

2016 have been known in the local CA centre before. This indicates that sudden cardiac death does not occur as sudden as commonly thought and that there is plenty of room to improve preventive programme, for example by awareness-raising or educational campaigns.

REFERENCES

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Conflict of interest None

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EFFECT OF DETECTION TIME INTERVAL FOR OUT-OF-HOSPITAL CARDIAC ARREST ON OUTCOMES IN DISPATCHER-ASSISTED CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

Seo Young Ko*, Sang Do Shin, Kyoung Jun Song, Jeong Ho Park, Sae Won Choi. *Seoul National University Hospital*

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Aim The association between the detection time interval (DTI) from the call for ambulance to the detection of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) by the dispatcher and the outcomes in dispatcher-assisted cardiopulmonary resuscitation (DA-CPR) is unclear.

Method Adults and cardiac OHCA received DA-CPR between 2013 and 2016 were analysed. The main exposure was DTI defined as the time interval from the call for ambulance to the detection of OHCA by the dispatcher. The primary outcomes were the good cerebral performance category (CPC) (1 or 2). Multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed to calculate the adjusted odds ratio (AOR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for outcomes, adjusting for potential confounders, by the 10- and 30 s DTI increase and three DTI groups; Short (0–90 s), Middle (91–180 s), and Long (181–1,200 s) groups.

Results Of 1 16 374 adults with an OHCA, 11 833 were finally analysed. Overall, the survival to discharge rate was 11.4%, and the good CPC rate was 8.0%. For good CPC, the AOR (95% CIs) for good CPC was 0.99 (0.98–1.00) by 10 s DTI delay and 0.97 (0.95–0.99) by 30 s DTI delay. The AORs (95% CIs) for good CPC were 0.84 (0.71–1.00) for the Middle and 0.79 (0.66–0.96) for the Long DTI groups compared with Short DTI.

Conclusion A longer DTI in DA-CPR showed significantly lower good neurological recovery in witnessed and adult OHCA patients and 30 s delay was associated with 3% decrease of good CPC.

Conflict of interest None

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MECHANISMS OF EARLY GLUCOSE REGULATION DISTURBANCE AFTER OUT-OF-HOSPITAL-CARDIAC ARREST: AN OBSERVATIONAL PROSPECTIVE STUDY

¹Hanna Vihonen*, ¹Markku Kuisma, ¹Ari Salo, ¹Susanne Ångerman, ²Kirsi Pietiläinen, ¹Jouni Nurmi. ¹Department of Emergency Medicine and Services, Helsinki University and Helsinki University Hospital, ²Helsinki University and Helsinki University Hospital

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Aim Ultra-acute hyperglycaemia is common after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) and return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) and it is associated with increased mortality. The mechanisms of the ultra-acute hyperglycaemia are not known. Because these probably differ from stress induced hyperglycaemia, we aimed to study the changes in glucose metabolism mediators during prehospital post-resuscitation phase.

Method We included 30 successfully resuscitated patients in two physician-staffed prehospital critical care units in this observational study. Blood was drawn at the time of ROSC and again at the arrival to the hospital. Insulin, glucagon, glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) were measured from both samples. Additionally, interleukin-6 (IL-6), cortisol and HbA1C were measured from the hospital sample.

Results 28 patients qualified for final study (71% were without diabetes). Median time interval between the samples was 96 min (IQR 85–119). At the time of ROSC patients were hyperglycaemic (11.2 mmol/L, IQR 8.8–15.7) with insulin and GLP-1 concentrations corresponding fasting levels (10.1 mU/L, IQR 4.2–25.2 and 6.3 ng/ml, IQR 5.2–9.0, respectively). Glucagon was in normal range (141 ng/L, IQR 105–240). Median glucose change during prehospital phase was –2.2 mmol/L, (IQR –3.6 to –0.2). No consistent change in the hormone concentrations was observed during prehospital phase. No significant correlation was observed between change in plasma glucose and change of insulin ($p=0.13$, $r=0.30$), glucagon ($p=0.17$, $r=0.29$), or GLP-1 ($p=0.15$, $r=0.32$) nor with IL-6 ($p=0.75$, $r=(-0.07)$), cortisol $p=0.52$, $r=0.13$) or HbA1c ($p=0.08$ - $r=0.34$) respectively.

Conclusion Hyperglycaemia is common immediately after OHCA. High level of variability between patients was observed in the hormonal responses and no specific hormonal mechanisms for hyperglycaemia was identified. However, possibly due to global ischaemic insult, hyperglycaemia in the early post-resuscitation period seems to differ from those commonly linked to SIH.

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PREVENTABLE MORTALITY IN PATIENTS AT LOW RISK OF DEATH REQUIRING PREHOSPITAL AMBULANCE CARE: RETROSPECTIVE CASE RECORD REVIEW STUDY

^{1,2}AN Siriwardena*, ¹J Akanuwa, ³A Crum, ³J Coster, ³R Jacques, ³J Turner. ¹Community and Health Research Unit, University of Lincoln, UK; ²East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust, UK; ³Centre for Urgent and Emergency Care Research

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Aim Retrospective case record reviews (RCRR) have been widely used to assess quality of care but evidence for their use in prehospital ambulance settings is limited. We aimed to review case records of potentially avoidable deaths related to ambulance care.

Method We identified patients who were transported to hospital or died using linked ambulance-hospital-mortality data from one UK ambulance service over 6 months in 2013. Death rates (within 3 days) for patient groups (based on age, dispatch code and urgency) were determined; 3 patients calling in-hours and 3 out-of-hours were selected from categories with the lowest death rates. Five reviewers (GP, nurse, 2 paramedics and medical health service manager) assessed anonymised patient records for quality of care and avoidable mortality.

Results We selected 29 linked records from 1 50 003 focussing on patients not transported to distinguish pre-hospital from