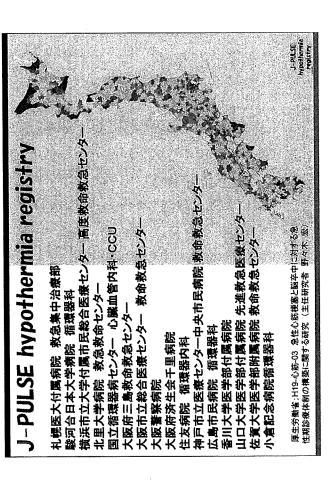
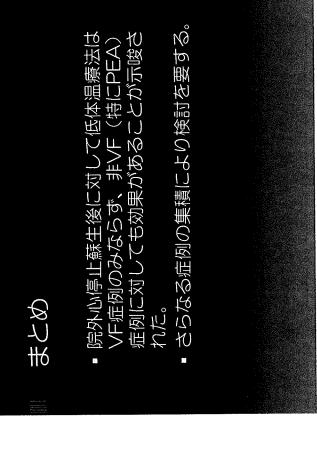
Limitations - PEAとAsystoleの症例数が少ない。 - 低体温療法の適応および管理基準が施設 間で異なる。 - J-PULSE Hypo参加施設で治療した院外 小停止全体のアウトカムが不明である。





Relationship between favorable neurological outcome and time interval from collapse to ROSC in patients treated with hypothermia:

J-PULSE-Hypo; a multi-center observational study

Taketomo Soga, Ken Nagao Naohiro Yonemoto, Hiroyuki Yokoyama Hiroshi Nonogi and the J-PULSE-Hypo Investigators

Background- Clinical evidence strongly supported mild hypothermia as an effective therapy for patients with return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, but the patients who may benefit from this treatment have not been fully elucidated. We investigated the relationship between neurological benefits and time interval from collapse to ROSC.

Methods and Results- We did a multicenter observational study of therapeutic hypothermia for unconscious adult patients with ROSC after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. The committee entrusted each hospital with timing of cooling, cooling methods, target temperature, duration, and rewarming rate. The primary endpoint was a favorable neurological outcome at hospital discharge.

A total of 281 patients were enrolled in this study. Of those, a favorable neurological outcome was seen in 157(55.9%). A median (IQR) collapse to ROSC interval was 25 (17·40) min, and the collapse to ROSC interval of patients with favorable neurological outcome was shorter than that with unfavorable neurological outcome (median; 18 min vs. 34 min, p<0.0001). The collapse to ROSC interval cutoff value of 25.5 min had an accuracy of 76.0% for identification of a favorable neurological outcome. In addition, a collapse to ROSC interval of 65.5 min had a negative predictive of 100% for a favorable neurological outcome. In the multiple logistic regression analysis, a collapse to ROSC interval cutoff value of 25.5 min was an independent predictor of a favorable neurological outcome.

Conclusions- In patients undergoing mild hypothermia after ROSC, time interval from collapse to ROSC was an independent predictor for a favorable neurological outcome. Further research is needed in patients with prolonged CPR of 25 min or longer.

Relationship between favorable neurological outcome and time interval from collapse to ROSC in patients treated with hypothermia:

J-PULSE-Hypo; a multi-center observational study

Taketomo Soga, Ken Nagao Naohiro Yonemoto, Hiroyuki Yokoyama

Hiroshi Nonogi and the J-PULSE-Hypo Investigators

Multicenter Registry Study With Therapeutic Hypothermia After Cardiac

Arrest in Japan (J-PULSE-HYPO)

This study is currently recruiting participants.

First Received: May 12, 2009 No Changes Posted

First Received: May 1

Introduction

●1990年代以降、院外心停止心拍再開後の患者における hypothermialは、神経学的転帰を改善させるとの報告が多くされて

きている。

2002年、2つのRCTが報告され、hypothermiaの有効性を示した。 ▶2003年、ILCORIは、初回心電図がVFの院外心停止蘇生後患者に

2003年、ILCOKIA、均回心 電呂がいてのが下心 ケエボー 皮がら対し、32~34℃、12~24時間のhypothermiaをすべきとしている。

しかし、hypothermiaの至適対象、目標深部体温、開始時期、冷却期間、復温期間などにおいて、まだ検討する必要がある。

日本において、院外心停止蘇生後患者に対するhypothermiaの有効性は報告されているが、単施設の報告がほとんどである。Hypothermiaの有効性などをより検討するために、日本でも多施設共同試験のFDULSE-Hypoが開始された。

Clinical Trials. gov

Multicenter Registry Study With Therapeutic Hypothermia After Cardiac Arrest in Japan (J-PULSE-HYPO)

This study is currently recruiting participants. Verified by National Cardiovascular Center, Japan, May 2009

Study Population

Patients with therapeutic hypothermia after cardiac arrest from 2005 to 2009 in each hospitals.

Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

Adult patients who remained unconscious after resuscitation from out-of-hospital or

inhospital cardiac arrest

 Presented the stable hemodynamics with drug treatments or mechanical supporting system including IABP or PCPS
 Exclusion Criteria:

Patients with:

pregnancy

acute aortic dissection
 pulmonary thromboembolism

o drug poisoning

o urug poisoning o poor daily activity

-277-

低体温療法プロトコル

1℃の細胞外液を30~60分以内に投与し、低体温療法を導入する。

● 低体温療法の維持方法:

1) Surface cooling (a: Cooling Blanket (Blanketrol II, CSZ medical, Cincinnati, OH, USA, b: Cooling device with self-adhesive, hydrogel-coated pads (Arctic Sun, Medivance, Louisville, KY, USA),

2) Blood cooling (c: Extracorporeal direct blood cooling (KTEK-III, Kawasumi, Tokyo, Japan, d: Endovascular cooling device (CoolGard 3000, Alsius, Irvine, CA, USA).

● 低体温療法の目標深部体温は32~34℃、冷却期間は24~72時間。● 復温は緩徐に行い、少なくとも24~72時間をかけて行う。

5

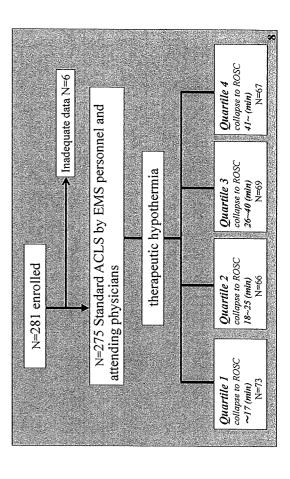
田

心停止時間と良好な神経学的転帰の関係を 検討する。

Study endpoints

The primary endpoint:30日後の良好な神経学的転帰とする(CPC 1or2)。 The secondary endpoint:24時間、1週間、30日後生存率とする。

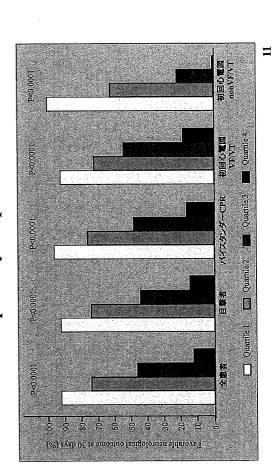
Study profile



Baseline characteristics

pvalue	0.43	0.0015	0.13 0.002 0.69	-0,0001 0,043 0,029 0,19
	(3,567)	0 (% E) (% E)	88.88 88.88 5.88	
Quartile 4 (>41 min) N=67	8 t	₽ 5 8 € 9	2888 8862	4 (2-10) 6.0 (5-9) 18 (9-23) 317 (200-510)
lle3 min) 9	(87.7%)	(81.%)	(41%) (59%) (51%)	5) 99 442) 463)
Quartife 3 (Z6-40 min) N=69	62 (52-70) 60 (87.%)	56 13 0, 03	######################################	3 (1-3) 6.5 (5-3) 18 (14-22) 370(225-563)
Quartile 2 (18-25 min) N=66	(80.%)	(92%)	(55%) (65%) (95%) (48%)	2 (1-5) 6.0 (4-7) 15 (10:21) 360(2)2-331)
	5.8	1 9 &	8888	
Quartile I (<18 min.) N=73	(47-66)	(92.%)	4 8 8 2 8 8 8 8	(63) (447) (15-25) (189-445
	8.9	f; •	8468	1.5.1 13 270(
10.4			ACS)	
		V.T Y.S	мфоть (新 新 英
		ひ巻上初回の電路 VFpulsoless VT non-VFpulsoless	の停止所因 Aduta coronnay sy non-ACS 日曜名 ベイスタンダーCPR	の部は の部は の部は の部は の部が ののは ののは ののは ののは ののは ののは ののは のの
	年齡 性別(男性)	LENIE VEG DOIL-	の事件原因 Acado cos non-ACS 画像台 バイズがン	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7

primary endpoint



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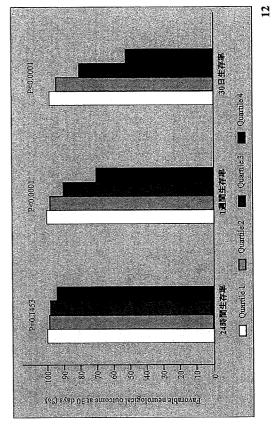
24 (36%) 19 (28%) 20 (30%)

Quartile 4 (>41 min) N=67

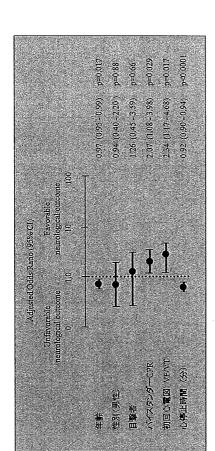
Baseline characteristics (No.2)

secondary endpoint

10

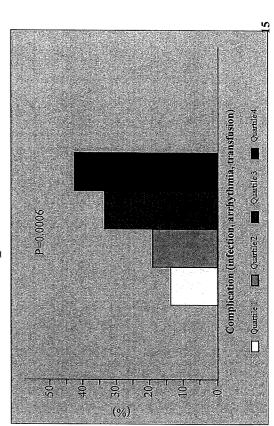


Adjusted odds ratios for a favorable neurological outcome at 30 days survival associated with selected factors, from the multiple logistic-regression analysis



13

Complications



14 Receiver-operating-characteristics (ROC) curves for various cutoff levels of the collapse-to-ROSC interval to differentiate a favorable neurological outcome and an unfavorable neurological outcome at 1.00 75 17.5 min 1-Specificity .50 25.5 min 39.5 30 days survival 00:0 80.1 75 25 Sensitivity

Conclusions

● Hypothermial 対院外心臓性心停止患者において有用、有効な手法である。 ●本研究において、現行のhypothermialは、約6割の社会復帰率を得られるとの結果。 ●心停止時間が25分以内であれば、約8割の社会復帰率を認め、25分以内の心停止は hypothermiaの至適対象となりうる。 ●25以上の心停止、初回心電図がVFVT以外の 症例においては、さらなる研究や戦略が必要で ある。 J-RCPR

抄録・スライド

演題名:登録番号:13901

The Japanese Registry of CPR for In-hospital Cardiac Arrest (JRCPR); The Effect of Underline Condition

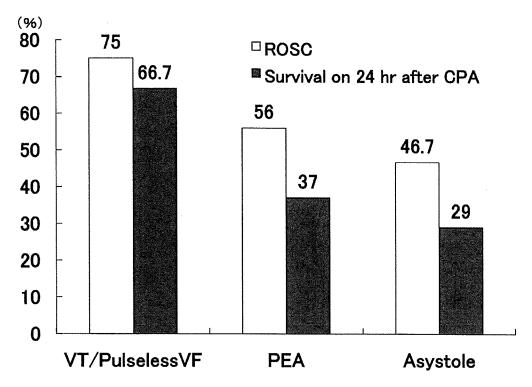
抄録用図表の有無∶なし 抄録本文:

[Purpose] To test the hypothesis that cardiac arrest with preexisting cardiovascular diseases is more frequently associated with VF/pulseless VT compared with non-cardiovascular diseases and therefore, better survival outcomes. [Methods] A multicenter (11 hospitals) registry (The Japanese Registry of CPR for In-hospital Cardiac Arrest) of in-hospital cardiac arrest in 2008. A total of 113 patients with cardiovascular diseases (Group A) and 138 with non-cardiovascular diseases (Group B) requiring CPR were assessed [Results] The prevalence of VF/pulseless VT as first documented rhythm in Group A was higher than Group B (43% vs 16%, p<0.0001), asystole was 18% in Group A and 42% in Group B, and pulseless electrical activity was 39% and 43 %, respectively. Return of spontaneous circulation and rates of survival on 24 hr after cardiac arrest was higher in Group A than Group B (66% vs 53%, p<0.05) and (56% vs32%, p<0.0001), respectively. In Group A, the event location of cardiac arrest confirmed more in emergency room/ICU/catheter laboratory and the immediate cause of event more fatal arrhythmia, less respiratory failure were different from in group B. [Conclusion] In-hospital cardiac arrest with preexisting cardiovascular diseases is more frequently associated with VF/pulseless VT compared with non-cardiovascular diseases and therefore, better survival outcomes. The event location and the immediate cause of cardiac arrest were may play important role for survival.

演題名:登録番号:14005

The Japanese Registry of CPR for In-hospital Cardiac Arrest (JRCPR)

[Purpose] We established Japanese Registry of CPR for In-hospital Cardiac Arrest (JRCPR).[Methods] In 2008, in-hospital CPA were registered from 11 hospitals. Therapeutic interventions, time intervals and preexisting conditions were collected. Patients with CPA requiring chest compressions, defibrillation, or both were assessed. [Results] 251 adults (71.4±14.7, M/F 161/90) enrolled. The prevalence of VF/VT as first documented rhythm was 28.2%, asystole was 31.2% and PEA was 40.3%. ROSC (return of spontaneous contraction) was 58.6% and rates of survival on 24 hr after CPA was 42.6%. The association between initial cardiac arrest rhythm and outcome were shown. Immediate cause(s) of event were arrhythmia 31.9%, hypotension 18.3%, acute respiratory insufficiency 22.3%. 70.1% of the patients were confirmed alive within 10 min before CPA. [Conclusion] This is the first report of in-hospital CPA in Japan.



Outcomes of in hospital CPA by first documented pulseless arrest rhythm.

Domestic and international comparison of pediatric vs. adult in-hospital cardiac arrest ... children are not small adults ...

Sasa Kurosawa Naoki Shimizu Hiroyuki Yokoyama Naohiro Yonemoto Seishiro Marukawa Hiroshi Nonogi

<Background> We established Japanese Registry of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (JRCPR) to accumulate events of in-hospital cardiac arrest (IHCA). In pediatric cardiopulmonary arrest (CPA), etiology, progress, and prognosis etc. are different from those in adult CPA.

<Objective> We compared adult IHCA those were registered in JRCPR with pediatric IHCA which were registered in Japanese version of National Registry of CPR (NRCPR) (granted by MHLW, Marukawa research group). Pediatric IHCA data was also compared internationally.

<Materials and Methods> 251 adult events were registered from 11 hospitals enrolled in JRCPR, and 116 pediatric events were registered from 3 children's hospitals. We evaluated the etiology, progress, and prognosis of pediatric CPA.
<Results> In pediatric CPA, bradycardia was the most popular first documented rhythm (n=46, 40%). The major cause of adult CPA was arrhythmia (n=80, 32%), whereas in children the main causes were hypotension (n=23, 46%), acute respiratory insufficiency (n=18, 36%). International comparison of pediatric data showed similar tendency.

<Discussion> Half of the pediatric events those received CPR were bradycardia with poor perfusion. Since the major cause of CPA in children were hypotension and/or respiratory insufficiency, the progress and prognosis of pediatric CPA are different from those in adults. This fact leads that we might need additional (pediatric specific) parameters onto the event registration format of JRCPR, and that it is worthwhile to gather pediatric data in JRCPR.

Domestic and international comparison of pediatric vs. adult in-hospital cardiac arrest ... children are not small adults ...

黒澤茶茶^{1),3)} 清水直樹^{2),3)} 横山広行⁴⁾ 米本直裕⁵⁾ 丸川征四郎⁶⁾ 野々木宏⁴⁾

- 1) 静岡県立こども病院 救急総合診療科
- 2) 東京都立小児総合医療センター 救命・集中治療部
- 3) 国立成育医療センター研究所 成育政策科学研究部
- 4) 国立循環器病センター 心臓血管内科 緊急治療科
- 5) 京都大学医学部研究科社会健康医学系専攻 6) 医誠会病院

Department of Emergency and general Pediatrics, Shizuoka Children's Hospital, Shizuoka, Japan

背景1

- 国内外での院外心停止に関する疫学調査より、 成人では心原性心停止が、小児では呼吸原性 心停止がその主な原因と考えられている
- 一方、国内での院内心停止の疫学調査に関して は、明確なデータがない
- ・心肺蘇生症例の予後改善のためには、成人・ 小児を含めた院内心停止における疫学調査が 必須である

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背景2

- 厚生労働科学研究(野々木班)において、 2008年より院内心停止の症例登録(J-RCPR: The Japanese Registry of CPR for In-hospital Cardiac Arrest)を開始
- ・ 同(丸川班)において、2006年より小児心肺蘇生 レジストリを構築し、2008年より試験的に始動
- これらに登録されたデータより小児と成人に関して 比較検討を行った

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対象と方法

対象

- J-RCPR に登録された 成人(18歳以上)症例:251例(2008年)
- 小児心肺蘇生レジストリに登録された 小児(18歳未満)症例:116例(2002-2008年)

• 方法

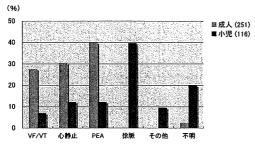
 登録データから、発症時心電図所見、直接原因、 発生場所、予後(自己心拍再開率、生存退院率) について成人例と小児例で比較検討を行った

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結果1

発症時心電図所見

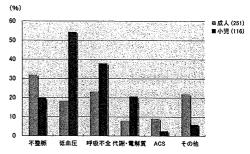


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結果2

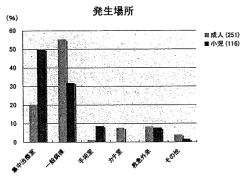
直接原因



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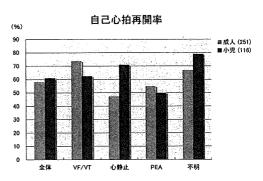
結果3



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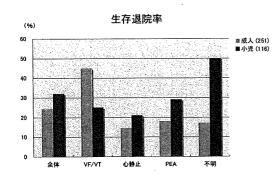
結果4



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結果5



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結果のまとめ

- 蘇生対象となる小児症例の約40%は徐脈の症例であり、 心停止前の介入の必要性が再認識された
- 直接原因としては、成人が不整脈が最多であるのに対し、 小児では低血圧、呼吸不全、不整脈の順であり、多くの 症例では呼吸不全/循環不全を経て心停止へ至ると 推察される
- 発生場所は、小児において集中治療室での発生率が 高かったが、対象施設の特性による影響も大きいと 考えられる
- 予後に関しては、自己心拍再開率は大きな差はないものの、生存退院率は小児の方が高い傾向がみられた

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背景

- 小児救急・集中治療領域においては、小児重症患者の集約化の遅れと治療戦略コンセンサスの不足が指摘され、各種症例登録基盤の必要性を認識
- 厚生労働科学研究(平成18-20年)「AEDを用いた心疾患の 救命率向上のための体制の構築に関する研究(丸川班)」 「小児心肺停止例へのAED普及にかかわる研究(清水分担班)」 の枠組みの中で、小児心肺蘇生レジストリを構築
- 同(平成20-22年)「成育疾患のデータベース構築・分析と その情報提供に関する研究(原田班)」とも連携

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小児心肺蘇生レジストリ

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小児心肺蘇生レジストリ

- 米国を中心に展開する NRCPR (National registry of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) に基づくレジストリの 登録項目を選択
- 登録作業はWeb上で展開
- 全国からの症例集積が必要であり、日本集中治療医学会 新生児・小児集中治療委員会PICU-EBM作業部会と連携
- 国内の院内心停止登録システムであるJ-RCPR (Japanese registry of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) (厚生労働科学研究 野々木班)=成人領域との連携
- NRCPR=国際的な連携

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NRCPRとは?

- 2000年から米国を中心にスタート した院内心肺蘇生事例の国際的 データベース
- 米国、カナダ、ドイツ、ブラジル、 <u>日本</u> の430以上の施設が参加、 100,000件以上の蘇生事例集積



CPA; cardiopulmonary arrest

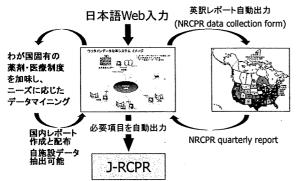
ARC; acute respiratory compromise

MET; medical emergency team (2006年~)

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本システムとJ-RCPR・NRCPRとの関係性



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各施設からの症例登録開始(2008年~)

日本小児総合医療施設(29施設)



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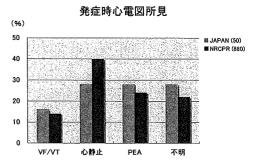
小児院内心停止の症例ボリウム

- Nadkarni, et al, JAMA 2006
 - First documented rhythm and clinical outcome from in-hospital cardiac arrest among children and adults.
 - January 2000 March 2004
 - 253 US and Canadian hospitals
 - 37,782 cases registered
 - 880 cases (2.3 %) were children (<18 y)
 - · Only about 200 cases / year
- 小児心肺蘇生レジストリ: 心停止 50例 と比較

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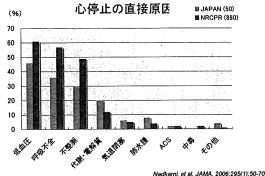
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小児心停止症例の国際比較1



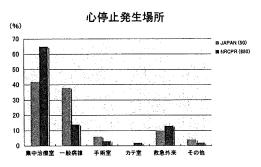
Nedkemi, et al, JAMA. 2006;295(1):50-70 Department of Emergency and general Pediatrics, Shizuoka Children's Hospital, Shizuoka, Japan The 74th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japanese Circulation Society 2010.3.7 in Kyoto

小児心停止症例の国際比較2



Nadkami, et al, JAMA. 2006;295(1):50-7 Department of Emergency and general Pediatrics, Shizuoka Children's Hospital. Shizuoka, Japan The 74th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japanese Circulation Society 2010.3.7 in Kyoto

小児心停止症例の国際比較3



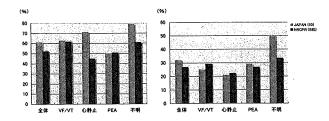
Nadkami, et al, JAMA. 2006;295(1):50-70 Department of Emergency and general Pediatrics, Shizuoka Children's Hospital. Shizuoka, Japan

The 74th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japanese Circulation Society 2010.3.7 in Kyoto

小児心停止症例の国際比較4

自己心拍再開率

生存退院率



Nadkami, et al, JAMA. 2006;295(1):50-70 Department of Emergency and general Pediatrics, Shizuoka Children's Hospital, Shizuoka, Japan The 74th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japanese Circulation Society 2010.3.7 in Kyoto

結語1

- 院内心停止登録システム(J-RCPR)に登録された成人と 小児に関しての比較検討を行った
- 小児では、蘇生対象となる症例の約40%は "循環不全を 伴う徐脈"であった
- 直接原因は、成人では、"不整脈"が最も頻度が高いのに対し、小児では、"低血圧"・"呼吸不全"がその主な原因であった。
- 成人と小児では、心停止の原因およびその経過の違いが 示唆され、小児においては心停止に至る前の徐脈の段階 での介入がその予後を改善する可能性がある

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結語2

- ・ 小児蘇生においてはその症例ボリウムの少なさから 国際協働が不可欠であり、NRCPRがその基盤となる
- 小児症例の国際比較では、類似した傾向が見られたが、 発生場所の差に関しては、北米におけるPICU設置の充実が 要因として挙げられる
- 今後はMET対応症例や呼吸不全症例の登録も視野に入れて おり、患者安全向上や病院危機管理において重要な情報源と なりえ、科学的のみならず社会的にも重要なシステムである

Department of Emergency and general Pediatrics, Shizuoka Children's Hospital, Shizuoka, Japan

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発表内容の一部は、

- 平成19-21年度厚生労働科学研究費補助金 循環器疾患等生活習 慣病対策総合研究事業(主任研究者野々木宏:国立循環器病センタ 一心臓血管内科)の「急性心筋梗塞症と脳卒中に対する超急性期診 療体制の構築に関する研究」
- 平成18-20年度 同 循環器疾患等生活習慣病対策総合研究事業 「自動体外式除細動器(AED)を用いた心疾患の救命率向上のため の体制の構築に関する研究」(主任研究者丸川征四郎:兵庫医科大 学救急・災害医学教授)の「小児AEDの効果的な普及法にかかわる 研究」
- 平成21年度 同 循環器疾患等生活習慣病対策総合研究事業「循環器の救命率向上に資する効果的な救急蘇生法の普及啓発に関する研究」(主任研究者丸川征四郎)の「小児心停止救命率向上のためのAEDを含めた包括的研究」

の一環として行われた。

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The Relationship Between CPR Training to Prognosis of Sudden Cardiac Arrest In Hospital (J-RCPR)

Kei Yoshikawa^{*1}, Norihiro Fujita^{*1}, Yumiko Yoshihara^{*1}, Hiroshi Yokoyama^{*2}, Naohiro Yonemoto^{*3}, Hiroshi Nonogi^{*2}, JRCPR:Japanese Registry of CPR for inhospital cardiac arrest Investigators

Sakaide City hospital*1, National Cardiovascular Center*2, Kyoto University

School of Public Health*3

Background

Recently, many training courses for cardiopulmonary resuscitation have been performed to medical personnel. But there are few study to evaluate the effect of these training courses.

Method

We used the data from J-RCRP (In hospital Utstein style registry in japan) about 2008.

We chose the patient data was treated by first responder received the CPR training (group T) and the other first responder (non-trained first responder and unknown to received the training or not) (group nT). We analyzed the ratio of return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC), 24 hours survival in each groups about all patients (n=247) and witnessed VF/VT arrest (n=66). We also analized the ratio of good neurological function patients at discharge (CPC1 0r 2 in Glasgow-Pittsburgh cerebral performance category)

Result

The ratio of ROSC and 24hr survival were 60.4%, 42.7% in group T (n=164), 54.2%,43.4 in group nT (n=83). In witnessed VF/VT, the ratio were 80.5%,70.7% in group T (n=41), 68.0%,64.0% in Group nT (n=25). The prognosis of the patient treated by trained first responder tended to be better. The ratio of good neurological function at discharge is significantly higher in group T than nT.

Conclusion

We suggest the first responder trained by CPR course will improve the

prongnosis of sudden cardiac arrest.

背景

- 我が国でも近年、 BLS ACLSなどの心肺蘇生 講習会が頻回に開催されるようになってきた
- 講習会受講により、患者の予後か改善されるか否かの大規模な研究は未だ行われていない

目的

• BLSもしくはACLS講習会参加が 患者の予後に影響を与えるかどう かを検討する

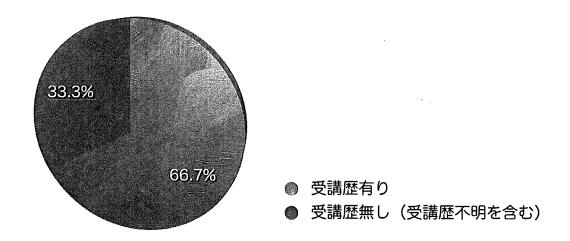
方法

• J-RCPRに登録された251症例を用い、心肺停止の第一発見者が講習会を受講しているかどうかにより二群にわけ、その症例の予後について検討を行った

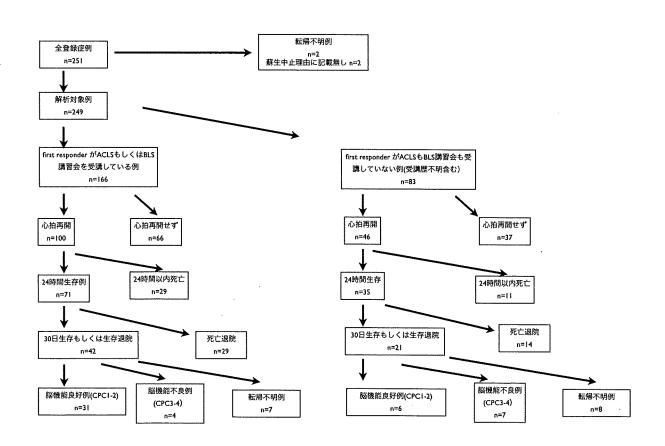
J-RCPR

- 本邦における初めての院内心停止に対する多 施設共同登録調査
- J-RCPRに参加した11施設において2008年の 1年間に発生した院内心停止の状況を診療録か ら登録し、非連結匿名化したデータを収集統 合

第一発見者の心肺蘇生講習会受講歴



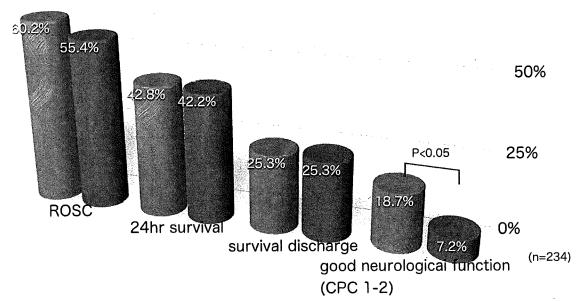
※BLSおよびACLSのどちらかでも受講していれば有りとした



Prognosis (all case n=249)

- trained first responder
- non trained first responder

75%



ROSC:Return of spontaneous circulation

CPC:The Glasgow-Pittsburg Cereberal Perfomance

	受講群 n=166	非受講群 n=83
平均年齢	72.8±13.8*	69.0±15.9*
男性/女性	105/61	54/29
心停止の目撃率	71.7%	85.5%
初期波形が VF/VT	25.9%	30.1%
初期波形がPEA	52.4%	34.0%
初期波形が Asystole	31.3%	27.7%
2分以内にCPRを開始した率	83.7%	75.9%
2分以内に緊急コールをした率	50.0%	55.4%
VF/VTのうち除細動をかけた率	81.4%	72.0%
5分以内に除細動をかけた率	48.8%	36.0%