

## INFOGRAPHICS – OHCAO Data Explained

**Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)** – Cases in which the resuscitation attempt results in a return of spontaneous circulation (i.e. detectable pulse) at any time.

**Survival** – Patients who are discharged alive from the hospital's acute care unit.

**30-Day Survival** - Where there was no date of death or where a date of death was provided that was more than 30 days after the OHCA incident date.

**Bystander CPR** – Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) that is performed by a layperson who is not part of the organized emergency-response system in a community.

*CPR stands for cardiopulmonary resuscitation. It's a lifesaving medical procedure which is given to someone who is in cardiac arrest. It helps to pump blood around the person's body when their heart can't.*

**Public Access Defibrillator (PAD)** – A defibrillator that is publically available.

*PADs have been provided in many public locations by the Department of Health, the British Heart Foundation (BHF) and other charities and can now be found in many busy public places including airports, mainline railway stations, shopping centres, and gyms. They are meant to be used by members of the public if they witness a cardiac arrest.*

*A defibrillator, also known as an Automated External Defibrillator (AED), is a device that gives a high energy electric shock to the heart of someone who is in cardiac arrest. This high energy shock is called defibrillation, and it's an essential part in trying to save the life of someone who's in cardiac arrest.*

**UTSTEIN sub group** – The Utstein template is part of a set of guidelines which was developed to promote uniform presentation of OHCA survival data across different regions of the world.

*The UTSTEIN sub group focuses on survival within the following patient sub group:*

- *Presumed cardiac origin*
- *Where EMS attempted resuscitation*
- *Where the arrest was witnessed by a bystander;*
- *The presenting cardiac rhythm was shockable (VF or VT).*

*The Utstein Style is a set of guidelines for uniform reporting of cardiac arrest. The Utstein Style was first proposed for emergency medical services in 1991. The name derives from a 1990 conference of the European Society of Cardiology, the European Academy of Anesthesiology, the European Society for Intensive Care Medicine, and related national societies, held at the Utstein Abbey on the island of Mosterøy, Norway.*

**NON EMS-witnessed** – Cases that are not witnessed by the Emergency Medical Services