The results of this study highlight the reliance of some hospitals on the ED to provide ongoing follow-up care to patients experiencing complications of early pregnancy. The lack of hospital admission (SHA), and survival to hospital discharge (SHD) in adult patients with non-traumatic, non-shockable out-of-hospital or emergency department cardiac arrest. Methods: A systematic review and meta-analysis was completed. A search of Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane, CINAHL, ClinicalTrials.gov and the World Health Organization Registry was completed from 1974 until August 24th 2018. Adult randomized controlled trials and observational studies were included. The QUADAS-2 tool was applied by two independent reviewers. Data analysis was completed according to PRISMA guidelines and with a random effects model for the meta-analysis. Heterogeneity was assessed using I-squared statistics. Results: Ten studies (1,485 participants) were included. Cardiac activity on PoCUS had a pooled sensitivity of 59.9% (95% confidence interval 36.5%-79.4%) and specificity of 91.5% (80.8%-96.5%) for ROSC; 74.7% (58.3%-86.2%) and 80.5% (71.7%-87.4%) for SHA; and 69.4% (45.5%-86.0%) and 74.6% (59.8%-85.3%) for SHD. The sensitivity of cardiac activity on PoCUS for predicting ROSC was 24.7%(6.8%-59.4%) in the asystole subgroup compared with 77% (59.4%-88.5%) within the PEA subgroup. Cardiac activity on PoCUS, compared to an absence had an odd ratio of 15.9 (5.9-42.5) for ROSC, 9.8 (4.9-19.4) for SHA and 5.7 (2.1-15.6) for SHD. Positive likelihood ratio (LR) was 6.65 (3.16-14.0) and negative LR was 0.27 (0.12-0.61) for ROSC. Conclusion: Cardiac activity on PoCUS was associated with improved odds for ROSC, SHA, and SHD among adults with non-traumatic asystole and PEA. We report lower sensitivity and higher negative likelihood ratio, but with greater heterogeneity compared to previous systematic reviews. PoCUS may provide emergency care to trans communities and 26.6% (n = 103) felt very comfortable in providing emergency care to trans populations in a provincial ambulance system. L. Kengis, J. Goldstein, PhD, R. Urquhart, PhD, K. McIver, BA, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS

Introduction: Close to 2 million transgender (trans) individuals live in the United States and Canada. Trans communities frequently report emergency care avoidance and negative health care experiences. Of note, there is currently no research on the paramedic perspective of caring for trans populations. Our objective was to explore paramedic comfort, confidence, and cultural competency in providing emergency care to trans individuals. Methods: A cross-sectional, semi-structured electronic survey was administered by email to paramedics registered with the College of Paramedics of Nova Scotia (n = 1225) from April 9th to May 7th, 2018. The survey included previously validated questions from other medical settings. Three survey reminders were sent at weekly intervals following survey initiation. A 4-point Likert scale and qualitative open-ended questions were included to evaluate paramedic comfort, confidence, and cultural competency. Descriptive statistics were used to describe respondent characteristics. Open ended questions pertaining to paramedic needs were evaluated using constant comparative analyses consisting of open coding to identify themes. Results: Of the 387 paramedics who participated (response rate = 32%), 77.8% (n = 301) worked ground ambulance in a mixed rural/urban location (32.6%, n = 126) within Nova Scotia (94.5%; n = 365). Most respondents were between the ages of 41-50 (29.5%; n = 114), with >20 years’ experience (25.1%; n = 97), and male sex assigned at birth (56.1%; n = 217). Over half (54.8%; n = 212) identified as cisgender men. The majority (66.1%; n = 256) reported caring for a patient who identified as trans. 74.7% (n = 289) have never had formal education on trans health. Only 4.1% (n = 16) felt very knowledgeable about providing optimal care to trans communities and 26.6% (n = 103) felt very comfortable in providing optimal care. Most (70%; n = 271) were interested in obtaining formal education. 41.9% (n = 162) reported observing transphobia in the workplace. Conclusion: The frequency of trans patient contact by paramedics is perceived to be high. Although comfort and knowledge are relatively low and transphobia witnessed in the workplace relatively high, there was strong interest and expressed need for education on trans related health. Keywords: emergency medicine, paramedic, transgender

LO42
Is point-of-care ultrasound a reliable predictor of outcome during atrumatic, non-shockable cardiac arrest? A systematic review and meta-analysis
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Introduction: A 4-point Likert scale and qualitative open-ended questions pertaining to paramedic comfort, confidence, and cultural competency in providing emergency care to trans populations. Our objective was to explore paramedic comfort, confidence, and cultural competency in providing emergency care to trans individuals.
provide valuable information in the management of non-traumatic PEA or asystole, but should not be viewed as the sole predictor in determining outcomes in these patients.

**Keywords:** cardiac arrest, focused echocardiography, point-of-care ultrasound

**LO43**  
**Simulation curricular content in postgraduate emergency medicine: a multicenter delphi study**  
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**Introduction:** There is increasing evidence to support the integration of simulation into medical training; however, no national emergency medicine (EM) simulation curriculum currently exists. Using Delphi methodology, we aimed to identify and establish content validity evidence for EM curricular content best suited for simulation-based training to inform national postgraduate EM training. **Methods:** A national panel of experts in EM simulation-related education iteratively rated potential curricular topics, on a 4-point scale, to determine those best suited for simulation-based training. After each round, responses were analyzed and topics scoring <2/4 were removed. Remaining topics were resent to the panel for further ratings until consensus was achieved, defined as Cronbach α ≥ 0.95. At conclusion of the Delphi process, topics that were rated ≥3.5/4 were considered core curricular topics, while those rated 3.0-3.5 were considered extended curricular topics. **Results:** Forty-four experts from 13 Canadian centres participated. Two hundred and eighty potential curricular topics, in 29 domains, were generated from a systematic review of the literature, analysis of relevant educational documents and a survey of Delphi panelists. Three rounds of Delphi surveys were completed before consensus was achieved, with response rates ranging from 93-100%. Twenty-eight topics, in 8 domains, reached consensus as core curricular topics. An additional 35 topics, in 14 domains, reached consensus as extended curricular topics. **Conclusion:** Delphi methodology allowed for achievement of expert consensus and content validation of EM curricular content best suited for simulation-based training. These results provide a foundation for improved integration of simulation into postgraduate EM training and can be used to inform a national simulation curriculum to supplement clinical training and optimize learning.

**Keywords:** curriculum development, postgraduate education, simulation

**LO44**  
**Simulation in the continuing professional development of Canadian academic emergency physicians: a national survey**  
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**Introduction:** Simulation leads the way in the Canadian healthcare system with applications in quality improvement, systems development, and medical education. High quality simulation-based research (SBR) is required to ensure the effective and efficient use of this tool. This study sought to establish national SBR priorities and describe the barriers and facilitators of SBR in Emergency Medicine (EM) in Canada. **Methods:** Simulation leads (SLs) from all fourteen Canadian Departments or Divisions of EM associated with an adult FRCP-EM training program were invited to participate in three surveys and a final consensus meeting. The first survey documented active EM SBR projects. Rounds two and three established and ranked priorities for SBR and identified the perceived barriers and facilitators to SBR at each site. Surveys were completed by SLs at each participating institution, and priority research themes were reviewed by senior faculty for broad input and review. **Results:** Twenty SLs representing all 14 invited institutions...