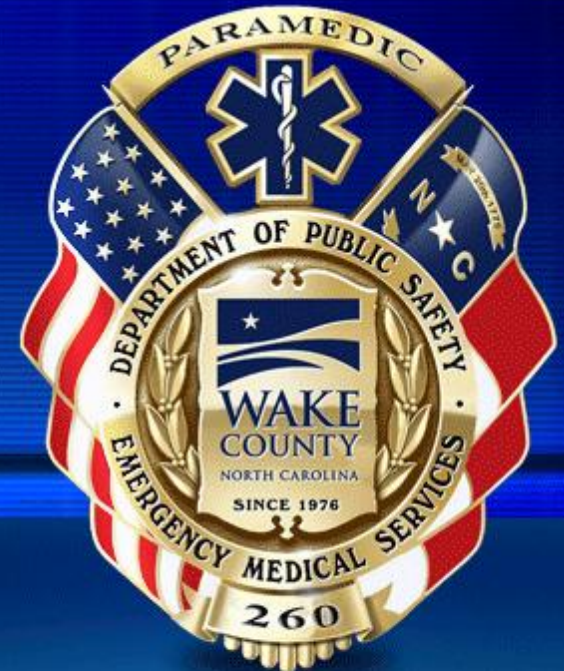


Evidence-Based Performance Measures: Beyond Defibrillation and Speed

Brent Myers, MD MPH
Medical Director
Wake EMS System, Raleigh, NC



**“Nothing succeeds like the
Appearance of success”**

-- Christopher Lasch



Traditional Performance Measures

- ✦ Response time intervals
- ✦ Cardiac arrest resuscitation rates
- ✦ Perhaps patient safety issues
 - ✦ Intubation/airway complications
 - ✦ Vehicle crashes



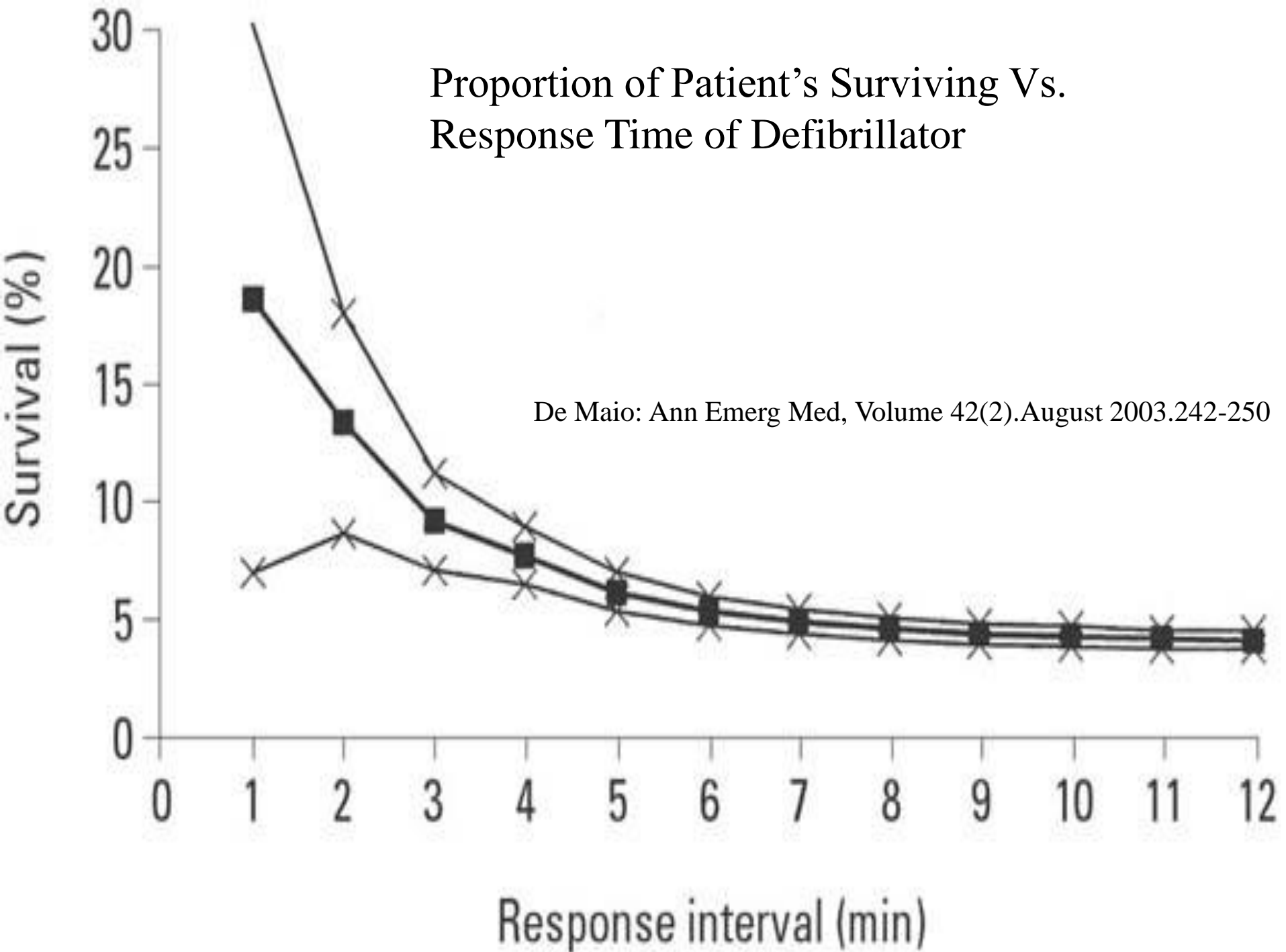
Response Time Intervals

- ✦ Very little (if any) evidence suggests improved patient outcomes with rapid ALS response
- ✦ Strong evidence suggests improved outcomes for cardiac arrest with defibrillator response <5 minutes
- ✦ Improving ALS response time intervals may have undesirable consequences



Proportion of Patient's Surviving Vs. Response Time of Defibrillator

De Maio: Ann Emerg Med, Volume 42(2).August 2003.242-250



Adjusted Odds Ratios for Survival to Hospital Discharge

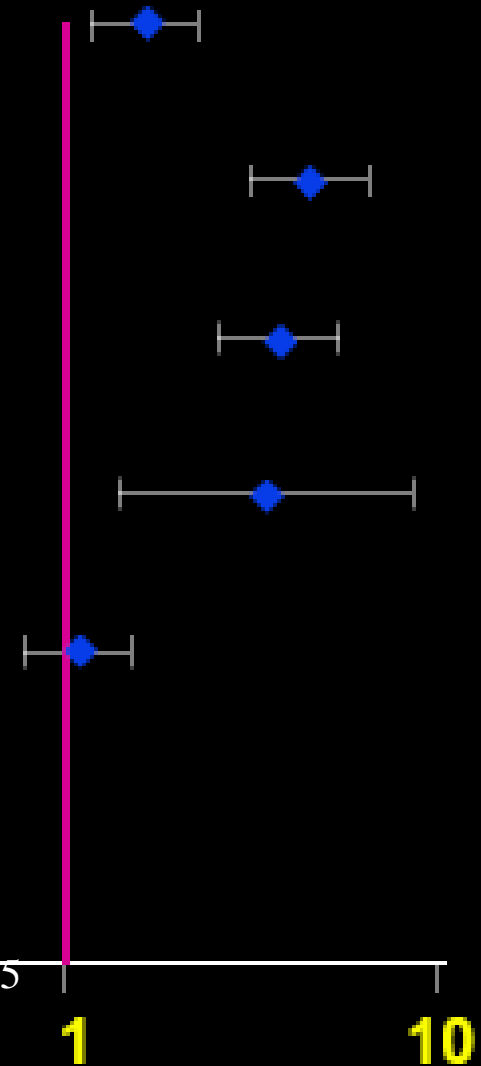
Age < 75 years

Bystander Witnessed (1st link)

Bystander CPR (2nd link)

Response \leq 8 min (3rd link)

Phase III ALS (4th link)



Cardiac Arrest Survival

- ✦ ~1 % of patient volume
- ✦ Survival requires coordination with receiving hospitals
- ✦ Important but not sufficient measure of performance



So What Have We Done?

- ✚ Reviewed the evidence regarding EMS interventions for a larger group of patients
- ✚ Utilized the Number Needed to Treat (NNT) concept to estimate the magnitude of this benefit
- ✚ Wrote a manuscript



Types of Patients

- ✦ ST Segment Elevation MI
- ✦ Pulmonary Edema
- ✦ Asthma
- ✦ Seizure
- ✦ Trauma
- ✦ Cardiac Arrest



Number Needed To Treat

- ✦ Does not require graduation from MIT (Texas A and M will work just fine)
- ✦ Gives a magnitude of the benefit of a particular treatment
- ✦ Formula = $1/\text{Absolute reduction in risk}$



STEMI

✦ Elements of treatment bundle:

✦ ASA

✦ 12 lead with pre-arrival activation of the interventional cardiology team

✦ Direct EMS transport to PCI for EKG-to-PCI interval <90 minutes

✦ NNT to avoid death, 2nd MI, or stroke:

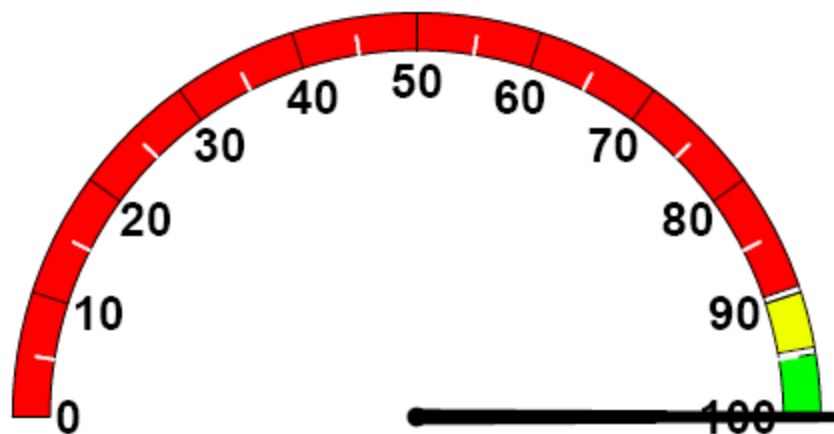
✦ 15



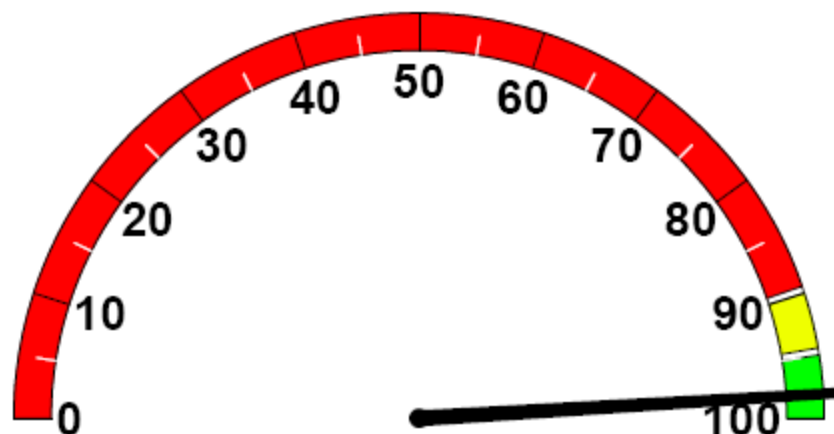
If all patients received the full treatment bundle, there was the potential to avoid 2nd MI stroke, or death for: 14.0 patients

This benefit was realized by: 10.0 patients

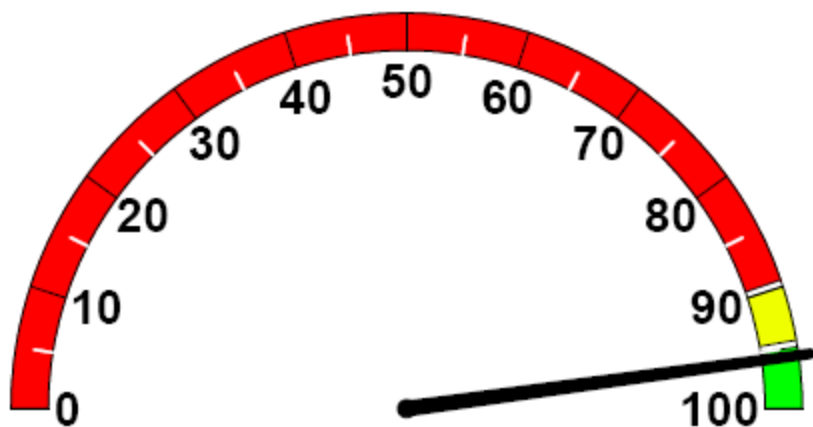
Scene Time <15 Minutes or Justified



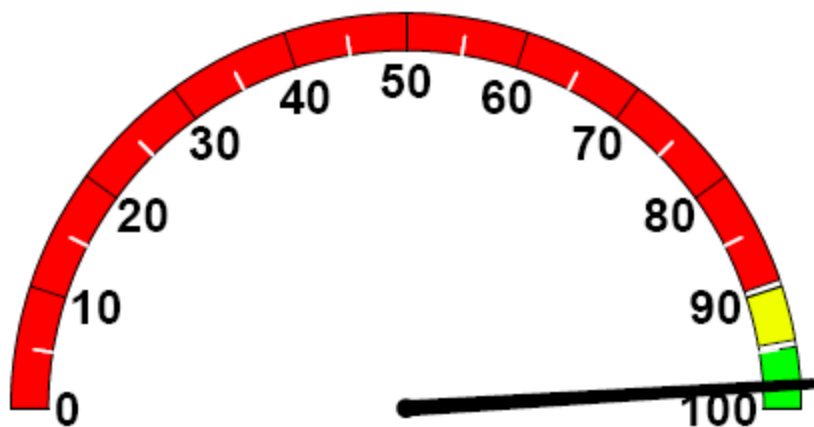
Prehospital 12-Lead Acquisition



ASA Administration Since Pain Began or Documented Contraindication



Primary PCI Center Selected for Hospital Destination

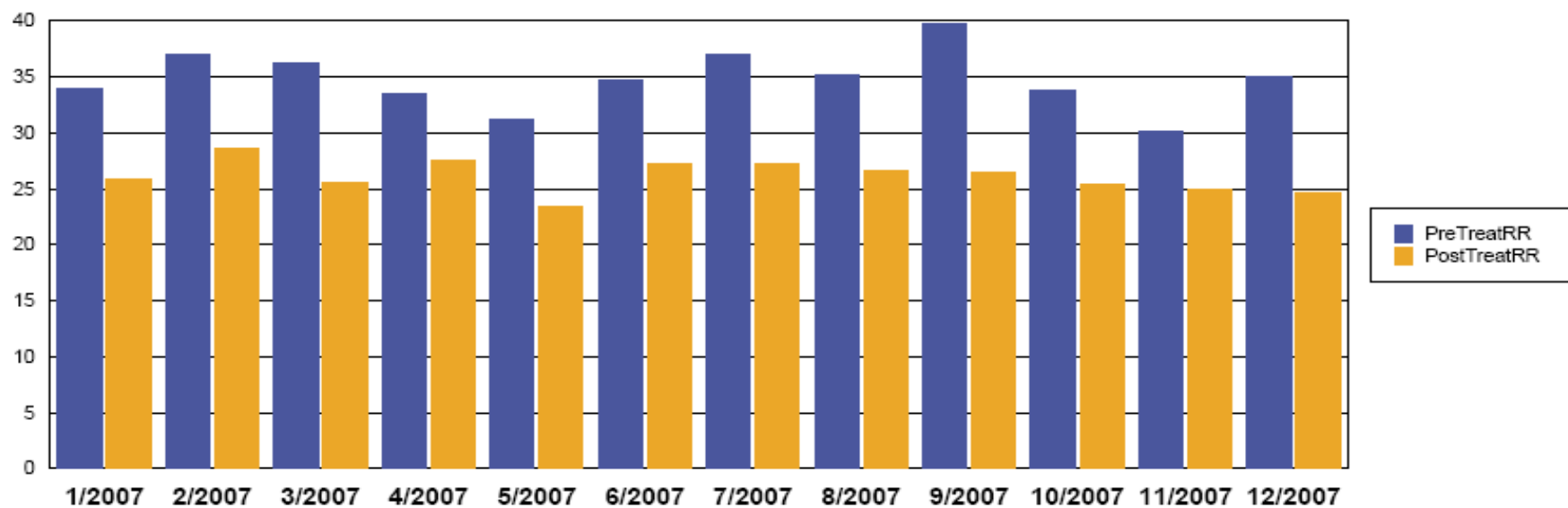


Pulmonary Edema

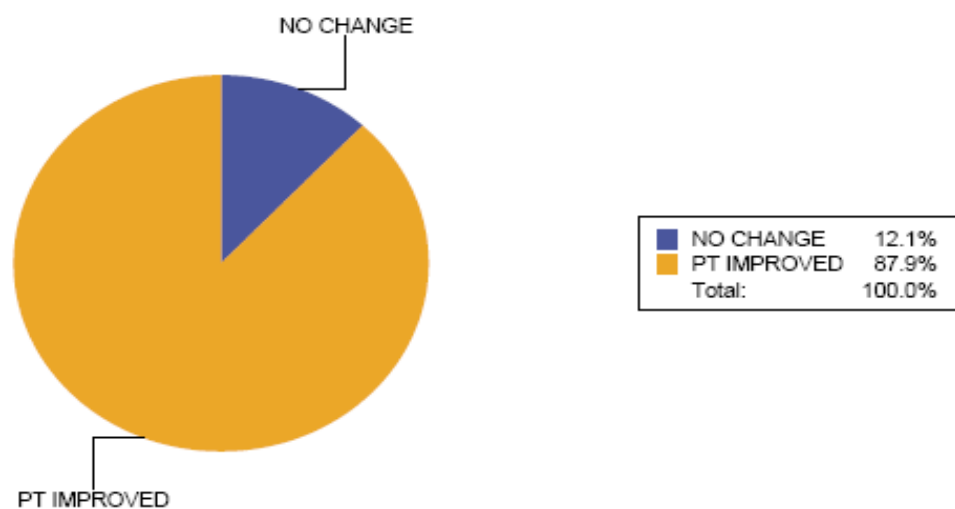
- ✚ Elements of treatment bundle:
 - ✚ Nitroglycerin in the absence of contraindications
 - ✚ Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV)
- ✚ NNT with NIPPV to avoid intubation:

✚ 6





Provider's Impression of Impact to Patient



Seizure

- ✦ **Elements of treatment of bundle:**
 - ✦ **Blood glucose measurement**
 - ✦ **Provision of benzodiazepine for status epilepticus**
- ✦ **NNT with benzodiazepines to terminate seizure that would have otherwise continued**

✦ **4**



Trauma

- ✦ **Elements of treatment bundle:**
 - ✦ **Limit scene time to 10 minutes**
 - ✦ **Direct transport to trauma center for those meeting ACS trauma criteria**
 - ✦ **Appropriate air medical policy**
- ✦ **NNT with ISS > 15 to avoid death**
 - ✦ **11**
- ✦ **NNT over 65 with ISS >21 to avoid death**
 - ✦ **3**



C. Trauma One

N = 256

Scene Alert

N= 243

%= 95

Scene Time

11

19

911 to ED Time

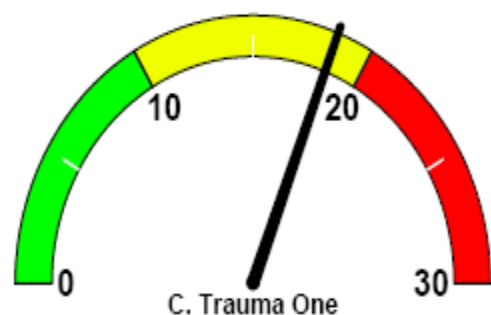
29

44

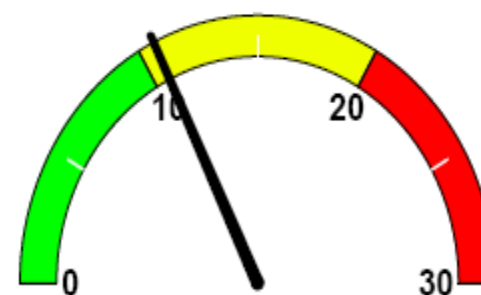
Average

90th Percentile

90th Percentile Scene Time in Minutes



Average Scene Time in Minutes



Scene Alert Given



Cardiac Arrest

- ✦ **Element of treatment bundle**
 - ✦ **Response time interval for defibrillator equipped resource < 5 minutes**
- ✦ **NNT for patients in VF/pulseless VT if defibrillator arrives in <5 minutes rather than <8 minutes to avoid death:**
 - ✦ **8**



Asthma

- ✦ **Element of treatment bundle:**
 - ✦ **Administration of beta-agonist**
- ✦ **Evidence demonstrates this medication can be safely administered by BLS personnel**



Summary

- ✦ **Response time intervals and cardiac arrest survival remain important measures of EMS System performance**
- ✦ **We now have evidence to measure performance for a broader array of clinical encounters**



