

Study finds increase in survival following bystander CPR for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

October 1 2013

In Denmark between 2001 and 2010 there was an increase in bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) that was associated with an increase in survival following out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, according to a study in the October 2 issue of *JAMA*.

Out-of-hospital [cardiac arrest](#) affects approximately 300,000 individuals in North America annually. "Despite efforts to improve prognosis, [survival](#) remains low, with aggregated survival-to-discharge rates less than 8 percent. In many cases, time from recognition of cardiac arrest to the arrival of [emergency medical services](#) (EMS) is long, leaving bystanders in a critical position to potentially influence [patient prognosis](#) through intervention before EMS arrival. However, only a minority of cardiac arrests receive bystander CPR," according to background information in the article.

A [low frequency](#) of bystander CPR (

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