



Service Priorities and Programmes Electronic Presentations

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Cardiopulmonary resuscitation drill with Lucas chest compression system in respiratory ward

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Introduction

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a significant emergency situation in clinical setting. According to some overseas journal, the efficiency and effectiveness of CPR may affect the success of survival rate. This shows that the quality of CPR is important. However, knowledge of CPR guidelines and skills is not adequate to nursing practitioners. The CPR drill should be regularly conducted and the updated guideline should be promoted to colleagues in acute care. In United Christian Hospital (UCH), Medical & Geriatrics ward needs to conduct CPR twice annually. Moreover, Lucas chest compression system is newly to be introduced to staff for enhance the efficiency of CPR. Thus, two CPR drills were conducted and evaluation was generated in respiratory ward.

Objectives

1. Reminding nursing staffs with the updated CPR information of American Heart Association (AHA). 2. Overall nursing staffs in respiratory ward agree the drills can enhance the resuscitation skills and knowledge. 3. All nurses can return demonstration the Lucas chest compression system.

Methodology

Two CPR drills were conducted in June and November in 2015 and both drills were taken venue in respiratory ward 6A. All M&G nurses were invited to participate. The CPR drill team included 4 nurses and different scenarios were prepared to show the responsibilities in different situations. After the role play of CPR drill, clarification and identification of AHA CPR guidelines was reinforced to all participants. The Lucas chest compression system was introduced and demonstrated to participants in the second CPR drill.

Result

In the first CPR drill, there are 17 nurses joined. Chest compression and manual ventilation ratio 30:2 is clarified and avoiding more than 10 sec interruption is reminded. The information of CPR to patient with ICD implant has been shared. In the second drill, there are 18 nurses and 19 student nurses participated. All participants

can return demonstration of the Lucas chest compression system and all agreed the drill can enhance skills and knowledge in CPR. Safety issue is reminded in usage to avoid any harm to patients and nursing staffs. Conclusion Overall participants agreed the drills can reinforce the flow of resuscitation Regular training should be conducted to improve the quality of CPR during actual emergency resuscitation.