

Evaluation of in-hospital Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

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Objectives: To assess in-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation at Salmaniya Medical Complex (SMC).

Design: Retrospective study.

Setting: The study was done in SMC.

Method: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) forms of all patients needing CPR during 6 month period from June to November 2002 were reviewed for accuracy, completion and outcome of CPR.

Results: A total 207 cardiopulmonary arrest were identified, 184 (88.9%) CPR were done for medical patients and 23 (11.1%) for surgical patients. There was no significant difference between medical and surgical patients regarding sex or age. Pre-arrest diagnosis was only mentioned in 161 (78%) CPR forms. The arrest rhythm was recorded in 104 (50.2%). Asystole 60/104 was the most common rhythm of arrest. Defibrillator was used for 27 (13%), only 10 patients showed good response. Forty-nine (23.7%) achieved return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) within 24 hour, 20 (9.6%) had one month survival and 15 (7.2%) were discharged alive. Our survival rate is 23.7% at 24hour and is 7.2% at hospital discharge.

Conclusion: The CPR team in SMC is not following the standard guidelines of in-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation.