HIGH PERFORMANCE CPR

High Performance Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) is delivered via a team-based resuscitation where each team member is assigned a specific task, similar to the concept of F1 pit-crew.

The goal of cardiac arrest resuscitation with High Performance CPR is to maintain good blood flow to the brain while attempting to revive the heart. This is to improve the chances for the patient to survive with good neurological outcome.

Features of High Performance CPR

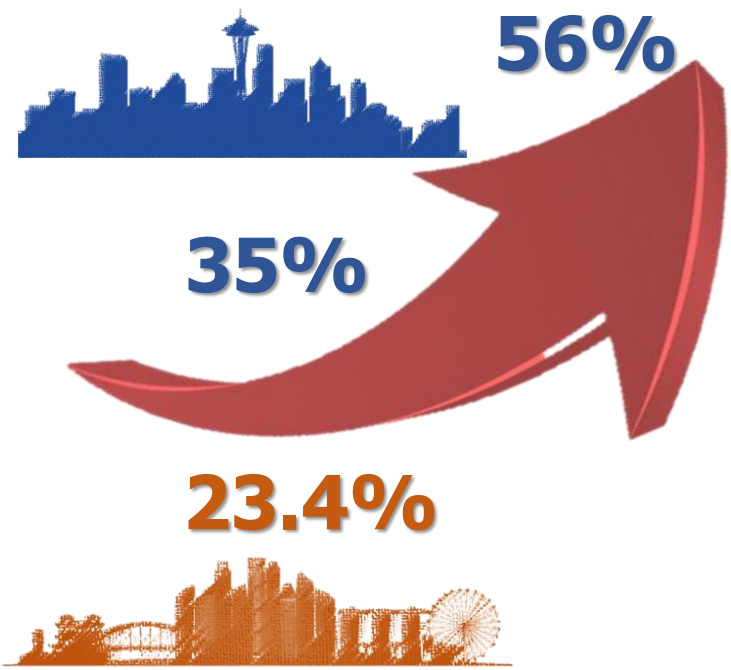
1. Rotating responder conducting chest compression to maintain CPR quality
2. Utilising live feedback function from the AED to achieve optimal compression rate and depth
3. Ensuring good coordination between responders to minimise interruptions

SCDF Tiered Response for Cardiac Arrest

Firebike	Single responder reaches location faster and provides timely interventions
Fire Engine or Red Rhino or Fire Medical Vehicle	Team of firefighters led by an Emergency Medical Technician provides Basic Life Support with High Performance CPR
Ambulance	Team led by a Paramedic provides Advanced Life Support

Roles of Responders in a Team-Based Resuscitation Delivering High Performance CPR

High Performance CPR is Practiced by High Performing EMS Systems to Improve Chances of Survival from Cardiac Arrest



High Performance CPR was first introduced in Seattle and King County, USA, where it contributed to a significant increase in survival from cardiac arrest.*

The implementation of High Performance CPR by SCDF responders is aimed to improve the survival rates in Singapore, which currently stands at 23.4%.**

Other EMS systems that have adopted the practice include Australia, New Zealand and Ireland.

* Measured using Utstein template, which includes witnessed cardiac arrest with shockable heart rhythm.
** Based on latest reported data in 2016.