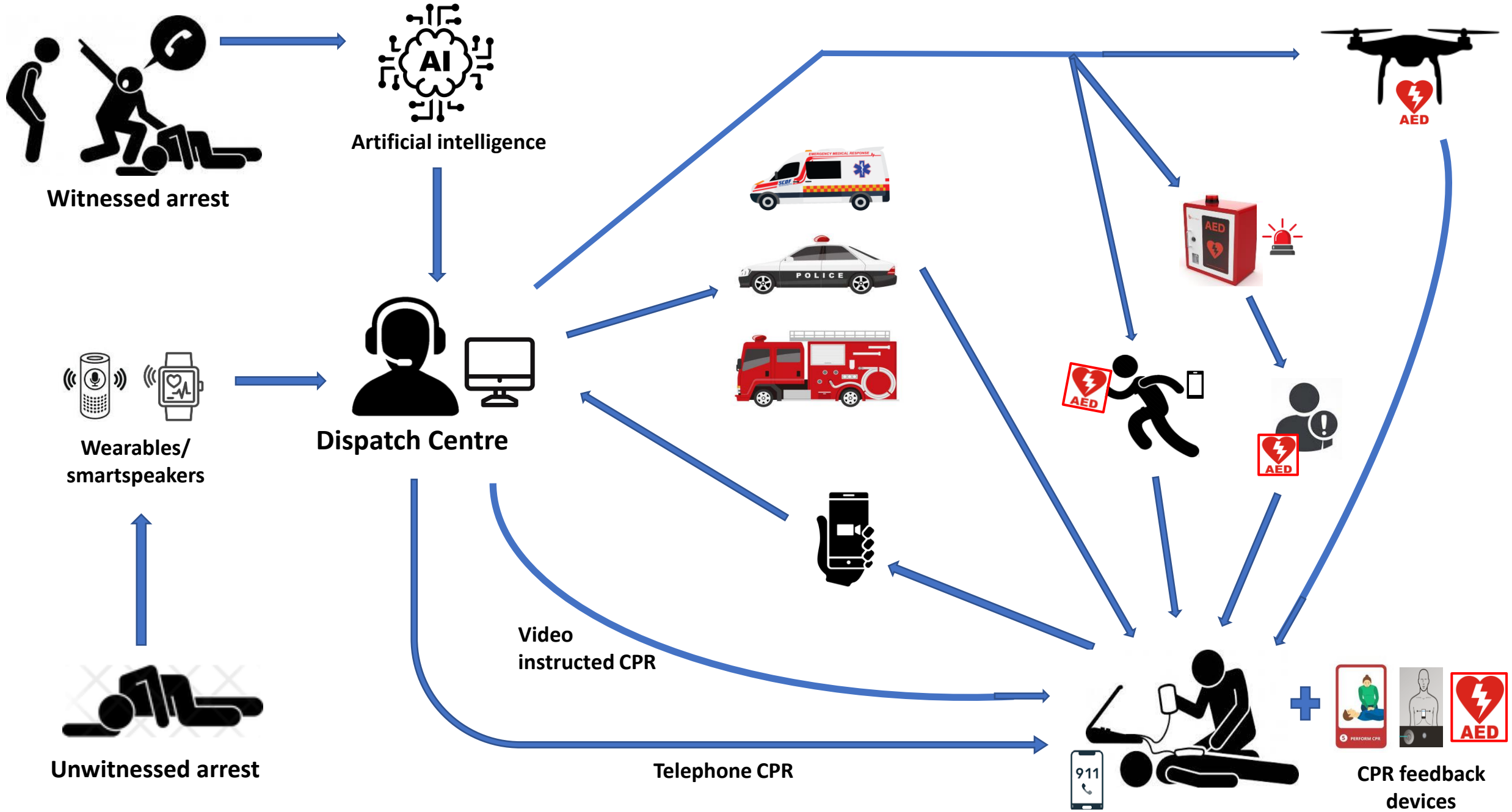


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Benefiting people and society







Bystander defibrillation in Denmark

