

# CARDIAC ARREST PROCEDURES STUDY

National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death (NCEPOD)

# **CLINICIAN QUESTIONNAIRE**

CONTIDI	ENTIAL			
Hospital number of patient:  DETAILS OF CLINICIAN COMPLETING THIS QUESTION	DNNAIRE-			
Grade: (please specify)  Specialty: (please specify)  Involvement with patient: ————————————————————————————————————				
Were you present at the cardiac arrest? Yes No				
What is this study about?	How to complete the form:			

# Specific inclusions/exclusions:

NCEPOD will collect data on all patients aged 16 and older who experienced a cardiac arrest, triggering a call to the resuscitation team (or equivalent) leading to the delivery of chest compressions and/or defibrillation by the hospital based resuscitation team (or equivalent) between 1st and 14th November 2010 inclusive, in all hospitals, both NHS and independent, across England, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Data will not be collected from patients under the age of 16 years or from patients already undergoing CPR on admission to hospital or from patients on ICU.

# CPD Accreditation:

Consultants who complete NCEPOD questionnaires make a valuable contribution to the investigation of patient care. Completion of questionnaires also provides an opportunity for consultants to review their clinical management and undertake a period of personal reflection. These activities have a continuing medical and professional development value for individual consultants. Consequently, NCEPOD recommends that consultants who complete NCEPOD questionnaires keep a record of this activity which can be included as evidence of internal/ self directed Continuous Professional Development in their appraisal portfolio.

FOR NCEPOD USE ONLY

# If you make a mistake, please "black-out" the incorrect box and re-enter the correct information, e.g.

Monitored Witnessed

Unless indicated, please mark only one box per question.

A list of definitions is provided on the back page of the questionnaire. Free space is also provided for your comments.

Please return the completed questionnaire to NCEPOD in the SAE provided.

A copy MUST NOT be kept in the patient's notes

# Questions or help?

NB: NCEPOD are moving offices at the beginning of April, please check our website for details of our new address.

Further information about the study and our new postal address can be found on our website:

## http://www.ncepod.org.uk/

If you have any queries about the study or this questionnaire, please contact NCEPOD at:

## cardiacarrests@ncepod.org.uk

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. The findings of the full study will be published in late 2012.



Λ	CASE	SUMMARY	VND	DATIENT	DETAIL	C
н.	CASE	SUIVIVIARI	AIVU	PAIICNI	DEIAIL	. 3

(	Please use this section to provide a brief summary or information you feel relevant. (Please write of group who will be reviewing the questionnaires). You	early for the benefit of the specialist advisory
2a.	. Age:	years
2b.	. Gender:	☐ Male ☐ Female
2c	Height:	☐ ☐ Unknown
2d.	. Weight:	☐ Unknown
2e.	Patient was a: Day pati	ent Inpatient Unknown
	Other (p	lease specify)
3a.	Date of admission:	d d m m y y y y
3b.	. Time of admission:	Unknown
4.	Patient	ng home
5.	Location patient admitted to: (Please see definitions on	page 12)
[	☐ ICU/ITU/Level 3 ☐ Surgical ward ☐ Coronary care unit ☐	Emergency department Medical ward
l	☐ HDU/Level 2 ☐ (CCU)	Outpatient department Unknown
l	Other:	

6.   	What was the pathway for this admission?  Planned admission  Emergency admission via the emergency department	   	Fransferred as inpatient from another Referral from GP Emergency admission via GP	hos	pital Unknown
	_			_	
	Other:				
7a.	Prior to this cardiac arrest, did the patient spend time in ICU/ITU/Level 3 during this admission? (Please see definitions on pages 12)		☐ Yes ☐ No		Unknown
7b.	If YES, please state the date of ICU/ITU/Level 3 admission:		d d m m y y y y		Unknown
7c	If YES, please state the date of ICU/ITU/Level 3 discharge:		d d m m y y y y		Unknown
8.	Please complete the following Barthel Index effects of the condition that precipitated hospi			t prid	or to
Bow	rels	Blad	dder		
	2 - Continent (for preceding week)		<ul> <li>2 - Continent (for preceding week) of manage any device (e.g. catheter a without help</li> </ul>		
	1 - Occasional accident (once a week or less)		Occasional accident (once a day catherterised and needs help with catherterised)		
	0 - Any worse grade of incontinence		0 - Any worse grade of incontinence		
	Not able to assess		Not able to assess		
Gro	oming	Dre	ssing		
	1 - Independent washing face, combing hair, shaving and cleaning teeth (when implements provided)		2 - Independent putting on all clother fasteners, zips, etc. (clothes may be	e ada	apted)
	0 - Help needed		<ul><li>1 - Needs some help but can do at</li><li>0 - Needs more help than this</li></ul>	i <del>c</del> asi	Пап
	Not able to assess		Not able to assess		
Tra	nsfer	Toi	let Use		
	3 - Needs no help		2 - Able to get on and off toilet or coundress and dress sufficiently, and		
	2 - Needs minor help, verbal or physical: can transfer with one person easily, or needs supervision	] [	without physical or verbal help  1 - Needs some help, can wipe self		
	Needs major help: two people or one strong/trained person, but can sit unaided		some of the rest with minimal help of		
	0 - Cannot sit: needs skilled lift by two people (or hoist)		0 - Needs more help than this  Not able to assess		
	Not able to assess				



<b>8.</b> (cont.)					
Mobility	Sta	irs			
3 - May use aid (stick or frame, etc., not wheelchair)		2 - Independent up and down, and can carry any necessary walking aid			
2 - Needs help of one person, verbal or physical, including help standing up			rbal or physical, or h	elp	
1 - Independent in wheelchair, including able to negotiate doors and corners unaided		carrying aid			
0 - Needs more help than this		0 - Unable			
■ Not able to assess		Not able to assess	3		
Bathing					
1 - Able to get in and out of bath or shower, wash self without help (may use aids)		0 - Unable	☐ Not able to as	sess	
<b>9.</b> How would you classify the condition or		Rapidly fatal			
underlying disease that had led to hospital admission, using the McCabe Scale?		Ultimately fatal			
(Please see definitions on page 12)	$\overline{\Box}$	Non-fatal			
10. To your knowledge, did the patient have an chronic diseases?	y Yes	No	Unknowr	1	
(Please see definitions on page 12)					
Respiratory					
Renal	Ш	Ц	Ш		
Immuno-suppression					
Cardio-vascular					
Liver insufficiency					
B. PRE-ARREST					
<b>11.</b> Which ward was the patient on at the		☐ HDU/Lev	vol 2		
time of attempted resuscitation?	□ N4 a d'a al				
L	Medical wa				
		onitoring area/CCL	, 		
L	Other:				
<b>12a.</b> In your opinion, was this the correct ward for the patient to be on for their condition?		Yes	No U	nknown	
12b. If NO, please explain why the patient was	on this ward:				



12c.	If NO, which ward should the	☐ ICU/ITU/Le	evel 3	HDU/Level 2	
	patient have been on?	☐ Surgical w	ard 🔲	Medical ward	
		Cardiac m	onitoring area	a/CCU	
		Other:			
13.		☐ < 1 day		1 - 2 days	3 - 4 days
	prior to their cardiac arrest?	☐ 5 - 6 days		7 or more days	Unknown
14.	Was the patient on an end of life care pathway? (e.g. Liverpool Care Pathwa	y)	Yes	☐ No	Unknown
15a.	Had the patient had Acute Coronary Syndrome during this admission (ACS (Please see definitions on page 2)	)?	Yes	☐ No	Unknown
15b.	If the patient had ACS, did they undergo Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (Figure 1) prior to their cardiac arrest?		Yes	☐ No	Unknown
15c.	If YES, were there any clinically signific	cant delays?	Yes	☐ No	Unknown
15d.	If the patient had ACS, did they receiv thrombolytic therapy prior to their card		Yes	☐ No	Unknown
15e.	(Please see definitions on page 2) If YES, were there any clinically significantly significant	cant delays?	Yes	☐ No	Unknown
16a.	Had the patient undergone surgery in the hours preceding their cardiac arrest?	he 48	Yes	☐ No	Unknown
16b.	If YES, what was the time and date of operation?				
16c.	If YES, please give details of operation	h h	m m	d d m m	у у у у
17.	Please provide the date when the follo arrest. Please <b>either</b> select the box, if which fell outside the normal range.	•	•	•	
	Test Date of test			Results	
	4 4	у			
	Urea	☐ Nor	mal		
	Creatinine	☐ Nor	mal		
	Sodium	☐ Nor	mal		
	Potassium	☐ Nor	mal		
	Hb	☐ Nor	mal		

Question 17 is continued overleaf



17. c	ontinued						
	WCC			Norma	I		
	Platelets			Norma	I		
	рН			Norma	I		
	PCO <sub>2</sub> KPa			Norma	I		
	PO <sub>2</sub> KPa			Norma	I		
	Please state FiO <sub>2</sub>						
	HCO <sub>3</sub>			Norma	I		
	BE			Norma	I		
18.	In the 48 hours p		arrest, please inc a. MET/ RRT/ 0		-	wing reviewed t	he patient:  Grade of most
	Date	Time	<b>Cardiac Arrest</b>	Team or	team:	Night Team	senior clinician
	dd mm	hh mm	other Outreach	i team:	(Please see de	finitions on page 12)	(Please see codes for grade on page 12)
				]			
				7			
				<b>」</b> ᄀ			
l				_			
			,	_ _			
	☐ None of th	ne above					
19a.		ement in the cas atient's resuscita		☐ Ye	s 🗌	No 🔲 U	Jnknown
19b.	If YES, what w resuscitation s	as the patient's tatus?		☐ For	r suscitation		attempt itation (DNAR)

1 4 4 8 2 5 8 3 9 2 9 7 0

20.	If a DNAR decision had not be	en made, why not (	please select	all that apply)?	
	Patient was for full and active r	nanagement	☐ No oppo patient	rtunity or time to disc	cuss with the
	No opportunity or time to docur	nent the decision	status w	ceived need to discustiff the patient and/orderision being made	relatives
	No opportunity or time to discus	ss with relatives		ed directive	
	Other (please specify):		Unknow	n	
21.	If a DNAR decision had been	made, what grade	of doctor mad	e this decision?	
	Consultant	Junior specialist tra (SpR 1&2, ST3 & 4		Basic grade (ST1 & S	ST2, FY, or CTs)
	Staff grade or Associate Specialist	Trainee with CCT	<u></u> □ \	Jnknown	
	Senior specialist trainee (SpR 3+ or ST5+)	Other (please spec	cify)		
22.	If a DNAR decision had been	made, was this:			
	a. Discussed with the patient?		Yes	☐ No	Unknown
	b. Discussed with the patient's	s relatives?	Yes	☐ No	Unknown
23.	If a DNAR decision had been	made, was this: (ar	nswers may be	e multiple)	
23.	If a DNAR decision had been Because the patient was unlikely to survive	made, was this: (ar Due to poor quality of life		e multiple) ient request	Unknown
23.	Because the patient was	Due to poor			Unknown
	Because the patient was unlikely to survive	Due to poor quality of life			Unknown
C.	Because the patient was unlikely to survive  Other:	Due to poor quality of life	At pat		
C.	Because the patient was unlikely to survive  Other:  POST ARREST/ OU  Outcome of resuscitation atte	Due to poor quality of life  TCOME  mpt: Death	At pat	ient request	
C. 24a. 24b.	Because the patient was unlikely to survive  Other:  POST ARREST/ OU  Outcome of resuscitation atte	Due to poor quality of life  TCOME  mpt: Death  h h m	At pat	ed resuscitation atter	npt
C. 24a. 24b.	Because the patient was unlikely to survive  Other:  POST ARREST/ OU  Outcome of resuscitation atte  Time of outcome:  ATIENT DID NOT SURVIVE	Due to poor quality of life  TCOME  mpt: Death  h h m	At pat	ed resuscitation atter	npt
C. 24a. 24b.	Because the patient was unlikely to survive  Other:  POST ARREST/ OU  Outcome of resuscitation atte  Time of outcome:  ATIENT DID NOT SURVIVE	Due to poor quality of life  TCOME  mpt: Death  h h m  THE CARDIAC  JERWISE PLEAS  diac arrest, was	At pat	ed resuscitation atter	npt
24a. 24b.	Because the patient was unlikely to survive  Other:  POST ARREST/ OU  Outcome of resuscitation atte  Time of outcome:  ATIENT DID NOT SURVIVE OTH  Immediately following the care the patient referred to ICU/ITU	Due to poor quality of life  TCOME  mpt: Death  h h m  ETHE CARDIAC  JERWISE PLEAS  Jiac arrest, was  J/Level 3 care?	At pat  Survive  ARREST, THE	ed resuscitation atter	npt STION 39;
24a. 24b.  IF P. 25.	Because the patient was unlikely to survive  Other:  POST ARREST/ OU  Outcome of resuscitation atte  Time of outcome:  ATIENT DID NOT SURVIVE OTH  Immediately following the card the patient referred to ICU/ITU  If YES, was the patient refuse admission to ICU/ITU/Level 3	Due to poor quality of life  TCOME  mpt: Death  h h m  THE CARDIAC  JERWISE PLEAS  Jiac arrest, was  J/Level 3 care?  d care?	At pat  Survive  ARREST, THE CONTINUE  Yes	ed resuscitation atter  HEN GO TO QUES  No  No  No  Not dee appropr	npt  STION 39;  Unknown  Unknown
24a. 24b.  IF P. 25.	Because the patient was unlikely to survive  Other:  POST ARREST/ OU  Outcome of resuscitation atte  Time of outcome:  ATIENT DID NOT SURVIVE OTH  Immediately following the card the patient referred to ICU/ITU  If YES, was the patient refuse admission to ICU/ITU/Level 3  If the patient was refused admission to ICU/ITU/Level 3	Due to poor quality of life  TCOME  mpt: Death  h h m  THE CARDIAC  JERWISE PLEAS  Jiac arrest, was  J/Level 3 care?  d care?	At pat  Survive  Survive  ARREST, THE CONTINUE  Yes  Yes	ed resuscitation atter  HEN GO TO QUES  No  No  No  Not dee appropr	npt  STION 39;  Unknown  Unknown  med iate due to



<b>26.</b> Where was the patient cared for immediately fo	
☐ ICU/ITU/Level 3 ☐ HDU/Level 2	Same ward as pre-arrest Unknown
☐ Cardiac Monitoring area/CCU ☐ Trans	sferred to another acute care hospital
Other (Please State:)	
27. Following the cardiac arrest, was a DNAR order made for the patient?	Yes No Unknown
28. If the patient went to ICU/ITU/Level 3 care immediately following their cardiac arrest, how many days did they spend there?	□□□□□□ Not □□ Unknown
<b>29a.</b> If the patient went to ICU/ITU/Level 3 care following their cardiac arrest, were they actively cooled?  (Please see definitions on pages 12)	Yes No Unknown
<b>29b.</b> If YES what was the target temperature range?	; <b>-</b>
<b>29c.</b> If YES, for what duration? ☐ < 12 hours	24 - 36 hours
12 - 24 hou	ur
<b>30a.</b> Did the patient receive renal replacement therapy?	Yes No Unknown
30b. If the patient had ACS, did they undergo Percutaneous Coronary Intervention following their cardiac arrest?  (Please see definitions on pages 12)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ N/A
30c. If YES, were there any clinically significant delays?	Yes No Unknown
<b>30d.</b> If the patient had ACS, did they receive thrombolytic therapy following their cardiac arrest?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ N/A
<ul><li>(Please see definitions on pages 12)</li><li>30e. If YES, were there any clinically significant delays?</li></ul>	Yes No Unknown
<b>33.</b> Was the patient mechanically ventilated?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
34a. Were treatment limitation decisions made during the patient's critical care stay?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
<b>34b.</b> If YES, what were these decisions?	ventilation Not for renal replacement therapy
☐ Other (please state) ☐ Not for i	notropic support  Not for escalation of care above current level of organ support
250 Word active life quetaining	
<b>35a.</b> Were active life sustaining therapies withdrawn?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
35b. If YES, when? Date:	Time: (24 hour clock) h h m m



35c.	What evidence was use	ed to determine that a pe	oor outcom	e was likely?		
	Clinical examination alo	ne	ies (e.g. CT	, MRI) O	ther (pleas	se state)
	Electrophysiological stu	dies 🔲 Biochemical	markers			
36a.	Did the patient survive t	to hospital discharge?	Yes	☐ No	[	Unknown
			■ Not ap	plicable: still an	inpatient	at the current time
36b.	If YES, date of discharg	де:				Not applicable
			d d	m m y y	/ у	
36c.	If NO, date/ time of discharge/death:	d d m m v v v				Not applicable
264		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, à	hh mm		
36d.	current time, please giv					Not applicable
	completion of form:		d d	m m y y	у у	
37.	If the patient was alive a judged using Cerebral P				atient at c	lischarge as
	1- Conscious and alert	2 - Conscious and	`	3 - Conscious	_	4 - Comatose or
	with normal function or only slight disability	alert with moderat		vith severe disability		persistent vegetative state
	Not applicable	Unknown	·	aloubility		vogotativo otato
Ш						
38.	What location was the patient discharged to:	Own home	1	Nursing home		Not Applicable
	Other:	Another hospital	☐ H	Hospice		Unknown
39a.	Was organ denation aft	or cardiac doath consid	orod2 F	7 Vac [	□ No	
	Was organ donation aft		ereur [	」Yes [ □ v	_ No	Unknown
39b.	Was organ donation dis		L	」Yes  [ ━	No	Unknown
39c.	Was organ donation dis	scussed with specialist r	nurse? [	Yes[	No	Unknown
39d.	Did the patient become	an organ donor?		] Yes [	☐ No	Unknown
40a.	Were there any factors the could have affected outcome.			] Yes [	No	Unknown
40b.		positively :				
	LO What, and why:					

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. As part of this study we are also surveying clinicians' attitudes towards resuscitation. We would greatly appreciate it therefore, if you could take the time to complete the supplemental questions overleaf.



# **Survey of Clinicians' Attitudes Towards Resuscitation**

Please read through the 5 case studies below and answer the questions overleaf with respect to each case:

## Case 1

#### Admission

64 year old male. Admitted to hospital with infective exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. He smokes 30 - 40 cigarettes per day. He has had 5 admissions to hospital in the past year and has responded to treatment with antibiotics, steroids and bronchodilators. He has been prescribed home oxygen therapy but is poorly compliant due to continued smoking. He is limited by breathlessness to walking 15 – 20 metres on the flat and cannot manage stairs. He has unintentionally lost 8Kg in weight over the past year.

#### **Progress**

Treatment with broad spectrum antibiotics, prednisolone, salbutamol and ipratropium has not resolved his symptoms. Over the first 96 hours of admission he has been persistently tachycardiac, hypotensive (BP 95/45), respiratory rate has risen from 22 to 30 breaths per minute and is now confused. With high flow oxygen his arterial saturation is 85%. A blood gas shows a respiratory alkalosis and hypoxia. You are asked to review the patient.

## Case 2

#### Admission

44 year old male. Admitted to hospital with jaundice, abdominal pain, fever and high white count. Pancreatic carcinoma was diagnosed 4 months earlier (surgical resection not possible, biliary stent inserted to treat obstructive jaundice). You think he now has biliary sepsis and a blocked stent. You start antibiotics and are considering an ERCP to remove the blocked stent.

#### **Progress**

The stent was removed and antibiotics continued. Over the next 48 hours he developed shock, acute kidney injury and required high flow oxygen to maintain arterial saturations of 87%. You are asked to review him as the nursing staff are concerned that he is deteriorating rapidly. He is rousable but confused. His wife talks to you before you review the patient and states that he would want everything possible done, including resuscitation attempts.

#### Case 3

#### Admission

56 year old male. Admitted with acute severe asthma. He has a past medical history of severe atopic asthma. His maintenance steroid dose is 25mg prednisolone per day. Between acute attacks he is reasonably well and independent. On admission he is very tachycardiac, tachypnoeic, sweaty and anxious. CXR suggests lobar pneumonia. Treatment is started with bronchodilators, increased doses of steroid and antibiotics.

## **Progress**

Over the next 12 hours his bronchospasm improves and with this he becomes less tachycardic and tachypnoeic. He is able to talk in full sentences. Antiobiotics are continued. By the morning of day 4 he is feeling much better and fever has settled. You are asked to review him that evening as he has become much more short of breath and hypoxic. It is clear that he has had a significant deterioration in respiratory function and is now hypotensive and tachycardic.

#### Case 4

#### Admission

83 year old female. Her usual place of residence is a care home due to dementia. Over the past few months she has become increasingly drowsy and spends many hours of the day asleep. She needs help with all activities of daily living and despite best efforts to ensure adequate nutrition is steadily losing weight. She is admitted due to worsening confusion and agitation. She has a fever and high white count. You suspect she has a urinary tract infection. She is treated with antibiotics, fluids and oxygen. There is no family or next of kin available.

#### **Progress**

You are asked to review after 24 hours. Due to confusion and agitation she has been given haloperidol and diazepam. On examination she is difficult to rouse. Blood pressure is low and urine output over the past 12 hours has been 110mls. The next of kin are now present and are very concerned for their mother. They ask you to do all that you can to make her better.

# Case 5

#### Admission

75 year old female. Admitted to hospital with fractured of the neck of femur after a fall. Past medical history of type II diabetes, chronic kidney disease (on haemodialysis), hypertension, previous myocardial infarction and lifelong heavy smoking. You ask for a cardiology review. Nephrology will arrange for review and dialysis.

#### Progress

Cardiology review revealed significantly impaired left ventricular function. Dialysis was provided preoperatively. The hip fracture was treated within 24 hours. You are asked to review on the third postoperative day. The patient had complained of some chest pain in the night but this settled with no intervention. Blood pressure is now 80/45. She is cold and clammy. The fluid balance chart shows that she is four litres positive in the postoperative period. Her respiratory rate is 40 breaths per minute and she is very distressed. There are no recent blood results available. You think that she may have had a myocardial event and are concerned about pulmonary oedema.



	ADMISSION	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.	Case 4.	Case 5.	
SQ1		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
a.	admission in this case?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
b.	If YES would you:	☐ Yes	Yes	Yes	☐ Yes	Yes	
υ.	Make no decision about resuscitation status?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
		Yes	Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	Yes	
C.	Decide on full therapy including resuscitation?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
		Yes	Yes	Yes	☐ Yes	Yes	
d.	Decide on full therapy but not for resuscitation attempt?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
•	Decide on a palliative pathway and not for	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	
e.	resuscitation attempt?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	□ No	
SQ2.		☐ Yes	— □ Yes	— ☐ Yes	— □ Yes	— □ Yes	
a.	If you decided that DNAR was appropriate would you discuss this with the patient?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
b.	If you decided that DNAR was appropriate would	_	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	
	you discuss this with the next of kin?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	□ No	
SQ3.	If the patient suffered a cardiac arrest and had a	ttempted resu	— scitation in the	admission p	eriod what d	— lo you think	
	the chances of survival to hospital discharge are Please select from the following percentages		h casa: (A) N	-10% (B) 11	-20% (C) 21	-30% (D)	
	31-40%, (E) 41-50%, (F) 51-60%, (G) 61-70%, (F)				-20 /0, (C) Z I	-30 /0, (D)	
	Case 1 Case 2	Case 3	Case 4		Case 5		
	PROGRESS If you didn't make a DNAR dec		_	-			
204	Miles and the series the metion to series	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.	Case 4.	Case 5.	
5Q4. a.	When asked to review the patient would you also review resuscitation status in this case?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
	If YES: Would you:	∐ Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	☐ Yes	
b.	Make no decision about resuscitation status?	∐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
C.	Decide on full therapy including resuscitation?	☐ Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
d.	Decide on full therapy but not for resuscitation attempt?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	attempt:	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
e.	Decide on a palliative pathway and not for	☐ Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	resuscitation attempt?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
SQ5.	If you decided that DNAD was annuments	Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	
a.	If you decided that DNAR was appropriate would you discuss this with the patient?	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	
b.	If you decided that DNAR was appropriate would	₁ ☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	
D.	you discuss this with the next of kin?	. — ☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	☐ No	□ No	
SQ6.	If the patient suffered a cardiac arrest and had a	<del></del>	_	_	<u>—</u>	_	
	progress section of case history) what do you thi	ink the chance	es of survival to	o hospital dis	charge are?		
	ase select from the following percentages (A-E 41-50%, (F) 51-60%, (G) 61-70%, (H) 71-80%, (I)			, (D) TT-20%	o, (C) 21-30%	o, (ロ) 31-4U%,	ı
	41-30 /0, (F) 31-00 /0, (G) 01-70 /0, (H) 71-00 /0, (I)	01-3070, (3) 3	1-100/0				

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6 4 4 8 2 5 8 4 8 0 2 4 5

# **CODES FOR GRADE**

01 - Consultant 04 - Senior Specialist Trainee (SPR3+ or ST5) 08 - Other Registered Nurse

02 - Staff Grade or Associate specialist

05 - Junior specialist trainee (SPR 1&2, ST3 & ST4) 09 - Resuscitation officer

06 - Basic grade (ST1 & ST2, FY1 & FY2 or CTs) 10 - Other

03 - Trainee with CCT 07 - Specialist Nurse Practitioner

# **DEFINITIONS**

Acute Coronary Syndrome	Development of chest pain of cardiac nature caused by caused by thrombosis (clotting) within the coronary arteries and impaired blood supply to the heart muscle (the myocardium), often but not exclusively associated with an abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG).		
Cardiac Arrest		t is the cessation of cardiac mechanical activity as confirmed by the absence rculation. For the purposes of this study- receiving chest compressions or	
Chronic diseases	Respiratory	Including: Chronic restrictive; Obstructive pulmonary disease resulting in severe exercise restrictions (e.g. unable to perform household duties or climb stairs); Documented chronic hypoxia; Hypercapnia; Secondary polycythemia; Severe pulmonary hypertension (>40 mmHg); Respirator dependency.	
	Renal	Receiving chronic dialysis.	
	Immuno- suppression	The patient has received therapy that suppresses resistance to infection (e.g. immunosuppression, chemotherapy, radiation, long-term or recent high dose steroids, etc.) or has a disease that is sufficiently advanced to suppress resistance to infection (e.g. Leukaemia, Lymphoma, AIDS, etc.).	
	Cardio- vascular	New York Heart Association Functional Classification - Class IV: Severe limitations. Experiences symptoms even while at rest.	
	Liver Insufficiency	Including: Biopsy-proven cirrhosis; Documented portal hypertension; Episodes of past upper GI bleeding attributed to portal hypertension; Prior episodes of hepatic failure/encephalopathy/coma.	
MET/RRT/ CCORT/	Medical Emergency Team/Rapid ResponseTeam/Critical Care Outreach Team / their purpose is to provide immediate care to patients on the medical/surgical ward who show signs of physiological instability or clinical deterioration. They provide intervention to prevent, rather than treat, cardiopulmonary arrest.		
Percutaneous Coronary Intervention	Sometimes called PCTA, angioplasty or stenting, this describes a range of procedures that treat narrowing or blockages in coronary arteries supplying blood to the heart.		
Thrombolysis	fibrinolysis by	wn (lysis) of blood clots by pharmacological means. It works by stimulating plasmin through infusion of analogs of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), at normally activates plasmin.	



