heart rate >90 bpm; 1 point for seizures or 2 points for seizures with known diagnosis of Epilepsy; 1 point for Age <40 years or 2 points for age <30 years; 1 point for headache with known diagnosis of Migraine; 1 point for FAST-ve. A score of ≥2 on STEAM predicted SM diagnosis in the derivation dataset with 5.5% sensitivity, 99.6% specificity and positive predictive value (PPV) of 91.4%. External validation (n=1,848, 33% SM) showed 5.5% sensitivity, 99.4% specificity and a PPV of 82.5%.

Conclusion STEAM uses common clinical characteristics to identify SM patients with high certainty. The benefits of using STEAM to reduce SM admissions to stroke services need to be weighed up against delayed admissions for stroke patients wrongly identified as SM.

REFERENCES

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# WE NEED SUPPORT!
1){\textsuperscript{1}}Förbättring, 1)M Jowle, 1,3)K. Ventricle, 1)Karolinska Institute, Dept of Clinical Science and Education, Södersjukhuset; 2)Karolinska Institute, Dept of Neurobiology Care Sciences and Society, Division of Nursing; 3)Stockholm City Council, 4)The ambulance medical service in Stockholm (AISAB), Sweden

Aim New and inexperienced emergency medical service (EMS) professionals lack important experience. To prevent medical errors and improve retention there is an urgent need to identify ways to support new professionals during their first year in the EMS.
Method A classical Delphi technique in four rounds was used. A purposeful sample and snowball technique was used and generated an expert panel of 32 registered nurses with 12–36 months of EMS experience. In round one telephone interviews were undertaken to identify what support professionals new to the EMS desire during their first year. Content analysis of the transcribed interviews yielded 70 items which were developed into a questionnaire. In subsequent three rounds the experts graded each item in terms of perceived importance on a 5-graded likert scale. Consensus level was set at 75 percent.
Results Desirable support was categorised into eight areas: Support from practical skills exercises, support from theoretical knowledge, support from experiences based knowledge, theoretical support, support from an introduction period, support from colleagues and work environment, support from management and organisation and other support. The experts agree on the level of importance on 64 items regarding desirable support. Of these, 63 items were considered important, graded 4 or 5. One item was considered not important, graded 1 or 2.
Conclusion Even with requested formal competence of the professionals, the EMS context poses challenges where a wide variety of desirable forms of support is needed. Support structures should address both personal and professional levels and be EMS context oriented.
Conflict of interest None
Funding Academic EMS in Stockholm.

### RAPID ANALGESIA FOR PREHOSPITAL HIP DISRUPTION (RAPID)

Aim Pain relief in prehospital care is a challenge in trauma, especially for those with hip fractures, whose injuries are difficult to immobilise and whose long term outcomes may be adversely affected by administration of opiates. Fascia Iliaca Compartment Block (FICB) is routinely undertaken by hospital clinicians, but has not been fully evaluated for use by paramedics in prehospital care.
Method Nineteen paramedics were trained; they randomly allocated eligible patients to trial arms using audited scratch-cards. Patients were followed up to assess availability of outcomes including quality of life, length of admission, pain scores, and adverse events. Findings were analysed against pre-specified progression criteria.
Results Seventy-one patients were randomised by paramedics (28/6/16 – 31/7/17); 57 consented to follow up. The only outcome which reached a statistically significant difference between groups was the proportion of participants who received morphine (38% difference between groups 95% CI: –61.88 to –15.79). There was a difference of approximately nine days in the length of admission between trial arms (mean difference 9.12 (95% CI: –20.51 to 2.27).
Conclusion RAPID met its pre-specified progression criteria; a funding application for a fully-powered RCT will therefore be submitted. We will consider the use of length of stay as the primary outcome, as findings indicated a difference between groups without reaching statistical significance.
Conflict of interest None
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### THE SAME BUT DIFFERENT – VARIATIONS IN STAKEHOLDERS’ PRIORITIES, VIEWS ON RANDOMISATION AND FUNDING OF PREHOSPITAL CARDIAC ARREST
1)Johannes von Vopelius-Feldt*, 2)Janet Brandling, 3)Jonathan Bengor, 4)Academic Department of Emergency Care, University Hospitals Bristol; 5)Emergency Medicine and Critical Care Research Group, University of the West of UK

Aim Prehospital critical care for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OQCA) is a complex and largely unproven intervention. During research to examine this intervention, we noted significant differences in stakeholders’ views about research,
randomisation and the funding of prehospital critical care for OHCA.

Method We aimed to answer the following questions: What are stakeholders’ priorities for prehospital research? What are stakeholders’ views on randomisation of prehospital critical care? How do stakeholders consider allocation of resources in prehospital care? We undertook a qualitative framework analysis of interviews and focus group with five key stakeholder groups: patients and public, air ambulance charities, ambulance service commissioners, prehospital researchers and prehospital critical care providers.

Results Despite sharing a common appreciation of the concepts of scientific inquiry, fairness, and beneficence, the five relevant stakeholder groups displayed divergent views of research and funding strategies regarding the intervention of prehospital critical care for the condition of OHCA. The reasons for this divergence could largely be explained through the different personal experiences and situational contexts of each stakeholder group. Many aspects of the strategies suggested by the stakeholder groups only partially aligned with principles of traditional evidence-based medicine, but were held with strong conviction.

Conclusion Analysis of the views of five stakeholder groups regarding research and the funding of prehospital critical care for OHCA revealed shared values, but a variety of different strategies to achieve these. This knowledge can help researchers in similar fields in the planning and presentation of their research, to maximise impact on decision making.

Conflict of interest Johannes von Vopelius-Feldt and Jonathan Benger work as prehospital critical care physicians with the Great Western Air Ambulance.

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Aim Data on the quality of lay person CPR during emergencies are sparse. We present compression quality data derived from use of a novel CPR feedback device during actual cases prior to ambulance arrival.

Method The credit-card sized CPRcardTM device provided visual indication of compression depth and rate in real-time, and stored the data. Median rate, depth; proportion within targets (100–120/minute; depth:4–6 cm); and flow-time were used to determine compression quality. Bystanders’ emergency performances were compared to their training performances.

Results Median depth during emergencies vs trainings was 39 mm (95% CI: 30 to 49 mm, p=0.028) vs 55 mm (95% CI: 50 to 57 mm, p=0.028); and median rates were 114 cpm (95% CI: 109 to 120 cpm, p=0.104) vs 109 cpm (95% CI: 105 to 112 cpm, p=0.104). Of total emergency vs training delivered compressions, 6% (95% CI: 0% to 49%, p=0.008) vs 3% (95% CI: 0% to 16%, p=0.008) were within target depth; 54% (95% CI: 32% to 79%, p=0.028) vs 63% (95% CI: 56 to 90%, p=0.028) were within target rate. Of the lay bystanders’ during emergencies vs trainings, 4 (50%, p=0.398) vs 5 (71%, p=0.398) met both compression and depth targets. Emergency vs training compression flow-time was 95% (95% CI: 85% to 99%, p=0.099) vs 100% (95% CI: 96 to 100%, p=0.099), respectively. Lay bystanders overall reported positive experience using the card but some