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Predictive ability of the quick Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment score among patients with infection transported by paramedics: a Bayesian analysis
S. Alex Love, BSc, D. Lane, PhD, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB

Introduction: The quick Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment (qSOFA) score was developed to provide clinicians with a quick assessment for patients with latent organ failure possibly consistent with sepsis at high-risk for mortality. With the clinical heterogeneity of patients presenting with sepsis, a Bayesian validation approach may provide a better understanding of its clinical utility. This study used a Bayesian analysis to assess the prediction of hospital mortality by the qSOFA score among patients with infection transported by paramedics. Methods: A one-year cohort of adult patients transported by paramedics in a large, provincial EMS system was linked to Emergency Department (ED) and hospital administrative databases, then restricted to those patients with an ED diagnosis infection. A Bayesian binomial regression model was constructed using Hamiltonian Markov–Chain Monte–Carlo sampling, normal priors for each parameter, the calculated score, age and sex as the predictors, and hospital mortality as the outcome. Discrimination was assessed using posterior predictions to calculate a “Bayesian” C statistic, and calibration was assessed with calibration plots of the observed and predicted probability distributions. The independent predictive ability of each measure was tested by including each component measure (respiratory rate, Glasgow Coma Scale, and systolic blood pressure) as continuous predictors in a second model. Results: A total of 9,920 patients with ED diagnosis infection were included. 264 (2.7%) patients were admitted directly to the ICU, and 955 (9.6%) patients died in-hospital. As independent predictors, the probability of mortality increased as each measure became more extreme, with the Glasgow Coma Scale predicting the greatest change in mortality risk from a high to low score; however, no dramatic change in the probability supporting a single decision threshold was seen for any measure. For the calculated score, the C statistic for predicting mortality was 0.728. The calibration curve had no overlap of predictions, with a probability of 0.5 (50% credible interval 0.47-0.53) for patients with a qSOFA score of 3. Conclusion: Although no single decision threshold was identified for each component measure, a calculated qSOFA score provides good prediction of mortality for patients with ED diagnosis infection. When validating clinical prediction scores, a Bayesian approach may be used to assess probabilities of interest for clinicians to support better clinical decision making. Character count 2494

Keywords: take home naloxone, opioid, overdose

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Innovative use of AED by RNs and RTs during in-hospital cardiac arrest (Phase III)
C. Vaillancourt, MD, MSc, C. Lanos, BSc, M. Charette, MSc, J. Dale-Tam, M. Gatta, J. Godbout, MD, H. Buariwalla, MD, A. Kasaboski, BSc, P. Nery, MD, M. Nemnom, MSc, J. Brehaut, PhD, G. Wells, MSc, PhD, I. Stiell, MD, MSc, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON

Introduction: In-hospital cardiac arrest (IHCA) most commonly occurs in non-monitored areas, where we observed a 10min delay before defibrillation (Phase I). Nurses (RNs) and respiratory therapists (RTs) cannot legally use Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) during IHCA without a medical directive. We sought to evaluate IHCA outcomes following usual implementation (Phase II) vs. a Theory-Based educational program (Phase III) allowing RNs and RTs to use AEDs during IHCA. Methods: We completed a pragmatic before-after study of consecutive IHCA. We used ICD-10 codes to identify potentially eligible cases and included IHCA cases for which resuscitation was attempted. We obtained consensus on all data definitions before initiation of standardized-piloted data extraction by trained investigators. Phase I (Jan.2012-Aug.2013) consisted of baseline data. We implemented the AED medical directive in Phase II (Sept.2013-Aug.2016) using usual implementation strategies. In Phase III (Sept.2016-Dec.2017) we added an educational video informed by key constructs from a Theory of Planned Behavior survey. We report univariate comparisons of Utstein IHCA outcomes using 95% confidence intervals (CI). Results: There were 753 IHCA for which resuscitation was attempted with the following similar characteristics (Phase I n = 195; II n = 372; III n = 186): median age 68, 60.0% male, 79.3% witnessed, 29.7% non-monitored medical ward, 23.9% cardiac cause, 47.9% initial rhythm of pulseless electrical activity and 27.2% ventricular fibrillation/tachycardia (VF/VT). Comparing Phases I, II and III: an AED was used 0 times (0.0%), 21 times (5.6%), 15 times (8.1%); time to 1st rhythm analysis was 6min, 3min, 1min; and time to 1st shock was 10min, 10min and 7min. Comparing Phases I and III: time to 1st shock decreased by 3min (95%CI -7; 1), sustained ROSC increased from 29.7% to 33.3% (AD1.6%; 95%CI -10.8; 17.8), and survival to discharge increased from 24.6% to 25.8% (AD1.2%; 95%CI -7.5; 9.9). In the VF/VT subgroup, time to 1st shock decreased from 9 to 3 min (AD-6min; 95%CI -12; 0) and survival increased from 23.1% to 38.7% (AD15.6%; 95%CI -4.3; 35.4). Conclusion: The implementation of a medical directive allowing for AED use by RNs and RTs successfully improved key outcomes for IHCA victims, particularly following the Theory-Based education video. The expansion of this project to other hospitals and health care professionals could significantly impact survival for VF/VT patients.

Keywords: automated external defibrillator, cardiac arrest

P084
The sky is not the limit! Protocol for a rapid systematic review on the use of drones in emergency medicine
L. Lapointe, PhD, C. Buisson, R. Fleet, MD, PhD, Université Laval - CISSS Chaudière-Appalaches, Québec, QC

Introduction: Drones are already being used in medicine. They are employed to transport blood products and laboratory samples in rural and remote areas and they are increasingly being tested to deliver external defibrillators outside the hospital to patients with cardiac arrest in non-monitored areas. A renaissance of urgent medical aid has been achieved using drones. This abstract presents a protocol for a rapid systematic review on the use of drones in emergency medicine according to the PRISMA guidelines. The systematic review covered all papers published between 2017 and 2019. The initial search (n=231) led to 31 relevant papers, 20 of which were included after a detailed analysis of their title, abstract and conclusions. The 20 included articles were (n=20) and their references (n=134). The 20 included articles were grouped into three categories (1) emergency response, (2) transport of medical products, and (3) delivery of defibrillator and other devices. This protocol for a rapid systematic review on the use of drones in emergency medicine is a useful contribution to the development of standards and guidelines for the use of drones in emergency medicine.

Keywords: drones, emergency medicine, transport of medical products, delivery of defibrillator and other devices.