

## Continuing Education QUIZ (1.0 hour CEU)

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### Incidence of Re-Arrest After Return of Spontaneous Circulation In Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

- 1) The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of re-arrest occurring after any initial arrest rhythm

- True  
 False

- 2) Which of the following is not true regarding the methods of this study?

- This study was conducted in EMS-treated, non-traumatic cardiac arrest from the Pittsburgh Regional Clinical Center
- Calculated the time from Return of Spontaneous Circulation by the following formula:  
Time to RA = time of ROSC – time of RA
- The study used multiple statistical techniques including the Kruskal-Wallis test
- Case data included demographic data including age, gender, initial EMS-detected ECG rhythm, and survival to hospital discharge

- 3) The median age in this population was 68 years and the proportion of females was 80%

- True  
 False

- 4) The overall median time from return of spontaneous circulation to re-arrest among all events was 3.1 minutes.

- True  
 False

- 5) Which of the following is not true regarding the discussion?

- The study shows that more than one third of all patients with return of spontaneous lost pulses prior to hospital arrival
- Re-arrest was predictive of survival to hospital discharge
- This study showed that discovery of re-arrest was delayed at the EMS level by a matter of minutes, relative to discovery by a detached observer with access to the same data.