

Module 7 Review

- Evidence suggests that survival to 10-35% more likely if ROSC is achieved in the field.
 - True
 - False
- One study shows how much neurologically intact survival rates with ongoing CPR on arrival to the ED, this excludes patients who arrest on their way to the hospital.
 - 10%
 - 20%
 - 0%
 - 50%
- What are some issues with transporting a patient in cardiac arrest?
 - Difficult to perform high quality CPR while moving
 - Dangerous to crew
 - Dangerous to drivers on the highway
 - All of the above
- AHA recommends resuscitations should generally be run in the field because of the difficulty in providing effective chest compressions while moving the victim.
 - True
 - False
- Regional variation in survival rates from cardiac exist because:
 - Most data on cardiac arrest is hard to come by and therefore difficult to compare
 - Regions with better survival rates have plans in place to treat their cardiac arrest victims
 - Most regions with higher survival rates have higher rates of bystander CPR
 - All of the above
- The Pit Crew Approach or Team Based method requires:
 - Communication,
 - Practice Role assignments
 - Focus on High Quality CPR, Controlled Ventilation, and Defibrillation
 - All of above
- We have limited awareness of task time in the complex processes of running resuscitations. The following are recommendations to limit interruptions and minimize their impact except:
 - Engineer interruptions
 - Choreographed interruptions
 - Time interruptions
 - Do not switch chest compressor roles
- Termination of Resuscitation (TOR)
 - EMS systems should have a written protocol
 - Special exceptions may exist
 - Criteria to consider: un-witnessed by EMS, Non-shockable rhythm, no ROSC
 - All of the above
- North Carolina (RACE CARS) is a part of a national project called HeartRescue, sponsored by the Medtronic Foundation, which has the goal of improving survival by 50% over the next five years.
 - True
 - False