Aim Multiple studies affirm that Bystander CPR (BCPR) improves outcomes in Out-of-hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA). This study investigates age and other factors in affecting BCPR rates in Singapore.

Method Data was extracted from the national cardiac arrest registry. OHCA cases in Singapore conveyed via emergency medical services from April 2010–December 2015 were included. Zipcodes of arrest location, census data from 2010–2015 and planning areas were used for geospatial analysis. Multivariate logistic regression was performed to investigate the association between patient demographics and pre-hospital data with BCPR.

Results 8955 cases were split into 3 groups: Paediatric (Age 0–10 years; n=107), Young (Age 11–65 years; n=3979), Old (Age>65 years; n=4869). Compared to the Old, Paediatric and Young patients had higher rates of BCPR (OR 3.997, 95% CI: 2.567 to 6.224; OR 1.133, 95% CI: 1.027 to 1.249). Non-traumatic arrest (OR 2.550, 95% CI: 1.743 to 3.731) and Witnessed arrest (OR 1.267, 95% CI: 1.157 to 1.387), positively associated with BCPR, while arrest in residential location (OR 0.655, 95% CI: 0.441 to 0.973) negatively associated with BCPR. Of the OHCA in residential locations, patients in neighbourhoods with younger population were more likely to receive BCPR (OR 1.242, 95% CI: 1.061 to 1.453) compared to older neighbourhoods. There was no association with gender and major race groups, and univariate analysis showed no difference in BCPR rates between family bystanders and other layperson bystanders.

Conclusion Older patients, residential arrests and older neighbourhoods were associated with lower rates of BCPR. Public education and training programs can be targeted to these populations to improve BCPR rates.

Conflict of interest None

Funding This study was supported by grants from National Medical Research Council, Clinician Scientist Award, Singapore (NMRC/CSA/024/2010 and NMRC/CSA/0049/2013), Ministry of Health, Health Services Research Grant, Singapore (HSRG/0021/2012) and Duke-NUS Khoo Research Student Award (Duke-NUS-KRSA/2013/0001).

40

THE LONG TERM EFFECTS OF A 3-DAY FIRST AID PROGRAMME FOR 7–14 YEARS OLD PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

¹B Banfai*, ¹A Pandur, ¹B Schiszler, ¹B Radnai, ²H Banfai-Csonka, ¹J Betlehem. ¹University of Pécs Faculty of Health Sciences Institute of Emergency Care and Health Pedagogy, Hungary; ²University of Pécs, Department of Emergency Medicine, Hungary

10.1136/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-EMS.40

Aim Bystanders can play an important role in the event of sudden injury or illness. Our aim was to evaluate the long term effects of a 3 day first aid programme for all primary school age groups (7–14 years old).

Method This study was a 15 months follow-up of our previous investigation.¹ Five-hundred twenty-four primary school children were involved in this study (288 girls and 236 boys). Measurements were made in the following topics: adult basic life support, using an automated external defibrillator, handling an unconscious patient, managing bleeding and calling

the ambulance. Data collection was made with a self-made questionnaire and observation.

Results Knowledge and skills after 15 months were significantly higher in the majority of the measured topics than before the programme (p<0.01). However, results were significantly worse than immediately and 4 months after programme (p<0.01). Younger children overall remembered less well than older children (p<0.01). Approximately three-third of children could use an AED, know the emergency phone number and the half of them could perform correct recovery position at 15 months. Correct assessment of breathing was similar than in baseline.

Conclusion This study was the most comprehensive longitudinal study so far conducted on the effects of first aid (not only resuscitation) programme among primary school children. Participants could remember some aspects of first aid long term. However, forgetting after 15 months was significant so refreshing trainings would be mandatory annually

REFERENCE

1. Banfai B, Pek E, Pandur A, Csonka H, Betlehem J. 'The year of first aid': Effectiveness of a 3-day first aid programme for 7–14-year-old primary school children. *Emerg Med J* 2017;**34**:526–32.

Conflict of interest None

Funding None

41

IS IT NECESSARY? – OPINIONS AND EXPERIENCES ABOUT FIRST AID EDUCATION IN CHILDHOOD – PILOT STUDY

¹B Banfai*, ¹A Pandur, ¹B Schiszler, ¹B Radnai, ²H Banfai-Csonka, ¹J Betlehem. ¹University of Pécs Faculty of Health Sciences Institute of Emergency Care and Health Pedagogy, Hungary; ²University of Pécs, Department of Emergency Medicine, Hungary

10.1136/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-EMS.41

Aim Starting first aid education in early childhood can be an effective method of knowledge transfer. Our aim was to examine first aid education related opinions of kindergarten- and primary school children, educators, and parents.

Method Eight-hundred seventy-one people (700 kindergarten- and primary school children, 29 educators, 142 parents) were involved in our study. Opinions were measured with self-edited questionnaires, containing mainly open questions.

Results Based on the answers, the majority of children (90%) enjoyed our programme, they would like to participate further first aid programmes in the future. General opinions of parents and educators about first aid education in childhood were mainly positive, but they also gave negative ones. The majority of participants (>90%) had a positive opinion about our completed programme.¹ Based on the opinions of parents and educators first aid education is recommended by health care professionals. Opinions were independent from gender (p=0.302), age (p=0.512), time of working with children (p=0.251).

Conclusion Children's opinion about the first aid programme were mainly positive. General opinions of parents and educators were different, but were positive related our programme. Based on this results opinions can change with concrete activities and can make first aid education more popular/acceptable by laypeople.