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EFFECT OF CONTINUOUS OPENING AIRWAY IN EMERGENCY CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

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Objectives To explore effect of continuous opening airway in emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation which can hopefully lead to the development of more effective ways to open airway in short period of time.

Methods 94 consecutive cases of patients with acute cardiac-pulmonary arrest that require emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation at the EICU and emergency observation room of our hospital during 11 May 2010 and 2 September 2012 all cases were randomly divided into continuous opening airway implementation group and conventional group. The studies was performed in accordance with guidelines as prescribed in the International cardiopulmonary resuscitation 2010 guidelines, in applying cardiopulmonary resuscitation, monitoring and recording recovery process and the physical signs, as well as observing the general progress and use of respirator.

Results Evidently more patients in the implementation group had iris shrinking to normal during the resuscitation process than those in the conventional group ($p < 0.05$). This group also requires less time in returning to natural breathing than the conventional group. Additionally, the same group required more frequent use of SIMG+PSV or PEEP ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions Applying continuous opening airway in an effective and well-organised manner positively contribute to cardiopulmonary resuscitation and prognosis of patients.