



Multidisciplinaire Richtlijn Besluitvorming over reanimatie

Anticiperende besluitvorming over
reanimatie bij kwetsbare ouderen

Deel 3

CBO-evidencerapport en evidencetabellen

Colofon

Dit is een uitgave van Verenso, vereniging van specialisten ouderengeneeskunde en sociaal geriaters.

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Bij de richtlijn over dit onderwerp horen ook:

- deel 1: samenvatting en aanbevelingen
- deel 2: de integrale tekst van de richtlijn
- de Landelijke Eerstelijns Samenwerkings Afspraken (LESA)
- de voorlichtingstekst voor ouderen en hun naasten

Bijlage E CBO-evidencerapport uitkomsten en prognostische factoren bij reanimatie (OHCA en IHCA) in internationale literatuur

1. Vraagstelling en achtergrond

- a) Welke uitkomsten van reanimatie komen, in welke mate, voor bij kwetsbare ouderen (dood, overleving zonder schade, overleving met schade)?
- b) Welke (positieve en negatieve) factoren beïnvloeden, in welke mate, significant de uitkomst van reanimatie bij (kwetsbare) ouderen?
- c) Zijn er specifieke patiëntengroepen aan te merken bij wie de kans na reanimatie op overleving (zonder schade) zeer beperkt (<1%) is?

2. Methoden

De zoekstrategie wordt beschreven aan het eind van deel 3 en in 6.3 van de integrale tekst (deel 2). Verenso heeft de volgende selectiecriteria gebruikt:

- Inclusiecriteria: studies over reanimatie bij hartstilstand buiten ziekenhuis (OHCA) en/of in ziekenhuis (IHCA) met gegevens over 65-plussers en/of pre-arrest morbiditeit en/of Quality of Life of Cerebral Performance Categories;
- Exclusiecriteria: geen gegevens over 65-plussers; publicatie voor 2000; dierproeven; andere levensreddende technieken (beademingsapparatuur, hypothermie, medicatie); reanimatie bij andere levensbedreigende situaties (verdrinking, verkeersongeval); niet relevante neveneffecten; niet-geïndustrialiseerde land, ervaring omstanders, vergelijking naar ras/regio of tijdsframe, te specifiek/te algemeen, effect training.

Data-extractie en analyse

Van de geselecteerde artikelen met primaire gegevens werden de volgende gegevens geëxtraheerd en opgenomen in een evidencetabel: author, year, numbers, source / patients, location of arrest, mean age, % female, baseline characteristics morbiditeit, number (%) alive at discharge, discharge destination, number (%) damage free at discharge, number (%) long term survival, prognostic factors (univariate), prognostic factors (multivariate).

Van de geselecteerde reviews werden de volgende gegevens geëxtraheerd: author, year, objectives, sources, selection criteria, study selection and data extraction, yield, results en conclusion.

Tevens werd de kwaliteit van de primaire studies beoordeeld door na te gaan of de Utstein criteria (Jacobs 2004) werden gehanteerd.¹ Voor de beoordeling van de kwaliteit van de primaire studies werd de geadapteerde versie van de Quality in prognosis studies (QUIPS) tool (de Jonge 2010) gebruikt. Deze tool is ontworpen voor een systematische review van prognostische studies (Hayden 2006) (zie Bijlage F.4 voor meer uitleg).

3. Resultaten

Er werden 42 artikelen samengevat, waarvan zes review artikelen. Twee review artikelen (Sasson 2010; Fredriksson 2005) gingen over reanimatie buiten het ziekenhuis (OHCA), twee artikelen (Ebell 2011; Sandroni 2007) over reanimatie in het ziekenhuis (IHCA). Peery (2006) en Chang (2009) werden als niet-systematische reviews verder buiten beschouwing gelaten voor deze tekst.²

De belangrijkste kenmerken van de 35 studies die primaire gegevens bevatten, zijn samengevat in de evidencetabellen in Bijlage F.2 en F.3 en de resultaten van de kwaliteitsbeoordeling in Bijlage F.4. Belangrijke kenmerken van de reviews zijn samengevat in Bijlage F.1.

¹ Utstein criteria hebben betrekking op een set van definities (bijvoorbeeld: Bystander CPR; Return of Spontaneous Circulation; Successful CPR Before EMS Arrival) en geven in detail aan hoe data m.b.t. een hartstilstand dienen te worden gerapporteerd.

² Zij kunnen wel gebruikt worden voor de discussie.

Geen van de artikelen betrof een *specifieke* populatie van kwetsbare ouderen, maar negen studies (Engdahl 2001; Iwami 2006; Herlitz 2003; Deasy 2011; Herlitz 2007; Pleskot 2011; Roth 2000; Swor 2000; Mohler 2011) omvatten de resultaten van OHCA bij ouderen van gemiddeld 70 jaar. Voorts rapporteerden drie studies (Kim 2000; Herlitz 2007; Swor 2000) de resultaten van OHCA bij ouderen van 80 jaar of ouder en twee studies (Elshove-Bolk 2007; Paniagua 2001) de resultaten van IHCA bij ouderen van 80 jaar en ouder. In twee studies (Kim 2000; Deasy 2011) werden de resultaten van OHCA bij 90-jarigen gerapporteerd. Geen van de studies beschreef de resultaten van reanimatie bij een *verpleeghuispopulatie*. Niettemin werd in negen studies (Ahn 2010; Josseaume 2011; Herlitz 2003; Herlitz 2007; Deasy 2011; Kim 2000; Mosier 2010; Ehlenbach 2009; Iwami 2006) aangegeven dat een deel van de gereanimeerden voor de hartstilstand in een verpleeghuis verbleef. Dit percentage varieerde tussen de 1.6% en 37%. In zes studies (Ahn 2010; Ehlenbach 2009; Iwami 2006; Kim 2000; Deasy 2011; Elshove-Bolk 2007) werd de prognostische waarde van het verblijf in een verpleeghuis gerapporteerd.

Pre-arrest morbidity, in deze tekst steeds gebruikt als verzamelbegrip van verschillende typen van morbiditeit, werd wisselend gerapporteerd. De Utstein criteria werden expliciet gehanteerd in 14 studies. De gevonden 35 studies met primaire gegevens waren overwegend retrospectieve studies, waarin achteraf uit de medische dossiers de benodigde gegevens werden gehaald. Uit de kwaliteitsbeoordeling bleek dat de studies van matige of lage kwaliteit waren. Dit kwam vooral door onduidelijkheid over uitval in de studie en over de wijze waarop prognostische factoren waren gemeten (zie Bijlage F.4).

3.1 Overzicht van systematische reviews met betrekking tot Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA)

OHCA was het onderwerp van een tweetal systematische reviews (zie Bijlage F.1).³ In deze reviews werden alleen beïnvloedende prognostische factoren tijdens de reanimatie als prognostische factor onderzocht.

Beïnvloedende prognostische factoren tijdens de reanimatie

Sasson (2010) onderzocht de waarde van een vijftal 'key predictors' van de overleving. De overlevingskans van patiënten tot het moment van ontslag uit het ziekenhuis (gemiddelde leeftijd in de meeste studies tussen 60 en 70 jaar) bedroeg 7.6% (95% CI 6.7-8.4%). De kans op overleving was groter bij patiënten:⁴

- wier hartstilstand plaatsvond in het bijzijn van omstanders: van 6.4% (95% CI 3.5-9.3) tot 13.5% (95% CI 5.6-21.5)
- wier hartstilstand plaatsvond in het bijzijn van Emergency Medical Services (EMS): van 4.9% (95% CI 1.3-8.4) tot 18.2% (95% CI 3.7-32.8)
- die gereanimeerd werden door omstanders: van 3.9 (95% CI 1.8-6.0) tot 16.1 (95% CI 11.5-20.7)
- die met ventrikelfibrilleren (VF) of ventrikeltachycardie (VT) gevonden werden: van 14.8 (95% CI 9.4-20.2) tot 23.0 (95% CI 13.8-32.2)
- bij wie de spontane circulatie herstelde (ROSC): van 15.5 (95% CI 0.0-33.3) tot 33.6 (95% CI 24.9-42.2).

Fredriksson (2005) onderzocht eveneens de invloed van de hiervoor genoemde factoren op overleving. Onderzocht werd tevens hoeveel variatie er in deze factoren zat, voor zover de gerapporteerde studies zich keurig hielden aan de Utstein criteria. De proportie 'bystander-witnessed cases' varieerde tussen de 38% en 89%, waarbij 'bystander CPR' werd verricht in 21%-56% van de gevallen. Patiënten met een 'bystander-witnessed' hartstilstand met een cardiale oorzaak werden levend uit het ziekenhuis ontslagen in 2-49% van de gevallen.

³ Voor de gehele tekst geldt, tenzij anders vermeld, dat de noemer die gebruikt is voor berekening van percentages, betrekking heeft op het aantal geanalyseerde personen. Dit aantal wordt in de als bijlagen opgenomen evidence tabellen omschreven als *number in analysis*. In de regel betreft dit het aantal personen bij wie de reanimatie is gestart.

⁴ De eerstgenoemde waarden (bijvoorbeeld de waarde 6.4% bij een in het bijzijn van omstanders plaatsgevonden hartstilstand) hebben betrekking op studies waarin lage overlevingspercentages werden gerapporteerd, de als tweede genoemde waarden (in het gegeven voorbeeld de waarde 13.5%) hebben betrekking op studies die relatief hoge overlevingspercentages rapporteerden.

De grote variatie in overlevingspercentages bleek, zelfs bij uniforme rapportage volgens het Utstein template, niet geheel te verklaren door de traditionele risicofactoren (o.a. low occurrence of witnessed arrest, low occurrence of bystander CPR, and prolonged interval between call and arrival of EMS) voor een ongunstige uitkomst (Fredriksson, 2005). De auteurs concluderen dan ook: 'One cannot exclude the possibility of other factors being of ultimate importance for the outcome' [CBO: bedoeld wordt survival].

3.2. Primaire studies met betrekking tot Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA)

3.2.1. Overleving en neurologische uitkomst

De kans om na reanimatie levend het ziekenhuis te verlaten varieerde in de gevonden studies tussen de 2.4% en 17% (zie tabel 2).⁵ Wanneer uitsluitend naar patiënten met een gemiddelde leeftijd van 70 jaar of hoger wordt gekeken varieert dit cijfer van 2.4% tot 14%. Voor 80-plussers varieerde het tussen de 3.3% en 9.4%. In twee studies (Arrich 2006; Bunch 2004) werd een zeer hoog percentage overlevenden bij ontslag uit het ziekenhuis (>40%) gerapporteerd. Mogelijk heeft dit te maken met het feit dat Bunch de analyse beperkte tot patiënten met ventrikelfibrilleren (VF) en dat Arrich een zeer hoog % VF (75%) in de populatie vond. Daarnaast sloten Arrich in de analyse ook nog alle personen uit wier CPC-score voor de reanimatie al meer dan twee bedroeg. Of dit de hoge overlevingskans volledig verklaart is echter onwaarschijnlijk, aangezien in de studie van Pleskot (2009) 70% VF had, maar slechts 11.4% 30 dagen na reanimatie nog leefde. De leeftijd van de bestudeerde populatie lijkt de variatie niet te kunnen verklaren evenmin als het percentage 'witnessed arrest' of het percentage dat 'bystander CPR' ontving (zie tabel 2).

Bij de rapportage van de neurologische toestand na reanimatie werd in de meeste studies de CPC score (Cerebral Performance Categories) gebruikt (zie tabel 1 voor nadere toelichting). Het percentage patiënten zonder of met milde neurologische schade (CPC score 1-2) varieerde, voor zover gerapporteerd tussen de 1.1% en 9.1%. Hierbij zijn de twee artikelen met uitschieters (Arrich 2006; Bunch 2004) buiten beschouwing gelaten. Voor patiënten met een gemiddelde leeftijd van 70 jaar of hoger varieerde het percentage patiënten zonder of met milde neurologische schade (CPC score 1-2) tussen de 1.2% en 5.7% (zie tabel 2).

Tabel 1. Vertaalde betekenis van CPC-scores beschreven door Morrison (2006)

| CPC | Description | Symptomen |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Geen of geringe neurologische schade | Patiënt is bij bewustzijn, alert, in staat om te werken en een normaal leven te leiden. Patiënt kan kleine psychologische of neurologische gebreken hebben zoals milde dysfasie, niet beperkende gedeeltelijke verlamming (hemiparese) of licht hersenletsel. |
| 2 | Milde neurologische schade | Patiënt is bij bewustzijn en is in staat om gedeeltelijk te werken in een aangepaste omgeving en kan onafhankelijk dagelijkse activiteiten uitvoeren zoals aankleden, reizen met OV of een maaltijd bereiden. Patiënt heeft een gedeeltelijke verlamming (hemiplegie) of epileptisch insulten, gebrekkige spierbeheersing (ataxie), spraakstoornissen, blijvende geheugenproblemen of blijvende mentale veranderingen. |
| 3 | Ernstige neurologische schade | Patiënt is bij bewustzijn en is bij dagelijkse activiteiten afhankelijk van (mantel)zorgverleners thuis of in zorginstelling en heeft cognitieve beperkingen. Patiënt kan verschillende symptomen van ernstige neurologische schade vertonen variërend van motorische problemen, ernstige geheugenproblemen of dementie die zelfstandig wonen verhinderen tot verlamming of communicatie die beperkt is tot oogbewegingen (locked-in-syndroom). |
| 4 | Coma of vegetatief | Patiënt is niet bij bewustzijn, onbewust van omgeving en zonder cognitieve mogelijkheden. Er is geen verbale of psychologische interactie met de omgeving. |
| 5 | Hersendood of dood | Patiënt is hersendood of dood. |

Opgemerkt wordt dat hoewel een CPC-score van 1-2 meestal wordt gezien als een goede neurologische uitkomst –in deze groep toch geringe tot milde cognitieve beperkingen kunnen optreden zoals dysfasie, permanente geheugenproblemen of mentale veranderingen.

⁵ Genoemde percentages zijn opgenomen in tabel 2 in de kolom Number (%) Alive at Hospital discharge. Twee outliers (42% en 44% zijn voor deze range buiten beschouwing gelaten).

Tabel 2. Uitkomsten in primaire studies na reanimatie na OHCA (% van alle gereanimeerden)

| Studie | (Gemiddelde) leeftijd | % VF | % Witnessed | % Bystander CPR | % Levend bij ontslag uit ziekenhuis | CPC score 1 of 2 bij ontslag ^{5F6} |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|--|---|
| Chien, 2008 | 60%≥65 | 7.6% | 62% | not reported | 7.4% (for age group ≥ 65y percentage is 6.1) | 1.5% |
| Engdahl, 20016 ^{F7} | 73 | 0% | 75% | 8% | 2.4% | 1.2% en 1,8% alive at 1 year |
| Iwami, 2006 | 70 | 9.6% | 38% | not reported | 1.6% at 1 year | 0.9% at 1 year |
| Arrich, 2006 | 60 | 75% | not reported | not reported | 44% | 36% |
| Bunch, 2004 | 62 | 100% | 85% | 48% | 42% | 39% |
| Herlitz 2003 | 65-75 | 36% | 66.5% | 34.0% | 3.2% | not reported |
| Herlitz 2003 | ≥75 | 29.7% | 64.9% | 25.2% | 2.5% | not reported |
| Hwang, 2010 | 60 | ? | not reported | not reported | 17% | not reported |
| Kim 2000 | ≥80 | 31% | 48% | 46% | 9.4% | Not reported |
| Kim 2000 | ≥90 | 24% | 46% | 44% | 4.4% | Not reported |
| Deasy 2011 | Median age 70 | 15% | 32% | Not reported | 8.5% | Not reported |
| Herlitz 2007 | 65-79 | 35% | 71% | 34% | 5.4% | Not reported |
| Herlitz 2007 | ≥80 | 26% | 72% | 26% | 3.4% | Not reported |
| Pleskot 2009 | 67 | 70% | 91% | 46% | 11.4% (at 30 days) | 7.9% (at 30 days) (for CPC-score 1 6.3%) |
| Pleskot 2011 | 56 | 47% | 87% | 41% | 16% | Not reported |
| Pleskot 2011 | 77 | 40% | 91% | 31% | 6% | Not reported |
| Mosier 2010a | 66 | 31% | 44% | 41% | 9.4% | 9.1% |
| Mosier 2010b | 67 | 32% | 45% | 40% | 4.3% | 3.7% |
| Roth 2000 | 74 | 7.1% | 24% | Not reported | 14% | Not reported |
| Swor 2000 | 70-79 | 50% | 50.1% | 20.4% | 7.1% | Not reported |
| Swor 2000 | ≥80 | 50% | 46.9% | 18.8% | 3.3% | Not reported |
| Ahn 2010 | 53%>65 | 5.5% | 46.8% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 1.1% |
| Mohler 2011a | 77.4 | 23.3% | 40.9% | 40.7% | 5.9% | 5.7% (for CPC-score 1 3.8%) |
| Mohler 2011b | 77.6 | 28.2% | 46.6% | 41.6% | 4.0% | 3.6% (for CPC-score 1 2.1%) |

⁶ In veel studies werden CPC-1 en CPC-2 scores niet separaat gerapporteerd, maar tesamen genomen en veelal aangeduid als 'neurologically intact'. Waar afzonderlijke scores werden gerapporteerd is dit in de tabel opgenomen.

⁷ In deze studie werden alleen personen opgenomen bij wie sprake was van pulseless electrical activity.

3.2.2. Langetermijn overleving na OHCA

De overleving na een jaar was 1.6-1.8% (gerapporteerd in Engdahl 2001; Iwami 2006) waarin de bestudeerde populatie 70 jaar of ouder was). Alleen de studie van Iwami rapporteert de overleving van 70-plussers met verschillende hartritmen. De studie van Engdahl betreft echter alleen personen bij wie sprake was van pulseless electrical activity.

In een grote Amerikaanse studie werd de kwaliteit van leven van 72% van de overlevenden van reanimatie bepaald met diverse vragenlijsten (o.a. SF-36, Duke activity index, mini mental state examination) en vergeleken met een voor leeftijd en geslacht gematchte controlegroep.⁸ Daarin bleken de gereanimeerden even goed te scoren als de personen in de controlegroep (Kim 2000). Bunch (2004) vergeleek de prognose van patiënten die na reanimatie levend werden ontslagen met twee controlegroepen. In de groep patiënten onder de 65 jaar bleek de prognose (94%; 95% CI 86%-100%) niet verschillend van die van de algemene bevolking met dezelfde leeftijdsopbouw. In de groep patiënten van 65 jaar en ouder bleek de prognose (66%; 95% CI 52%-84%) lager dan die in de algemene bevolking ($p=0.01$), maar de prognose was vergelijkbaar met een voor leeftijd, geslacht en ziekte gematchte controlegroep ($p=0.581$).⁹ Kwaliteit van leven in een groep van 50 overlevenden (gemeten met de SF-36) bleek niet te verschillen van die in de algemene bevolking, behalve voor de vitaliteitscore, die lager was voor gereanimeerde patiënten (Bunch 2004).

3.2.3. Prognostische factoren met betrekking tot OHCA

Patiëntgebonden factoren

In tien studies (tabel 3a) bleek *hogere leeftijd* na multivariate analyse verband te houden met een lagere overlevingskans. Arrich (2006) vond dat leeftijd een prognostische factor voor sterfte was bij mannen (odds ratio [OR] 9.1; 95% CI 4.6-18.1), maar niet bij vrouwen (OR 2.6; 95% CI 0.9-7.0). Chien (2008) vond (in een univariate analyse) een betere prognose bij 18-64-jarigen (31%) dan bij personen ≥ 65 jaar (14.1%), maar dit bleek in een multivariate analyse (zonder controle voor pre-arrest morbiditeit) samen te hangen met een hogere VF/VT-ratio in de jongere leeftijdsgroep.

Het is onduidelijk of *seks op zich* van invloed is op de prognose, onder meer omdat onvoldoende duidelijk is in hoeverre er interactie is tussen seks en leeftijd. Dat blijkt niet alleen uit de studie van Arrich, maar ook het feit dat in een Zweedse studie vrouwen boven de 35 jaar een betere overleving bleken te hebben (Herlitz 2007), maar in twee andere studies (Herlitz 2003; Kim 2000) seks in een multivariate analyse geen significante prognostische factor bleek (zie tabel 3a).

De prognostische waarde van *pre-arrest morbiditeit* is diffuus. Pre-arrest morbiditeit werd in vijf studies onderzocht en kwam in vier studies naar voren als prognostische factor. In de studie van Arrich (2006), waarbij onder andere 16% van de onderzoekspersonen diabetes had en 16% hartfalen, bleek pre-arrest morbiditeit niet samen te hangen met de prognose bij multivariate analyse. In een groep patiënten met allerlei vormen van comorbiditeit bleken levercirrose (odds ratio 4.4; 95% CI 1.8-10.8) en een onderliggende maligniteit (odds ratio 1.6; 95% CI: 1.1-2.5), maar ook ernstige comorbiditeit op zichzelf samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose (Lee 2010).

In een andere studie bleek ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) samen te hangen met een betere prognose (Pleskot 2009). Josseaume (2011) rapporteert een slechtere prognose bij zowel een chronische ziekte zonder beperkingen (OR 7.1; 95% CI 1.8-28) als bij een chronische ziekte met ernstige beperkingen (OR 5.0; 95% CI 1.1-23.5). Blijkbaar is de chronische ziekte de bepalende factor voor de slechtere prognose. Roth (2000) vond in univariate analyse een aanzienlijk slechtere prognose bij hypercholesterolaemie.

⁸ Vanwege het ontbreken van toestemming van de patiënt, zijn familie of zijn arts konden niet alle overlevenden worden bevroegd.

⁹ Bunch et al rapporteren geen getallen met betrouwbaarheidsintervallen voor de algemene bevolking en de controlegroep, maar geven een en ander grafisch weer. Vanwege de grove schaalindeling wordt geen geschat getal in bovenstaande tekst gerapporteerd.

Beïnvloedende prognostische factoren tijdens de reanimatie

Patiënten die zich tijdens de reanimatie presenteren met VF of (pulseless) VT hebben een grotere kans om te overleven. De odds ratio's varieerden in de elf studies die dit na multivariate analyse rapporteerden tussen 3.2 en 7.9 (zie tabel 3b). Ook een witnessed arrest leidt tot een betere overleving. De odds ratio varieerde in zes studies tussen de 2.0 en 7.0. Ook bystander CPR houdt verband met een betere prognose. In drie studies varieerde de odds ratio tussen de 1.3 en 2.2.

Tabel 3a. Patiëntgebonden prognostische factoren voor overleving na OHCA
(↓ associated with better survival; ↑ associated with worse survival)

| | Outcome | Age | Sex | Pre-arrest morbidity |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| <i>In multivariate analyse N.B. Voor de lege cellen zijn geen data beschikbaar; n.s.: niet significant (p>0.05)</i> | | | | |
| Arrich 2006 | In-hospital mortality | Leeftijd ↓prognostisch bij mannen (OR 9.1; CI 4.6-18.1), maar niet bij vrouwen (OR 2.6; CI 0.9-7.0) | Gender modifies the effect of age | n.s. |
| Herlitz 2003 | Alive 1 month after cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) | ↓ >75 jaar vs 65-75 jaar: OR 0.85; CI 0.80-0.91 | n.s. ¹⁰ | Not investigated |
| Kim 2000 | Overleving tot ontslag | ↓0.92; CI 0.85-0.99 per decade | n.s. | Not investigated |
| Herlitz 2007 | Survival to 1 month | Age (per year) ↓ OR 0.98; CI 0.98-0.99 | >35 yrs: Female: ↑ OR 1.3; CI 1.1-1.5 <18 yrs: female: ↓ OR 0.16; CI 0.03-0.74 | Not investigated |
| Joisseaume 2011 | Survival at 3 months | | | Chronic disease without limitations: ↓. ¹¹ OR 7.1; CI 1.8-28 Chronic disease with severe limitations: ↓ OR 5.0; CI 1.1-23.5) |
| Lee 2011 | 90-day mortality | | | Liver cirrhosis ↓ OR 4.4; CI 1.8-10.8 Underlying malignancy: ↓ OR 1.6; CI 1.1-2.5 Charlson score. ¹² 5: ↓ OR 1.6; CI 1.0-2.5 |
| Mosier 2010 | | Age (for every 10 yrs): ↓ OR 0.79; CI 0.67-0.93 | | Not investigated |
| Pleskot 2009 | Long-term survival | Age<70 yrs: ↑ OR 3.3; CI 1.0-11.4 | | STEMI: ↑ OR 3.7; CI 1.3-10.6 |
| Swor 2000 | Alive to hospital discharge | Age>80 yrs: ↓ OR 0.4; CI 0.2-0.8 | | Not investigated |
| Ahn 2010 | Survival to dischar- | age≥65 yrs: ↓ OR 0.5; CI | n.s. | Not investigated |

¹⁰ N.s. is niet significant. Drempelwaarde voor significantie is 0.05.

¹¹ Bij de uitkomst survival at 3 months zou een OR>1 een betere prognose in aanwezigheid van deze factoren betekenen. Omdat dit erg onwaarschijnlijk zou zijn, wordt aangenomen dat deze factoren samenhangen met een slechtere prognose.

¹² De Charlson score wordt gebruikt om de mate van comorbiditeit bij een persoon vast te stellen. Milde comorbiditeit correspondeert met een score 0-2; matige comorbiditeit met een score van 3-4 en ernstige comorbiditeit met een score van ≥5.

| | Outcome | Age | Sex | Pre-arrest morbidity |
|---|-----------------------|--|------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>In multivariate analyse N.B. Voor de lege cellen zijn geen data beschikbaar; n.s.: niet significant (p>0.05)</i> | | | | |
| | ge | 0.4-0.6 | | |
| Cooper 2006 | Survival at discharge | (≥80 is reference) 70-79: ↑ OR 1.5; CI 1.2-2.1 60-69: ↑ OR 2.1; CI 1.6-2.9 50-59: ↑ OR 3.0; CI 2.1-4.1 <50: ↑ OR 2.9; CI 2.0-4.3 | n.s. | Not investigated |
| Deasy 2011 | Survival to discharge | (reference is 65-69 yrs) Non-shockable rhytm: ¹³ 85-89 yrs: ↓ OR 0.45; CI 0.24-0.84 90-94 yrs: ↓ OR 0.43; CI 0.18-0.98 Shockable rhytm: 75-79 yrs: ↓ OR 0.67; CI 0.49-0.91 85-89 yrs: ↓ OR 0.41; CI 0.29-0.59 90-94 yrs: ↓ OR 0.39; CI 0.24-0.62 95-99 yrs: ↓ OR 0.19; CI 0.06-0.55 | n.s. | Not investigated |
| <i>In univariate analyse (% in overlevenden vs. % in overledenen) N.B. Voor de lege cellen zijn geen data beschikbaar; n.s.: niet significant (p>0.05)</i> | | | | |
| Chien 2008 | Survival to discharge | n.s. | n.s. | |
| Engdahl 2001 | Survival to discharge | Lower median age among survivors (70) than among deceased (73-74) | n.s. | n.s. |
| Pleskot 2011 | 5-year survival | Difference in survival between age groups <70 yrs and ≥70 yrs: 9.4% vs. 1.6% | | |
| Roth 2000 | Survival at discharge | | | Hypercholesterolemia ↓ 3% vs 13% |

Tabel 3b. In multivariate analyse prognostische op de reanimatie zelf betrekking hebbende factoren voor overleving na OHCA
(↓ associated with better survival; ↑ associated with worse survival)

| | Outcome | Type of arrest | Bystanders | Andere factoren |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Arrich 2006 | In-hospital mortality | VF/VT ↑ OR 0.24; CI 0.15-0.38 | | |
| Herlitz 2003 | Alive 1 month after cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) | ↑ VF: 31% vs 10% | ↑ witnessed 17.4% vs 7.9% | |
| Kim 2000 | Survival to discharge | VF/VT ↑ OR 5.3; CI 4.0-7.0 | n.s. | |
| Chien 2008 | Survival to discharge | VF/VT ↑ OR 7.9; CI 1.8-35.2 | | |
| Deasy 2011 | Survival to discharge | | Non shockable rhythms: Witnessed | Arrest in public place: ↑ OR 2.0; CI 1.6-2.6 |

¹³ Voor toelichting op termen (non-) shockable zie noot 19.

| | Outcome | Type of arrest | Bystanders | Andere factoren |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | †OR 7.04; CI 4.9-10.1 Arrest in public place: † OR 2.1; CI 1.3-3.3 Shockable rhythms: OR 1.5; CI 1.1-1.9 Bystander CPR: † OR 1.3; CI 1.0-1.7 Arrest in public place †: OR 2.0; CI 1.6-2.6 | |
| Herlitz 2007 | Survival to 1 month | VF †5.0 (4.2-6.0) | Witnessed: OR 2.0; CI 1.6-2.4 Arrest outside home: OR 2.2; CI 1.9-2.5 Bystander CPR: † OR 2.2; CI 1.9-2.6 | |
| Lee 2011 | 90-day mortality | | PEA as presenting rhythm: †OR 0.4; CI 0.2-0.9 | |
| Mosier 2010 | Survival to discharge | VF/VT: † OR 7.0; CI 3.9- 12.5 | Witnessed arrest: † OR 3.3; CI 1.8-6.1 | |
| Pleskot 2009 | | Initial rhythm VF: OR 5.4; CI 1.1- 26.0) | | |
| Swor 2000 | Survival to discharge | VT/VF: † OR 3.5; CI 2.2- 5.5 | Witnessed arrest: † OR 2.9; 1.7-4.9 Bystander CPR: † OR 2.1; 1.4-3.0 Arrest at home: † OR 0.6; CI 0.4-0.8 | |
| Ahn 2010 | Survival to discharge | VF/VT: † OR 6.5; CI 5.1- 8.2) | Witnessed arrest: † OR 2.5; CI 2.0-3.0 | Location of arrest: other and unknown: †OR 1.4; CI 1.1-1.8 BLS time. ¹⁴ : † OR 0.95 ; CI 0.91-0.98 ALS time. ¹⁵ † OR 0.96; CI 0.95-0.98 Level of EMS providers: EMT-intermediate OR † 1.2; CI 1.0-1.5 |
| Mohler 2011 | Survival to discharge | VT/VF: † OR 5.3; CI 3.2- 8.9 | Witnessed Arrest: † OR 6.7; CI 3.2-13.7 | |
| Cooper 2006 | Survival at discharge | VT † OR 6.5; CI 4.3-9.6 VF † OR 6.8; CI 4.9-9.3 | | |
| Iwami 2006 | 1-year survival | | | (private residence is ref) Arrest in public place: † OR 3.3; CI 2.1-5.2 Arrest at work place: † OR 5.9; CI 3.2-10.0 |

¹⁴Time from call to arrival interval of ambulance at the scene to give basic life support (BLS)

¹⁵Time from call to arrival interval of ambulance to emergency department to give an advanced life support (ALS) by doctors.

| | Outcome | Type of arrest | Bystanders | Andere factoren |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | | Arrest at other places: ↑ OR2.7; CI 1.5-5.1 |
| <i>In univariate analyse (% in overlevenden vs. % in overledenen)</i> | | | | |
| Chien 2008 | Survival to discharge | | Witnessed: ↑100% vs. 60% | Duur van CPR: ↓ 9 vs. 18 min. |
| Roth 2000 | Survival at discharge | VF/VT: ↑ 46% vs. 25% | | |

3.3. Overzicht van systematische reviews met betrekking tot In Hospital Cardiac Arrest (IHCA)

Ebell (2011) rapporteert dat over het geheel genomen 17.5% van de gereanimeerden levend uit het ziekenhuis werd ontslagen, met een iets hogere overlevingskans in meer recente studies (zie Bijlage F.1). Sandroni (2007) tenslotte rapporteert een range van 0%-42%, waarbij de meest voorkomende range tussen de 15 en 20% ligt.

Ebell (2011) rapporteert de volgende patiëntgebonden factoren die samenhangen met een slechtere overlevingskans: gemetastaseerde maligniteit, hematologische maligniteit, leeftijd boven de 70, negroïde herkomst, gewijzigde mentale status, ADL afhankelijkheid, verminderde nierfunctie, hypotensie bij opname, opname voor pneumonie, trauma of andere medische niet-cardiale diagnose. Cardiovasculaire diagnoses en cardiovasculaire comorbiditeit hingen samen met een betere prognose.

Sandroni (2007) rapporteert de volgende patiëntgebonden factoren die samenhangen met een slechtere prognose: sepsis, kanker, nierfalen, beperkte mobiliteit c.q. aan huis gebonden.

3.4 Primaire studies met betrekking tot In Hospital Cardiac Arrest (IHCA)

3.4.1. Overleving en neurologische uitkomst na IHCA

De kans om na reanimatie levend het ziekenhuis te verlaten varieerde tussen de 5.9% en 37% (tabel 4). In de zes studies met een gemiddelde leeftijd >70 jaar varieerde dit tussen de 5.9% en 32.7% en voor de twee studies over personen van >80 jaar 11% en 17%. De studie van Fredriksson (2006) rapporteerde een exceptioneel hoog percentage overlevenden bij ontslag (37%). Het is onduidelijk of leeftijd of een van de andere traditionele risicofactoren verantwoordelijk is voor het verschil. Het blijkt echter dat in deze studie 7891 hartstilstanden plaatsvonden, waarvan bij 6981 geen poging werd ondernomen te reanimeren. De redenen daarvoor worden niet vermeld, maar het zou kunnen dat de gereanimeerde groep een selectie is met een betere prognose. Ook de studie van Zoch (2000) rapporteerde een erg hoog percentage overlevenden (32.2%). Hiervoor kon geen verklaring worden gevonden.

Het percentage overlevenden zonder of met milde neurologische schade varieerde tussen de 9.1% en 34.7%. Na Fredriksson (2006) rapporteert Zoch (2000) het hoogste percentage (30.1%). Ook hier blijkt sprake van een grote variabiliteit, die niet verklaard kan worden door leeftijd of andere traditionele risicofactoren. Fredriksson vergeleek daarnaast de CPC score van voor de reanimatie met die na reanimatie en vonden geen verschil (CPC score 1: 87% vs 84%; CPC score 2: 7% vs 10%).

Tabel 4. Uitkomsten na reanimatie na IHCA in primaire studies (% van alle gereanimeerden)

| Study | Mean age | % VF/VT | % Witnessed | % Survival at discharge | CPC score 1 of 2 at discharge |
|------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| Brindley 2002 | 82%>50 | 16.6% | 57.9% | 13.4% | Not reported |
| Frederikson 2006 | 70%≥65 | 51.5% | not reported | 37% | 34.7% (for CPC score 1 percentage is 32) |
| Paniagua 2001 | 86 | not reported | not reported | 11% | Not reported |
| Di Bari 2000 | 70 | 42.4% | not reported | 32.7% | Not reported |

| Study | Mean age | % VF/VT | % Witnessed | % Survival at discharge | CPC score 1 of 2 at discharge |
|-------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Ehlenbach 2009 | 85%≥70 | not reported | not reported | 18.3% | Not reported |
| Elshove-Bolk 2007 | 81 | 40% | not reported | 17% | 17% (for CPC score 1 percentage is 9.4) |
| Gwinnut 2000 | 71 | 31.4% | not reported | 17.6% | Not reported |
| Cooper 2006 | 68.6%>70 | 23.6% | not reported | 15.9% | not reported |
| Danciu 2004 | 66 | 28.9% | 87% | 15.1% | 9.1% (relates to CPC score of 1) |
| Kirschner 2001 | 52.7 | not reported | not reported | 18% | Not reported |
| Larkin 2010 | 66.7 | 22% | 79.2% | 17.4% | 17.4% |
| Levy 2009 | 69.3 | 46.7% | not reported | 20.0% | 17.7% |
| Perdok 2005 | 69 | not reported | not reported | <70 yrs: 31.0% ≥70 yrs: 20.5% | Not reported |
| Dosh 2009a | 75.2 | 11.8% | 82.4% | 5.9% | not reported |
| Dosh 2009b | 67.8 | 21.6% | 74.3% | 22.9% | not reported |
| Snyder 2010 | <70 yrs | not reported | not reported | 29.2% | not reported |
| Snyder 2010 | ≥70 yrs | not reported | not reported | 20.1% | Not reported |
| Zoch 2000 | 69 | 29% | not reported | 32.2% | 30.1% |

3.4.2. Langetermijn overleving na IHCA

De overleving na een jaar varieerde van 8% tot 11.3% gerapporteerd in twee studies (Elshove-Bolk 2007; Cooper 2006) waarin de bestudeerde populatie 70 jaar of ouder was. Dit is vrijwel vergelijkbaar met de overleving bij ontslag. Perdok (2005) rapporteerde de 1-jaars overleving van de patiënten die levend waren ontslagen. Deze was hoger bij patiënten onder de 70 jaar (50%) dan bij patiënten van 70 jaar en ouder ($p=0.03$). Paniagua (2001) rapporteerde als enigen een 5-jaarsoverleving (3%), terwijl Zoch (2000) alleen de 5-jaars overleving van patiënten die levend ontslagen waren rapporteert (35.5% voor patiënten van 70 jaar en ouder en 56% voor onder de 70 jaar).

3.4.3. Prognostische factoren met betrekking tot IHCA

Patiëntgebonden factoren

De prognostische waarde van *een hogere leeftijd* werd in acht studies onderzocht, waarbij in de meeste studies ook pre-arrest morbiditeit in het multivariate model werd geëvalueerd. Alleen Brindley (2002) en Cooper (2006) verzamelden geen gegevens over comorbiditeit vóór de reanimatie, terwijl Zoch (2000) alleen verschil maakt tussen een cardiale en een niet-cardiale diagnose bij opname. In drie studies (Brindley 2002; Di Bari 2000; Zoch 2000) bleek leeftijd geen significante prognostische waarde te hebben. In de overige studies bleek een hogere leeftijd samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose; ook in de drie studies die zowel leeftijd als comorbiditeit in het prognostische model evalueerden (Paniagua 2000; Larkin 2010; Levy 2009). Perdok (2005) vond in univariate analyse een vergelijkbare overleving bij ontslag, maar een lagere overleving voor patiënten van 70 jaar en ouder na een jaar vergeleken met patiënten onder de 70 jaar.

De prognostische waarde van *sekse* is onduidelijk: in een studie werd een slechtere overleving bij mannen gevonden (Ehlenbach 2009) en in drie andere studies geen significant verband (Brindley 2002; Danciu 2004; Kim 2000).

Patiëntgebonden morbiditeit werd in acht studies onderzocht. Di Bari (2000) vond geen significante invloed van comorbiditeit. Cardiale comorbiditeit bleek samen te hangen met een betere prognose in drie studies (Paniagua 2000; Larkin 2010; Zoch 2000). Andere vormen van comorbiditeit bleken samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose.

Dat gold vooral voor een respiratoire of een gastrointestinale DRG (OR voor in-hospital mortality 3.6, resp. 5.4) (Paniagua 2000). Twee studies rapporteerden een aanzienlijk slechtere overleving bij een maligniteit (Larkin 2010: (OR voor in-hospital mortality 1.9 bij een metastatische of hematologische maligniteit) (Levy 2009: OR voor neurologisch intacte overleving 0.5 bij een maligniteit), voor leverinsufficiëntie (Larkin 2010: OR voor in-hospital mortality 1.8; Levy 2009: OR voor neurologisch intacte overleving 0.6) en voor hypotensie (Larkin 2010: OR 1.6; Levy 2009: OR 0.7). Nierfalen hield in twee studies verband met een slechtere prognose (Larkin 2010; Levy 2009), maar in een andere studie juist met een betere prognose (Danciu 2004). Verder bleken een beroerte en een ander acute aandoening van het centraal zenuwstelsel sterk negatief prognostisch voor overleving (OR voor neurologisch intacte overleving 0.4, resp. 0.6) (Levy 2009). Een major trauma bleek ook ongunstig voor de prognose (OR 1.7) (Larkin 2010), maar hartstilstanden t.g.v. trauma werden in veel studies uitgesloten in de analyse. Dosh (2009) rapporteerde dat patiënten met een voorheen onafhankelijke functionele status een bijna tweemaal grotere kans hadden op herstel van de spontane circulatie (OR 1.8) dan afhankelijke patiënten.

Tabel 5a. Prognostische factoren van voor de reanimatie voor overleving na IHCA
(↓ associated with better survival; ↑ associated with worse survival)

| | Outcome | Age | Sex | Pre-arrest morbidity |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>In multivariate analyse</i> | | | | |
| Brindley 2002 | Failure to be discharged home | N,s. | n.s. ¹⁶ | Not investigated |
| Di Bari 2000 | In-hospital death after successful CPR | n.s. | | n.s. |
| Gwinut 2000 | Survival to discharge | age<70 yrs: OR 2.4; CI 1.4-4.2 | | Not investigated |
| Paniagua 2000 | In-hospital mortality | ↓OR 1.02 for each additional year | | Absence of cardiovascular DRG: ↓ OR 3.1; respiratory DRG ↓ 3.6; gastrointestinal DRG ↓ 5.4 |
| Ehlenbach 2009 | Survival to discharge | | Male: ↓ OR 0.83 (0.82-0.84) | Deyo-Charlson score: ↓ 0.93 (0.92-0.94). ¹⁷ |
| Cooper 2006 | Survival to discharge | Reference: age≥80 Age 70-79: ↑ 1.5; CI 1.2-2.1 Age 60-69 : ↑ 2.1; CI 1.6-2.9 Age 50-59: ↑ 3.0; CI 2.1-4.1 Age<50: ↑2.9; CI 2.0-4.3 | | Not investigated |
| Danciu 2004 | Survival to discharge | n.s. | n.s. | Presence of chronic renal insufficiency: ↑. ¹⁸ 2.6; CI 1.1-6 Body mass index (per 1kg/m ² ↑): ↑ OR 1.1; CI 1.0-1.2 |
| Kim 2000 | Survival to discharge | Per decade ↑: ↓ OR 0.9; CI 0.9-1.0 | n.s. | Not investigated |
| Larkin 2010 | In-hospital mortality | Age (in yrs): ↓ 0.99; CI 0.98-1.0 | | Myocardial infarction: ↑ 0.89; CI 0.81-0.96 Hypotension/hypo-perfusion: ↓ 1.6; CI 1.5-1.7 |

¹⁶ N.s is niet significant. Als drempelwaarde voor significantie is 0.05 aangehouden.

¹⁷ Per increase from one category to the next. Deyo-Charlson score werd gebruikt om de 'chronic illness burden' te meten. De auteurs hanteerden 4 categorieën (0, 1, 2, ≥3) voor oplopende ziektelast. De categorieën werden niet omschreven voor de auteurs.

¹⁸ Het lijkt vreemd dat dit verband lijkt te houden met een betere overleving

| | Outcome | Age | Sex | Pre-arrest morbidity |
|---|---|--|-----|---|
| <i>In multivariate analyse</i> | | | | |
| | | | | Hepatic insufficiency: ↓ 1.8; CI 1.6-2.2 Baseline depression in CNS function: ↓ 1.2; CI 1.0-1.3 Acute stroke: ↓ 1.4; CI 1.1-1.7 Infection or septicemia: ↓ 1.3; CI 1.1-1.4 Metastatic or hematologic malignancy: ↓ 1.9; CI 1.7-2.2 Renal failure/dialysis: ↓ 1.3; CI 1.2-1.5 Major trauma: ↓ 1.7; 1.3-2.2 Use of vasopressors: ↓ OR 2.3; CI 2.0-2.6 |
| Levy 2009 | neurologically intact survival | Age: ↓ 0.98; 0.98-0.98 | | Acute stroke: ↓ 0.4; CI 0.3-0.6 Malignancy: ↓ 0.5; CI 0.4-0.6 Hepatic insufficiency: ↓ 0.6; CI 0.5-0.8 Acute CNS event (nonstroke): ↓ 0.6; CI 0.5-0.7 Hypotension/hypo-perfusion: ↓ 0.7; CI 0.6-0.7 Septicemia: ↓ 0.6; CI 0.5-0.8 Baseline CNS depression: ↓ 0.7; CI 0.6-0.9 Renal insufficiency: ↓ 0.8; CI 0.8-0.9 Arrhythmia: ↑ 1.3; CI 1.2-1.4 Vasopressor use: ↓ OR 0.50; CI 0.43-0.59 |
| Dosh 2009 | Return of spontaneous circulation | | | Functional status independent vs dependent: ↑ 1.8; CI 1.0-3.1 |
| Zoch 2000 | Mortality risk after hospital discharge | n.s. | | (Respiratory is reference) admission diagnosis cardiac: ↑ OR 1.7; CI 1.0-2.9 |
| <i>In univariate analyse (% in overlevenden vs. % in overledenen)</i> | | | | |
| Elshove-Bolk 2007 | Survival to discharge | | | Cardiac ischemia: ↑: 56% vs. 30% (p-value?) |
| Perdok 2005 | Survival to discharge/1-year survival | Survival to discharge similar in <70 and ≥70, but 1-yr survival lower in ≥70 yrs | | Not investigated |

Beïnvloedende prognostische factoren tijdens de reanimatie na IHCA

Alle zeven studies, die het effect van de aanwezigheid van VF of VT tijdens de hartstilstand onderzochten, rapporteerden een betere overleving wanneer VF of (pulseless) VT het presenterende ritme was, vergeleken met asystole of pulseless electric activity (PEA). De gerapporteerde odds ratio's varieerden tussen de 1.7 en 6.8 (zie tabel 5b).

Drie studies rapporteerden dat patiënten, die 's nachts een hartstilstand krijgen, een lagere overlevingskans hebben.

Tabel 5b. Prognostische op de reanimatie zelf betrekking hebbende factoren voor overleving na IHCA (↓ associated with better survival; ↑ associated with worse survival)

| | Outcome | Type of arrest | Time of arrest |
|---------------|--|---|---|
| Brindley 2002 | Failure to be discharged home | vs respiratory cause: Pulseless EA/ASY ↓ OR 21; CI 6.2-72 pulseless VT/VF ↑ OR 4.2; CI 1.4-12.5) | Time of arrest between 23 and 7 h: ↓ OR 3.2; CI 1.0-10.1 |
| Di Bari 2000 | In-hospital death after successful CPR | Pulseless electric activity (PEA) vs VT/VF: ↓ OR 7.5; CI 1.2-45 | |
| Gwinnut 2000 | Survival to discharge | | Arrest 17-09 hr: ↓ OR 0.5; CI 0.3-0.9 |
| Cooper 2006 | Survival to discharge | VF: ↑ 6.8; CI 4.9-9.3 VT: ↑ 6.5; CI 4.3-9.6 | Time of arrest (ref: 00-07) 0701-1500: ↑ 1.6; CI 1.2-2.2 1501-2400: ↑ 1.4; CI 1.1-1.9 |
| Danciu 2004 | Survival to discharge | VF/VT: ↑ 4; CI 1.5-10.3 Respiratory arrest: ↑ OR 5.6; CI 1.9-16.6 | Days from admission to CPR (per 1 day ↑): ↓ OR 0.91; CI 0.84-0.99 |
| Kim 2000 | Survival to discharge | VT/VF: ↑ OR 5.3; CI 4.0-7.0 | |
| Larkin 2010 | In-hospital mortality | VF: ↑ 0.33 (0.30-0.36) VT: ↑ 0.30 (0.27-0.33) | |
| Levy 2009 | neurologically intact survival | VF/VT: ↑ 1.7; 1.5-1.9 | |
| Dosh 2009 | Return of spontaneous circulation | VF/VT: ↑ 2.1; 1.1-4.3 | |

3.5 Uitkomsten van reanimatie in de langdurige zorg

In negen studies (Ahn 2010; Josseaume 2011; Herlitz 2003; Herlitz 2007; Deasy 2011; Kim 2000; Mosier 2010; Ehlenbach 2009; Iwami 2006) werd aangegeven dat een deel van de gereanimeerden voor de hartstilstand in een verpleeghuis verbleef. Dit percentage varieerde tussen de 1.6% en 37%. Alle studies, behalve Ehlenbach (2009) gingen over OHCA. Alleen in deze studie werd de overleving afzonderlijk voor verpleeghuisbewoners gerapporteerd. De kans op overleving bij ontslag was 11.5% (95% CI 10.9-12.1%) voor patiënten uit een verpleeghuis en 18.5% (95% CI 18.4-18.6%) voor patiënten die ergens anders vandaan kwamen (Ehlenbach 2009).

In zes studies (Ahn 2010; Ehlenbach 2009; Iwami 2006; Kim 2000; Deasy 2011) werd de prognostische waarde van het verblijf in een verpleeghuis gerapporteerd. In hun studie over OHCA vonden Ahn (2010) geen significant lager percentage levend ontslagen bij patiënten die een hartstilstand in een healthcare facility kregen (Tabel 6). Ook Kim (2000) en Iwami (2006) vonden geen significant verschil. Deasy (2011) vond geen verschil in overleving tot ontslag voor patiënten met shockable OHCA (OR 0.88; 95% CI 0.49-1.58), maar wel een slechtere overleving bij OHCA in een verpleeghuis als alleen naar de groep met non-shockable OHCA werd gekeken (OR 0.26; 95% CI 0.11-0.60). Ehlenbach (2009) rapporteerde een significant lagere kans op overleving bij ontslag voor patiënten die van een verpleeghuis kwamen (OR 0.69; 95% CI 0.65-0.74).

Ten slotte lijkt het relevant hier ook te vermelden dat in een studie patiënten met een voorheen onafhankelijke functionele status een bijna tweemaal grotere kans hadden op herstel van de spontane circulatie (OR 1.8; 95% CI 1.0-3.1) dan afhankelijke patiënten (Dosh 2009).

Tabel 6. Studies die de prognostische waarde van opname in een verpleeghuis rapporteerden.

| Study | Outcome | Odds ratio (95% CI) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Ahn 2010 | Survival to discharge | 1.34 (0.77-2.32) |
| Iwami 2006 | 1-year survival rate | 1.4 (0.6-3.3) |
| Kim 2000 | Survival to discharge | 0.61(0.31-1.20) |
| Deasy 2011 | Survival to discharge | Shockable: 0.88 (0.49-1.58) Non-shockable: 0.26 (0.11-0.60). ¹⁹ |
| Ehlenbach 2009 | Survival to discharge | 0.69 (0.65-0.74) |
| Elshove-Bolk 2007 | Survival to discharge | 0 of 9 survivors vs. 16 of 44 nonsurvivors were institutionalized before admission |

4. Samenvatting

OHCA

In de systematische review van goede kwaliteit van Sasson (2010) werd een overlevingskans bij ontslag gerapporteerd van 7.6% (95% CI 6.7%-8.4%) als gemiddelde van 79 studies met overwegend een gemiddelde leeftijd van 60-70 jaar. Uit het beschreven overzicht van primaire studies komt een percentage dat ligt tussen de 2.4% en 44%. Wanneer echter de twee uitschieters buiten beschouwing worden gelaten ligt dat tussen de 2.4% en 17%. In de review van Sasson (2010) werd niet specifiek gekeken naar de zeer oude leeftijdsgroep. Uit de primaire studies kwam een cijfer van 2.4% en 9.4% voor patiënten met een gemiddelde leeftijd van 70 jaar en een cijfer van 3.3% tot 9.4% voor patiënten van boven de 80 jaar. De kans op ontslag met een goede neurologische uitkomst (niet gerapporteerd in de reviews van Sasson (2010) en Fredriksson (2005)) bedroeg tussen de 1.1% en 9.1%, wanneer de twee uitschieters buiten beschouwing werden gelaten. Voor patiënten met een gemiddelde leeftijd van 70 jaar of hoger varieerde het tussen de 1.2% en 5.7%. De grote variatie in uitkomsten bleek in de review van Frederiksson (2005), niet geheel te verklaren door de traditionele risicofactoren voor een ongunstige uitkomst (Frederiksson, 2005) en ook niet in de huidige review van primaire studies. Mogelijk speelt de variatie in selectiecriteria een rol. Ook werden in veel studies hartstilstanden t.g.v. trauma, verdrinking of suicide uitgesloten, maar niet in alle studies. In sommige studies werd hartstilstand a.g.v. een respiratoire oorzaak uitgesloten.

Prognostische factoren bij OHCA

Beïnvloedende prognostische factoren tijdens de reanimatie

In twee internationale reviews (Sasson 2010; Frederiksson 2005) werd gevonden dat de kans op overleving groter is bij patiënten:

- wier hartstilstand plaatsvond in het bijzijn van omstanders (6.4%-13.5%);
- wier hartstilstand plaatsvond in het bijzijn van Emergency Medical Services (EMS) (4.9%-18.2%);
- die gereanimeerd werden door omstanders (3.9%-16.1%);
- die met ventrikelfibrilleren (VF) of ventrikeltachycardie (VT) gevonden werden (14.8%-23.0%);
- bij wie de spontane circulatie herstelde (ROSC) (15.5%-33.6%).

De grote variatie in uitkomsten bleek in de review van Frederiksson (2005), zelfs bij uniforme rapportage volgens het Utstein template, niet geheel te verklaren door de traditionele risicofactoren voor een ongunstige uitkomst (Frederiksson 2005).

De primaire studies bevestigen de prognostische waarde van de factoren tijdens de reanimatie, met een betere prognose bij VF/VT, witnessed arrest en bystander CPR.

¹⁹ Definitie van auteurs: shockable (i.e. VF/VT) and non-shockable (i.e. asystole and pulseless electrical activity) rhythm.

Patiëntgebonden factoren

Leeftijd en geslacht

In de meeste primaire studies bleek hogere leeftijd samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose (zie tabel 7). Er waren aanwijzingen in een studie dat de hogere VF/VT ratio in de jongere leeftijdsgroep verantwoordelijk kan zijn voor (een deel van) dit verschil. In een studie bleek leeftijd een prognostische factor voor mannen, maar niet voor vrouwen met een hartstilstand. In een studie werd een betere prognose voor vrouwen (ongeacht leeftijd) gerapporteerd.

Comorbiditeit

Comorbiditeit bleek samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose, vooral bij levercirrose en kanker. Cardiovasculaire comorbiditeit zoals hartinfarct (STEMI) bleek juist samen te hangen met een betere prognose. Iemand met STEMI heeft een bijna viermaal grotere kans (3.7) om ten minste drie jaar na reanimatie te overleven (zie tabel 3a; OR=3.7; CI 1.3-10.6). De auteurs (Pleskot 2009) geven als verklaring dat patiënten met een myocardinfarct - dat zich op een ECG uit met een ST-stijging - betere overlevingskansen lijken te hebben als er aanvullende intra-coronaire behandelingen worden geboden. Overigens bleek de overleving bij in het gespecialiseerde MD Anderson Cancer centre behandelde mensen met kanker met een OHCA (Hwang 2010) vrij hoog (17%), maar dit is waarschijnlijk geen representatieve groep.

IHCA

In de reviews werd een overlevingskans van tussen de 0% en 42% gerapporteerd met 15-20% als de meest voorkomende range. In de primaire studies varieerde de overlevingskans tot ontslag van 5.9 tot 37%. Voor patiënten met een gemiddelde leeftijd van rond de 70 jaar varieerde dit tussen de 5.9% en 32.7% en voor patiënten van 80 jaar en ouder tussen de 11% en 17%. Het percentage patiënten zonder of met milde neurologische schade bij ontslag varieerde tussen de 9.1% en 34.7%.

Prognostische factoren bij IHCA

Beïnvloedende prognostische factoren tijdens de reanimatie

In de reviews bleek VT/VF als presenterend hartritme samen te hangen met een betere prognose. Dit werd bevestigd in de primaire studies. Hieruit bleek ook dat het 's nachts optreden van een hartstilstand verband houdt met een slechtere prognose.

Patiëntgebonden factoren IHCA

Leeftijd en geslacht

In de reviews bleek hogere leeftijd samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose, hoewel dat in een review (Sandroni 2007) controversieel werd genoemd. In de primaire studies bleek hogere leeftijd in zes van de acht artikelen met een multivariate analyse samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose. In een van de twee studies die in multivariate analyse de invloed van het geslacht van de patiënt analyseerden bleken mannen een slechtere prognose te hebben dan vrouwen.

Comorbiditeit

In de reviews bleken de volgende comorbiditeiten verband te houden met een slechtere prognose: (metastatische of hematologische) maligniteit, nierfalen, hypotensie bij opname, sepsis, opname voor pneumonie, trauma of andere niet-cardiale diagnose. Ook ADL afhankelijkheid vóór opname in het ziekenhuis houdt verband met een slechtere prognose.

Cardiovasculaire comorbiditeit bleek juist verband te houden met een betere prognose.

De betere prognose bij cardiovasculaire comorbiditeit werd bevestigd in de primaire studies. Vooral gastrointestinale comorbiditeit, leverinsufficiëntie, kanker en acute neurologische aandoeningen bleken samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose. Ook de slechtere prognose bij ADL afhankelijkheid werd bevestigd.

Tabel 7. Overzicht van aantal primaire studies (totaal 35) dat in multivariate analyse significante ongunstige (-) en gunstige (+) prognostische patientgebonden factoren benoemd

| Prognostische factor m.b.t. alive hospital discharge, neurologically intact, long term survival | OHCA | IHCA |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|
| Increasing age | 10 studies (-) | 6 studies (-) |
| Mannelijke Sekse | 1 studie (-) | 1 studie (-) |
| Maligniteit | 1 studie (-) | 2 studies (-) |
| Sepsis | | 2 studies (-) |
| Renal impairment /failure | | 2 studies (-) 1 studie(+) |
| Hypercholesterolemia | 1 studie (-) | |
| Vasopressor use | | 2 studies (-) |
| Comorbiditeit algemeen | 2 studie (-) | 1 studie (-) |
| Cardiale comorbiditeit | 1 studie (+) | 3 studies (+) |

Noch in de reviews, noch in de primaire studies werd reanimatie in verband met de setting langdurige zorg apart besproken. Wel werd de prognostische waarde van verblijf in een verpleeghuis in vijf studies onderzocht. Slechts in twee van de vijf studies bleek er een significant lagere overleving te zijn voor patiënten uit een verpleeghuis (zie tabel 6). Mogelijk is dit toch afhankelijk van de onderliggende morbiditeit. Wel is er beperkt bewijs dat ADL afhankelijkheid verband houdt met een slechtere prognose. In ieder geval lijkt de overwegend lagere overlevingskans in de setting van OHCA eerder van toepassing op de setting van langdurige zorg dan die van IHCA.

5. Conclusies

Onderstaande conclusie moeten in het licht van de lage tot matige methodologische kwaliteit met de nodige voorzichtigheid in ogenschouw worden genomen.

Welke uitkomsten van reanimatie komen, in welke mate, voor bij kwetsbare ouderen (dood, overleving zonder schade, overleving met schade):

Er is grote variatie in de uitkomsten van reanimatie bij (kwetsbare) ouderen.

In een recente systematische review van studies over OHCA werd een range van 6.7-8.4% gerapporteerd. De spreiding in de besproken primaire studies was groter (2.4-17%); voor volwassenen van 70-plus was de spreiding 2.4-14%; voor volwassenen van 80-plus was de spreiding 3.3-9.4%.

In systematische reviews van studies over IHCA was de range levend ontslagen uit het ziekenhuis na reanimatie 15-20%. De spreiding in de besproken primaire studies was groter (5.9-37%); voor volwassenen van 70-plus was de spreiding 5.9-32.7%; voor volwassenen van 80-plus was de spreiding 11-17%.

Het percentage patiënten zonder of met milde neurologische schade na reanimatie voor OHCA lijkt te variëren tussen de 1.1% en 9.1%. Voor de volwassenen van 70-plus is de spreiding 1.2-5.7%. De overleving na een jaar was 1.6-1.8% (gerapporteerd in twee studies).

Het percentage overlevenden zonder of met milde neurologische schade na reanimatie voor IHCA varieerde tussen de 9.1% en 34.7%. Voor de volwassenen van 70-plus is er slechts één studie waarin een CPC-score werd gerapporteerd. De overleving na een jaar varieerde van 8% tot 11,3% bij volwassenen van 70-plus (gerapporteerd in twee studies).

Zowel voor OHCA als voor IHCA zijn er ten aanzien van de vijfjaars overleving en de kwaliteit van leven na reanimatie te weinig studies voorhanden om een zinvolle spreiding weer te geven.

Welke (positieve en negatieve) factoren beïnvloeden, in welke mate, significant de uitkomst van reanimatie bij (kwetsbare) ouderen?

Positief prognostische factoren tijdens de reanimatie zijn:

- hartstilstand in het bijzijn van omstanders;
- hartstilstand in het bijzijn van de ambulancehulpverlening (Emergency Medical Services (EMS));
- gereanimeerd worden door omstanders;
- ventrikelfibrilleren of ventrikeltachycardie;
- spontaan herstel van circulatie.

Wat *patiëntgebonden factoren* betreft lijkt hogere leeftijd onafhankelijk van comorbiditeit samen te hangen met een slechtere prognose. Cardiovasculaire comorbiditeit lijkt samen te hangen met een betere prognose. Niet cardiovasculaire comorbiditeit, vooral maligniteit en levercirrose, hangen samen met een slechtere prognose. In analyses waarin opname in een verpleeghuis als onafhankelijke variabele werd onderzocht voor de uitkomst 'levend bij ontslag uit ziekenhuis' bleek dit gegeven niet steeds een (ongunstige) prognostische betekenis te hebben. De sterkte van de hiervoor genoemde patiëntgebonden factoren (bijvoorbeeld de odds ratio's voor de factor leeftijd) varieert zodanig in de studies dat niet met enige precisie kan worden aangegeven *in welke mate* deze factoren de uitkomst van reanimatie beïnvloeden. Dit geldt *nog sterker* voor de specifieke groep van kwetsbare ouderen.

Zijn er specifieke cliëntengroepen aan te merken bij wie de kans na reanimatie op overleving (zonder schade) zeer beperkt (<1%) is?

Er werden geen studies gevonden waarin voor specifieke cliëntengroepen een overleving van minder dan 1% werd gerapporteerd. Bij ontbreken van een outcome prediction model voor overleving c.q. van voldoende nauwkeurige gegevens om een betrouwbaar prognostisch model (met als predictoren diverse systeemgebonden en patiëntgebonden variabelen voor de uitkomst overleving) op te stellen, kunnen geen specifieke cliëntengroepen worden gedetecteerd. Derhalve moet worden volstaan met de opmerking dat patiënten met een maligniteit, aneurysma dissecans, sepsis, acute aandoeningen van het centraal zenuwstelsel, trauma, uremie en pulmonaire embolie een beperkte kans op overleving lijken te hebben. Maar ook hierbij is er variatie in uitkomsten.

Nota Bene

Een Noorse studie van Lindner (2011), die na afsluiting van het systematisch uitgevoerde literatuuronderzoek werd gepubliceerd, vermeldt een stijging van de overleving voor mensen van gemiddeld 70 jaar van 18% (2001-2005) naar 25% (2006-2008) bij reanimatie waarbij de ambulancehulpverlening betrokken is. Deze zeer gunstige cijfers kunnen veroorzaakt zijn doordat in 60% (2001-2005) tot 73% (2006-2008) van de gevallen een omstander startte met reanimatie. Hoewel er in de studie geen gegevens te vinden zijn over de gezondheidssituatie voorafgaand aan de circulatiestilstand kan toch een relatief gunstige gezondheidstoestand van de gereanimeerde een rol hebben gespeeld. De studie van Langhelle (2003) geeft aanwijzingen in deze richting. Zo merkt deze op: *Stavanger with the best outcome (i.e. survival) had twice as many patients classified as healthy pre-arrest compared to Oslo, with the poorest results.* Ook in eerder onderzoek (Herlitz, 1999) voert Stavanger de ranglijst aan van Europese steden met gunstige overlevingscijfers. In de studies van Herlitz en Langhelle lijkt er op dat in Stavanger in vergelijking met andere steden/regio's sprake is van een verhoudingsgewijs gezondere uitgangssituatie en hogere aantal reanimaties dat door omstanders wordt gestart. De overlevingscijfers uit de studie van Lindner (2011) wijken daarmee zo sterk af van de eerder gevonden uitkomstcijfers in de beschreven reviews en andere enkele studies dat ze daarom niet meegenomen worden in de samenvatting van het review.

In de studie van Lindner (2011) zijn niet alleen de overlevingscijfers bij mensen van gemiddeld 70 jaar uitzonderlijk hoog. Ook varieert in die studie het percentage patiënten dat geen tot milde neurologische schade (CPC score 1-2) heeft na reanimatie bij OHCA van 15% (2001-2005) tot 24% (2006-2008). Eerder is vermeld waarom verondersteld wordt dat deze uitkomstcijfers niet vergelijkbaar zijn met de eerdere gevonden gegevens.

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Toelichting CBO-werkwijze literatuursearch Reanimatie bij kwetsbare ouderen

Voor de volgende vragen is er een systematisch literatuuronderzoek gedaan.

- Welke uitkomsten van reanimatie komen, in welke mate, voor bij kwetsbare ouderen (dood, overleving zonder schade, overleving met schade)?
- Welke (positieve en negatieve) factoren beïnvloeden, in welke mate, significant de uitkomst van reanimatie bij (kwetsbare) ouderen?
- Zijn er specifieke patiëntengroepen aan te merken bij wie de kans na reanimatie op overleving (zonder schade) zeer beperkt (<1%) is?

Algemene werkwijze voor de systematische zoekacties per zoekvraag.

Deze zijn uitgevoerd volgens de PICO (Patient-Intervention-Comparison-Outcome) methode. De zoektermen gebruikt voor de formulering van de P staan in een tabel hieronder.

Voor deze prognose vragen zijn de PICO onderdelen P en O van belang.

De P is opgebouwd uit twee componenten, namelijk de component *reanimatie* en de component (*oudere*) *leeftijd of leeftijdsfactoren*. De hoofdtermen voor het onderdeel outcome zijn de prognose resp prediction filters die in de vervolgtabellen genoemd worden.

Voor alle vragen is het zoekresultaat beperkt tot de talen Nederlands, Engels, Frans en Duits. Dierstudies en studies bij kinderen zijn uitgesloten en het resultaat is ingeperkt tot het studietype (systematische reviews=SR) of overige studietypes) via het zoekfilter voor systematic reviews. Bij de overige studietypes zijn de case reports uitgesloten.

Er is gezocht in het bestand Medline Ovid SP interface vanaf 1992 (bij beperkte aantallen resultaten met name bij systematic reviews, SR) of vanaf 2000 (indien er grote aantallen resultaten waren) tot begin november 2011. De details van de zoekstrategie hieronder betreffen deze Medline zoekactie.

Onderdeel P = 'med20100622 Verenso - Ouderen en reanimatie

P smal = Pfocus, dat wil zeggen de Mesh termen zijn als Major MeSH = hoofdtrefwoord gezocht en de erbij behorende vrije tekstwoorden alleen in de titel

| | Trefwoorden (MeSH) | Operator | Vrije tekstwoorden=woorden in titel en/of abstract |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--|
| P breed | Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation/ | or | Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.ti,ab |
| P smal ofwel P focus | *Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation/ | or | Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.ti |

Onderdeel leeftijd of leeftijdsfactoren

| | Trefwoorden (MeSH) | Operator | Vrije tekstwoorden=woorden in titel en/of abstract |
|-------------------|---|----------|--|
| Leeftijd | Aged/ or "aged, 80 and over"/ or frail elderly/ | or | (old or older or elderly or elders or aged or aging or geriatric).ti,ab. or ((over or aged) adj2 ("65" or "70" or "75" or "80" or "85" or "90" or "95" or "100")).ti,ab. |
| Leeftijdsfactoren | Age Factors/ or age distribution/ | or | ((effect? or factor? or relat\$ or affect\$) adj5 age).ti,ab. |

Onderdeel uitkomsten van reanimatie, gezocht via de volgende prediction, prognose filters

| | Trefwoorden (MeSH) | Operator | Vrije tekstwoorden=woorden in titel en/of abstract |
|------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Prediction | Prognosis/ or probability/ or proportional hazards models/ or uncertainty/ or likelihood functions/ or logistic models/ or proportional hazards models/ | or | ((risk adj prediction) or (predictor adj variabl??) or (increas* adj risk)).tw. or ((risk adj assesment?) or (predict* adj risk?) or (risk adj factor?)).tw. or (validat* or predict* or rule*).tw. or (predict* and (outcome* or risk* or model*)).tw. or ((history or variable* or criteria or scor* or characteristic* or finding* or factor*) and (predict* or model* or decision* or identi* or prognos*)).tw. or (decision* and (model* or clinical* or (logistic adj3 models))).tw. |
| Prognose | exp Cohort Studies/ or Prognosis/ or exp Mortality/ or exp Morbidity/ or exp "Outcome Assessment (Health Care)"/ or disease progression/ or exp survival analysis/ | or | (natural adj history).ti,ab. or prognos\$.ti,ab. or course.ti,ab. or predict\$.ti,ab. or outcome\$1.ti,ab. or (inception adj cohort\$1).ti,ab. |

Onderdeel systematic reviews of meta analyses

| | Trefwoorden (MeSH) | Operator | Vrije tekstwoorden=woorden in titel en/of abstract of all fields (af), pt= publication type |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | meta analysis.pt or (meta-anal\$ or metaanal\$).af. or (quantitativ\$ adj10 (review\$ or overview\$)).tw or (systematic\$ adj10 (review\$ or overview\$)).tw. or (methodologic\$ adj10 (review\$ or overview\$)).tw or medline.tw. and review.pt. or (pooled adj3 analy*).tw. |

Bijlage F CBO-evidencetabellen behorend bij het CBO-evidencerapport

F1. Evidencetabel reviews

| | Ebell 2011 |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Objective | What are the pre-arrest predictors of survival after cardiopulmonary resuscitation? |
| Sources | Pubmed since 1985 |
| Selection criteria | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predominantly adult patients 2. In hospital arrests 3. Explicit definition of cardiopulmonary arrest 4. Published after 1985 5. Reporting survival to discharge according to at least one pre-arrest variable |
| Study selection and data-extraction | By two reviewers; no quality assessment |
| Yield | 35 studies; number of patients 62 to 86748 |
| Results | <p>From abstract: The rate of survival to discharge was 17.5%; we found a trend towards increasing survival in more recent studies.</p> <p>Significantly associated with failure to survive to discharge: Metastatic malignancy [odds ratio (OR) 3.9] or haematologic malignancy (OR 3.9), age over 70, 75 or 80 years (OR 1.5, 2.8 and 2.7, respectively), black race (OR 2.1), altered mental status (OR 2.2), dependency for activities of daily living (range OR 3.2–7.0 depending on specific activity), impaired renal function (OR 1.9), hypotension on admission (OR 1.8) and admission for pneumonia (OR 1.7), trauma (OR 1.7) or medical non-cardiac diagnosis (OR 2.2).</p> <p>Associated with improved survival: Cardiovascular diagnoses and co-morbidities were (range OR 0.23–0.53). Elevated.</p> <p>CPR risk scores predicted failure to survive but have not been validated consistently in different populations.</p> |
| Conclusion | We identified several pre-arrest variables associated with failure to survive to discharge. This information should be shared with patients as part of a shared decision-making process regarding the use of do not resuscitate orders. |

| | Chang 2009 |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Objective | To identify factors that determine the patient's suitability to receive CPR |
| Sources | Not stated; no systematic search? |
| Selection criteria | Not stated |
| Study selection and data-extraction | Not stated |
| Yield | 50 articles? |
| Results | From conclusion: the outcome of elderly patients who have suffered from cardiac arrest because of VF/VT and who received CPR within a few minutes of cardiac arrest is no less positive than that of young patients. On the contrary, the outcome may not be so positive for the following elderly patients: individuals suffering from cardiac arrest because of asystole or pulseless electrical activity; patients without a witness at the time of the cardiac arrest; seniors undergoing CPR for more than 25 minutes; patients in otherwise poor health; bedridden patients; residents in nursing homes; patients with preexisting diseases including cancer, septicemia, gastrointestinal bleeding, pneumonia, heart failure, kidney failure, and acute stroke; individuals with more than three comorbidities; seniors with low blood pressure at the time of cardiac arrest; and patients with a terminal illness as the cause of the cardiac arrest. |
| Conclusion | This analysis, supported by a literature review and a review of the outcomes of CPR, |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>considered different factors in elderly patients, including age, sex, prehospital emergency medical service, preexisting disease, witnessed cardiac arrest, initial arrest electrocardiogram rhythm, CPR locations, and ethics. Quality of life and the cost of medical care for the elderly affect the benefit analysis of CPR. Indeed, a large amount of money is spent on elderly CPR patients who remain in critical condition before finally dying in the hospital. Factors contributing to decisions to resuscitate also include post-resuscitation quality of life, and the will of patients, families and doctors. In short, patient age is not a barrier to performing CPR. However, to achieve the best outcome of CPR, one must consider the disease diagnosis of elderly patients as a useful reference to help improve medical care for this group.</p> |
|--|---|

| | Schneider 1993 |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Objective | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess in hospital CPR success rates 2. To investigate the possibility of a declining CPR success rate among elderly patients 3. To provide an overview estimate of CPR effectiveness in specific patient groups 4. To assess CPR risks |
| Sources | Medline 1966-1990, previous reviews and reference citations |
| Selection criteria | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CPR performed in-hospital 2. ≥ 5 patients 3. Predominantly or exclusively adult patients 4. Data for patient survival to discharge available 5. Report published between 1960 and 1990 6. Report was written in English |
| Study selection and data-extraction | Not stated Utstein criteria not used. |
| Yield | 98 reports |
| Results | <p>From results: 1 and 2: The CPR success rate (survival to discharge) was 16.2% in patients <70 years vs. 12.4% in patients ≥ 70 years (33 studies; 3692 vs. 2093 patients).</p> <p>3: Influence of primary diagnosis from 54 reports.</p> <p>Low success (<7%) in patients with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissecting aneurysm - Sepsis - Central nervous system disease - Trauma - Uremia - Cancer - Pulmonary embolus <p>Moderate success (7%-26%) in patients with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pneumonia - Congestive heart failure - Pulmonary edema - COPD - Pulmonary disease, not otherwise specified - Coronary artery disease - Myocardial infarction - Cardiovascular disease, not otherwise specified <p>High success (>26%) in patients with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shock |
| Conclusion | Patients younger than 70 years of age had a success rate of 16.2 percent (odds ratio = 1.36; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.20 to 1.53) versus 12.4 percent for patients older than 70 years ($P < 0.001$). |

| Sandroni 2007 | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Objective | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To determine the incidence of and survival after IHCA 2. To determine major prognostic factors after IHCA. 3. To determine possible interventions to improve survival |
| Sources | Medline 1981-2006 |
| Selection criteria | Utstein criteria |
| Study selection and data-extraction | Not stated |
| Yield | Not stated |
| Results | <p>From abstract:</p> <p>1: Reported survival to hospital discharge varies from 0% to 42%, the most common range being between 15% and 20%.</p> <p>2: Pre-arrest prognostic factors: the prognostic value of age is controversial. Among comorbidities, sepsis, cancer, renal failure and homebound lifestyle are significantly associated with poor survival.</p> <p>Intra-arrest factors: ventricular fibrillation/ventricular tachycardia (VF/VT) as the first recorded rhythm and a shorter interval between IHCA and cardiopulmonary resuscitation or defibrillation are associated with higher survival.</p> |
| Conclusion | <p>Of every 1,000 patients admitted to hospital in Western countries – between one and five sustain cardiac arrest, and only 20% survive to hospital discharge. Outcome from IHCA is determined by pre, intra- and post-arrest factors. Some pre-arrest conditions such as cancer, sepsis and renal failure are correlated with lower survival, but current pre-arrest morbidity scores do not predict a poor prognosis reliably. Many in-hospital arrests are preceded by warning signs, which should be identified early to enable treatment to prevent patient deterioration. Experience with specifically dedicated teams increased awareness of warning signs by ward personnel but their direct effect on reducing mortality is unproven. After cardiac arrest has occurred, better resuscitation and early defibrillation can improve survival. Recent evidence that better CPR is associated with increased resuscitation success should be translated into systematic training and maintenance of skills among all healthcare providers. Although not specifically evaluated on IHCA patients, mild hypothermia is a promising post-resuscitation therapy for comatose survivors of cardiac arrest.</p> |

| Peery 2006 | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Objective | To review the literature of cardiac resuscitation and automated external defibrillators. |
| Sources | Not stated |
| Selection criteria | Not stated |
| Study selection and data-extraction | Not stated |
| Yield | Not stated |
| Results | <p>From conclusion: The answers to these issues are not as clear-cut as would be preferable. There is much research to be done, but there are also decisions to be made now by patients and facilities. Using the research available, it is reasonable to assume that individual geriatric patients and larger CCRC populations may benefit from the use of AEDs. In all cases, physicians providing advice must be guided by the needs of their patients, their patient's families, and the surrounding communities. An AED demands the efforts of multiple people to be effective at saving the life of one patient. As we move forward in the care of geriatric populations, we must be aware of the complex issues raised by this new technology.</p> |
| Conclusion | <p>Using the research available, it is reasonable to assume that individual geriatric patients and larger CCRC populations may benefit from the use of AEDs. In all cases, physicians providing advice must be guided by the needs of their patients, their patient's families, and the surrounding communities. An AED demands the efforts of multiple people to be effective at saving the life of one patient.</p> |

| | Sasson 2010 |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Objective | To identify key predictors of out of hospital cardiac arrest: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Arrest witnessed by a bystander 2) Arrest witnessed by an EMS provider 3) Provision of bystander CPR 4) Presenting rhythm VF/VT 5) Patient response to prehospital emergency cardiac care with ROSC in the field. |
| Sources | The following databases were searched from 1950-2008: Pubmed, Embase, Web of Science, CINAHL, Cochrane DSR, DARE, APC Journal club and Cochrane Controlled Trial Register |
| Selection criteria | Exclusion criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. >20% pediatric patients 2. A majority of events caused by a non-cardiac etiology (trauma, drowning, electrocution, respiratory) 3. Cases of in-hospital arrest 4. Survival through hospital discharge not reported 5. Use of investigational interventions that were outside the standard of care at the time the study was conducted (e.g. hypothermia) 6. Use of investigational devices (e.g. abdominal compression device) that were outside the standard of care at the time the study was conducted. 7. Not any of the five key variables were reported. |
| Study selection and data-extraction | Two reviewers selected studies based on these selection criteria, extracted the data and scored the studies on quality using the Newcastle Ottawa Scale for cohort studies. |
| Yield | 79 studies fulfilled inclusion criteria and the criteria for quality assessment. |
| Results | From abstract: The pooled survival rate to hospital admission was 23.8% (95% CI, 21.1 to 26.6) and to hospital discharge was 7.6% (95% CI, 6.7 to 8.4). Stratified by baseline rates, survival to hospital discharge was more likely among those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - witnessed by a bystander (6.4% to 13.5%), - witnessed by EMS (4.9% to 18.2%), - who received bystander CPR (3.9% to 16.1%), - were found in ventricular fibrillation/ventricular tachycardia (14.8% to 23.0%), or achieved return of spontaneous circulation (15.5% to 33.6%). - <p>Although 53% (95% CI, 45.0% to 59.9%) of events were witnessed by a bystander, only 32% (95% CI, 26.7% to 37.8%) received bystander CPR.</p> |
| Conclusion | Stratified by baseline rates, survival to hospital discharge was more likely among those: witnessed by a bystander (6.4% to 13.5%), witnessed by EMS (4.9% to 18.2%), who received bystander CPR (3.9% to 16.1%), were found in ventricular fibrillation/ventricular tachycardia (14.8% to 23.0%), or achieved return of spontaneous circulation (15.5% to 33.6%). |

| | Fredriksson 2003 |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Objective | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To describe the variability of factors of resuscitation and outcome. 2. To relate the outcome to whether the arrest was witnessed, bystander CPR was performed, time interval between call and arrival of the EMS and the proportion of patients considered for resuscitation in whom resuscitation was attempted. |
| Sources | Medline |
| Selection criteria | Inclusion criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study had to report survival after OHCA in the Utstein style. Exclusion criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Articles in which too few key variables can be abstracted |
| Study selection and data-extraction | Not stated |

| | |
|------------|--|
| Yield | 14 articles |
| Results | The number of patients in whom resuscitation was attempted varied between 78 and 3,243. The proportion of bystander-witnessed cases varied between 38% and 89%; bystander CPR was performed in 21% to 56% of the cases. Patients with a bystander-witnessed cardiac arrest of cardiac etiology were discharged alive in 2% to 49% of the cases. Even when data are reported in a uniform way as suggested by the Utstein template, there is a tremendous variability in outcome. This did not appear to be entirely explained by variability in the traditional risk factors for a low chance of survival. |
| Conclusion | From abstract: Resuscitation should not be considered futile just on basis of old age, since 29% survived their arrest in the age group 75–84 and were discharged alive. In 80% was CPR started within 1 min after collapse. |

F2a. Characteristics OHCA studies, part a – details of the study population

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age (yrs.) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--|--|-----------------|----------|---|---------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|------|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|--|
| 1 | Arrich, 2006 | Number of cardiac arrests: Not reported Number of alive hospital admissions: - 1,191, or after exclusion because of criteria mentioned in column "baseline characteristics morbidity": - 774 | N=774 in analysis. All patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest who were resuscitated and admitted to our hospital were prospectively recorded according to Utstein Style. Cardiac arrest was defined by the absence of a palpable pulse. The timepoint of return of spontaneous circulation was defined by the first time-point of signs of life (breathing, coughing, movement), palpable pulses, or a measurable blood pressure lasting for at least some minutes. Exclusions: - persons < 18yrs - persons with CPC score > 2 before cardiac arrest - because the etiology of the cardiac arrest was not of cardiac origin - because the cardiac arrest was not witnessed - because of a do-not-resuscitate order | 60 (SD: 13) | 27% | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1420 400 1659 475">Disease</th> <th data-bbox="1659 400 2045 475">N (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1420 475 1659 550">Myocardial infarction</td> <td data-bbox="1659 475 2045 550">164 (21%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1420 550 1659 625">COPD</td> <td data-bbox="1659 550 2045 625">50 (6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1420 625 1659 700">Diabetes</td> <td data-bbox="1659 625 2045 700">125 (16%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1420 700 1659 775">Hypertension</td> <td data-bbox="1659 700 2045 775">215 (28%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1420 775 1659 850">Cerebrovascular disease</td> <td data-bbox="1659 775 2045 850">39 (5%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1420 850 1659 925">Chronic heart failure</td> <td data-bbox="1659 850 2045 925">122 (16%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1420 925 1659 1000">NYHA class 2,3 or 4</td> <td data-bbox="1659 925 2045 1000">215 (28%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1420 1000 1659 1075">Smoking</td> <td data-bbox="1659 1000 2045 1075">253 (33%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Disease | N (%) | Myocardial infarction | 164 (21%) | COPD | 50 (6%) | Diabetes | 125 (16%) | Hypertension | 215 (28%) | Cerebrovascular disease | 39 (5%) | Chronic heart failure | 122 (16%) | NYHA class 2,3 or 4 | 215 (28%) | Smoking | 253 (33%) | |
| Disease | N (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myocardial infarction | 164 (21%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COPD | 50 (6%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diabetes | 125 (16%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hypertension | 215 (28%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 39 (5%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chronic heart failure | 122 (16%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NYHA class 2,3 or 4 | 215 (28%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smoking | 253 (33%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Author, year</i> | <i>Numbers</i> | <i>Source / patients</i> | <i>Mean age(yrs)</i> | <i>% female</i> | <i>Baseline characteristics morbidity</i> | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---|--|----------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8 | Engdahl, 2001 | Number of cardiac arrests: N=4662 Number of alive hospital admissions: 158 (158/1069: 15%) | N=1069 in analysis 4,662 patients with OHCA attended by EMS. 1,069 with pulseless electric activity (PEA) No mention of numbers related to do-not resuscitate order | 73 | 56% | Among patients being hospitalized alive (only percentages were reported): | | |
| | | | | | | <i>disease</i> | <i>Survivors (n=26)</i> | <i>Non-survivors (n=132)</i> |
| | | | | | | Bronchial asthma | 25% | 19% |
| | | | | | | Cardiac aetiology of arrest | 8% | 0% |
| | | | | | | Myocardial infarction | 38% | 19% |
| | | | | | | Angina pectoris | 33% | 25% |
| | | | | | | Hypertension | 25% | 22% |
| | | | | | | Diabetes mellitus | 8% | 8% |
| | | | | | | CHF | 25% | 24% |
| | | | | | | Cerebrovascular disease | 8% | 9% |
| | | | | | | smoking | 64% | 43% |
| | | | | | | Chronic alcohol abuse | 10% | 8% |

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age(yrs) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| 3 | Bunch 2004 ²⁰ | Number of cardiac arrests:330 arrests Number of alive hospital admissions: 138 (138/200: 69%) | N=200 in analysis 330 patients with OHCA 200 patients with VF OHCA who received defibrillation by automated external defibrillators by emergency personnel in an early defibrillation program. <u>Hospitalized alive means:</u> patients maintained a spontaneous circulation after defibrillation No mention of numbers related to do-not resuscitate order | 62 ±16 (51% [n=40] of the population >65 years) | 16% ²¹ | <i>Disease²²</i> | | |
| | | | | | | | <i>Survivors <65 yrs. (only percentages were reported)</i> | <i>Survivors ≥65 yrs. (only percentages were reported)</i> |
| | | | | | | Myocardial infarct | 46.2% | 47.5% |
| | | | | | | hypertension | 13.2% | 15.0% |
| | | | | | | diabetes | 15.4% | 20.0% |
| | | | | | | Ejection fraction | 43.7±17.8 | 41.2±18.6 |
| | | | | | | <i>Age-related structural heart disease during index hospitalization</i> | | |
| | | | | | | Myocardial infarction | 17 (43.6%) | 20 (50%) |
| Coronary heart disease without myocardial infarct. | 9 (25.1%) | 16 (40.0%) | | | | | | |
| Nonischemic heart disease | 13 (33.3%) | 4 (10.0%) | | | | | | |
| 4 | Chien 2008 | <u>Number of cardiac arrests:</u> 330 arrests Age: Number 18-64 yrs.: 101 ≥65 yrs.:198 <u>Number of alive hospital admissions:</u> 71 (71/299: 23.7%) Age: Number <65 yrs.: 21 (21/101: 20.8%); ≥65 yrs. : 50 (50/198: 25.3%) | N=299 in analysis All consecutive nontraumatic OHCA patients. 330 OHCA, of which 299 received CPR at the emergency department Exclusions: - < 18 yrs. - Trauma-induced - Attempted suicide - Drug poisoning - No CPR by physician decision or DNR ²³ request (n=31) | ≥65 yrs.: 78±7.5 <65 yrs.: 49±11 Not reported for total group | ≥65 yrs.: 46% <65 yrs.: 28.7% Not reported for total group | Not reported | | |

²⁰Bunch, 2003 (N Engl J Med 2003;348:2626-33) used for data indicate with *

²¹Of survivors. Univariate analysis shows that sex is not a prognostic factor (Bunch, 2003).*

²²Characteristics of non-survivors not reported. No significant difference between age groups except for nonischemic heart disease.

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age(yrs) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|---------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|-----|-------|-----|----------|------|------|------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| 11 | Herlitz 2003 | <p><u>Number of cardiac arrests:</u> 23461 arrests</p> <p>Age: Number <65 yrs.: 7810 65-75 yrs.: 7261 >75 yrs.: 8390</p> <p><u>Number of alive hospital admissions:</u> Age: Number <65 yrs.: 1175 (1175/7742: 15.2%) 65-75 yrs.: 1036 (1036/7204: 14.4%) >75 yrs.: 1141 (1141/8350: 13.7%)</p> | <p>N=23461 in analysis.</p> <p>Of all patients >18 yrs. reached by ambulance crew in whom CPR was attempted, data were collected in the Swedish cardiac arrest registry.</p> <p>Excluded: crew-witnessed arrests</p> <p>No mention of numbers related to do-not resuscitate order</p> <p>Place of cardiac arrest:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Age (percentages only reported)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th><65</th> <th>65-75</th> <th>>75</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>At home*</td> <td>62.6</td> <td>69.6</td> <td>68.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At an institution*</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>7.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At work*</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On the street</td> <td>12.0</td> <td>13.0</td> <td>12.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Another place*</td> <td>17.8</td> <td>14.2</td> <td>10.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*significant difference in distribution in the 3 age groups at 0.0001 level.</p> | | Age (percentages only reported) | | | | <65 | 65-75 | >75 | At home* | 62.6 | 69.6 | 68.9 | At an institution* | 2.2 | 2.4 | 7.3 | At work* | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | On the street | 12.0 | 13.0 | 12.6 | Another place* | 17.8 | 14.2 | 10.9 | Not reported | <65 yrs.: 24.2% 65-75 yrs.: 25.0% >75 yrs.: 34.2% | Not reported | |
| | Age (percentages only reported) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <65 | 65-75 | >75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At home* | 62.6 | 69.6 | 68.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At an institution* | 2.2 | 2.4 | 7.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At work* | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On the street | 12.0 | 13.0 | 12.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Another place* | 17.8 | 14.2 | 10.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Hwang 2010 | <p>Number of cardiac arrests: Not reported</p> <p>Number of alive hospital admissions: 18 (18/41: 43%)</p> | <p>N=41 in analysis.</p> <p>Cancer patients with a OHCA who underwent CPR in the M.D. Cancer Center Emergency Center. Patients with respiratory failure alone without evidence of hemodynamic collapse were excluded. No mention of numbers related to do-not resuscitate order</p> | 60 (19-84) | 37% | <p><i>Disease</i></p> <p>Solid tumor</p> <p>Hematologic malignancy</p> <p><i>Comorbidities</i></p> <p>Hypertension or coronary artery disease</p> <p>Diabetes mellitus</p> <p>COPD</p> <p>Deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism</p> | <p><i>N (%)</i></p> <p>33 (80%)</p> <p>8 (20%)</p> <p>23 (56%)</p> <p>6 (15%)</p> <p>5 (12%)</p> <p>1 (2%)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

²³Do not resuscitate

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Author, year</i> | <i>Numbers</i> | <i>Source / patients</i> | <i>Mean age(yrs)</i> | <i>% female</i> | <i>Baseline characteristics morbidity</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|---|----------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|----------|--------|--------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---|---|--------------|
| 13 | Iwami 2006 | <p>Number of cardiac arrests: 15211 arrests</p> <p>Number of alive hospital admissions: Not reported</p> <p>Location of arrest <u>Location</u> n home 5561 Public 860 Long-term Care 405 Work 241 Other 427</p> | <p>N=7540 in analysis. All OHCA patients >18 yrs. considered for CPR by emergency medical service personnel</p> <p>Only cardiac cases (according to Utstein: cases which do not fit a non-cardiac etiology) and cases prior to the arrival of EMS personnel were considered.</p> <p>No mention of numbers related to do-not-resuscitate orders</p> | 70±15.5 | 41% | Not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Kim 2000 | <p><u>Number of cardiac arrests:</u> 5882</p> <p>Age: Number <80 yrs.: 4572 80-89 yrs.: 1084 90-99 yrs.: 226</p> <p>Number of alive hospital admissions: Not reported</p> | <p>N=5882 in analysis. Patients who had a OHCA from presumed cardiovascular disease and who received CPR from bystanders, emergency medical technicians or both. Exclusion: 114 arrests with do-not resuscitate order.</p> <p>Place of arrest</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Age (number & %e)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th><80</th> <th>80+</th> <th>90+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Home</td> <td>3323 (73)</td> <td>773 (71)</td> <td>145 (64)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public location</td> <td>1076 (24)</td> <td>104 (10)</td> <td>10 (4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nursing home</td> <td>170 (4)</td> <td>205 (19)</td> <td>71 (31)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>3 (0.1)</td> <td>2 (0.2)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Location distribution <80y versus 80+ and location distribution 80+ vs 90+ significantly different .001 level</p> | | Age (number & %e) | | | | <80 | 80+ | 90+ | Home | 3323 (73) | 773 (71) | 145 (64) | Public location | 1076 (24) | 104 (10) | 10 (4) | Nursing home | 170 (4) | 205 (19) | 71 (31) | Unknown | 3 (0.1) | 2 (0.2) | 0 (0) | <p><80: 64</p> <p>80-89: 83</p> <p>90-99: 93</p> | <p><80 yrs.: 25%</p> <p>80-89 yrs.: 44%</p> <p>90-99 yrs.: 70%</p> | Not reported |
| | Age (number & %e) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <80 | 80+ | 90+ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 3323 (73) | 773 (71) | 145 (64) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public location | 1076 (24) | 104 (10) | 10 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursing home | 170 (4) | 205 (19) | 71 (31) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 3 (0.1) | 2 (0.2) | 0 (0) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age (yrs.) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|---------|---|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-------|----------|----------|---------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|
| 18 | Deasy 2011 | <p>Number of cardiac arrests:30006 13063 65-79 yrs: 4593 80-89 yrs: 2542 90-99 yrs:483 ≥100 yrs: 7</p> <p>Any ROSC: 4416 (4416/13063: 33.81%)</p> <p>65-79 yrs : 1640 (1640/4593: 35.71%) 80-89 yrs: 797 (797/2542: 31.35%) 90-99 yrs: 98 (98/483: 20.29%) ≥100 yrs: 3 (3/7: 42.86%)</p> | <p>N=13063 in analysis.²⁴ The Victorian Ambulance Cardiac Arrest Registry (VACAR) was searched for all OHCA's not witnessed by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) occurring in those aged 65 years and older.17703 arrests≥65 yrs of which 7719 received CPR. % CPR by age group: 65-79 yrs: 4687/9703 (48%) 80-89 yrs: 2542/6430 (40%) 90-99 yrs:483/1530 (32%) ≥100 yrs: 7/40 (8%)</p> <p>Reasons for not resuscitating may include presence or rigor mortis and obvious signs of death. The decision to resuscitate was most strongly associated with the arrest being witnessed, the patient having bystander CPR and the arrest occurring in a public place. No mention of numbers related to do-not-resuscitate Orders.</p> <p>Location of arrest:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>65-79 yrs</th> <th>80-89 yrs</th> <th>90-99 yrs</th> <th>≥100 yrs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Home</td> <td>7931 (82%)</td> <td>4998 (78%)</td> <td>1024 (67%)</td> <td>27 (67%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public place</td> <td>562 (6%)</td> <td>216 (3%)</td> <td>34 (2%)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nursing home</td> <td>561 (6%)</td> <td>1016 (16%)</td> <td>452 (29%)</td> <td>11(27%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>555 (6%)</td> <td>200 (3%)</td> <td>20 (1%)</td> <td>2 (5%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | 65-79 yrs | 80-89 yrs | 90-99 yrs | ≥100 yrs | Home | 7931 (82%) | 4998 (78%) | 1024 (67%) | 27 (67%) | Public place | 562 (6%) | 216 (3%) | 34 (2%) | 0 | Nursing home | 561 (6%) | 1016 (16%) | 452 (29%) | 11(27%) | Other | 555 (6%) | 200 (3%) | 20 (1%) | 2 (5%) | Median age 70 (52-80) | 34.5% | Not reported |
| | 65-79 yrs | 80-89 yrs | 90-99 yrs | ≥100 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 7931 (82%) | 4998 (78%) | 1024 (67%) | 27 (67%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public place | 562 (6%) | 216 (3%) | 34 (2%) | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursing home | 561 (6%) | 1016 (16%) | 452 (29%) | 11(27%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 555 (6%) | 200 (3%) | 20 (1%) | 2 (5%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

²⁴ The reporting of numbers in this article is confusing. Numbers in abstract do not correspond to those in table 1. Numbers for the whole Group are a lot more than the sum of all age groups. It is unclear what has caused this. Table 1 is therefore used as the basis for numbers. N resuscitated = (n absence of signs) – (n resuscitation not attempted) as given in table 1. Numbers ROSC and discharged alive similarly calculated.

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Author, year</i> | <i>Numbers</i> | <i>Source / patients</i> | <i>Mean age (yrs.)</i> | <i>% female</i> | <i>Baseline characteristics morbidity</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---|---|------------------------|-----------------|---|---------|-----|-----|--------------|----|-----|-----------------|----|----|---------------|-----|----|---------|------|------|------------------|-----|----|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 19 | Herlitz 2007 | <p>Number of cardiac arrests: 49815</p> <p><18 yrs: 702 18-35 yrs: 1235 (>35 yrs: 36908)</p> <p>36-64 yrs: 10742 (65-79 yrs:17071 ≥80 yrs: 9095)</p> <p>Number of alive hospital admissions: Not reported</p> | <p>N= 38845 in analysis. All patients reached by ambulance crew in whom CPR was attempted, data were collected in the Swedish cardiac arrest registry. 49815 arrests</p> <p>Exclusions: No CPR (n=9312; reasons not reported) Data on age missing (n=1658)</p> <p>No mention of numbers related to do-not-resuscitate orders</p> <p>Location of arrest (numbers not reported)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>65-79 yrs</td> <td>≥80 yrs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At home</td> <td>67%</td> <td>64%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nursing home</td> <td>3%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In an ambulance</td> <td>5%</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On the street</td> <td>11%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At work</td> <td>0.5%</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In another place</td> <td>13%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> </table> | | 65-79 yrs | ≥80 yrs | At home | 67% | 64% | Nursing home | 3% | 10% | In an ambulance | 5% | 7% | On the street | 11% | 9% | At work | 0.5% | 0.1% | In another place | 13% | 9% | Not re-reported | Not re-reported 65-79 yrs: 28% ≥80 yrs: 40% | Not reported |
| | 65-79 yrs | ≥80 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At home | 67% | 64% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursing home | 3% | 10% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In an ambulance | 5% | 7% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On the street | 11% | 9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| At work | 0.5% | 0.1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In another place | 13% | 9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age (yrs.) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | |
|----|-----------------|---|---|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| 20 | Josseau me 2011 | Number of cardiac arrests: 523 Number of alive hospital admissions: 440 (440/523:84%) (53 died at location of arrest; 30 did not need hospitalization) | N=523 in analysis all consecutive patients aged 80 and older managed by a medical team during the study period were included. Exclusions? Nrs not resuscitated? Location of arrest? Lieu de vie Domicile 329 (63%) Institution 194 (37%) | 86±5 | 59% | | |
| 23 | Lee 2011 | Number of arrests: 1527 Number ROSC 598 (598/1527:39.2%) | N=224 in analysis adult non-traumatic patients who were successfully resuscitated from OHCA and who survived the initial 24 h post-resuscitation phase. 1527 patients with OHCA Exclusions: - No ROSC (n=929) - Transient ROSC (n=140) - Traumatic patients (n=121) - Survival <24 h (n=74) - DNAR or missing survival data (n=39) Those who had treatment withdrawn despite successful resuscitation were excluded from the study, as well as patients with return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after 10 min of resuscitation | 71.82±14.77 (of 224) | 46.9% (of 224) | Pre-existing morbidity | N (%) |
| | | | | | | Diabetes mellitus | 82 (36.6%) |
| | | | | | | Chronic pulmonary disease | 41 (18.3%) |
| | | | | | | Hemiplegic stroke | 39 (17.4%) |
| | | | | | | malignancy | 39 (17.4%) |
| | | | | | | Coronary artery disease | 30 (13.4%) |
| | | | | | | Congestive heart failure | 29 (13.4%) |
| | | | | | | Chronic renal disease | 36 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | | Liver cirrhosis | 6 (2.7%) |
| | | | | | | Charlson score 0-2 | 64 (42.0%) |
| | | | | | | Charlson score 3-4 | 60 (35.3%) |
| | | | | | | Charlson score >5 | 80 (22.8%) |

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age (yrs.) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 25 | Mosier 2010 | Number of arrests: 5000 Number of alive hospital admissions: not reported | N=3515 in analysis (1024 received CCR, 2491 ACLS ²⁵ Patients with OHCA's occurring in the Save Hearts in Arizona Registry. Patients with obvious signs of death, such as rigor mortis and lividity, and those with documented do not attempt resuscitation (DNAR) wishes (number not reported) were excluded, as resuscitative measures were not begun. Of 5000 arrests, the following exclusions: age<18 yrs (n=214) trauma/drowning/respiratory (n=1045) Witnessed by EMS (n=215) Unknown (n=11) Location of arrest: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Location</td> <td>CCR</td> <td>ACLS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Home</td> <td>722 (70%)</td> <td>1660 (66.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clinic</td> <td>12 (1.2%)</td> <td>67 (2.7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-term care</td> <td>145 (14%)</td> <td>332 (13%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public</td> <td>145 (14%)</td> <td>432 (17%)</td> </tr> </table> | Location | CCR | ACLS | Home | 722 (70%) | 1660 (66.6%) | Clinic | 12 (1.2%) | 67 (2.7%) | Long-term care | 145 (14%) | 332 (13%) | Public | 145 (14%) | 432 (17%) | CCR: 66±15 ACLS: 67±15 | CCR: 33% ACLS: 35% | Not reported |
| Location | CCR | ACLS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 722 (70%) | 1660 (66.6%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clinic | 12 (1.2%) | 67 (2.7%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Long-term care | 145 (14%) | 332 (13%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 145 (14%) | 432 (17%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

²⁵ The CCR (CardioCerebral Resuscitation) protocol was defined a priori as 1) initiation of 200 immediate, uninterrupted chest compressions at a rate of 100 compressions / min; 2) analyzing the rhythm and delivering a single defibrillator shock, if indicated; 3) 200 more chest compressions before the first pulse check or rhythm reanalysis; 4) epinephrine (1 mg intravenous or intraosseous) as soon as possible or with each 200 compression cycle; or 5) endotracheal intubation delayed until after three cycles of chest compressions. ACLS = advanced cardiac life support.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|--|--|-------|-------|--|---------|----------|---------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| 27 | Pleskot 2009 | <p>Number of cardiac arrests: 718</p> <p>Number of alive hospital admissions: 149 (149/560: 26.6%)</p> | <p>N=560 in analysis All individuals with "primary cardiac" etiology OHCA. 718 arrests, in 560 CPR initiated</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OHC of non-cardiac etiology, such as apparent traumatic, toxic or suicidal causes. - OHCA in the presence of emergency medical service (EMS) - Subjects in the terminal phase of chronic illness <p>No mention of numbers related to do-not-resuscitate orders</p> <p>Location of arrest for patients admitted alive (n=149): Home 74 (50%) Public place 74 (50%)</p> | 67±13 | 25.9% | <i>condition</i> | | <i>%</i> | | | | |
| | | | | | | ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) | | 26 (18%) | | | | |
| | | | | | | LV ejection fraction <35% | | 55 (37%) | | | | |
| | | | | | | Diabetes mellitus | | 33 (22%) | | | | |
| | | | | | | hypertension | | 71 (48%) | | | | |
| | | | | | | hypercholesterolaemia | | 24 (16%) | | | | |
| | | | | | | smoking | | 30 (20%) | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Pleskot 2011 | <p>Number of cardiac arrests: 718</p> <p>CPR in 560: <70 yrs: 307 ≥70 yrs: 253</p> <p>Number of alive hospital admissions: <70 yrs: 98 (98/307:31.9%) ≥70 yrs: 51 (51/253:20.2%)</p> | <p>N=560 in analysis Professionally resuscitated patients 16-97 yrs with primary cardiac OHCA</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cardiac arrest occurring in the presence of EMS - Apparent toxic, traumatic, submersion or suicidal cause of unconsciousness - Subjects in the terminal phase of chronic illness <p>No mention of numbers related to do-not-resuscitate orders</p> <p>Location of arrest:</p> <p><u>Location</u> <70 yrs ≥70 yrs Home 187 (61%) 178 (70%) Public place 120 (39%) 75 (30%)</p> | 67±13 | 25.9% | condition | <70 yrs | ≥70 yrs | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | <70 yrs: 56.0±10.2 | | <70 yrs: 19% | |
| | | | | | | | | | ≥70 yrs: 77.1±5.3 | | ≥70 yrs: 35% | |
| | | | | | | | | | STEMI | | 24 (18%) | 2 (4%) |
| | | | | | | | | | LV ejection fraction <35% | | 29 (30%) | 15 (29%) |
| | | | | | | | | | hypertension | | 117 (38%) | 135 (53%) |
| | | | | | | | | | Diabetes mellitus | | 47 (15%) | 71 (28%) |
| | | | | | | | | | hypercholesterolemia | | 53 (17%) | 37 (15%) |
| smoking | | 101 (33%) | 21 (8%) | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---|--|---------------|-------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 29 | Roth 2000 | Number of cardiac arrests: 998 Number of alive hospital admissions: 339 (339/998:34%) | N=998 in analysis All patients with OHCA (unconsciousness with no pulse) for whom resuscitation was attempted in a region where a regional medical facility with mobile ICUs were in use. Exclusions not reported No mention of numbers related to do-not-resuscitate orders | 74±12 | 27.7% | <i>Medical history</i> | <i>Survivors (n)</i> | <i>Non-survivors (n)</i> |
| | | | | | | Angina syndrome | 29 | 34 |
| | | | | | | hypertension | 29 | 35 |
| | | | | | | Hypercholesterolaemia | 4 | 111 |
| | | | | | | smoking | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | | | Diabetes | 14 | 18 |
| | | | | | | Myocardial infarction | 51 | 56 |
| Congestive heart failure | 35 | 43 | | | | | | |
| 30 | Swor 2000 | Number of cardiac arrests: 3286 Number of alive hospital admissions: 20.8% (numbers not reported) | N=2608 in analysis Consecutive community-dwelling adult patients aged 19 years and older who sustained an OHCA were identified Exclusions: - Patients with traumatic arrests, including drowning, electrocution and airway obstruction (n=189) - Known overdoses (n=27) - DNR orders (n=41) - Age<19 yrs (n=67) - Residence in a skilled nursing facility (n=187) - Missing outcome data (n=167) Location of arrest (numbers not reported): Home 82.8% Outside home 17.2% | 66.5 ±15.3 | 36.7% | Not reported | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 31 | Ahn 2010 | Number of cardiac arrests: 19045 Number of alive hospital admissions: 2237 (2237/15058: 14.9%) | N=15058 in analysis Patients nontraumatic OHCA + presumed cardiac aetiology Exclusion: no resuscitation attempt (n=3987). (Cases excluded were the patients with trauma, drowning, asphyxia, hanging or other obvious non-cardiac causes. Exclusion criteria were on the basis of definition of the Utstein taxonomy). <u>Location of arrest</u> n % Public 3236 21.5% Home/residency 9250 61.4% Healthcare facilities 243 1.6% Others 2187 14.5% Unknown 142 0.9% | Not re-ported (53.1% > 65 yrs) | 34.1% | Not reported |
| 33 | Mohler 2011 | Number of cardiac arrests: 5000 Number of alive hospital admissions: Not reported | N=2048 in analysis (CCR: 558; ALS: 1490) Patients ≥65 yrs with OHCA's occurring in the Save Hearts in Arizona Registry. Exclusions: - Aged <18 (n=214) - Aged 18-64 (n=1467) - Trauma/drowning/respiratory (n=1045) - Cardiac arrest witnessed by EMS (n=215) - Unknown witnessed by EMS (n=11) Patients with obvious signs of death, such as rigor mortis and lividity, and those with documented DNR wishes were excluded because resuscitative measures were not begun (numbers DNR not reported). Location of arrest (numbers not reported) <u>Location</u> CCR ²⁶ std-ALS Home 69.0% 64.8% clinic 0.9% 3.0% long-term care 21.5% 19.0% public 8.6% 13.2% | CCR: 77.4± 7.7 ALS 77.6± 8.0 | CCR: 38.2% ALS: 37.7% | Not reported |

²⁶ Adherence to the CCR protocol was defined a priori as EMS documentation of initiation of 200 immediate, uninterrupted, preshock chest compressions; a single defibrillator-shock, if indicated. Std-ALS = standard advanced life support.

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)**,*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|----------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-------|--------------|
| | | | | | | Outcome: unfavorable outcome (CPC score>2) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Age (per year)</td> <td>1.04 (1.03-1.06)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No-flow time</td> <td>1.22 (1.16-1.29)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low-flow time</td> <td>1.06 (1.04-1.07)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VF/VT</td> <td>0.20 (0.12-0.32)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> </table> | Age (per year) | 1.04 (1.03-1.06) | <0.001 | No-flow time | 1.22 (1.16-1.29) | <0.001 | Low-flow time | 1.06 (1.04-1.07) | <0.001 | VF/VT | 0.20 (0.12-0.32) | <0.001 | | | | |
| Age (per year) | 1.04 (1.03-1.06) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No-flow time | 1.22 (1.16-1.29) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low-flow time | 1.06 (1.04-1.07) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VF/VT | 0.20 (0.12-0.32) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Engdahl, 2001 | 26 (26/1,069: 2.4%) | 12 (12/1,069: 1%) | Outcome: After 1 year 19 (19/1,069: 1.8%) Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | <u>Outcome:</u> <u>survival to hospital discharge among patients hospitalized alive</u> -Not associated with age and sex -Not associated with baseline characteristics morbidity as given in Table 1a | Not analyzed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Bunch 2004 ²⁷ (Bunch, 2003 used for data indicated with *) | 84 (84/200: 42%)* | Number discharged neurologically intact: 79 (79/200: 40%) | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year | Of patients admitted alive* <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>survivors</th> <th>Non survivors</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>hypertension</i></td> <td>14%</td> <td>36%</td> <td>0.005</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ejection fraction</i></td> <td>0.42±0.18</td> <td>0.32±0.15</td> <td>0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Digoxin use</i></td> <td>14%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>0.005</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | survivors | Non survivors | p-value | <i>hypertension</i> | 14% | 36% | 0.005 | <i>Ejection fraction</i> | 0.42±0.18 | 0.32±0.15 | 0.01 | <i>Digoxin use</i> | 14% | 35% | 0.005 | Not reported |
| | survivors | Non survivors | p-value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>hypertension</i> | 14% | 36% | 0.005 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ejection fraction</i> | 0.42±0.18 | 0.32±0.15 | 0.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Digoxin use</i> | 14% | 35% | 0.005 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

²⁷Bunch, 2003 (N Engl J Med 2003;348:2626-33.) used for data indicate with *

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | | | | Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,*** |
|----|--------------|---|---|--|---|---------------|----------------|---------|---|
| | | | | | Age | | | | |
| | | | | (5-year survival) <65 yrs.: 94% (CI 86-100%) ≥65 yrs.: 66% (CI 52-84%) No information on nominator or denominator | Age | 61.9±15.9 | 68.1±14.3 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | | Epinephrine required | 28% | 93% | <0.001 | |
| | | | | | Time to 1 st shock (min) | 5.7±1.6 | 6.6±1.5 | 0.002 | |
| | | | | | Witnessed arrest | 92% | 75% | 0.008 | |
| 4 | Chien, 2008 | 22 (22/299: 7.4%) Age: Number <65 yrs.: 10 (10/101: 9.9%) ≥65 yrs.: 12 (12/198: 6.1%) | Age: Number <65 yrs.: 3 (3/101: 3%) ≥65 yrs.: 3 (3/198: 1,5%) | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Outcome: Survival to discharge (age patients≥65 yrs.) | | | | Outcome: Survival to discharge The only cause of improved survival to discharge in the adult group was a greater proportion of VF/VT: Odds ratio 7.912; CI 1.778-35.219; p=0.007 |
| | | | | | | survivors | Non-survivors | p-value | |
| | | | | | Witnessed | 12 (100%) | 111 (59.7%) | 0.004 | |
| | | | | | Duration of CPR | 8.5 ±3.3 min. | 17.6±13.7 min. | 0.025 | |
| 11 | Herlitz 2003 | Alive > 1 month: Age: Number: <65 yrs.: 345 (345/7810:4.5%) 65-75 yrs.: 230 (230/7261:3.2%) >75 yrs.: 208 (208/8390:2.5%) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Not reported | | | | Outcome: survival after 1 month: When controlling for other factors (sex, aetiology, witnessed status, initial arrhythmia, bystander CPR and place arrest) <i>increasing age</i> associated with a reduced change of survival. <u>Odds ratio 0.85; CI 0.80-0.91.</u> (this means a 15% decrease in survival when moving from age group 1 (<65) to age group 2 (65-75) or from age group 2 to 3) |

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,*** | |
|--------------|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|--------------|
| 12 | Hwang 2010 | <u>Alive after 1 month:</u> 7 (7/41:17%) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Not reported | Not reported | |
| 13 | Iwami 2006 | Not reported | Not reported at discharge <u>Damage free after 1 year:</u> 67 (67/7540:0.9%) had a good neurologic outcome (CPC score 1 or 2) | Outcome: After 1 year 120 (120/7540:1.6%) Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Outcome: 1-year survival | | Not reported |
| | | | | | <i>Location of arrest (p<0.001)</i> | | |
| | | | | | <i>Odds ratio (95% CI)</i> | | |
| | | | | | Private residence | 1 (reference) | |
| | | | | | Public place | 3.3 (2.1-5.2) | |
| | | | | | Nursing home | 1.4 (0.6-3.3) | |
| | | | | | Work place | 5.9 (3.2-10.0) | |
| Other places | 2.7 (1.5-5.1) | | | | | | |

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **, *** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)**, *** | |
|----|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 15 | Kim 2000 | Age: Perc. <80 yrs.: 19.4% 80-89 yrs.: 9.4% 90-99 yrs.: 4.4% No numbers reported | When compared with age- and sex-matched controls, the survivors had no significant reduction in HQOL. This was true for patients younger than 80 years, octogenarians, and nonagenarians. | Not reported | Not reported | Outcome: Survival to discharge | |
| | | | | | | Factor | Odds ratio (CI) |
| | | | | | | Age | 0.92 (0.85-0.99) ²⁸ |
| | | | | | | VF or pulseless VT | 5.30 (4.00-7.00) |
| | | | | | | Public location of arrest | 2.00 (1.60-2.50) |
| | | | | | | Interval to bystander CPR (minutes) | 0.92 (0.88-0.97) |
| | | | | | | Interval to emergency medical care (min) | 0.95 (0.93-0.97) |

* column only present when multivariable analysis is absent; ** only significant (p<0,05) factors are reported; ***Order of prognostic factors: first the baseline characteristics morbidity and sex and age, insofar these are statistically significant.

²⁸For every decade increase in age

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | | | Prognostic factors (multivariate)**,** | | |
|----|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|----------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 18 | Deasy 2011 | See column prognostic factors (univari) Discharge direction: see column prognostic factors (univari) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Nursing home | 20 (5.4%) | 7 (6.7%) | 3 (30%) | <u>Outcome: Survival to discharge</u> | |
| | | | | | Unknown | 24 (5%) | 10 (9%) | 1 (10%) | <i>Non-shockable rhythms</i> | |
| | | | | | | | | | <i>factor</i> | <i>OR (CI)</i> |
| | | | | | | | | | Witnessed arrest | 7.04 (4.91-10.09) |
| | | | | | | | | | Arrest in public place | 2.07 (1.30-3.32) |
| | | | | | | | | | <i>Shockable rhythms</i> | |
| | | | | | | | | | Year of arrest | 1.12 (1.07-1.16) |
| | | | | | | | | | Witnessed arrest | 1.46 (1.10-1.92) |
| | | | | | | | | | Bystander CPR | 1.32 (1.04-1.66) |
| | | | | | | | | | Arrest in public place | 2.04 (1.61-2.59) |
| | | | | Arrest other place than home, nursing home or public place | 2.23 (1.37-3.63) | | | | | |

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Auteur, jaar</i> | <i>Number (%) Alive at discharge</i> | <i>Number (%) Damage free at discharge</i> | <i>Number (%) Long term survival</i> | <i>Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,***</i> | <i>Prognostic factors (multivariate)**,**</i> | |
|-----------|---------------------|--|--|--|---|--|------------------|
| 19 | Herlitz 2007 | Survival to 1 month 35-64 yrs: 7.2% 65-79 yrs: 5.4% ≥80 yrs: 3.4% (numbers not reported) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | | <u>Outcome: Survival to 1 month</u> <u>For patients>35 yrs</u> | |
| | | | | | | <i>factor</i> | <i>OR (CI)</i> |
| | | | | | | Age (year) | 0.98 (0.98-0.99) |
| | | | | | | Female sex | 1.26 (1.06-1.49) |
| | | | | | | Initial rhythm VF | 5.04 (4.22-6.01) |
| | | | | | | Delay to treatment call for to arrival of ambulance (min.) | 0.32 (0.28-0.37) |
| | | | | | | Bystander witnessed | 1.97 (1.61-2.42) |
| | | | | | | Arrest outside home | 2.17 (1.86-2.53) |
| | | | | | | Bystander CPR | 2.22 (1.91-2.60) |

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)**,** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------|--|--------------|
| 20 | Jos-seaume 2011 | Survival at 3 months: 326 (523-139 deaths – 58 lost to follow-up)/(523-58 lost to follow-up): 70.1% <u>Discharge destin.:</u> Domicile: 179 Institution: 87 Hospital: 19 | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | | <p><u>Outcome: Survival at 3 months</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>factor</th> <th>OR (CI)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Un score de Knauss C28F²⁹</td> <td>7.129F³⁰ (1.8-28)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Un score de Knauss D30F³¹</td> <td>5.0 (1.1-23.5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Une pathologie cardiaque autre que coronaire comme motif d'intervention initial</td> <td>4,5 (1,4–15,7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initial Glasgow score of 15</td> <td>1.2 (1.0-1.4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initial systolic bloodpressure > 120 mm Hg</td> <td>1.01 (1.0-1.02)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>un SCA31F³² comme motif d'intervention initial</td> <td>5.8 (1.8-18)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | factor | OR (CI) | Un score de Knauss C28F ²⁹ | 7.129F ³⁰ (1.8-28) | Un score de Knauss D30F ³¹ | 5.0 (1.1-23.5) | Une pathologie cardiaque autre que coronaire comme motif d'intervention initial | 4,5 (1,4–15,7) | Initial Glasgow score of 15 | 1.2 (1.0-1.4) | Initial systolic bloodpressure > 120 mm Hg | 1.01 (1.0-1.02) | un SCA31F ³² comme motif d'intervention initial | 5.8 (1.8-18) |
| factor | OR (CI) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Un score de Knauss C28F ²⁹ | 7.129F ³⁰ (1.8-28) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Un score de Knauss D30F ³¹ | 5.0 (1.1-23.5) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Une pathologie cardiaque autre que coronaire comme motif d'intervention initial | 4,5 (1,4–15,7) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial Glasgow score of 15 | 1.2 (1.0-1.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial systolic bloodpressure > 120 mm Hg | 1.01 (1.0-1.02) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| un SCA31F ³² comme motif d'intervention initial | 5.8 (1.8-18) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

²⁹Chronic disease producing serious but not incapacitating restriction of activity

³⁰ Zoals het hier staat geeft co-morbiditeit dus een betere prognose. Dat lijkt onlogisch.

³¹Severe restriction of activity due to disease: includes persons bedridden or institutionalized due to illness.

³² Dit staat mogelijk voor sudden cardiac arrest.

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Auteur, jaar</i> | <i>Number (%) Alive at discharge</i> | <i>Number (%) Damage free at discharge</i> | <i>Number (%) Long term survival</i> | <i>Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,***</i> | <i>Prognostic factors (multivariate)**,**</i> | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|-------------------|
| 23 | Lee 2011 | 90-day survival: 90 (90/224: 40.2%) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | | Outcome: 90-day mortality (In 224 patients admitted alive) | |
| | | | | | | <i>factor</i> | <i>HR (CI)</i> |
| | | | | | | Model 1 ³³ | |
| | | | | | | Livercirrhosis | 4.36 (1.76-10.79) |
| | | | | | | Underlying malignancy | 1.64 (1.06-2.54) |
| | | | | | | Prolonged CPR>20 min. | 1.95 (1.27-3.00) |
| | | | | | | Best GCS ³⁴ within 24-48 h of ROSC 5 | 0.16 (0.36-0.68) |
| | | | | | | Mean arterial pressure 100 mm Hg | 0.81 (0.43-0.94) |
| | | | | | | PEA ³⁵ as presenting rhythm | 0.44 (0.21-0.90) |
| | | | | | | Model 2 | |
| | | | | | | Charlson scale 5 | 1.60 (1.03-2.49) |
| | | | | | | Best GCS within 24-48 h of ROSC 5 | 0.18 (0.04-0.73) |
| | | | | | | Mean arterial pressure 100 mm Hg | 0.60 (0.40-0.88) |
| | | | | | | PEA as presenting rhythm | 0.58 (0.36-0.93) |

³³ Model one included comorbidity variables as individual categories, such as malignancy or liver cirrhosis, whereas model two included comorbidity variables as a summary of the Charlson score category representing an individual's total burden of comorbidities.

³⁴Glasgow Coma Scale

³⁵Pulseless electric activity

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,*** | | |
|----|--------------|---|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|---------|
| 25 | Mosier 2010 | 204 (204 / 3515: 5.8%) (CCR: 96/1024: 9.4%) ACLS: 108/2491: 4.3%) | ≈185/3515: 5.3% CCR: 96.6% of survivors ACLS: 85% of survivors (numbers not reported) | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | | In the subset of 1024 patients (CCR): <u>Outcome: survival to discharge</u> | | |
| | | | | | | factor | OR (CI) | |
| | | | | | | Age (for each additional 10 years) | OR 0.79; CI 0.67-0.93 | |
| | | | | | | Witnessed arrest | 3.3 (1.8-6.1) | |
| | | | | | | VF/VT | 7.0 (3.9-12.5) | |
| | | | | | | Agonal respirations | 4.6 (2.6-8.2) | |
| | | | | | | EMS response time (for each additional min.) | 0.87 (0.76-0.99) | |
| 27 | Pleskot 2009 | Survival at 30 days: 64 (64/560: 11.4%) | At 30 days: 44 (44/560: 7.9%) | Outcome: After 1 year 42 (42/560: 7.5%) Outcome: After 3 years 38 (38/560: 6.8%) Outcome: After 5 years Not reported | | <u>Outcome: Long term survival at 3 years</u> | | |
| | | | | | | factor | OR (CI) | P value |
| | | | | | | Age (<70 yrs) | 3.305 (0.96-11.35) | <0.05 |
| | | | | | | STEMI (yes) | 3.678 (1.27-10.63) | <0.05 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Initial rhythm VF | 5.442 (1.14-25.96) | <0.05 |
| | | | | | | Atropin (no) | 4.008 (1.14-11.34) | <0.01 |

| 28 | Pleskot 2011 | Alive at 30 days: <70 yrs: 50 (50/307: 16.3%) ≥70 yrs: 14 (14/253: 5.5%) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year <70 yrs: 34 (34/307: 11.1%) ≥70 yrs: 8 (8/253: 3.2%) Outcome: After 5 year <70 yrs: 29 (29/307: 9.4%) ³⁶ ≥70 yrs: 4 (4/253: 1.6 %) | Outcome: 5-year survival <i>Difference in survival between age groups <70 yrs and ≥70 yrs: 9.4% vs. 1.6% (p<0.001)</i> | Not reported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|---------------|------------------|---------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|---|-----|-------|--|--|--|--|-----------------|----|----|--------|----------------------------|----|----|------|---|----|----|-------|---|----|----|------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| 29 | Roth 2000 | 140 (140/998: 14%) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4"><u>Outcome: survival at discharge</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th>parameter</th> <th>Survivors (n)</th> <th>Nonsurvivors (n)</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Age (mean±1SD)</td> <td>70±14</td> <td>74±11</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hypercholesterolaemia</td> <td>4</td> <td>111</td> <td>0.009</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pulseless VT/VF</td> <td>46</td> <td>25</td> <td>0.0001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrest witnessed by layman</td> <td>39</td> <td>50</td> <td>0.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrest witnessed by 'Shalal'medical personnel</td> <td>33</td> <td>20</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrest witnessed by other medical personnel</td> <td>38</td> <td>30</td> <td>0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time (min) to initiation of CPR</td> <td>5±9</td> <td>12±10</td> <td>0.0001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total CPR time</td> <td>26±16</td> <td>38±18</td> <td>0.0001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Outcome: survival at discharge</u> | | | | parameter | Survivors (n) | Nonsurvivors (n) | p-value | Age (mean±1SD) | 70±14 | 74±11 | 0.001 | Hypercholesterolaemia | 4 | 111 | 0.009 | | | | | Pulseless VT/VF | 46 | 25 | 0.0001 | Arrest witnessed by layman | 39 | 50 | 0.03 | Arrest witnessed by 'Shalal'medical personnel | 33 | 20 | 0.001 | Arrest witnessed by other medical personnel | 38 | 30 | 0.01 | Time (min) to initiation of CPR | 5±9 | 12±10 | 0.0001 | Total CPR time | 26±16 | 38±18 | 0.0001 | |
| <u>Outcome: survival at discharge</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| parameter | Survivors (n) | Nonsurvivors (n) | p-value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age (mean±1SD) | 70±14 | 74±11 | 0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hypercholesterolaemia | 4 | 111 | 0.009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulseless VT/VF | 46 | 25 | 0.0001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrest witnessed by layman | 39 | 50 | 0.03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrest witnessed by 'Shalal'medical personnel | 33 | 20 | 0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrest witnessed by other medical personnel | 38 | 30 | 0.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time (min) to initiation of CPR | 5±9 | 12±10 | 0.0001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total CPR time | 26±16 | 38±18 | 0.0001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

³⁶ In het abstract staat echter 10% vermeld.

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)**,** | | |
|----|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|------------------|
| 30 | Swor 2000 | 189 (189/2608: 7.25%) 70-79 yrs: 50/701: 7.1% ≥80 yrs:19/512: 3.3% | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | | <u>Outcome: survival to discharge</u> | | |
| | | | | | | factor | OR (CI) | |
| | | | | | | Age group>80 yrs (vs 50-59) | 0.40 (0.20-0.82) | |
| | | | | | | Arrest at home | 0.55 (0.38-0.81) | |
| | | | | | | Witnessed arrest | 2.92 (1.7-4.9) | |
| | | | | | | VT/VF | 3.51 (2.2-5.5) | |
| | | | | | | Bystander CPR | 2.08 (1.4-3.0) | |
| | | | | | | ALS response interval<9 min | 2.01 (1.38-2.93) | |
| 31 | Ahn 2010 | 524 (524 /15058: 3.5%) | 161(CPC score 1or 2) (161/15058: 1.1% | After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | | <u>Outcome: survival to discharge</u> | | |
| | | | | | | category | factor | OR (CI) |
| | | | | | | Age group | 15-64 | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | | age≥65 yrs | 0.50 (0.41-0.62) |
| | | | | | | Location of arrest | home | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | | Others and unknown | 1.41 (1.11-1.80) |
| | | | | | | Witnessed status | no | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | | yes | 2.45 (1.98-3.03) |
| | | | | | | | unknown | 0.50 (0.27-0.94) |
| | | | | | | Initial rhythm | Non-schockable | 1 (ref) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | VT/VF | 6.46 (5.12-8.16) |
| | | | | | | | unknown | 2.24 (1.80-2.80) |
| | | | | | | EMS time interval (min) | BLS time ³⁷ | 0.95 (0.91-0.98) |
| | | | | | | | ALS time ³⁸ | 0.96 (0.95-0.98) |
| | | | | | | Level of EMS providers | EMT ³⁹ -basic | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | | EMT-intermediate | 1.22 (1.02-1.46) |
| 33 | Mohler 2011 | 92 (92 /2048: 4.5%) CCR: 33 (33/558: 5.9%) ALS: 59 (59/1490:4.0%) | For 70 of 92 survivors: 96% of CCR, 89% of ALS patients DA (n not reported) | After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | | | <u>Outcome: survival to discharge</u> | |
| | | | | | | | <i>factor</i> | <i>OR(CI)</i> |
| | | | | | | | | <i>p-value</i> |
| | | | | | | | VT/VF | 5.3 (3.2-8.9) |
| | | | | | | | Witnessed arrest | 6.7 (3.2-13.7) |
| | | | | | | | Agonal breathing | 4.0 (2.3-6.8) |
| | | | | | | | Response time <5 min | 2.8 (1.7-4.6) |
| | | | | | | | CCR vs ALS ⁴⁰ | 2.0 (1.2-3.3) |

* column only present when multivariable analysis is absent; ** only significant (p<0,05) factors are reported; ***Order of prognostic factors: first the baseline characteristics morbidity and sex and age, insofar these are statistically significant.

³⁷Call to arrival interval of ambulance at the scene to give basic life support (BLS)

³⁸Call to arrival interval of ambulance to emergency department to give an advanced life support (ALS) by doctors.

³⁹Emergency medical technician

⁴⁰CCR = cardiocerebral resuscitation, which represents a specific protocol. This protocol emphasizes high-quality, minimally interrupted chest compressions, delayed active ventilation, and early epinephrine administration. ALS = advanced life support

F3A. Characteristics IHCA studies, part a– details of the study population

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age (yrs.) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | | |
|----|----------------|--|--|----------------------------|----------|--|------------|------------|
| 2 | Brindley, 2002 | Number of arrests (88% cardiac): 247 Number with a pulse following CPR: 91 (91/247:36.8%) | N=247 in analysis. All records of a <i>cardiac or respiratory</i> arrest. We included only patients who had a "true arrest" (defined as requiring one or more of manual CPR, intubation or defibrillation). Exclusions: - No CPR, intubation or defibrillation (n=45) - Incomplete medical records (n=7) No mention of numbers related to do-not-resuscitate order | Not reported (48%>70 yrs.) | 38% | Not reported | | |
| 5 | Di Bari 2000 | Number of cardiocirculatory arrests: 245 <u>Age: Number</u> <70 yrs.: 137 ≥70 yrs.: 108 Immediate survival: <u>Age: Number</u> <70 yrs.: 72 (72/137: 52.6%) ≥70 yrs.: 43/108: 39.4% | N=245 in analysis. Patients receiving CPR in a geriatric department with an ICU. An immediate, positive response to CPR was defined as the recovery of a spontaneous or pacemaker-induced cardiac rhythm associated with a systolic blood pressure of 80 mm Hg for at least 1 hr. Exclusions: - an out-of-hospital CPR in the previous 24 hrs.; - a primary respiratory arrest; - a CA with unknown initial rhythm; - a comatose state at the time of CPR. In the case of repeated occurrences of CA, only the first CPR was analyzed; - patients, affected by metastatic cancer, end-stage Alzheimer's disease, or other terminal illnesses (because preventive decision to abstain from CPR had been made by the medical staff, after consultation with each | 70±11 | 40% | <i>Primary diagnosis</i> | <70 yrs. | ≥70 yrs. |
| | | | | | | Acute myocardial infarction | 72 (66.7%) | 99 (72.3%) |
| | | | | | | Chronic ischemic heart disease | 23 (21.3%) | 20 (14.6%) |
| | | | | | | Other heart disease | 10 (9.3%) | 11 (8.0%) |
| | | | | | | No heart disease | 3 (2.8%) | 7 (5.1%) |
| | | | | | | <i>Preadmission chronic conditions</i> | <70 | ≥70 |
| | | | | | | Hypertension | 32 (29.6%) | 53 (38.7%) |
| | | | | | | Chronic heart failure | 32 (29.6%) | 41 (29.9%) |
| | | | | | | Diabetes | 19 (17.6%) | 30 (21.9%) |
| | | | | | | COPD | 9 (8.3%) | 22 (16.1%) |
| | | | | | | Renal failure | 6 (5.6%) | 18 (13.1%) |

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age (yrs.) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | | |
|----|-------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | patient's closest relative, and the results of such decisions were annotated in the medical chart). | | | disability ⁴¹ | 5.6% | 6.6% |
| | | | | | | Pre CPR clinical events | | |
| | | | | | | Acute heart failure | 51 (47.2%) | 69 (50.4%) |
| | | | | | | hypotension | 46 (42.6%) | 57 (41.6%) |
| | | | | | | Acute renal failure | 9 (8.3%) | 11 (8.0%) |
| | | | | | | Pneumonia | 8 (7.4%) | 6 (4.4%) |
| 6 | Ehlenbach 2009 | Number of arrests: 433985 Immediate survival: not reported | N=433985 in analysis. Patients ≥65 yrs. who underwent CPR in US hospitals (Medicare database) Exclusions: - individuals receiving Social Security Disability Income - individuals co-enrolled in a health maintenance organization (HMO) who may have had incomplete CPR claims data and thus would have introduced bias For individuals with more than one CPR event, we analyzed only the first occurrence. | Not reported (85% ≥70 yrs.) | 50% | Myocardial infarction | 92968 (21.4%) | |
| | | | | | | Congestive heart failure | 168515 (38.3%) | |
| | | | | | | Stroke | 38121 (8.8%) | |
| | | | | | | Diabetes mellitus | 78840 (18.2%) | |
| | | | | | | COPD | 116997 (27.0%) | |
| 7 | Elshove-Bolk 2007 | Number of arrests: 151 resuscitation attempts Immediate survival: 21 (21/53:40%) | N=53 in analysis. Patients ≥75 yrs. with in-hospital CPR by a 24/7 designated resuscitation team Immediate survival means: Return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) There were no do-not resuscitate orders. | 81 (75-91) | 55% | <u>Survivors* Non-survivors</u> | | |
| | | | | | | Institutionalized before admission | 0% | 16% |
| | | | | | | Cardiac ischemia | 56% | 30% |
| | | | | | | Surgery before resuscitation | 22% | 18% |
| | | | | | | *only percentages reported | | |

⁴¹ Basic activities of daily life disability

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age (yrs.) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|---|----------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | disease | N (%) |
| 9 | Fredriksson 2006 | Number of arrests: 7891 Immediate survival (24 hrs.): 398 (48%) | N=833 in analysis. All consecutive patients with a cardiac arrest in a university Hospital for whom the rescue team was alerted. 7891 arrests of which 910 (in 833 patients) resuscitated. 6981 received no resuscitation attempt. Patients with arrest in the emergency room (ER) were not excluded. | Not reported (70%≥65 yrs.) | 37% | disease | N (%) |
| | | | | | | Angina pectoris | 353 (43%) |
| | | | | | | Hypertension | 299 (36%) |
| | | | | | | Myocardial infarction | 284 (34%) |
| | | | | | | Heart failure | 238 (29%) |
| | | | | | | Diabetes mellitus | 161 (20%) |
| | | | | | | Valvular heart disease | 124 (15%) |
| | | | | | | Stroke | 108 (13%) |
| | | | | | | COPD | 92 (11%) |
| | | | | | | malignancy | 94 (11%) |
| | | | | | | Renal disease | 89 (11%) |
| | | | | | | Previously treated malignancy | 20 (10%; this percentage was actually reported!) |
| | | | | | | Peripheral artery Disease | 19 (9%; this percentage was actually reported!) |
| | | | | | | alcoholism | 41 (5%) |
| Rheumatic disease | 35 (4%) | | | | | | |
| Previous cardiac arrest | 31 (4%) | | | | | | |
| Cardiomyopathy | 5 (2%) | | | | | | |
| 10 | Gwinnutt 2000 | Number of arrests:2074 Number ROSC: 652 (652/1368:48%) (any ROSC) | N=1368 in analysis. 2074 in-hospital cardiac arrests occurring in adults>16 yrs. in 49 UK hospitals Exclusions: - Incomplete audit forms (n=439) - Outdated guidelines followed (n=267) | 71 | 41% | Not reported | |

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Author, year</i> | <i>Numbers</i> | <i>Source / patients</i> | <i>Mean age (yrs.)</i> | <i>% female</i> | <i>Baseline characteristics morbidity</i> | |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---|------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 14 | Paniagua 2001 | Number of arrests: Not reported Immediate survival: Not reported | N=474 in analysis. Patients who experienced IHCA and received CPR (956), of which 474 were ≥80 yrs. old. Exclusions: Patients who experienced cardiac arrest in the emergency department, surgical recovery unit or in the operating room were excluded from the analysis. | 86 (4.8) | 58% | <i>Diagnosis related groups (DRGs):</i> | % (only percentages were reported) |
| | | | | | | Cardiovascular DRG | 40.1% |
| | | | | | | Respiratory DRG | 8.6% |
| | | | | | | Gastrointestinal DRG | 7.2% |
| | | | | | | Neurological DRG | 7.4% |
| | | | | | | Other DRG | 36.7% |

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Author, year</i> | <i>Numbers</i> | <i>Source / patients</i> | <i>Mean age (yrs.)</i> | <i>% female</i> | <i>Baseline characteristics morbidity</i> |
|-----------|---------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 16 | Cooper 2006 | Number of arrests: 3616 Immediate survival: 819 819/2121:(38.6%) | N=2121 in analysis Longitudinal registry of all adult in-hospital CPR attempts. 3616 resuscitation calls. Exclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <20 years (n=102) - False alarm (n=630) - Not for attempted resuscitation (n=224) - Respiratory arrests only (n=378) - More than one arrest (n=161) Immediate survival means: Return of spontaneous cardiac output>20 min. | Not reported (68.6%>70 yrs) | 41.0% | Not reported |

| Nr | Author, year | Numbers | Source / patients | Mean age (yrs.) | % female | Baseline characteristics morbidity | |
|----------|----------------|---|--|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Co-morbidity | N (%) |
| 17 | Danciu 2004 | Number of arrests: 223 Immediate survival (ROSC): 132 (132/219: 60.3%) | N=219 in analysis All patients (n=223) aged 18 years or older for whom a resuscitation attempt was appropriately initiated in an urban teaching hospital. Exclusions: Did not meet definition of resuscitation attempt (n=4) "A resuscitation attempt is any effort to restore effective ventilation, oxygenation, and circulation to a patient by the use of any or all of the following methods: defibrillation, cardiac pacing, chest compressions, airway interventions, or intravenous medications" No mention of number related to do-not-resuscitate order Location of arrest: General floor 44 (20%) Telemetry 46 (21%) ICU 129 (59%) | 66±16 | 52% | Co-morbidity | N (%) |
| | | | | | | cardiovascular | 149 (68%) |
| | | | | | | pulmonary | 121 (55%) |
| | | | | | | renal | 81 (37%) |
| | | | | | | infectious | 77 (35%) |
| | | | | | | gastrointestinal | 50 (23%) |
| | | | | | | trauma | 19 (9%) |
| surgical | 14 (6%) | | | | | | |
| 21 | Kirschner 2001 | Number of arrests: 50 Immediate survival: 21 (21/49: 43%) | N=49 in analysis All inpatients admitted to a freestanding, acute rehabilitation hospital who had cardiac and/or pulmonary arrest and received CPR | 52.7 (1½-89) | 35% | Medical condition | N(%) |
| | | | | | | History of cardiac disease | 19 (39%) |
| | | | | | | History of malignancy | 8 (16%) |
| | | | | | | Infection present prearrest | 23 (47%) |
| | | | | | | Feeding tube present | 15 (31%) |
| | | | | | | Foley catheter present | 18 (37%) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---|-----------|-------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | No mention of numbers related to do-not-resuscitate order or other exclusions. 1 record excluded because of missing data | | | | Halo orthosis present Tracheostomy present Supplemental oxygen used | 6 (12%) 14 (29%) 9 (18%) |
| 22 | Larkin 2010 | Number of arrests: 49130 Immediate survival (ROSC>20 min): 44.8% (number not reported) | N=49130 in analysis Adults who experienced pulseless cardiopulmonary arrest in US hospitals participating in the National Registry for Cardiopulmonary resuscitation Exclusions not reported Location of arrest <i>Event location</i> ICU 47.5% (23,337) PACU ⁴² /OR 2.3% (1117) General inpatient area 33.9% (16636) Emergency department 10.7% (5254) Diagnostic intervention area 4%(1951) Other 1.6% (790) | 66.7±15.7 | 42.5% | Pre-existing conditions | | |
| | | | | | | <i>condition</i> | % | |
| | | | | | | Heart failure (this admission) | 9554 (19.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Heart failure (prior to this admission) | 11904 (24.2%) | |
| | | | | | | MI (this admission) | 10088 (20.5%) | |
| | | | | | | MI (prior) | 10080 (20.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Hypotension/hypoperfusion | 14498 (29.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Respiratory insufficiency | 20854 (42.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Hepatic insufficiency | 3632 (7.4%) | |
| | | | | | | Metabolic/electrolyte abnormality | 9508 (19.4%) | |
| | | | | | | Diabetes mellitus | 14563 (29.6%) | |
| | | | | | | Toxicological problem | 843 (1.7%) | |
| | | | | | | Baseline depression in CNS function | 6454 (13.1%) | |
| | | | | | | Acute stroke | 2046 (4.2%) | |
| | | | | | | Acute CNS non-stroke event | 3978 (8.1%) | |
| | | | | | | pneumonia | 6647 (13.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Infection-septicemia | 6429 (13.1%) | |
| | | | | | | Other active infection | 4569 (9.3%) | |
| | | | | | | Metastatic or hematologic malignancy | 5494 (11.2%) | |
| | | | | | | Body cast and/or traction | 129 (0.3%) | |
| | | | | | | Renal insufficiency or dialysis | 15963 (32.5%) | |
| | | | | | | Trauma | 1886 (3.84%) | |

⁴² Betekenis PACU niet vermeld. Waarschijnlijk Post Anesthesia Care Unit.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--|---|-----------|-------|---|---|
| 24 | Levy 2009 | <p>Number of arrests: 105293</p> <p>Immediate survival: 6844 (6844/13063: 52.4%)</p> | <p>N=13063 in analysis adult patients with acute heart failure who had cardiac arrest at a hospital participating in the National Registry of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No acute heart failure (n=80496) - Unknown heart failure status (n=6122) - Age<18 yrs (n=2) - Trauma or obstetrics (n=73) - Not neurologically intact on admission (n=4670) - missing CPC score on admission (n=210) - No discharge CPC (n=88) - Do not resuscitate order in place prior to arrest (n=113) - Inaccurate duration of event (time≤0 or ≥180 min (n=456) <p>Residence:</p> <p>Home 10396 (79.6%)</p> <p>Nonhome 2667 (20.4%)</p> | 69.3±13.9 | 41.1% | <p><i>Pre-existing condition</i></p> <p>Prior history of heart failure</p> <p>Acute CNS event (nonstroke)</p> <p>Acute stroke</p> <p>Baseline depression in CNS function</p> <p>arrhythmia</p> <p>Diabetes mellitus</p> <p>Electrolyte or metabolic abnormality</p> <p>Hepatic insufficiency</p> <p>Hypotension/hypoperfusion</p> <p>malignancy</p> <p>Acute myocardial infarction</p> <p>Prior history of myocardial infarction</p> <p>pneumonia</p> <p>septicemia</p> <p>Renal insufficiency</p> <p>Respiratory insufficiency</p> | <p>%</p> <p>6820 (52.2%)</p> <p>921 (7.1%)</p> <p>323 (2.5%)</p> <p>1200 (9.2%)</p> <p>6436 (49.3%)</p> <p>5338 (40.9%)</p> <p>2645 (20.2%)</p> <p>962 (7.4%)</p> <p>4550 (34.8%)</p> <p>908 (7.0%)</p> <p>4187 (32.1%)</p> <p>3847 (29.4%)</p> <p>2286 (17.5%)</p> <p>1817 (13.9%)</p> <p>5873 (45.0%)</p> <p>6617 (50.7%)</p> |
|----|-----------|--|---|-----------|-------|---|---|

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--|--|---|--|---|--------------------|
| 26 | Perdok 2005 | Number of arrests: 479 Immediate survival: <70 yrs: 64/126:50.8% ≥70 yrs: 78/156: 50.0% | N=282 in analysis Patients who underwent in-hospital CPR. Exclusions: Patients resuscitated in the ICU or ER (n?) Primary arrest not cardiac (n?) | 69±12 | 39% | Not reported | |
| 32 | Dosh 2009 | Number of arrests: 408 Immediate survival: full code: 171 (171/292:58.6%) Limited code: 5 (5/17: 29.4% | N=309 in analysis all adult in-hospital cardiac arrests (IHCA) at a tertiary care teaching hospital Exclusions: - IHCA in ER, OR, or cardiac catheterization lab (n=10) - Not meeting the definition of cardiac arrest (n=34) - Absent or grossly insufficient code documentation in the chart (n=22). - No chart found (n=22) - Code occurring prior to hospital admission (n=6) - Family stopping the code ⁴³ early (n=5) Location of arrest Location limit code full code Unit 29.4% 31.5% Telemetry 41.2% 39.7% Other 23.5% 27.1% Missing 5.9% 1.7% | Limited code: 75.2±16.1 Full code: 67.8±14.6 | Limit. code: 64.7% Full code: 50.3% | condition | N(%) ⁴⁴ |
| | | | | | | Cardiovascular disease | 141 (45.6%) |
| | | | | | | End-stage disease (metastatic cancer, hematologic malignancy, COPD, acute respiratory failure, liver or renal failure) | 37 (12.0%) |
| | | | | | | Infectious disease | 65 (21.0%) |
| | | | | | | Neurologic disease | 16 (5.2%) |
| | | | | | | Miscellaneous (gastrointestinal bleed, genitourinary or orthopedic surgery, bowel obstruction, pulmonary embolism, general trauma, other blood dyscrasia) | 50 (16.2%) |
| | | | | | | Other | 17 (5.5%) |

⁴³The code seems to refer to a pre-arrest decision to resuscitate, for which a full code and an incomplete code is distinguished (not well explained in this article).

⁴⁴ Percentages door mij berekend als % van het totaal van 309 en niet zoals vermeld in table 1.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--|---|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| 34 | Snyder 2010 | Number of cardiac arrests: 691 <70 yrs: 373 ≥70 yrs: 318 Immediate survival: not reported | N=691 in analysis In-hospital resuscitations at a community-based teaching hospital Exclusions not reported | Not reported | Not reported | Not reported |
| 35 | Zoch 2000 | Number of cardiac arrests: 948 Immediate survival: 580 (580/948: 61.2%) | N=948 in analysis All patients 18 years and older experiencing in-hospital CPR Exclusions not reported. Location of arrest: <u>Location</u> n ICU 360 ER 93 Ward 434 Other 61 | Median age 69 | 42.6% (of 298 survivors) | Pre-arrest diagnosis Cardiac 616 65.0% Respiratory 154 16.2% Other 87 9.2% |

F3b. Characteristics IHCA studies, part b - results of patients with CPR after IHCA

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)**,** | | |
|----|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------|----------------|
| 2 | Brindley 2002 | 33 (33/247:13.4%) | Not reported | <u>Outcome:</u> <u>After 1 year</u> Not reported <u>Outcome:</u> <u>After 5 year</u> Not reported | Not reported | Outcome: failure to be discharged home | | |
| | | | | | | Type of arrest | odds ratio (CI) | |
| | | | | | | Respiratory | 1 (reference) | |
| | | | | | | Pulseless electric activity/asystole | 21.0 (6.2-71.7) | |
| | | | | | | Pulseless VT/VF | 4.2 (1.4-12.5) | |
| | | | | | | Time of arrest between 23 and 7 h | 3.2 (1.0-10.1) | |
| 5 | Di Bari 2000 | 80 (80/245:32.7%) Alive at last follow-up (range:1-124 months; median: 31.5 months): 42 (42/245:17.1%) | Not reported | Survival curves in patients <70 yrs. And ≥70 yrs. old were comparable during the first 2 yrs. after discharge, whereas they began to diverge thereafter. Overall, however, the two curves were not significantly different. | Not reported | Outcome: in hospital death | | |
| | | | | | | <i>Factor</i> | <i>Odds ratio (CI)</i> | <i>p-value</i> |
| | | | | | | Acute myocardial infarction | 2.32 (0.98-5.51) | 0.056 |
| | | | | | | hypotension | 4.95 (2.06-11.08) | 0.003 |
| | | | | | | Pulseless electric activity vs. VT/VF | 7.48 (1.24-45.31) | 0.029 |
| | | | | | | Mechanical ventilation support | 4.37 (1.32-14.43) | 0.016 |

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------|-----------------|---------|-----|------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|------------------------|--------|---|--------------------|--------|
| 6 | Ehlenbach 2009 | 18.3% (CI 18.2-18.5%) (number not reported) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Not reported | <p>Outcome: survival to discharge (analysis with adjustment for hospital where CPR was performed)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Factor</th> <th>Odds ratio (CI)</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Age</td> <td>0.972 (0.971-0.973)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male sex</td> <td>0.829 (0.815-0.843)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deyo-Charlson score⁴⁵</td> <td>0.927 (0.919-0.935)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black race (vs. white race)</td> <td>0.764 (0.741-0.788)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other race</td> <td>0.917 (0.877-0.959)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Admission from a skilled nursing facility</td> <td>0.69 (0.646-0.738)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Factor | Odds ratio (CI) | p-value | Age | 0.972 (0.971-0.973) | <0.001 | Male sex | 0.829 (0.815-0.843) | <0.001 | Deyo-Charlson score ⁴⁵ | 0.927 (0.919-0.935) | <0.001 | Black race (vs. white race) | 0.764 (0.741-0.788) | <0.001 | Other race | 0.917 (0.877-0.959) | <0.001 | Admission from a skilled nursing facility | 0.69 (0.646-0.738) | <0.001 |
| Factor | Odds ratio (CI) | p-value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | 0.972 (0.971-0.973) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male sex | 0.829 (0.815-0.843) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deyo-Charlson score ⁴⁵ | 0.927 (0.919-0.935) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black race (vs. white race) | 0.764 (0.741-0.788) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other race | 0.917 (0.877-0.959) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Admission from a skilled nursing facility | 0.69 (0.646-0.738) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

⁴⁵The odds ratio is that seen with an increase from one category of Deyo-Charlson score (0, 1, 2, or 3 or more) to the next. This score ranges from 0 to 33, with higher scores indicating a higher burden of chronic illness.

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,*** | | |
|----|-------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--------------|---------------|
| 7 | Elshove-Bolk 2007 | 9 (9/53:17%) (discharged home; presumably this number represents all survivors) | 9 (9/53:17%) | Outcome: After 1 year 4/53 (8%) Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Outcome: Comparison of survivors and non-survivors (p-values not reported) | | Not reported | |
| | | | | | factor | survivors | | Non-survivors |
| | | | | | Cardiac ischemia | 56% | | 30% |
| | | | | | Surgery before resuscitation | 22% | | 18% |
| | | | | | Institutionalized before admission | 0% | 16% | |
| 9 | Fredriksson 2006 | 310 (310/833: 37%) 75-84 yrs:29% (number not reported) 85+: 11/79 (14%) 54% discharged home; 27% discharged to rehabilitation-facilities; 19% discharged to other destinations (only percentages were reported). | 254 (254/833:30%) 92% of survivors had CPC score 1-2 (percentage estimated from figure 1). So, 92% of 310 is 254. | Outcome: After 1 year 261 (261/833: 31%) Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Not reported | | Not reported | |

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Auteur, jaar</i> | <i>Number (%) Alive at discharge</i> | <i>Number (%) Damage free at discharge</i> | <i>Number (%) Long term survival</i> | <i>Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,***</i> | <i>Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,***</i> | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| 10 | Gwinnutt 2000 | 240 (240/1368:17.6%) | Not reported | <p>Outcome: After 6 months 195 (195/1368:14.2%)</p> <p>Outcome: After 1 year Not reported</p> <p>Outcome: After 5 year Not reported</p> | Not reported | Outcome: survival to discharge | | |
| | | | | | | factor | Odds ratio (CI) | P value |
| | | | | | | Age<70 yrs. | 2.4 (1.4-4.2) | 0.002 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | ROSC<3 min. | 13.5 (6.5-27.9) | <0.0001 |
| | | | | | | Any adrenaline | 0.17 (0.091-0.32) | <0.0001 |
| | | | | | | 2 nd arrest | 0.08 (0.04-0.18) | <0.0001 |
| | | | | | | Arrest 17-09 hr. | 0.53 (0.31-0.93) | <0.05 |
| | | | | | | Site of arrest (contrast variable was coronary care unit) | Only ward significant (0.046); other sites were IC, ED, Diagnostic Depts and Outpatients | 0.019 (overall p-value) |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|--------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 14 | Paniagua 2001 | 50 (50/474:11%) (Four of the octogenarians died in hospice). 10 (20%) transferred to a chronic care hospital with ventilatory capabilities, 19 (38%) discharged home, 9 (18%) placed in a skilled nursing home 12 (24%) were admitted to a rehabilitation or psychiatric facility. | Not reported | Outcome: After 6 months: 27 (27/474:6%) | Not reported | Outcome: in-hospital mortality | | |
| | | | | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported | | factor | Odds ratio | p-value |
| | | | | Outcome: After 5 year Ca. 15 (15/474:3%) (Estimated from figure 1; ca.30% of survivors; equals ca. 15 survivors) | | Age | 1.02 for each year | 0.0001 |
| | | | | | | Absence of cardiovascular DRG | 3.13 | 0.001 |
| | | | | | | Respiratory DRG | 3.55 | 0.03 |
| | Gastrointestinal DRG | 5.43 | 0.02 | | | | | |

* column only present when multivariable analysis is absent; ** only significant (p<0,05) factors are reported; ***Order of prognostic factors: first the baseline characteristics morbidity and sex and age, insofar these are statistically significant.

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|-----------|------------------|--------|-----------|------------------|--------|-----------|------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------------------|--|--|-------------------|---------|--|----|------------------|--------|----|------------------|--------|----------------|--|--|-----------|---------|--|-----------|------------------|-------|-----------|------------------|-------|-----------------|--|--|----------|---------|--|----------|------------------|--------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 16 | Cooper 2006 | 338 (338/2121:15.9%) | Not reported | <p>Outcome: After 1 year 240 (240/2121 : 11.3%)</p> <p>Outcome: After 5 year Not reported</p> | <p>Outcome: survival at discharge(similar prognostic factors for outcome: survival at 24 h, except mode of arrest (better 24 h survival for prim. resp. arrest)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>factor</th> <th>RR⁴⁷ (CI)</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Age ≥80</td> <td>1 (ref)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 70-79</td> <td>1.54 (1.19-2.09)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 60-69</td> <td>2.13 (1.56-2.87)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 50-59</td> <td>2.97 (2.12-4.11)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>age<50</td> <td>2.94 (2.00-4.26)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Primary arrhythmia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PEA⁴⁸</td> <td>1 (ref)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>VT</td> <td>6.46 (4.29-9.56)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VF</td> <td>6.77 (4.85-9.29)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Time of arrest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0001-0700</td> <td>1 (ref)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0701-1500</td> <td>1.63 (1.23-2.17)</td> <td><0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1501-2400</td> <td>1.44 (1.07-1.93)</td> <td><0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Arrest duration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥15 min.</td> <td>1 (ref)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><15 min.</td> <td>5.88 (4.43-7.96)</td> <td><0.001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | factor | RR ⁴⁷ (CI) | p-value | Age ≥80 | 1 (ref) | | Age 70-79 | 1.54 (1.19-2.09) | <0.001 | Age 60-69 | 2.13 (1.56-2.87) | <0.001 | Age 50-59 | 2.97 (2.12-4.11) | <0.001 | age<50 | 2.94 (2.00-4.26) | <0.001 | Primary arrhythmia | | | PEA ⁴⁸ | 1 (ref) | | VT | 6.46 (4.29-9.56) | <0.001 | VF | 6.77 (4.85-9.29) | <0.001 | Time of arrest | | | 0001-0700 | 1 (ref) | | 0701-1500 | 1.63 (1.23-2.17) | <0.01 | 1501-2400 | 1.44 (1.07-1.93) | <0.01 | Arrest duration | | | ≥15 min. | 1 (ref) | | <15 min. | 5.88 (4.43-7.96) | <0.001 | <p>Outcome: survival at 24 h:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Predictors of survival</th> <th>p-value⁴⁶</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Age (year)</td> <td>0.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode of arrest</td> <td>0.006</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary arrhythmia</td> <td>0.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time of day</td> <td>0.008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrest duration</td> <td>0.000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>N.B. Hier tegen de afspraak in zowel univariaat als multivariaat vermeld, omdat multivariaat alleen p-values gaf en univariate resultaten daarbij inzicht geven in de richting en sterkte van het effect.</p> | Predictors of survival | p-value ⁴⁶ | Age (year) | 0.000 | Mode of arrest | 0.006 | Primary arrhythmia | 0.000 | Time of day | 0.008 | Arrest duration | 0.000 |
| factor | RR ⁴⁷ (CI) | p-value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age ≥80 | 1 (ref) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age 70-79 | 1.54 (1.19-2.09) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age 60-69 | 2.13 (1.56-2.87) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age 50-59 | 2.97 (2.12-4.11) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| age<50 | 2.94 (2.00-4.26) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary arrhythmia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PEA ⁴⁸ | 1 (ref) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VT | 6.46 (4.29-9.56) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VF | 6.77 (4.85-9.29) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time of arrest | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0001-0700 | 1 (ref) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0701-1500 | 1.63 (1.23-2.17) | <0.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1501-2400 | 1.44 (1.07-1.93) | <0.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrest duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ≥15 min. | 1 (ref) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 min. | 5.88 (4.43-7.96) | <0.001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Predictors of survival | p-value ⁴⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age (year) | 0.000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode of arrest | 0.006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary arrhythmia | 0.000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time of day | 0.008 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrest duration | 0.000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

⁴⁶RR not reported

⁴⁷Relative Risk

⁴⁸Pulseless electric activity

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)***,*** | | |
|----|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| 17 | Danciu 2004 | 33 (33/219: 15.1%) <u>Discharge destination:</u> Home 13 (40%) Rehab facility 12 (36%) Nursing Home 6 (18%) Other Hospital 2 (6%) | 20 (20/219:9.1% (CPC score 1) | Outcome: After 3 months: 25 (25/219:11.4%) Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Risk model provided (table 4) | <u>Outcome: survival at discharge</u> | | |
| | | | | | | <i>Factor</i> | <i>OR (CI)</i> | <i>p-value</i> |
| | | | | | | Presence of chronic renal insufficiency | 2.56 (1.1-6) ⁴⁹ | 0.029 |
| | | | | | | Respiratory arrest | 5.6 (1.9-16.6) | 0.002 |
| | | | | | | VT/VF as initial rhythm | 4 (1.5-10.3) | 0.005 |
| | | | | | | BMI (per 1 kg/m ² ↑) | 1.1 (1.03-1.16) | 0.002 |
| | | | | | | Days from admission to CPR attempt (per 1 day↑) | 0.91 (0.84-0.99) | 0.025 |
| | | | | | | Similar prognostic factors for outcome at 1 month and 3 months, except for chronic renal insufficiency: presence of chronic renal insufficiency not prognostic for outcome at 3 months. | | |
| | | | | | | 21 | Kirschner 2001 | 9 (9/49: 18%) Discharge destination: Home 7 Nurs Home 2 |
| | | | | | | | | |

⁴⁹ Het lijkt vreemd dat dit verband lijkt te houden met een betere overleving

⁵⁰ Functional Independence Measure

| <i>Nr</i> | <i>Auteur, jaar</i> | <i>Number (%) Alive at discharge</i> | <i>Number (%) Damage free at discharge</i> | <i>Number (%) Long term survival</i> | <i>Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,***</i> | <i>Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,***</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 22 | Larkin 2010 | 17.4% (number not reported) | 17.4% (number not reported) (severe disability categorized with non-survivors) | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Risk prediction model provided | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"><i>Outcome: in-hospital mortality</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th><i>variable</i></th> <th><i>OR (CI)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Age (in years)</i></td> <td><i>0.99 (0.98-1.00)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Age after >37</i></td> <td><i>1.03 (1.02-1.03)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"><i>Pre-existing conditions</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td><i>none</i></td> <td><i>1.24 (1.05-1.47)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Myocardial infarction</i></td> <td><i>0.89 (0.81-0.96)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Hypotension/hypoperfusion</i></td> <td><i>1.58 (1.45-1.74)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Hepatic insufficiency</i></td> <td><i>1.83 (1.61-2.20)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Baseline depression in CNS function</i></td> <td><i>1.18 (1.04-1.32)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Acute stroke</i></td> <td><i>1.40 (1.14-1.72)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Infection or septicemia</i></td> <td><i>1.25 (1.10-1.44)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Metastatic or hematologic malignancy</i></td> <td><i>1.94 (1.71-2.20)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Renal failure/dialysis</i></td> <td><i>1.34 (1.22-1.46)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Major trauma</i></td> <td><i>1.67 (1.30-2.19)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"><i>Interventions in place</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Invasive airway</i></td> <td><i>1.55 (1.37-1.77)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Assisted or mechanical ventilation</i></td> <td><i>1.40 (1.22-1.59)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Anti-arrhythmics</i></td> <td><i>0.78 (0.68-0.92)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>vasopressors</i></td> <td><i>2.26 (2.04-2.57)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Vasodilators</i></td> <td><i>0.62 (0.53-0.73)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Chest tube</i></td> <td><i>0.70 (0.59-0.85)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Monitored outside the ICU</i></td> <td><i>0.63 (0.57-0.70)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Monitored (anywhere) with arterial catheter</i></td> <td><i>0.78 (0.66-0.92)</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <i>Outcome: in-hospital mortality</i> | | <i>variable</i> | <i>OR (CI)</i> | <i>Age (in years)</i> | <i>0.99 (0.98-1.00)</i> | <i>Age after >37</i> | <i>1.03 (1.02-1.03)</i> | <i>Pre-existing conditions</i> | | <i>none</i> | <i>1.24 (1.05-1.47)</i> | <i>Myocardial infarction</i> | <i>0.89 (0.81-0.96)</i> | <i>Hypotension/hypoperfusion</i> | <i>1.58 (1.45-1.74)</i> | <i>Hepatic insufficiency</i> | <i>1.83 (1.61-2.20)</i> | <i>Baseline depression in CNS function</i> | <i>1.18 (1.04-1.32)</i> | <i>Acute stroke</i> | <i>1.40 (1.14-1.72)</i> | <i>Infection or septicemia</i> | <i>1.25 (1.10-1.44)</i> | <i>Metastatic or hematologic malignancy</i> | <i>1.94 (1.71-2.20)</i> | <i>Renal failure/dialysis</i> | <i>1.34 (1.22-1.46)</i> | <i>Major trauma</i> | <i>1.67 (1.30-2.19)</i> | <i>Interventions in place</i> | | <i>Invasive airway</i> | <i>1.55 (1.37-1.77)</i> | <i>Assisted or mechanical ventilation</i> | <i>1.40 (1.22-1.59)</i> | <i>Anti-arrhythmics</i> | <i>0.78 (0.68-0.92)</i> | <i>vasopressors</i> | <i>2.26 (2.04-2.57)</i> | <i>Vasodilators</i> | <i>0.62 (0.53-0.73)</i> | <i>Chest tube</i> | <i>0.70 (0.59-0.85)</i> | <i>Monitored outside the ICU</i> | <i>0.63 (0.57-0.70)</i> | <i>Monitored (anywhere) with arterial catheter</i> | <i>0.78 (0.66-0.92)</i> |
| <i>Outcome: in-hospital mortality</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>variable</i> | <i>OR (CI)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Age (in years)</i> | <i>0.99 (0.98-1.00)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Age after >37</i> | <i>1.03 (1.02-1.03)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pre-existing conditions</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>none</i> | <i>1.24 (1.05-1.47)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Myocardial infarction</i> | <i>0.89 (0.81-0.96)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hypotension/hypoperfusion</i> | <i>1.58 (1.45-1.74)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hepatic insufficiency</i> | <i>1.83 (1.61-2.20)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Baseline depression in CNS function</i> | <i>1.18 (1.04-1.32)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acute stroke</i> | <i>1.40 (1.14-1.72)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Infection or septicemia</i> | <i>1.25 (1.10-1.44)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Metastatic or hematologic malignancy</i> | <i>1.94 (1.71-2.20)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Renal failure/dialysis</i> | <i>1.34 (1.22-1.46)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Major trauma</i> | <i>1.67 (1.30-2.19)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Interventions in place</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Invasive airway</i> | <i>1.55 (1.37-1.77)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Assisted or mechanical ventilation</i> | <i>1.40 (1.22-1.59)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Anti-arrhythmics</i> | <i>0.78 (0.68-0.92)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>vasopressors</i> | <i>2.26 (2.04-2.57)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vasodilators</i> | <i>0.62 (0.53-0.73)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chest tube</i> | <i>0.70 (0.59-0.85)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Monitored outside the ICU</i> | <i>0.63 (0.57-0.70)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Monitored (anywhere) with arterial catheter</i> | <i>0.78 (0.66-0.92)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)***,*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|------------------|--|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>witnessed</td> <td>0.66 (0.60-0.73)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pulseless when need for CPR recognized</td> <td>0.64 (0.56-0.73)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Event location (ICU is baseline)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PACU/OR</td> <td>0.67 (0.51-0.84)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General floor and telemetry</td> <td>1.53 (1.37-1.72)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emergency department</td> <td>1.43 (1.23-1.72)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Initial pulseless rhythm (asystole=baseline)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VF</td> <td>0.33 (0.30-0.36)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VT</td> <td>0.30 (0.27-0.33)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Code team dispatched by beeper</td> <td>0.86 (0.75-0.97)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black race</td> <td>1.27 (1.13-1.44)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Admit time to event (in h)</td> <td>1.00 (1.00-1.00)</td> </tr> </table> | witnessed | 0.66 (0.60-0.73) | Pulseless when need for CPR recognized | 0.64 (0.56-0.73) | Event location (ICU is baseline) | | PACU/OR | 0.67 (0.51-0.84) | General floor and telemetry | 1.53 (1.37-1.72) | Emergency department | 1.43 (1.23-1.72) | Initial pulseless rhythm (asystole=baseline) | | VF | 0.33 (0.30-0.36) | VT | 0.30 (0.27-0.33) | Code team dispatched by beeper | 0.86 (0.75-0.97) | Black race | 1.27 (1.13-1.44) | Admit time to event (in h) | 1.00 (1.00-1.00) |
| witnessed | 0.66 (0.60-0.73) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulseless when need for CPR recognized | 0.64 (0.56-0.73) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Event location (ICU is baseline) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PACU/OR | 0.67 (0.51-0.84) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General floor and telemetry | 1.53 (1.37-1.72) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency department | 1.43 (1.23-1.72) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial pulseless rhythm (asystole=baseline) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VF | 0.33 (0.30-0.36) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VT | 0.30 (0.27-0.33) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Code team dispatched by beeper | 0.86 (0.75-0.97) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black race | 1.27 (1.13-1.44) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Admit time to event (in h) | 1.00 (1.00-1.00) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Levy 2009 | 2608 (2608/13063: 20.0%) | 2307 (2307/13063: 17.7%) | <p>Outcome: After 1 year Not reported</p> <p>Outcome: After 5 year Not reported</p> | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Outcome: neurologically intact survival⁵¹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>factor</td> <td>OR (CI)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age</td> <td>0.98 (0.98-0.98)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acute stroke</td> <td>0.38 (0.25-0.58)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>malignancy</td> <td>0.49 (0.39-0.63)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hepatic insufficiency</td> <td>0.59 (0.46-0.75)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acute CNS event (nonstroke)</td> <td>0.59 (0.46-0.74)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hypotension/hypoperfusion</td> <td>0.65 (0.58-0.74)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>septicemia</td> <td>0.62 (0.52-0.75)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baseline CNS depression</td> <td>0.71 (0.58-0.86)</td> </tr> </table> | Outcome: neurologically intact survival ⁵¹ | | factor | OR (CI) | Age | 0.98 (0.98-0.98) | Acute stroke | 0.38 (0.25-0.58) | malignancy | 0.49 (0.39-0.63) | Hepatic insufficiency | 0.59 (0.46-0.75) | Acute CNS event (nonstroke) | 0.59 (0.46-0.74) | Hypotension/hypoperfusion | 0.65 (0.58-0.74) | septicemia | 0.62 (0.52-0.75) | Baseline CNS depression | 0.71 (0.58-0.86) | | | | |
| Outcome: neurologically intact survival ⁵¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| factor | OR (CI) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | 0.98 (0.98-0.98) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute stroke | 0.38 (0.25-0.58) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| malignancy | 0.49 (0.39-0.63) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hepatic insufficiency | 0.59 (0.46-0.75) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute CNS event (nonstroke) | 0.59 (0.46-0.74) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hypotension/hypoperfusion | 0.65 (0.58-0.74) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| septicemia | 0.62 (0.52-0.75) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline CNS depression | 0.71 (0.58-0.86) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

⁵¹Adjusted for prearrest and arrest variables

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)**,*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | | | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Renal insufficiency</td> <td>0.84 (0.75-0.93)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arrhythmia</td> <td>1.27 (1.15-1.41)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Continuous infusion-vasopressors</td> <td>0.50 (0.43-0.59)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Continuous infusion-dobutamine</td> <td>0.79 (0.64-0.99)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No therapeutic interventions</td> <td>1.14 (1.01-1.28)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pulmonary artery catheter</td> <td>1.33 (1.02-1.73)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardiac monitor</td> <td>1.48 (1.26-1.73)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any VF or pulseless VT</td> <td>1.68 (1.52-1.86)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Log[duration of event]</td> <td>0.41 (0.39-0.44)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assisted or mechanical ventilation</td> <td>0.53 (0.45-0.61)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pacemaker</td> <td>0.85 (0.72-1.00)</td> </tr> </table> | Renal insufficiency | 0.84 (0.75-0.93) | Arrhythmia | 1.27 (1.15-1.41) | Continuous infusion-vasopressors | 0.50 (0.43-0.59) | Continuous infusion-dobutamine | 0.79 (0.64-0.99) | No therapeutic interventions | 1.14 (1.01-1.28) | Pulmonary artery catheter | 1.33 (1.02-1.73) | Cardiac monitor | 1.48 (1.26-1.73) | Any VF or pulseless VT | 1.68 (1.52-1.86) | Log[duration of event] | 0.41 (0.39-0.44) | Assisted or mechanical ventilation | 0.53 (0.45-0.61) | Pacemaker | 0.85 (0.72-1.00) |
| Renal insufficiency | 0.84 (0.75-0.93) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrhythmia | 1.27 (1.15-1.41) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous infusion-vasopressors | 0.50 (0.43-0.59) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous infusion-dobutamine | 0.79 (0.64-0.99) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No therapeutic interventions | 1.14 (1.01-1.28) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary artery catheter | 1.33 (1.02-1.73) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardiac monitor | 1.48 (1.26-1.73) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Any VF or pulseless VT | 1.68 (1.52-1.86) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Log[duration of event] | 0.41 (0.39-0.44) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assisted or mechanical ventilation | 0.53 (0.45-0.61) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pacemaker | 0.85 (0.72-1.00) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Perdok 2005 | <70 yrs: 39 (39/126: 31.0%) ≥70 yrs: 32 (32/156:20.5%) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year <70 yrs: 50% ≥70 yrs: 35% (estimated from figure; numbers not reported) Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Outcome: <u>1 year survival of patients discharged alive</u> Survival for <70 yrs better than for ≥70 yrs (p=0.03) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Nr | Auteur, jaar | Number (%) Alive at discharge | Number (%) Damage free at discharge | Number (%) Long term survival | Prognostic factors (univariate)*, **,*** | Prognostic factors (multivariate)** ,*** | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| 32 | Dosh 2009 | Full code: 67 (67/292: 22.9%) Limited code: 1 (1/17: 5.9%) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | | Outcome: Return of spontaneous circulation | | |
| | | | | | | Category | factor | OR (CI) |
| | | | | | | Code status | limited | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | | Full code | 3.69 (1.13-14.34) |
| | | | | | | functional status | Dependent | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | | independent | 1.79 (1.03-3.11) |
| | | | | | | Initial rhythm | Pulseless non VF/VT | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | | VF/VT | 2.11 (1.06-4.32) |
| | Code points ⁵² | Per unit ↑ | 0.84 (0.79-0.89) | | | | | |
| 34 | Snyder 2010 | <70 yrs: 109 (109/373: 29.22%) ≥70 yrs: 64 (64/318: 20.13%) | Not reported | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Not reported | Not reported | Not reported | | |

⁵² The authors used a modified code point scoring system as described by Saklayen et al., to assess the intensity of resuscitative effort; one point was given for each attempt at defibrillation or intubation, and another point for each dose of medication given. In addition, one point each was given for any attempt to place a central line, pericardiocentesis, and thoracotomy or sternotomy.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 35 | Zoch 2000 | 305 (305/948: 32.2%) | Of patients discharged alive: 93.3% (numbers not reported) (this is 30.1% of all cases) | Outcome: After 1 year Not reported Outcome: After 5 year Among 298 pa- tients discharged alive: <70 yrs: 56% ≥70 yrs: 35.5% (Numbers not reported) | Note: also multivariate: <u>Outcome: survival to hospital discharge</u> | | | <u>Outcome: Mortality risk after hospital dis- charge (among 298 patients surviving in- hospital CPR)</u> | | |
| | | | | | category | factor | OR (CI) | category | factor | OR (CI) |
| | | | | | Primary ar- rest diagno- sis | Respiratory | 1 (ref) | Age | 18-49 yrs | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | cardiac | 1.73 (1.03- 2.91) | | 50-64 yrs | 2.53 (1.08- 5.90) |
| | | | | | | | | | 65-79 yrs | 2.74 (1.23- 6.10) |
| | | | | | | | | | ≥80 yrs | 3.89 (1.63- 9.29) |
| | | | | | Location of arrest | other | 1 (ref) | Admission diagnosis | cardiac | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | ICU | 2.84 (1.53- 5.30) | | noncardiac | 1.61 (1.03- 2.53) |
| | | | | | rhythm | Normal sinus | 1 (ref) | | | |
| | | | | | | asystole | 4.88 (2.56- 9.16) | Cardiac rhythm at arrest | Normal sinus rhythm | 1 (ref) |
| | | | | | | PEA (Electro- mechanical dissociation) | 6.12 (2.06- 18.19) | | bradycardia | 2.00 (1.16- 3.45) |
| | | | | | | bradycardia | 2.84 (1.64- 4.93) | | | |
| | | | | | Nursing care before admission | | | | yes | 3.69 (1.31- 10.35) |
| | | | | | Monitored arrest | monitored | 1 (ref) | Impairment in ADL at discharge | no | 1 (ref) |
| | Not monito- red | 1.79 (1.18- 2.73) | | yes | 1.83 (1.09- 3.07) | | | | | |

* column only present when multivariable analysis is absent; ** only significant ($p < 0,05$) factors are reported; ***Order of prognostic factors: first the baseline characteristics morbidity and sex and age, insofar these are statistically significant.

F4. CBO Beoordeling van de methodologische kwaliteit van de studies met behulp van QUIPS

Toelichting op QUIPS

5 De vraagstelling die ten grondslag ligt aan dit evidence rapport is van prognostische aard in zoverre het de relatie betreft tussen risicofactoren ("behoren tot een specifieke cliëntengroep"; " factoren die de uitkomst van een reanimatie beïnvloeden") en een in de toekomst plaatsvindende gebeurtenis (bijvoorbeeld: al of niet overleven tot ontslag uit ziekenhuis, levend met/zonder neurologische schade na reanimatie in verband met een hartstilstand).

10 Een cohortstudie is het onderzoeksontwerp dat het meest geschikt is voor het onderzoeken van een prognostische vraagstelling. Hierbij kan een onderscheid worden gemaakt tussen prospectieve en retrospectieve cohortstudies. Retrospectieve cohortstudies, ook wel historisch cohortonderzoek genoemd, zijn aanzienlijk gevoeliger voor vertekening van de onderzoeksresultaten dan prospectieve cohortstudies. Men is in deze studies afhankelijk is van medische informatie (meestal in medische statussen) die door *anderen is bijgehouden* (information bias). Ook kan eerder selectiebias optreden bij het retrospectief samenstellen van een cohort na kennis over de uitkomst: "de beslissing om deelnemers te includeren kan dan afhankelijk zijn van de uitkomst".⁵³

20 Voor het uitvoeren van een systematische review is het van belang de methodologische kwaliteit van studies te beoordelen. Hayden et al (2006) hebben hiervoor een instrument ontwikkeld, QUIPS geheten. Volgens Hayden is het noodzakelijk om zes domeinen voor het optreden van vertekening ('bias') van de uitkomsten van een systematische review te onderscheiden, met in totaal 17 criteria. Deze domeinen zijn: 'studiedeelname', 'studie-uitval', 'meting van prognostische factoren', 'meting van de uitkomsten', 'meting van versturende variabelen', 'statistische analyse'. In beginsel zijn deze domeinen van toepassing voor alle typen van prognostische vraagstellingen.

25 De score per criterium hangt af van de mate waarin aan het criterium wordt voldaan: '+' (low risk of bias), '+/-' (moderate risk of bias), '-' (high risk of bias). Voor alle domeinen behalve het eerstgenoemde domein (score respectievelijk 3; 1,5; 0) correspondeert dit met een score van 5; 2,5 respectievelijk 0.

Quips toegepast op beoordeling van methodologische kwaliteit van gevonden studies

35 De domeinen 'studie-uitval' en 'meten van prognostische factoren' verdienen *in het licht van de resultaten van de beoordeling van de methodologische kwaliteit van de studies* nog nadere toelichting. Hayden et (2006) definiëren deze twee domeinen als volgt:

- *Studie-uitval*: 'Loss to follow-up (from sample to study population) is not associated with key characteristics (i.e., the study adequately represent the sample), sufficient to limit potential bias'.
- 40 • *Meten van prognostische factoren*: 'prognostic factor of interest is adequately measured to sufficiently limit potential bias'.

Op het domein '*studie-uitval*' wordt door de meeste studies onvoldoende gescoord. Dit komt doordat in deze artikelen geen mededelingen worden gedaan over mogelijk uitgevallen patiënten. Dit is bij retrospectieve studies overigens complex; het gaat dan om mededelingen dat een X% van de medische dossiers niet is teruggevonden bijvoorbeeld. Bij deze retrospectieve studies kan men niet zonder meer aannemen dat de gegevens van 100% van de patiënten zijn gevonden. Bij die studies die dat wel beschrijven wordt zelden iets vermeld over de reden van uitval en de prognose van uitvallers. Vandaar de lage score. Het '*meten van prognostische factoren*', het tweede toe te lichten domein, scoorde ook vaak laag. Redelijk goed werd dit gerapporteerd door Ehlenbach et al. De validiteit van de meting van de prognostische factoren kan niet altijd goed worden beoordeeld. Bij dit soort database studies is vooral niet goed te beoordelen of de meting bij alle patiënten op dezelfde wijze plaatsvond. Zo scoren Di Bari et al bijvoorbeeld heel laag, omdat alleen wordt vermeld dat de data 'were abstracted by a skilled examiner'. Definities en dergelijke ontbreken hier.

⁵³ Zie literatuurbeoordelingsformulier op <http://dcc.cochrane.org/beoordelingsformulieren-en-andere-downloads>.

Tabel IVa. Kwaliteitsbeoordeling van de ingesloten studies

| | Auteur, jaar | studiedeelname | | | | | Studie-uitval | | | Meting van prognostische factoren | | |
|----|--------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | Puntentelling: 3 (maximaal) /1,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | | | | Puntentelling: 5 (maximaal) /2,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | | Puntentelling: 5 (maximaal)/2,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | |
| | | Source population or population of interest is adequately described | Sampling frame and recruitment are adequately described | Inclusion and exclusion criteria are adequately described | The baseline study sample is adequately described | There is adequate participation in the study | Proportion of study sample completing the study and providing outcome data is adequate | Outcome and prognostic factor information on those lost to follow up described | Reasons and potential impact of subjects lost to follow up described | A clear definition or description of the prognostic factor measured is provided | Prognostic factor measure and method are adequately valid and reliable to limit misclassification bias | Method and setting of measurement are the same for all study participants |
| 1 | Arrich 2006 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 5 |
| 2 | Brindley 2002 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 |
| 3 | Bunch 2004 ⁵⁴ | 3 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 3 | 3 | 5,0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | Chien 2008 | 0 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 |
| 5 | Di Bari 2000 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1,5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Ehlenbach 2009 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,5 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2,5 | 2,5 |
| 7 | Elshove-Bolk 2007 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1,5 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Engdahl 2001 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Fredriksson 2006 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1,5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 10 | Gwinnut 2000 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1,5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Herlitz 2003 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 |

⁵⁴ M.b.t. studie-uitval (item 'proportioncompleting the study.....'): Response rate reported for QOL survey

| | Auteur, jaar | studiedeelname | | | | | Studie-uitval | | | Meting van prognostische factoren | | |
|----|----------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | Puntentelling: 3 (maximaal) /1,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | | | | Puntentelling: 5 (maximaal) /2,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | | Puntentelling: 5 (maximaal)/2,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | |
| | | Source population or population of interest is adequately described | Sampling frame and recruitment are adequately described | Inclusion and exclusion criteria are adequately described | The baseline study sample is adequately described | There is adequate participation in the study | Proportion of study sample completing the study and providing outcome data is adequate | Outcome and prognostic factor information on those lost to follow up described | Reasons and potential impact of subjects lost to follow up described | A clear definition or description of the prognostic factor measured is provided | Prognostic factor measure and method are adequately valid and reliable to limit misclassification bias | Method and setting of measurement are the same for all study participants |
| 12 | Hwang 2010 | 3 | 1,5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Iwami 2006 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2,5 | 2,5 |
| 14 | Paniagua 2001 | 3 | 1,5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Kim 2010 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,5 | 5 | 2,5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Cooper 2006 | 1,5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Danciu 2004 | 1,5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 0 | NA | NA. | 1,5 | 1,5 | 0 |
| 18 | Deasy 2011 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Herlitz 2007 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Josseume 2011 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1,5 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Kirschner 2001 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Larkin 2010 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0 |
| 23 | Lee 2011 | 1,5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Levy 2009 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 25 | Mosier 2010 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Perdok 2005 | 1,5 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 27 | Pleskot 2009 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Pleskot 2011 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 29 | Roth 2000 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0 |
| 30 | Swor 2000 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

| | Auteur, jaar | studiedeelname | | | | | Studie-uitval | | | Meting van prognostische factoren | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | Puntentelling: 3 (maximaal) /1,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | | | | Puntentelling: 5 (maximaal) /2,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | | Puntentelling: 5 (maximaal)/2,5/0 (minimaal) per hieronder genoemd item | | |
| | | Source population or population of interest is adequately described | Sampling frame and recruitment are adequately described | Inclusion and exclusion criteria are adequately described | The baseline study sample is adequately described | There is adequate participation in the study | Proportion of study sample completing the study and providing outcome data is adequate | Outcome and prognostic factor information on those lost to follow up described | Reasons and potential impact of subjects lost to follow up described | A clear definition or description of the prognostic factor measured is provided | Prognostic factor measure and method are adequately valid and reliable to limit misclassification bias | Method and setting of measurement are the same for all study participants |
| 31 | Ahn 2010 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2,5 | 0 |
| 32 | Dosh 2009 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Mohler 2011 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Snyder 2010 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 35 | Zoch 2000 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 |
| | Som van de scores | 91,5 | 97,5 | 66 | 73,5 | 63 | 96,5 | 5 | 0 | 70,5 | 41,5 | 32,5 |
| | Als percentage van max. score | 87% (91,5/105) | 93% (97,5/105) | 63% (66/105) | 70% (73,5/105) | 60% (63/105) | 55% (96,5/175) | 3% (5/170) | 0% (0/170) | 44% (70,5/160) | 26% (41,5/160) | 20% (32,5/160) |

Tabel IVb. Kwaliteitsbeoordeling van de ingesloten studies

| | Auteur, jaar | Meting van uitkomstmaten | | | Statistische analyse en presentatie | | | Score kwaliteit (max. score: 75) | Utstein criteria? |
|----|-------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------|
| | | Puntentelling: 5/2,5/0 per hieronder genoemd item | | | Puntentelling: 5/2,5/0 per hieronder genoemd item | | | ≥60: goed 45-60: matig <45: laag | |
| | | A clear definition of the outcome of interest is provided | The outcome measure and method used are adequately valid and reliable to limit misclassification bias | The method and setting of measurement are the same for all study participants | There is sufficient presentation of data to assess the adequacy of the analysis | The strategy for model building is appropriate and is based on a conceptual framework or model | There is no selective reporting of results | | |
| 1 | Arrich 2006 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 45,0 (matig) | Yes |
| 2 | Brindley 2002 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 53,5 (matig) | ? |
| 3 | Bunch 2004 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 5 | 5 | 57,0 (matig) | ? |
| 4 | Chien 2008 | 5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 34,5 (matig) | Yes |
| 5 | Di Bari 2000 | 5 | 2,5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 35,5 (matig) | ? |
| 6 | Ehlenbach 2009 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 48,0 (matig) | No |
| 7 | Elshove-Bolk 2007 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2,5 | 27,5 (laag) | Yes |
| 8 | Engdahl 2001 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 21,5 (laag) | ? |
| 9 | Fredriksson 2006 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 22,5 (laag) | ? |
| 10 | Gwinnut 2000 | 5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 45,5 (matig) | ? |
| 11 | Herlitz 2003 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 48,5 (matig) | ? |
| 12 | Hwang 2010 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 22,5 (laag) | ? |
| 13 | Iwami 2006 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 54,5 (matig) | Yes |
| 14 | Paniagua 2001 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2,5 | 20,0 (laag) | ? |
| 15 | Kim 2010 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 48,0 (matig) | ? |
| 16 | Cooper 2006 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 23,5 (laag) | Yes |
| 17 | Danciu 2004 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 42,5 (laag) | Yes |
| 18 | Deasy 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,5 (laag) | Yes |

| | Auteur, jaar | Meting van uitkomstmaten | | | Statistische analyse en presentatie | | | Score kwaliteit (max. score: 75) | Utstein criteria? |
|----|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------|
| | | Puntentelling: 5/2,5/0 per hieronder genoemd item | | | Puntentelling: 5/2,5/0 per hieronder genoemd item | | | ≥60: goed 45-60: matig <45: laag | |
| | | A clear definition of the outcome of interest is provided | The outcome measure and method used are adequately valid and reliable to limit misclassification bias | The method and setting of measurement are the same for all study participants | There is sufficient presentation of data to assess the adequacy of the analysis | The strategy for model building is appropriate and is based on a conceptual framework or model | There is no selective reporting of results | | |
| 19 | Herlitz 2007 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 47,5 (matig) | ? |
| 20 | Josseume 2011 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 41,5 (laag) | ? |
| 21 | Kirschner 2001 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0 | 5 | NA | NA | 24,0 (laag) | ? |
| 22 | Larkin 2010 | 5 | 2,5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 41,0 (laag) | Yes |
| 23 | Lee 2011 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 43,5 (laag) | ? |
| 24 | Levy 2009 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 62,5 (goed) | Yes |
| 25 | Mosier 2010 | 5 | 2,5 | 0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 32,0 (laag) | Yes |
| 26 | Perdok 2005 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2,5 | 0 | 2,5 | 45,5 (matig) | ? |
| 27 | Pleskot 2009 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 | 22,5 (laag) | Yes |
| 28 | Pleskot 2011 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | NA | 2,5 | 22,0 (laag) | Yes |
| 29 | Roth 2000 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0 | 2,5 | NA | 2,5 | 24,0 (laag) | ? |
| 30 | Swor 2000 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0 | 2,5 | 36,0 (laag) | ? |
| 31 | Ahn 2010 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 43,5 (laag) | Yes |
| 32 | Dosh 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2,5 | 5 | 32,5 (laag) | ? |
| 33 | Mohler 2011 | 2,5 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 5 | 37,5 (laag) | Yes |
| 34 | Snyder 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,5 | 0 | 2,5 | 11,0 (laag) | ? |
| 35 | Zoch 2000 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 0 | 5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 34,5 (laag) | ? |
| | Som van de scores | 130 | 105 | 55 | 142,5 | 75 | 117,5 | | |
| | Als percentage van max. score | 74% (130/175) | 60% (105/175) | 31% (55/175) | 81% (142,5/175) | 47% (75/160) | 69% (117,5/170) | | |



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