Interventions and diagnostics

**EFFECTS OF INFORMATIVE VIDEOS TO EMPOWER PARENTS IN HANDLING ACUTELY ILL CHILDREN: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL**

1,2L Borch-Johnsen*, 1,2C Gren, 1S Lund, 3,4M Facio, 5M Schnieder, 6MS Frederiksen, 11M Baastad, 2,5J Lippert, 3,7AK Erbzahl, 2G Greisen, 1,2D Cortes. 1Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Copenhagen University Hospital – Amager and Hvidovre, Copenhagen, Denmark; 3Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; 4Copenhagen Emergency Medical Services, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark; 2Department of Cardiology, Copenhagen University Hospital—Herlev and Gentofte, Copenhagen, Denmark; 6Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Copenhagen University Hospital—Herlev and Gentofte, Copenhagen, Denmark; 7Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Copenhagen University Hospital—Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark; 5Department of Population Health and Mortbility, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

Background Copenhagen Emergency Medical Services (CEMS), Denmark, serves the Capital Region and receives about 200,000 out-of-hours calls/year regarding children. About 40% are referred for further assessment at hospital, but less than two thirds of these children need medical treatment. We studied if parents could be empowered in handling children with mild symptoms at home by informative videos, and thereby reduce hospital admissions.

Method A prospective randomized controlled trial was conducted from 13th October, 2020 – 2nd December, 2021. Parents who called CEMS with children aged 0.5–11.9 years were offered access to informative videos before reaching telephone triage. Parents who accepted were randomized to intervention (receiving videos only) or control (standard telephone triage). Parents could repeat call for triage. Both groups received an electronic survey including questions on self-efficacy the following day. Hospital charts were reviewed blinded to randomization for hospital referrals within 72 hours. Main outcomes were high self-efficacy score and delayed hospital admissions or deaths. Secondary outcomes were treatment, duration of hospitalization, and number of engaged users of the videos.

Results A total of 4687 children were included. Only data from preliminary analysis of the first 400 surveys is available now. The self-efficacy-score was high in 84.7% (149/176) of the intervention group and in 82.7% (167/202) of the control group (p=0.68). There were no delayed admissions or deaths caused by the videos.

Conclusion Preliminary results showed equally high scores of self-efficacy of parents in both groups. The use of videos appeared to be safe.

Conflict of interest None.

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Cardiac arrest

**CPR PERFORMANCE WITH USE OF A CPR FEEDBACK DEVICE**

1AE White*, 1JS Poh, 1N Lum, 1A Jalil, 2PHU Kua, 3MEH Ong. 1Unit for Prehospital Emergency Care, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore; 2Department of Emergency Medicine, Woodlands Health Campus, Singapore; 3Department of Emergency Medicine, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore; 4Health Services and Systems Research, Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School, Singapore

Background Quality cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) correlates to out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) survival. A real-time feedback device can guide rescuers towards delivering quality CPR. This study reports results of CPR quality during practice and during emergency use.

Method Rescuers in 17 OHCA cases used the CPRcard, a real-time feedback device, that they received/used during their CPR training. Corresponding weighted average of CPR quality measures (rate and depth) during training sessions were computed for comparison. Optimal CPR rate and depth in Singapore are 100–120cpm and 40–60mm, respectively. Paired t-tests were used for analysis.

Results There was no difference in average compression rate between practice (109.69) and emergency use (110.94;