



TITLE:

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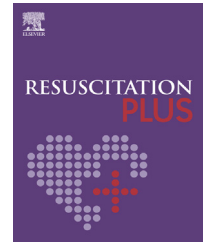
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## Clinical paper

# Influence of COVID-19 pandemic on bystander interventions, emergency medical service activities, and patient outcomes in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in Osaka City, Japan



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## Abstract

**Background:** The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic may have negatively affected bystander interventions, emergency medical service (EMS) personnel activities, and patient outcomes after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA). This study assessed bystander interventions, EMS activities, and patient outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic era and compared them with those during the non-COVID-19 pandemic era in Osaka City, Japan, where public-access automated external defibrillators (AEDs) are well established.

**Methods:** We conducted this population-based cohort study that included all cases with non-traumatic OHCA treated by EMS personnel and excluded cases with no resuscitation attempt, traumatic cases, cases occurring in healthcare facilities, or cases witnessed by EMS personnel. Data were compared between the COVID-19 pandemic period (February 1, 2020 to July 31, 2020) and the non-COVID-19 pandemic period (February 1, 2019 to July 31, 2019).

**Results:** During the study periods, 1687 patients were eligible for analyses (COVID-19: n = 825; non-COVID-19: n = 862). Patients with OHCA during the COVID-19 pandemic period were significantly less likely to receive bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) (COVID-19: 33.0%; non-COVID-19: 41.3%;  $p < 0.001$ ) and public-access AED pad application (COVID-19: 2.9%; non-COVID-19: 6.1%;  $p = 0.002$ ) compared with patients during the non-COVID-19 pandemic period. There were no significant differences in 1-month survival with favorable neurological outcomes between the two periods (COVID-19: 4.6%; non-COVID-19: 6.1%;  $p = 0.196$ ).

**Conclusion:** The COVID-19 pandemic period did not affect patient outcomes after OHCA but changed bystander behaviors in Osaka City, Japan.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, Bystander CPR, AED

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## Introduction

The number of people with coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is continuously increasing, reaching 93,527 (as of October 20, 2020) in Japan.<sup>1</sup> The COVID-19 pandemic could have inimical effects on prehospital emergency care worldwide, such as decreasing bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), increasing delays in emergency medical service (EMS) response time, or increasing out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) incidences and mortality rates.<sup>2</sup>

Under all conditions, bystander CPR and public-access defibrillation initiation play critical roles in saving lives after OHCA.<sup>5</sup> It is hypothesized that chest compressions and CPR generate aerosols that increase the risk of COVID-19, which may negatively affect bystander interventions or EMS personnel activities. Japan, despite having relatively low infection and case fatality rates during the first surge of COVID-19, is no exception.<sup>1</sup> Herein, we assessed bystander interventions, EMS activities, and patient outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic era and compared them with those during the non-COVID-19 era in Osaka City, Japan, where public-access automated external defibrillators (AEDs) are well established.

## Methods

### Study design

We conducted this population-based cohort study that included all OHCA cases treated by EMS personnel according to the Utstein-style guidelines in Osaka City, Japan, which has a population of approximately 2.7 million. The methodology of this registry has been previously described.<sup>6</sup> Based on the Infectious Diseases Control Law, COVID-19 was designated as an infectious disease in Japan since February 1, 2020. This study compared OHCA data during the COVID-19 pandemic (February 1, 2020 to July 31, 2020) with those during the same period in 2019 (non-COVID-19 pandemic; February 1, 2019 to July 31, 2019).

### Study setting and subjects

During the study period, 1825 cases of COVID-19 were documented in Osaka City.<sup>7</sup> All patients with non-traumatic OHCA treated by EMS personnel were included, whereas cases with no resuscitation attempt, traumatic cases, cases that occurred in health care facilities (e.g., nursing home and long-term care facilities), or cases witnessed by EMS personnel were excluded. Since EMS personnel were not allowed to terminate resuscitation in a prehospital setting, all OHCA cases were transported to a medical institution and registered in our registry.<sup>8</sup> This EMS protocol did not change during the pandemic study period; however, the EMS protocol encouraged paramedics to use supraglottic airway management instead of endotracheal intubation since April 24, 2020.

### Statistical analyses

The chi-squared test (for categorical variables) and the Mann-Whitney *U* test (for continuous variables) were used to compare patient characteristics and outcomes between the two periods. All tests were two tailed, and a *p*-value <0.05 was considered statistically

significant. All statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS ver.24.0J (IBM Corp. Armonk, NY).

### Ethics

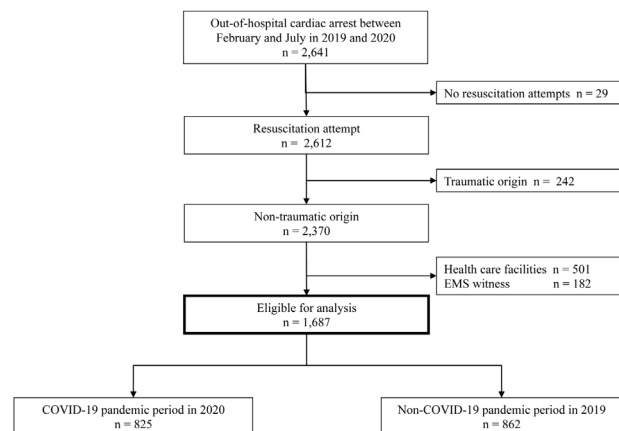
This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Kyoto University (R0416). Personal identifiers were removed in the Osaka Fire Department. The individual informed consent requirement was waived because of the Personal Information Protection Law and the National Research Ethics Guidelines of Japan.

## Results

During the study periods, there were 2641 OHCA cases, among which 954 were excluded (no resuscitation attempts [*n* = 29], traumatic origin [*n* = 242], occurring in health care facilities [*n* = 501], and cases witnessed by EMS personnel [*n* = 182]). In total, 1687 patients were eligible for analyses (COVID-19: *n* = 825; non-COVID-19: *n* = 862) (Fig. 1).

Table 1 shows patient characteristics and outcomes in OHCA and EMS activities during the study periods. Patient characteristics were similar, but 5.7% less cases occurred in public during the COVID-19 period than during the non-COVID-19 period (COVID-19: 20.4%; non-COVID-19: 26.1%; *p* = 0.006). OHCA patients were significantly less likely to receive bystander CPR (COVID-19: 33.0%; non-COVID-19: 41.3%; *p* < 0.001) and public-access AED pad application (COVID-19: 2.9%; non-COVID-19: 6.1%; *p* = 0.002) during the COVID-19 period compared with during the non-COVID-19 period.

The distributions of the advanced airway management types were statistically different between periods (*p* < 0.001). The response time and hospital arrival time shortened; however, the scene times between the two periods did not differ (*p* = 0.713). There were no significant differences in 1-month survival after OHCA (COVID-19: 8.2%; non-COVID-19: 9.3%; *p* = 0.491) and 1-month survival with favorable neurological outcomes (COVID-19: 4.6%; non-COVID-19: 6.1%; *p* = 0.196) between the periods.



**Fig. 1 – OHCA patients in Osaka City during the COVID-19 pandemic period (February 1, 2020 to July 31, 2020) and the non-COVID-19 period (February 1, 2019 to July 31, 2019). OHCA, out-of-hospital cardiac arrest; EMS, emergency medical service.**

**Table 1 – Characteristics and outcomes of OHCA patients between the non-COVID-19 pandemic period and the COVID-19 pandemic period.**

	COVID-19 pandemic period (Feb-July, 2020)		Non-COVID-19 pandemic period (Feb-July, 2019)		p-value
	(n = 825)		(n = 862)		
Age, years, median (IQR)	77.0	(66.0–85.0)	75.0	(63.0–83.0)	0.002
Men, n (%)	529	(64.1)	551	(63.9)	0.589
Good ADL before arrest, n (%)	592	(71.8)	614	(71.2)	0.778
Witnessed by bystander, n (%)	282	(34.2)	310	(36.0)	0.445
Location of arrest, public place, n (%)	168	(20.4)	225	(26.1)	0.006
Origin of arrest, cardiac origin, n (%)	742	(89.9)	746	(86.5)	0.034
VF as the first documented rhythm, n (%)	85	(10.3)	69	(8.0)	0.108
Bystander CPR, n (%)	272	(33.0)	356	(41.3)	<0.001
Public-access AED pad application, n (%)	24	(2.9)	53	(6.1)	0.002
Shocks by public-access AEDs, n (%)	10	(1.2)	16	(1.9)	0.326
Dispatcher instruction, n (%)	511	(61.9)	507	(58.8)	0.196
Adrenaline administration, (%)	222	(26.9)	254	(29.5)	0.256
Advanced airway management, n (%)					
Endotracheal intubation	96	(11.6)	166	(19.3)	<0.001
Supraglottic airway	422	(51.2)	345	(40.0)	
No advanced airway management	307	(37.2)	351	(40.7)	
Response time (call to contact with patients), min, median (IQR)	6.0	(5.0–8.0)	7.0	(6.0–9.0)	<0.001
On-scene time (arrival at the scene to dispatch at the hospital), min, median (IQR)	15.0	(11.0–18.0)	15.0	(11.0–19.0)	0.713
Hospital arrival time (call to hospital arrival), min, median (IQR)	27.0	(22.0–32.0)	28.0	(23.0–32.0)	0.006
Prehospital ROSC, n (%)	75	(9.1)	108	(12.5)	0.028
One-month survival, n (%)	68	(8.2)	80	(9.3)	0.491
Neurologically favorable outcome, n (%)	38	(4.6)	53	(6.1)	0.196

OHCA indicated out-of-hospital cardiac arrest; ADL, activities of daily living; CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; AED, automated external defibrillator; VF, ventricular fibrillation; EMS, emergency medical service; ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation; IQR, interquartile range.

## Discussion

This study assessed bystander interventions, EMS activities, and patient outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic era in the metropolitan area of Osaka City, Japan, where the EMS system and public-access AEDs are well established. Changes in bystander behaviors, such as bystander CPR and public-access AED pad application, were demonstrated, while patient outcomes remained unchanged.

In contrast to Lombardy, Italy, and Paris, France, where a drastic decrease in OHCA survival rate has been reported,<sup>2,3</sup> patient outcomes were maintained during the pandemic study period, similar to findings in the Province of Padua, Northeast Italy, and Bologna, Italy.<sup>9,10</sup> Consistent with previous studies,<sup>11,12</sup> fewer patients received endotracheal intubation in Osaka City because of changing EMS protocols. Scene times did not differ between periods; however, the response time and hospital arrival time were shorter during the COVID-19 period. These results were in contrast to previously reported data that the response time was longer during the COVID-19 pandemic period.<sup>11,12</sup> One possible explanation is traffic reduction owing to the stay home policy. Elmer et al. showed there were no differences in the provision of laypersons, AED use, and prehospital return of spontaneous circulation in areas with a low COVID-19 prevalence.<sup>13</sup> Regional differences in the spread of the COVID-19 might also explain the differential patterns of bystander CPR and patient outcomes during the pandemic worldwide. Lim et al. reported that resuscitation practices varied greatly with respect to countries or areas during the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>12</sup> A better understanding of the

COVID-19 prevalence in areas might be useful for public health interventions to save more lives from OHCA.

Importantly, bystander CPR and AED pad application significantly decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic. Possible explanations included a decline in the proportion of OHCA events that occurred in public locations and OHCA events witnessed by bystanders because people stayed at home, avoiding unnecessary outings. Additionally, direct physical contact with patients required in AED pad application and rescue breathing could be a barrier for bystanders. Sayre et al. estimated that the risk of death from COVID-19 for the bystander while performing CPR was very low.<sup>14</sup> Placing a cloth or mask over the patient's mouth and providing chest compression-only resuscitation allows resuscitation to be started.<sup>15</sup> Considering the proven effectiveness of early defibrillation with public-access AEDs and chest compressions by bystanders in saving lives in OHCA cases and the low risk of transmission of COVID-19 to bystanders performing CPR, we need to encourage bystanders to perform chest compressions and use an AED while asking them to keep their personal safety as much as possible.

This study had some limitations. First, our data represented a single city in Japan (Osaka City); thus, our findings might not be generalizable to other countries. Second, the sample size might be too small to observe differences in survival outcomes. Further study is needed to evaluate outcome trends and factors associated with bystander interventions and EMS activities using the national registry called the All-Japan Utstein Registry of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency. Third, because we did not perform a polymerase chain reaction test for all OHCA cases in Osaka City,

the number of OHCA patients with COVID-19 included in this study was unknown.

## Conclusions

This population-based study showed that the COVID-19 pandemic did not affect outcomes after OHCA but appeared to change bystander behaviors, such as CPR and public-access AED pad application.

## Funding sources

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## Conflict of interest

All authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## CRediT authorship contribution statement

**Chika Nishiyama:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Formal analysis, Writing - original draft, Project administration. **Kosuke Kiyohara:** Methodology, Writing - review & editing. **Taku Iwami:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing - review & editing, Funding acquisition, Supervision. **Sumito Hayashida:** Resources, Supervision. **Takeyuki Kiguchi:** Writing - review & editing. **Tasuku Matsuyama:** Writing - review & editing. **Yusuke Katayama:** Writing - review & editing. **Takeshi Shimazu:** Writing - review & editing. **Tetsuhisa Kitamura:** Methodology, Writing - review & editing, Funding acquisition.

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