improvements although highly qualified physicians carry out the service.

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27 IMPLEMENTATION, TEMPORAL CHANGES, AND FOLLOW-UP OF A NATIONWIDE AED-NETWORK

LIM Karlsson*, ¹CM Hansen, ¹M Wissenberg, ²SM Hansen, ³FK Lippert, ¹S Rajan, ²K Kragholm, ²S Møller, ^{1,4}GH Gislason, ²C Torp-Pedersen, ^{1,3}F Folke. ¹Department of Cardiology, Copenhagen University Hospital Gentofte, Denmark; ²Departments of Clinical Epidemiology and Cardiology, Aalborg University Hospital, Denmark; ³Emergency Medical Services Copenhagen, the Capital Region of Denmark; ⁴National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen

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Aim To describe the temporal development of automated external defibrillator (AED) deployment in Denmark according to type of AED location and accessibility.

Methods We collected information on all AEDs registered in the nationwide Danish AED network, 2007–2015, including type of AED location, accessibility 24 hours a day (24/7), and year of deployment.

Results The number of registered AEDs available for public access defibrillation increased from 140 in 2007 to 12 666 in 2015. In total, 14,390 AEDs were registered during the study period. Of these, most AEDs were placed in companies/offices (29.3%, n=4,213), followed by school/education facilities (12.6%, n=1,819), and sport facilities (10.2%, n=1,464) whereas few AEDs were deployed in residential areas (6.9%, n=999) and transportation facilities (1.0%, n=147). In 2007 and 2008, most AEDs were placed in sports facilities but then declined. From 2009 and forward, most AEDs were placed in companies/offices, whereas deployment in residential areas showed a temporal increase. AED accessibility 24/7 increased from 11.4% in 2007 to 35.2% in 2015, with residential areas having the highest 24/7 accessibility (83.2%, n=758), followed by churches/community centres (74.5%, n=301), and transportation facilities (69.0%, n=87). Despite AED deployment was highest in companies/offices only 14.8% (n=542) of these AEDs were accessible 24/7.

Conclusion The number of public available AEDs in Denmark has markedly increased from 2007–2015, with companies/offices, school/education facilities, and sport facilities as most frequent places of AED deployment. However, only 14.8% of AEDs placed at companies/offices had 24/7 accessibility.

Conflict of interest None declared.

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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS AND AMBULANCE NURSES AS SOLO EMERGENCY CARE PROVIDERS IN EMS, A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

S Berben*, ¹A Bloemhoff, ²L Schoonhoven, ³A de Kreek, ⁴P van Grunsven, ⁵M Laurant. ¹Eastern Regional Emergency Healthcare Network, Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, the Netherlands; ²Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK; ³Ambulance Emergency Medical Service Veiligheids en Gezondheidsregio Gelderland-Midden, Arnhem, the Netherlands; ⁴Ambulance Emergency Medical Service Veiligheidsregio Gelderland-Zuid, Nijmegen, the Netherlands; ⁵Scientific Institute for Quality of Healthcare, Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, Netherlands

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Aim The aim of the study is to compare the assessment, treatment, referral, and follow up contact with the dispatch centre of emergency patients treated by the physician assistant (PA) and ambulance nurse (RN) in emergency medical services (EMS) in the Netherlands.

Methods In a cross-sectional document study in two EMS regions we included 991 patients, treated by two PAs (n=493) and 23 RNs (n=498). Data were drawn from predefined and free text fields in the electronic patient records and analysed using descriptive statistics. We used χ^2 and Mann-Whitney U tests to analyse for differences in outcome of care. Statistical significance was assumed at a level of $p < 0.05$.

Results In line with the medical education, PAs used a medical diagnostic approach (16%, n=77) and an exam of organ tract systems (31%, n=155). PAs consulted more often other medical specialists (33%) than RNs (17%) ($\chi^2=35.5$, $p < 0.0001$). PAs referred less patients to the general practitioner (GP) or emergency department (ED) (50%) compared to RNs (73%) ($\chi^2=52.9$, $p < 0.0001$). Patient follow up contact with the dispatch centre within 72 hour after completion of the emergency care on scene showed no variation between PAs (5%) and RNs (4%).

Conclusion PAs seemed to operate from a more general medical perspective. They referred significantly less patients to the ED.

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2. Affiliation of presenting author is Eastern Regional Emergency Healthcare Network, Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, the Netherlands

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INVESTIGATING THE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES OF PRE-HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRIC AND SELF-HARM EMERGENCIES IN SCOTLAND: A NATIONAL RECORD LINKAGE STUDY

¹E Duncan*, ¹C Best, ²N Dougall, ¹S Skar, ³D Fitzpatrick, ¹J Evans, ⁴A Corfield, ⁵I Goldie, ¹M Maxwell, ⁶H Snooks, ⁷C Stark, ⁵C White, ⁸W Wojcik. ¹University of Stirling; ²Edinburgh Napier University; ³Scottish Ambulance Service; ⁴NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde; ⁵Mental Health Foundation; ⁶Swansea University; ⁷NHS Highland; ⁸NHS Lothian

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Aim To investigate the demographic characteristics, care pathways, and clinical and service outcomes of people who present to ambulance services with a psychiatric or self-harm emergency