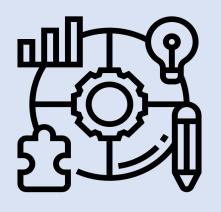


Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a sequence of lifesaving actions that improve the likelihood of survival following cardiac arrest. sequence of lifesaving actions that improve the likelihood of survival following cardiac arrest. Following a cardiac successful resuscitation necessitates a arrest, coordinated set of activities. Resuscitation spectrum of individual a broad encompasses stakeholders and groups.



OBJECTIVE

- To review the success rate of CPR
- To evaluate the gaps in CPR documentation
- To review the ACLS trained staff

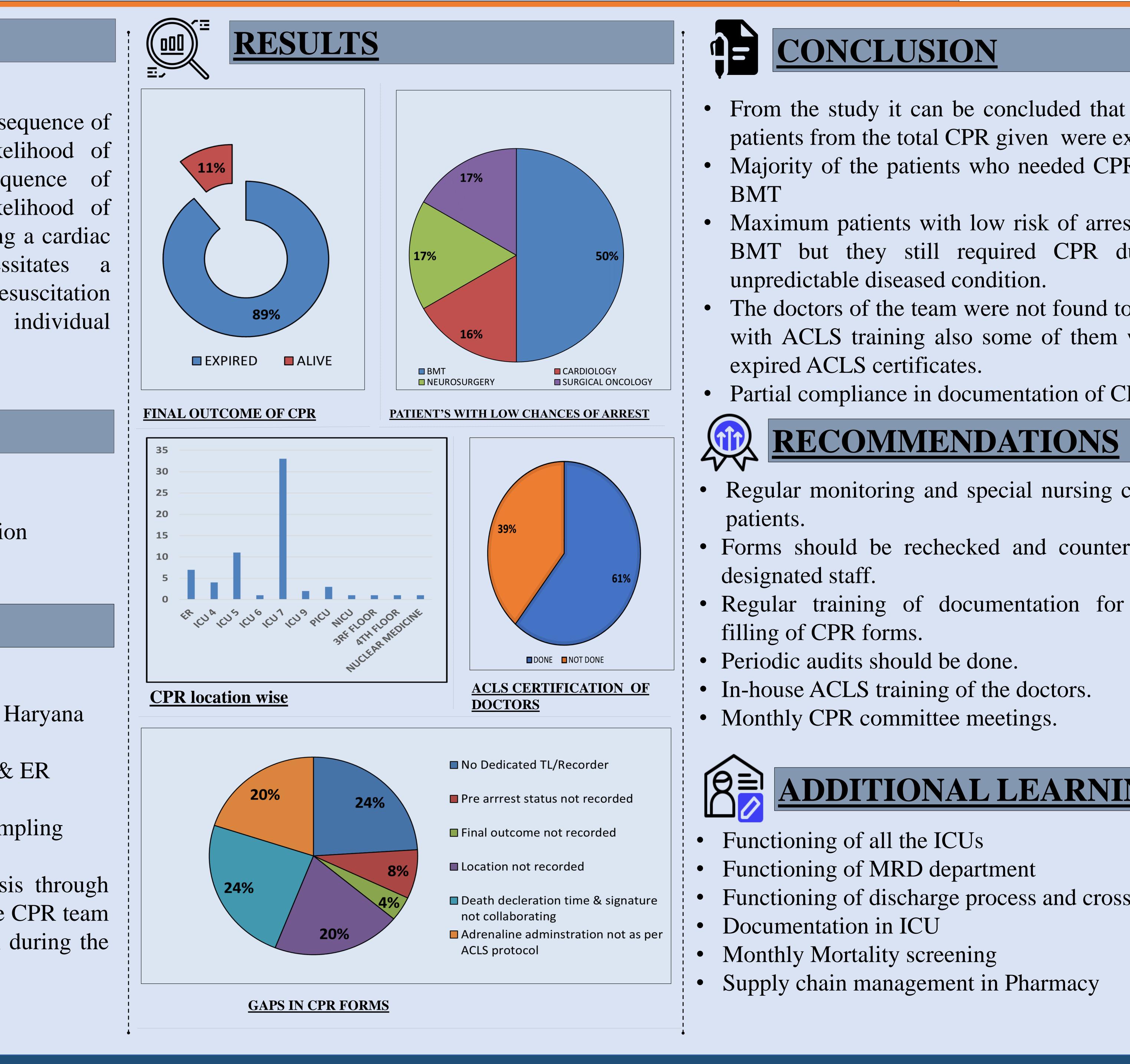


METHODOLOGY

- Study design- Observational study
- Study setting FMRI hospital, Gurgaon, Haryana
- Duration of study- 2 months
- Study population- Patients in IPD, OPD & ER
- Sample size- 65
- Sampling technique- Simple Random Sampling
- Primary data was collected on daily basis through CPR record forms which were filled by the CPR team in ICUs, Wards and ER at FMRI hospital during the period of 2 months.

Study on effectiveness of CPR in FMRI Hospital

Presented by Dr Minal Tembhurne





• From the study it can be concluded that most of the patients from the total CPR given were expired Majority of the patients who needed CPR were from

• Maximum patients with low risk of arrest were from BMT but they still required CPR due to their

The doctors of the team were not found to be certified with ACLS training also some of them were having

Partial compliance in documentation of CPR

Regular monitoring and special nursing care to BMT

Forms should be rechecked and counter- signed by

Regular training of documentation for the proper

• In-house ACLS training of the doctors.

ADDITIONAL LEARNINGS

Functioning of discharge process and cross referrals Supply chain management in Pharmacy