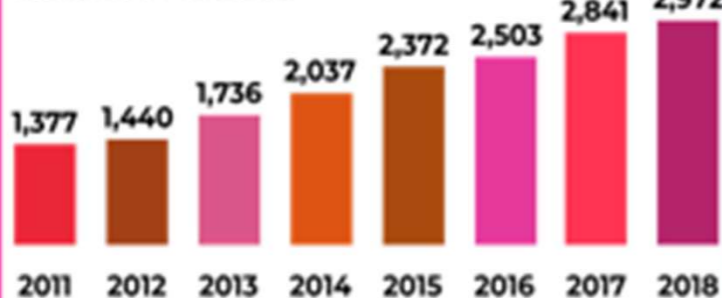


# OUT-OF-HOSPITAL CARDIAC ARREST (OHCA) IN SINGAPORE - 2011 to 2018

## OHCA PATIENTS

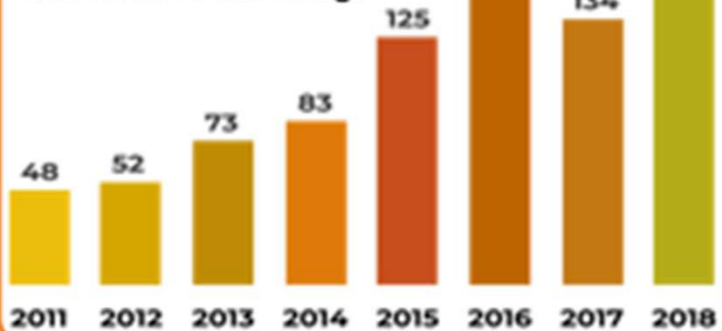
No. of OHCA patients from 2011 to 2018



The number of out-of-hospital cardiac arrests per year is increasing. But it is encouraging to see sustained increases in our bystander CPR and AED use rates, and survival outcomes.

## SURVIVED-TO-DISCHARGE

No. of patients who survived to discharge

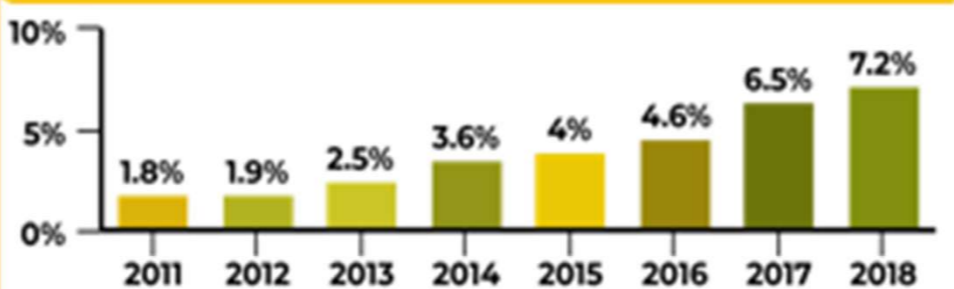


## BYSTANDER CPR



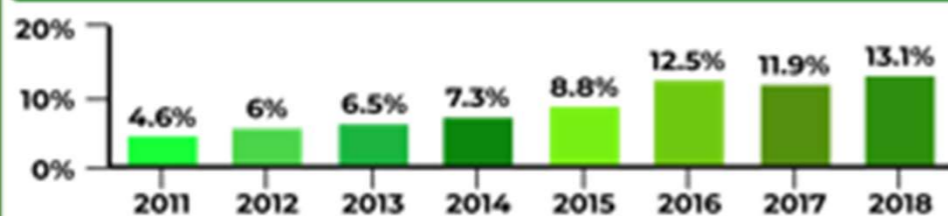
A person who suffers a cardiac arrest can experience death within minutes, with the chances of survival dropping by 10% for every minute without CPR.

## BYSTANDER AED



Bystander AED use is a critical indicator to watch because early application of an AED can more than double the survival rate.

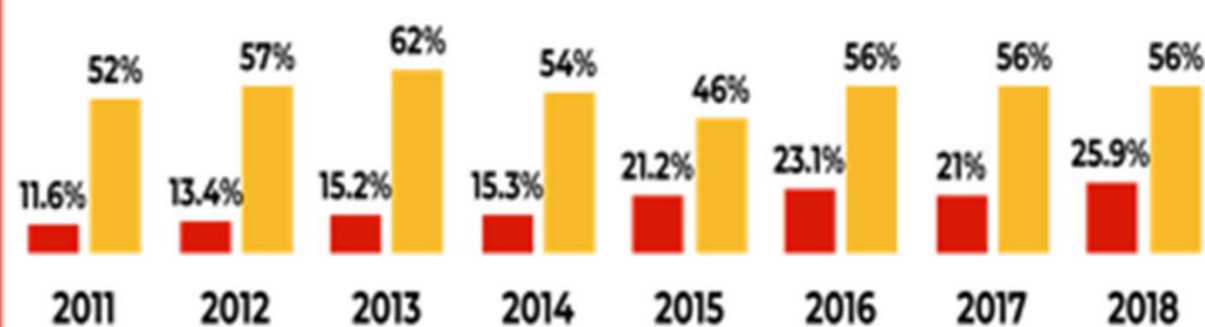
## EMS RETURN OF SPONTANEOUS CIRCULATION (ROSC)



EMS Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC) is another important indicator to monitor because it is an initial indicator of the effectiveness of resuscitation in the field.

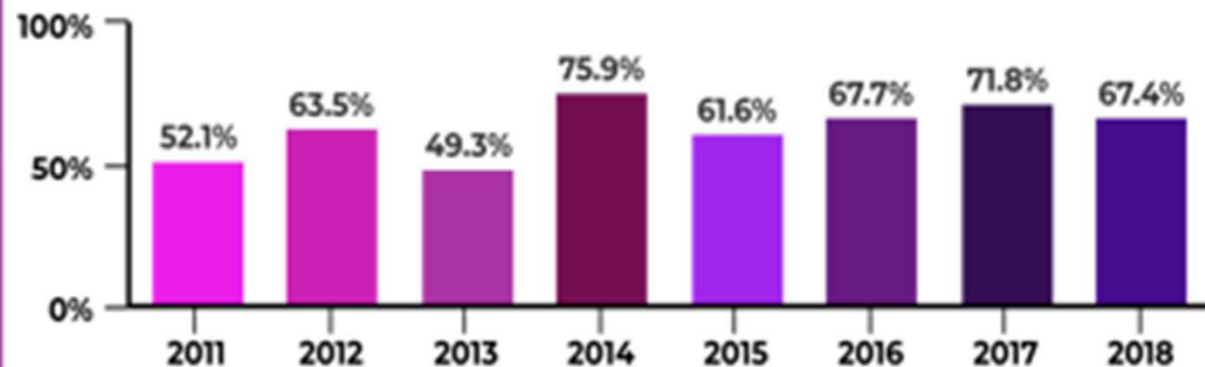
## UTSTEIN SURVIVAL (WITNESSED, SHOCKABLE ARRESTS)

Comparison of Utstein survival rates between 2 cities



The Utstein survival rate is an internationally accepted benchmark measure used to monitor how well we are doing with our overall efforts to improve the entire chain of survival. The Singapore Utstein survival rate has more than doubled between 2011 and 2018, but we have a ways to go before catching up with Seattle, King County (United States) that has one of the highest sudden cardiac arrest survival rates in the world.

## GOOD-TO-MODERATE NEUROLOGICAL OUTCOME



Survival-to-discharge with good-to-moderate neurological functioning is the gold standard for OHCA survival.