



TITLE:

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Prehospital Intervention and Survival of Patients With Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest in Osaka City, Japan

AUTHOR(S):

Nishiyama, Chika; Kiyohara, Kosuke; Kitamura, Tetsuhisa; Hayashida, Sumito; Maeda, Tatsuya; Kiguchi, Takeyuki; Shimamoto, Tomonari; Iwami, Taku

CITATION:

Nishiyama, Chika ...[et al]. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Prehospital Intervention and Survival of Patients With Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest in Osaka City, Japan. *Circulation Journal* 2022, 86(10): 1579-1585

ISSUE DATE:

2022-04-22

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/281697>

RIGHT:

© 2022, THE JAPANESE CIRCULATION SOCIETY; This article is licensed under a Creative Commons [Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International] license.



Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Prehospital Intervention and Survival of Patients With Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest in Osaka City, Japan

Chika Nishiyama, PhD; Kosuke Kiyohara, PhD; Tetsuhisa Kitamura, MD, PhD;
Sumito Hayashida; Tatsuya Maeda; Takeyuki Kiguchi, MD, PhD;
Tomonari Shimamoto, PhD; Taku Iwami, MD, PhD

Background: The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic may have influenced the prehospital emergency care and deaths of individuals experiencing an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA).

Methods and Results: We analyzed the registry data of 2,420 and 2,371 OHCA patients in Osaka City, Japan in 2019 and 2020, respectively, according to the 3 waves of the COVID-19 pandemic. Patient outcomes were compared using multivariable logistic regression analyses with the 2019 data as the reference. Bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) was initiated significantly less frequently in 2020 than in 2019 (2019: 48.0%, 2020: 42.7%, $P < 0.001$), particularly during the first wave (2019: 47.2%, 2020: 42.9%, $P = 0.046$) and second wave (2019: 48.1%, 2020: 41.2%, $P = 0.010$), but not during the third wave (2019: 49.2%, 2020: 44.1%, $P = 0.066$). The public-access automated external defibrillator was less frequently applied during the first wave (2019: 12.6%, 2020: 9.9%, $P = 0.043$), with no significant difference during the second wave (2019: 12.5%, 2020: 12.8%, $P = 0.863$) and third wave (2019: 13.7%, 2020: 13.0%, $P = 0.722$). There was a significant difference in 1-month survival with favorable neurological outcomes (2019: 4.6%, 2020: 3.3%, $P = 0.018$), with a 28% reduction in the adjusted odds ratio in 2020 (0.72; 95% confidence interval: 0.52–0.99, $P = 0.044$).

Conclusions: Bystander CPR and neurologically favorable outcomes after OHCA decreased significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic in Japan.

Key Words: Bystander CPR; COVID-19; Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest; Public-access AED

Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) is one of the major causes of death worldwide, and more than 75,000 cases occur annually in Japan.¹ In late 2019, the spread of a new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) became a global public health issue: the number of people infected with COVID-19 is >230 million worldwide² and was 1,712,649 in Japan as of October 15, 2021.³ In Japan, the COVID-19 pandemic affected prehospital emergency medical service (EMS) systems, as in other countries.^{4,6}

Undoubtedly, early bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and defibrillation with a public-access automated external defibrillator (AED) provide OHCA patients with the highest likelihood of survival. However, reports from areas severely affected with COVID-19 have indi-

cated a decrease in bystander CPR (from 45.3% to 34.6% in Lombardy, Italy, and from 63.9% to 47.8% in Paris, France) and survival at hospital discharge (from 9.5% to 5.1% in Lombardy and 5.4% to 3.1% in Paris) compared with the pre-pandemic period.^{4,5}

The degree and timing of the COVID-19 epidemic, behavioral restrictions such as lockdowns, and the implementation of preventive measures have varied around the world. Our previous report, which analyzed the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Osaka City, demonstrated that bystander CPR and public-access AED applications were less frequent; however, patient outcomes remained unchanged.⁷

In Japan, there have been 5 COVID-19 pandemic waves

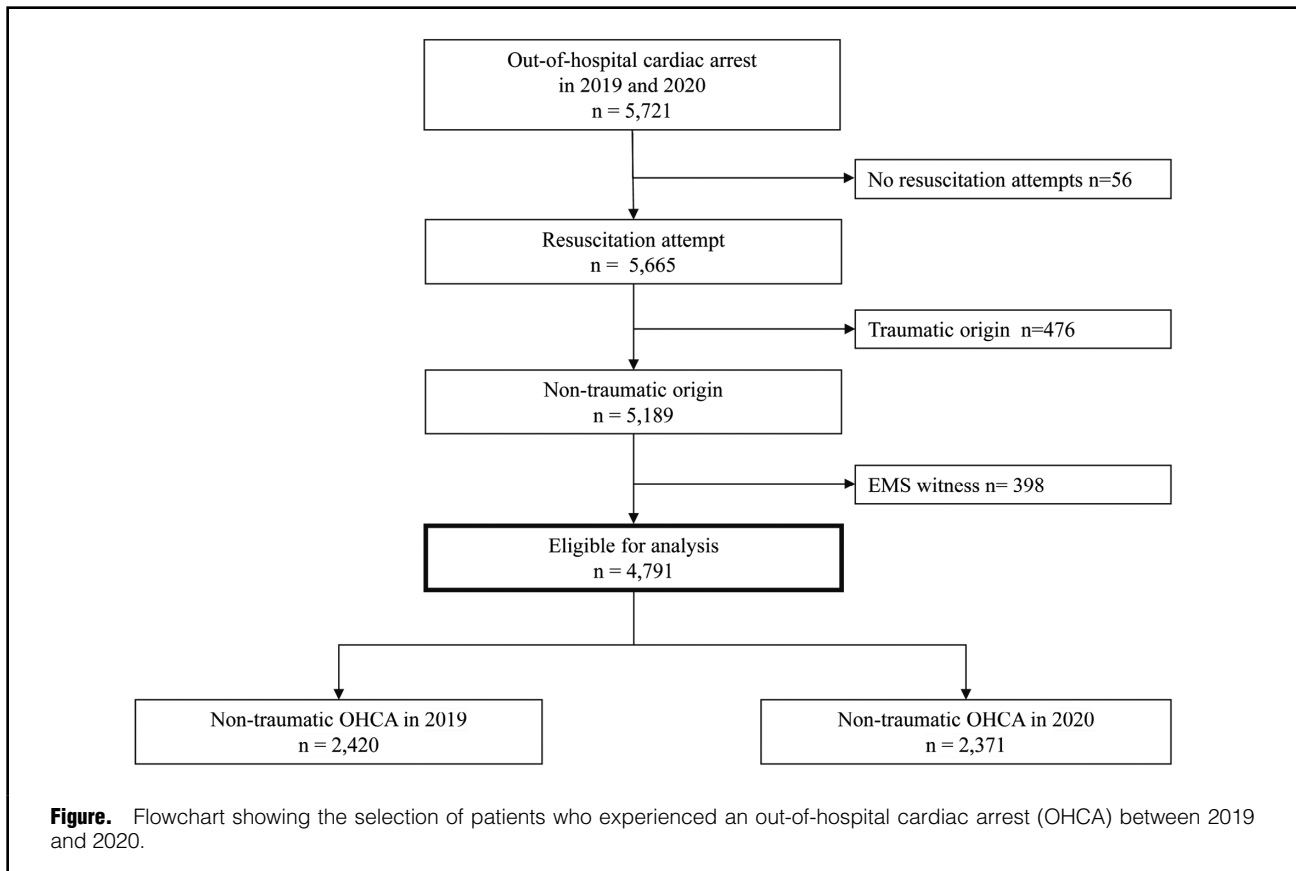
Received January 26, 2022; revised manuscript received February 22, 2022; accepted March 12, 2022; J-STAGE Advance Publication released online April 22, 2022 Time for primary review: 18 days

Department of Critical Care Nursing, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto (C.N.); Department of Food Science, Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo (K.K.); Division of Environmental Medicine and Population Sciences, Department of Social and Environmental Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Osaka (T. Kitamura); Osaka Firefighting Promote Association, Osaka (S.H.); Osaka Municipal Fire Department, Osaka (T.M.); Critical Care and Trauma Center, Osaka General Medical Center, Osaka (T. Kiguchi); and Department of Preventive Services, School of Public Health, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto (T. Kiguchi, T.S., T.I.), Japan

Mailing address: Chika Nishiyama, PhD, Department of Critical Care Nursing, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, 53 Shogoin Kawahara-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8507, Japan. E-mail: nishiyama.chika.3n@kyoto-u.ac.jp

All rights are reserved to the Japanese Circulation Society. For permissions, please e-mail: cj@j-circ.or.jp
ISSN-1346-9843





since the first domestic COVID-19 case was confirmed on January 16, 2020, and each wave has been larger than the one before. Therefore, it is possible that patient outcomes have been affected, as in other countries where the number of COVID-19 patients is high. In this study, we compared bystander interventions, EMS activities, and patient outcomes in Osaka City, Japan, between 2019 and 2020.

Methods

Study Design, Setting, and Participants

This population-based cohort study included all OHCA patients treated by EMS personnel in Osaka City, Japan according to the revised Utstein-style guidelines.⁸ Osaka City is the largest city in Osaka Prefecture, with a population of approximately 2.7 million in a 225.3-km² area.⁹ Details of the data collection have been previously published.^{10,11}

During the current study period, 14,143 cases of COVID-19 were documented in Osaka City.^{12,13} Based on the increase or decrease in the number of COVID-19 patients, Osaka Prefecture defined January 29, 2020 to June 13, 2020 as the first wave, when a state of emergency for Osaka was declared; June 14, 2020 to October 9, 2020 as the second wave; and October 10, 2020 to February 28, 2021 as the third wave.^{14,15} The Japanese government did not impose a lockdown, as occurred in other countries.

We evaluated OHCA outcomes and resuscitation processes based on the international standardized Utstein-style guideline.⁸ Therefore, we excluded cases witnessed by EMS personnel in which no resuscitation attempt was made by EMS personnel, because cases in which no resuscitation

attempt is made have quite different confounding factors from other cases, such as time interval from collapse to start of CPR and providing shock using a defibrillator. Cases in which no resuscitation attempt by EMS personnel was made are defined as those obviously unresuscitable and those who showed no signs of circulation when the EMS arrive at the emergency scene. Moreover, we excluded trauma cases, as in previous studies,^{16–20} because they differ from medical cardiac arrests with respect to the cause, underlying pathophysiology, and emergency situation, and they generally have extremely poor outcomes compared with cardiac arrest of cardiac origin. Thus, this study focused on cases of non-traumatic OHCA resuscitated before EMS arrival as the target population, regardless of the location of the cardiac arrest, occurring between January 1 to December 31, 2020, and the corresponding period in 2019.

EMS System in Osaka City

As of March 1, 2021, there were 25 fire stations with 69 ambulances and 1 dispatch center in Osaka City.²¹ The EMS system was operated by the Osaka Municipal Fire Department with life support provided 24 h every day. The annual number of patients transported by EMS personnel is approximately 200,000. Each ambulance has 3 EMS personnel, including at least 1 emergency life-saving technician (ELST), who provides highly trained emergency care in a prehospital setting. They are allowed to insert an intravenous line and an adjunct airway and use an AED in OHCA patients. Specially trained ELSTs are permitted to insert tracheal tubes and administer adrenaline. All OHCA patients were transported to a hospital, because EMS per-

impact of COVID-19 on Survival After OHCA

Table 1. Characteristics of OHCA Patients in 2019 and 2020 for the 3 Waves of COVID-19

	Overall			1st wave		
	2019 (n=2,420)	2020 (n=2,371)	P value	2019 (n=1,068)	2020 (n=1,054)	P value
Age, years, median (IQR)	78.0 (68.0–86.0)	80.0 (70.0–87.0)	0.004	78.0 (68.0–86.0)	79.0 (70.0–86.0)	0.085
Men, n (%)	1,403 (58.0)	1,384 (58.4)	0.769	616 (57.7)	611 (58.0)	0.895
Good ADL before arrest, n (%)	1,442 (59.6)	1,379 (58.2)	0.318	653 (61.1)	635 (60.2)	0.689
Witnessed by bystander, n (%)	871 (36.0)	853 (36.0)	1.000	372 (34.8)	363 (34.4)	0.855
Location of arrest, n (%)			0.060			0.049
Home	1,420 (58.7)	1,443 (60.9)		633 (59.3)	668 (63.4)	
Public place	447 (18.5)	377 (15.9)		203 (19.0)	160 (15.2)	
Healthcare facility	553 (22.9)	551 (23.2)		232 (21.7)	226 (21.4)	
Cause of cardiac arrest, cardiac, n (%)	2,126 (87.9)	2,121 (89.5)	0.084	930 (87.1)	941 (89.3)	0.122
VF as the first documented rhythm, n (%)	201 (8.3)	212 (8.9)	0.440	76 (7.1)	91 (8.6)	0.198

	2nd wave			3rd wave		
	2019 (n=671)	2020 (n=678)	P value	2019 (n=681)	2020 (n=639)	P value
Age, years, median (IQR)	77.0 (67.0–86.0)	79.0 (70.0–87.0)	0.044	79.0 (69.0–86.0)	80.0 (70.0–87.0)	0.193
Men, n (%)	395 (58.9)	394 (58.1)	0.783	392 (57.6)	379 (59.5)	0.502
Good ADL before arrest, n (%)	380 (56.5)	385 (56.8)	0.956	409 (60.1)	359 (56.2)	0.163
Witnessed by bystander, n (%)	259 (38.6)	248 (36.6)	0.465	240 (35.2)	242 (37.9)	0.331
Location of arrest, n (%)			0.185			0.690
Home	391 (58.3)	390 (57.5)		396 (58.1)	385 (60.3)	
Public place	124 (18.5)	106 (15.6)		120 (17.6)	111 (17.4)	
Healthcare facility	156 (23.2)	182 (26.8)		165 (24.2)	143 (22.4)	
Cause of cardiac arrest, cardiac, n (%)	591 (88.1)	621 (91.6)	0.038	605 (88.8)	559 (87.5)	0.495
VF as the first documented rhythm, n (%)	61 (9.1)	88 (11.4)	0.178	64 (9.4)	44 (6.9)	0.108

ADL, activities of daily living; IQR, interquartile range; OHCA, out-of-hospital cardiac arrest; VF, ventricular fibrillation.

sonnel were instructed to initiate resuscitation unless clear signs of death were present.

Although the EMS protocol affecting OHCA patients' outcomes did not differ before 2019, during the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to standard precautions, EMS personnel were required to wear N95 face masks and isolation gowns to deal with cardiac arrest patients. The EMS protocol has encouraged paramedics to use supraglottic airway management instead of endotracheal intubation since April 24, 2020. In addition, when the state of emergency was declared, the fire departments suspended the provision of CPR training to the general public.

Data Collection

The data form included the date of occurrence, sex, age, origin of cardiac arrest, first documented cardiac rhythm, witness status, location of arrest, activities of daily living (ADL) before arrest, time course of resuscitation, bystander CPR, public-access AED use, dispatcher CPR instruction, advanced airway management, epinephrine administration, prehospital return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC), 1-month survival, and neurological status 1 month after the event. When shocks were administered using a public-access AED, ventricular fibrillation (VF) was the first documented rhythm. No data regarding the number of OHCA patients suspected or diagnosed with COVID-19 were available.

All survivors were followed up for up to 1 month after the event by the EMS personnel in charge. Neurological outcome was ascertained by the physician responsible for the care of the patient, using the Cerebral Performance Category (CPC) scale: category 1, good cerebral performance; category 2, moderate cerebral disability; category 3, severe cerebral disability; category 4, coma or vegetative state; and category 5, death. The primary outcome measure was 1-month survival with a neurologically favorable outcome, defined as CPC score of 1 or 2.

Statistical Analysis

In addition to the definition of the COVID-19 pandemic, we analyzed the data by wave as categorized by Osaka Prefecture. We aimed to assess the change in bystander and EMS personnel interventions by COVID-19 pandemic wave because each successive wave has been larger than the preceding wave. We divided the study period into 3 periods: January–May (first wave), June–September (second wave), and October–December (third wave). The number of COVID-19 cases in each period was 738 (incidence 26.8/100,000) in the first wave; 4,745 (incidence 172.3/100,000) in the second wave; and 8,660 (incidence 314.4/100,000) in the third wave.^{12,13} The patients' baseline characteristics and outcomes were compared between 2019 and 2020 for each of the 3 waves.

Continuous variables are presented as median and inter-

Table 2. Bystander and EMS Interventions in 2019 and 2020 for the 3 Waves of COVID-19

	Overall			1st wave		
	2019 (n=2,420)	2020 (n=2,371)	P value	2019 (n=1,068)	2020 (n=1,054)	P value
Bystander CPR, n (%)	1,162 (48.0)	1,013 (42.7)	<0.001	504 (47.2)	452 (42.9)	0.046
Public-access AED application, n (%)	312 (12.9)	274 (11.6)	0.158	135 (12.6)	104 (9.9)	0.043
Shocks by public-access AEDs, n (%)	48 (2.0)	32 (1.3)	0.092	21 (2.0)	16 (1.5)	0.508
Dispatcher instruction, n (%)	1,443 (59.6)	1,426 (60.1)	0.724	637 (59.6)	674 (63.9)	0.044
Adrenaline administration, (%)	657 (27.1)	612 (25.8)	0.295	296 (27.7)	303 (28.7)	0.630
Advanced airway management, n (%)			<0.001			0.003
Endotracheal intubation	483 (20.0)	209 (8.8)		207 (19.4)	185 (17.5)	
Supraglottic airway	940 (38.8)	1,290 (54.4)		417 (39.0)	488 (46.3)	
No advanced airway management	997 (41.2)	872 (36.8)		444 (41.6)	381 (36.1)	
Response time (call to contact with patient), min, median (IQR)	6.0 (5.0–8.0)	6.0 (5.0–8.0)	0.348	6.0 (5.0–8.0)	6.0 (5.0–8.0)	0.251
On-scene time (arrival at the scene to dispatch at the hospital), min, median (IQR)	15.0 (11.0–18.0)	14.0 (11.0–18.0)	0.885	15.0 (11.0–18.0)	15.0 (11.0–19.0)	0.639
Hospital arrival time (call to hospital arrival), min, median (IQR)	26.0 (22.0–31.0)	26.0 (22.0–32.0)	0.970	27.0 (22.0–32.0)	27.0 (22.0–32.0)	0.513

	2nd wave			3rd wave		
	2019 (n=671)	2020 (n=678)	P value	2019 (n=681)	2020 (n=639)	P value
Bystander CPR, n (%)	323 (48.1)	279 (41.2)	0.010	335 (49.2)	282 (44.1)	0.066
Public-access AED application, n (%)	84 (12.5)	87 (12.8)	0.863	93 (13.7)	83 (13.0)	0.722
Shocks by public-access AEDs, n (%)	11 (1.6)	9 (1.3)	0.660	16 (2.3)	7 (1.1)	0.094
Dispatcher instruction, n (%)	412 (61.4)	395 (58.3)	0.244	394 (57.9)	357 (55.9)	0.470
Adrenaline administration, (%)	179 (26.7)	145 (21.4)	0.026	182 (26.7)	164 (25.7)	0.707
Advanced airway management, n (%)			<0.001			<0.001
Endotracheal intubation	119 (17.7)	12 (1.8)		157 (23.1)	12 (1.9)	
Supraglottic airway	262 (39.0)	395 (58.3)		261 (38.3)	407 (63.7)	
No advanced airway management	290 (43.2)	271 (40.0)		263 (38.6)	220 (34.4)	
Response time (call to contact with patient), min, median (IQR)	6.0 (5.0–8.0)	6.0 (5.0–8.0)	0.946	6.0 (5.0–8.0)	6.0 (5.0–8.0)	0.775
On-scene time (arrival at the scene to dispatch at the hospital), min, median (IQR)	14.0 (11.0–18.0)	14.0 (11.0–17.0)	0.355	15.0 (11.0–18.0)	14.0 (11.0–18.0)	0.908
Hospital arrival time (call to hospital arrival), min, median (IQR)	26.0 (22.0–31.0)	26.0 (21.0–31.0)	0.800	26.0 (22.0–31.0)	27.0 (22.0–32.0)	0.233

AED, automated external defibrillator; CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; EMS, emergency medical service; IQR, interquartile range; VF, ventricular fibrillation.

quartile range (IQR), and categorical variables are presented as number and proportion. Patient characteristics, bystander intervention, EMS interventions, and outcomes after OHCA were compared between 2019 and 2020 by the 3 waves using a chi-squared test for categorical variables. Numerical variables that were not normally distributed were analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis test. To assess the temporal changes in outcomes (prehospital ROSC, 1-month survival, and 1-month with neurologically favorable outcome), we conducted univariable and multivariable logistic regression analyses to provide crude and adjusted odds ratios (AORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs), using 2019 as the reference. The explanatory variables considered in the analyses included sex (male or female), age, location (home or other), bystander CPR (yes or no), initial rhythm (VF/pulseless VT [ventricular tachycardia] or other), and time interval from call to hospital as

potential confounders based on previous studies.^{11,22,23}

We used SPSS ver.24.0J (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) for all statistical analyses. All tests were two-sided, and $P < 0.05$ was deemed statistically significant.

Results

Eligible Patients

Overall, 5,721 OHCA occurred during the study period; among them, we excluded the following: no resuscitation attempt ($n=56$), traumatic origin ($n=476$), and EMS witness ($n=398$). A total of 4,791 patients (2,420 in 2019 and 2,371 in 2020) were included in the present study (Figure).

Patients' Characteristics in 2019 and 2020 for the 3 Waves

Patients' characteristics for the three waves in 2019 and 2020 are reported in Table 1. Between 2019 and 2020, and

Table 3. Outcomes of OHCA Patients in 2019 and 2020 for the 3 Waves of COVID-19

	Overall			1st wave		
	2019 (n=2,420)	2020 (n=2,371)	P value	2019 (n=1,068)	2020 (n=1,054)	P value
Prehospital ROSC, n (%)	267 (11.0)	208 (8.8)	0.009	112 (10.5)	92 (8.7)	0.185
Crude OR (95% CI)	Ref.	0.78 (0.64–0.94)	0.009	Ref.	0.82 (0.61–1.09)	0.170
Adjusted OR (95% CI)*	Ref.	0.77 (0.63–0.95)	0.012	Ref.	0.81 (0.60–1.11)	0.186
1-month survival, n (%)	181 (7.5)	149 (6.3)	0.110	77 (7.2)	73 (6.9)	0.800
Crude OR (95% CI)	Ref.	0.83 (0.67–1.05)	0.115	Ref.	0.96 (0.69–1.34)	0.799
Adjusted OR (95% CI)*	Ref.	0.85 (0.66–1.10)	0.209	Ref.	0.93 (0.63–1.37)	0.717
Neurologically favorable outcome, n (%)	112 (4.6)	78 (3.3)	0.018	49 (4.6)	35 (3.3)	0.148
Crude OR (95% CI)	Ref.	0.70 (0.52–0.94)	0.018	Ref.	0.71 (0.46–1.12)	0.136
Adjusted OR (95% CI)*	Ref.	0.72 (0.52–0.99)	0.044	Ref.	0.65 (0.39–1.08)	0.096

	2nd wave			3rd wave		
	2019 (n=671)	2020 (n=678)	P value	2019 (n=681)	2020 (n=639)	P value
Prehospital ROSC, n (%)	87 (13.0)	56 (8.3)	0.006	68 (10.0)	60 (9.4)	0.780
Crude OR (95% CI)	Ref.	0.60 (0.42–0.86)	0.005	Ref.	0.93 (0.65–1.35)	0.715
Adjusted OR (95% CI)*	Ref.	0.61 (0.41–0.89)	0.011	Ref.	1.00 (0.67–1.49)	0.998
1-month survival, n (%)	52 (7.7)	38 (5.6)	0.127	52 (7.6)	38 (5.9)	0.231
Crude OR (95% CI)	Ref.	0.71 (0.46–1.09)	0.707	Ref.	0.78 (0.51–1.21)	0.781
Adjusted OR (95% CI)*	Ref.	0.71 (0.43–1.19)	0.191	Ref.	0.90 (0.55–1.45)	0.657
Neurologically favorable outcome, n (%)	34 (5.1)	25 (3.7)	0.233	29 (4.3)	18 (2.8)	0.182
Crude OR (95% CI)	Ref.	0.72 (0.42–1.22)	0.217	Ref.	0.65 (0.36–1.19)	0.161
Adjusted OR (95% CI)*	Ref.	0.73 (0.40–1.31)	0.293	Ref.	0.75 (0.40–1.45)	0.391

*Adjusted factors included sex, age, location (home or other), bystander CPR (yes or no), initial rhythm (VF/pulseless VT or other), time interval from call to hospital arrival. CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation.

between each of the 3 waves, there were no statistically significant differences in sex, ADL, witness by bystander status, or VF as the first documented rhythm.

Bystander Interventions and EMS Interventions in 2019 and 2020 for the 3 Waves

Table 2 shows bystander and EMS interventions in 2019 and 2020 and between each of the 3 waves. There were no statistically significant differences in shocks applied by public-access AEDs, or resuscitation time course. Bystander CPR was significantly less frequently initiated in 2020 than in 2019 (48.0% in 2019 vs. 42.7% in 2020, $P<0.001$), and this tendency was observed during the first (47.2% in 2019 vs. 42.9% in 2020, $P=0.046$) and second waves (48.1% in 2019 vs. 41.2% in 2020, $P=0.010$). However, it was not statistically significant during the third wave (49.2% in 2019 vs. 44.1% in 2020, $P=0.066$). There was no significant difference in public-access AED applications between 2019 and 2020 (12.9% vs. 11.6%, $P=0.158$). It was significantly less frequently applied during the first wave (12.6% in 2019

vs. 9.9% in 2020, $P=0.043$), but was not different during the second wave (12.5% in 2019 vs. 12.8% in 2020, $P=0.863$) or the third wave (13.7% in 2019 vs. 13.0% in 2020, $P=0.722$).

Patients' Outcomes in 2019 and 2020 for the 3 Waves

There were significant differences in 1-month survival with favorable neurological outcome between 2019 and 2020 (4.6% vs. 3.3%, $P=0.018$) (Table 3). After adjustment for factors affecting patient outcomes, 1-month survival with favorable neurological outcome was reduced by 28% in 2020 (AOR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.52–0.99, $P=0.044$). Although there was a trend toward fewer patients with favorable neurological outcomes in 2019 than in 2020, regardless of the 3 waves, these differences did not reach statistical significance.

Discussion

Using a population-based cohort study in Osaka City, a large metropolitan city in Japan where COVID-19 spread

rapidly, we compared patient outcomes, characteristics, bystander interventions, and EMS interventions between 2019 (control period) and 2020 (COVID-19 period) according to the 3 waves of COVID-19 infection. We demonstrated a significant decrease in neurologically favorable outcomes after OHCA and in bystander CPR in the COVID-19 period compared with the control period, but public-access AED application and shocks delivered by a member of the general public were unchanged.

Consistent with previous studies, we demonstrated a negative change in neurological outcomes after OHCA during the COVID-19 period. Previous studies have indicated that during the COVID-19 pandemic many factors, such as an increase in non-shockable rhythm, arrest at home, non-witnessed arrests, less intubation, and delays in emergency response time (call answer to arrival) were associated with worse outcomes.^{4-6,24-26} In line with many previous reports,^{4-6,27-29} bystander CPR significantly decreased in 2020 compared with 2019. Contrary to that finding, an online survey carried out by Howell et al indicated that the Australian public's willingness to perform bystander CPR on a stranger did not change,³⁰ but an international social media survey conducted by Grunau et al in 2020 suggested peoples' willingness to perform bystander CPR had decreased compared with the pre-pandemic period.³¹ As a previous study showed a hesitation in rescue breathing among the Japanese general public and healthcare providers;³² people might be hesitant to perform CPR due to a perception that direct patient contact increases the risk of personal harm. As of October 2021, the vaccination rate in Japan was 75.8%;³³ however, vaccination had not yet started during the study period. Vaccines are the most effective protection against COVID-19; therefore, the willingness to perform CPR may improve after vaccination has progressed. It is important to reinforce the message to citizens to perform CPR and use an AED to save the life of OHCA patients. Moreover, there is insufficient evidence on whether CPR or AED use is associated with transmission of COVID-19.^{34,35} Given the proven effectiveness of CPR and AEDs by bystanders, we need to encourage people to assist OHCA patients, as well as ensure rescuer safety.

Although the AED applications decreased in the first wave, usage improved thereafter, and there was no difference between the second and third waves. In the first wave of 2020, when the first state of emergency was declared, bystanders might have been confused about how to perform CPR and use an AED during the COVID-19 pandemic, even if they knew their application was essential for improving survival. Following the international consensus on science and treatment recommendations for resuscitation,³⁶ the Fire and Disaster Management Agency (FDMA) announced the importance of bystander CPR and use of an AED and recommended the general public perform chest compressions and use an AED without rescue breathing on May 22, 2020.³⁷ This updated guidance from the FDMA might be a possible explanation for improved citizen attitudes toward AED use, while their attitude toward CPR did not change. This discrepancy between CPR and AED use may have occurred because it is relatively easier to use an AED than to provide CPR.

Our data showed a significant decrease in 1-month survival with favorable neurological outcome, even after adjusting for prehospital confounding factors. This suggests the existence of unmeasured factors that worsen out-

comes. Changes in the quality of CPR performed by EMS personnel or medical staff (e.g., interruption of chest compressions during potentially aerosolizing maneuvers or delay in starting CPR by the precaution process) and the lack of appropriate treatment due to a shortage of intensive care unit (ICU) beds and human resources because of the large number of COVID-19 patients disrupting the capability of the hospital system may have influenced the outcome. In addition, ICU management may have changed since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, and this may have affected the prognosis during the COVID-19 period.

Study Limitations

First, because our data were from a single city in Japan, our findings may not be generalizable to other areas. Further study is needed to evaluate outcomes in Japan using the All-Japan Ustein Registry of the FDMA. Second, our dataset did not include data on hospital treatment. To further evaluate the effect of prehospital interventions, additional studies are needed to combine with data on in-hospital treatment.

Conclusions

In Osaka City, Japan, both neurologically favorable outcomes after OHCA and bystander CPR decreased significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic period, but AED use improved during later waves of the disease.

Ethics

The study was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki and the Ethical Guidelines for Medical and Health Research Involving Human Subjects of Japan. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Kyoto University (R0416). Personal identifiers of members of the Osaka Fire Department were removed. The requirement for informed consent was waived because of the Personal Information Protection Law and the National Research Ethics Guidelines of Japan.

Funding Sources

The operational expenses of this study were met by Kyoto University.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

We are greatly indebted to all EMS personnel and concerned physicians in Osaka City for their cooperation in collecting the data and maintaining the quality of data.

Data Availability

The deidentified participant data will not be shared.

References

1. Ambulance Service Planning Office of Fire and Disaster Management Agency of Japan. Effect of first aid for cardiopulmonary arrest, 2020 (in Japanese). https://www.fdma.go.jp/publication/rescue/items/kkkg_r02_01_kyukyu.pdf (accessed October 15, 2021).
2. World Health Organization. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19). <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019> (accessed October 15, 2021).
3. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Novel coronavirus (COVID-19) Situation Report: Current situation in Japan (in Japanese). <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/covid-19/kokunainohasseijoukyou.html> (accessed October 15, 2021).
4. Baldi E, Sechi GM, Mare C, Canevari F, Brancaglione A, Primi R, et al. COVID-19 kills at home: The close relationship between the epidemic and the increase of out-of-hospital cardiac arrests.

impact of COVID-19 on Survival After OHCA

- Eur Heart J* 2020; **41**: 3045–3054.
5. Marijon E, Karam N, Jost D, Perrot D, Fratini B, Derkenne C, et al. Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest during the COVID-19 pandemic in Paris, France: A population-based, observational study. *Lancet Public Health* 2020; **5**: e437–e443.
 6. Lai PH, Lancet EA, Weiden MD, Webber MP, Zeig-Owens R, Hall CB, et al. Characteristics associated with out-of-hospital cardiac arrests and resuscitations during the novel coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic in New York City. *JAMA Cardiol* 2020; **5**: 1154–1163.
 7. Nishiyama C, Kiyohara K, Iwami T, Hayashida S, Kiguchi T, Matsuyama T, et al. 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. *Resusc Plus* 2021; **5**: 100088.
 8. Perkins GD, Jacobs IG, Nadkarni VM, Berg RA, Bhanji F, Biarent D, et al. Cardiac arrest and cardiopulmonary resuscitation outcome reports: Update of the Utstein Resuscitation Registry Templates for Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest: A statement for healthcare professionals from a Task Force of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (American Heart Association, European Resuscitation Council, Australian and New Zealand Council on Resuscitation, Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, Inter American Heart Foundation, Resuscitation Council of Southern Africa, Resuscitation Council of Asia); and the American Heart Association Emergency Cardiovascular Care Committee and the Council on Cardiopulmonary, Critical Care, Perioperative, and Resuscitation. *Circulation* 2015; **132**: 1286–1300.
 9. City of Osaka. Overview of Osaka City (in Japanese). <https://www.city.osaka.lg.jp/toshikeikaku/page/0000402930.html> (accessed October 15, 2021).
 10. Kiyohara K, Sado J, Matsuyama T, Katayama Y, Hayashida S, Nakata K, et al. Characteristics of sports-related emergency transport: A population-based descriptive study in Osaka City. *J Epidemiol* 2020; **30**: 268–275.
 11. Nishiyama C, Iwami T, Kawamura T, Kitamura T, Tanigawa K, Sakai T, et al. Prodromal symptoms of out-of-hospital cardiac arrests: A report from a large-scale population-based cohort study. *Resuscitation* 2013; **84**: 558–563.
 12. COVID-19 Task force website. Latest updates on COVID-19 in Osaka (in Japanese). <https://covid19-osaka.info/en> (accessed October 15, 2021).
 13. Osaka Prefectural Government. Information about COVID-19 infectious diseases (in Japanese). <https://www.pref.osaka.lg.jp/iryosakakansensho/happyo.html> (accessed October 15, 2021).
 14. Osaka Prefectural Government. Osaka Prefecture New Coronavirus Countermeasures Headquarters Meeting (in Japanese). https://www.pref.osaka.lg.jp/attach/38215/00410045/1-2_1~5kansen1021.pdf (accessed October 10, 2021).
 15. Osaka Prefectural Government. State of emergency measures in Osaka Prefecture (in Japanese). <https://www.pref.osaka.lg.jp/kikaku/kinkyuzitai-20210425/> (accessed October 10, 2021).
 16. Nichol G, Thomas E, Callaway CW, Hedges J, Powell JY, Aufderheide TP, et al. Regional variation in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest incidence and outcome. *JAMA* 2008; **300**: 1423–1431.
 17. Ringh M, Rosenqvist M, Hollenberg J, Jonsson M, Fredman D, Nordberg P, et al. Mobile-phone dispatch of laypersons for CPR in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. *N Engl J Med* 2015; **372**: 2316–2325.
 18. Morrison LJ, Schmicker RH, Weisfeldt ML, Bigham BL, Berg RA, Topjian AA, et al. Effect of gender on outcome of out of hospital cardiac arrest in the Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium. *Resuscitation* 2016; **100**: 76–81.
 19. Hatakeyama T, Kiguchi T, Kobayashi D, Nakamura N, Nishiyama C, Hayashida S, et al. Effectiveness of dispatcher instructions-dependent or independent bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation on neurological survival among patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. *J Cardiol* 2020; **75**: 315–322.
 20. Murakami N, Kokubu N, Nagano N, Nishida J, Nishikawa R, Nakata J, et al. Prognostic impact of no-flow time on 30-day neurological outcomes in patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest who received extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation. *Circ J* 2020; **84**: 1097–1104.
 21. Osaka Municipal Fire Department. 2020 Annual Report (in Japanese). <https://www.city.osaka.lg.jp/shobo/cmsfiles/contents/0000541/541810/tttttt.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2021).
 22. Pollack RA, Brown SP, Rea T, Aufderheide T, Barbic D, Buick JE, et al. Impact of bystander automated external defibrillator use on survival and functional outcomes in shockable observed public cardiac arrests. *Circulation* 2018; **137**: 2104–2113.
 23. Kobayashi D, Sado J, Kiyohara K, Kitamura T, Kiguchi T, Nishiyama C, et al. Public location and survival after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in the public-access defibrillation era in Japan. *J Cardiol* 2020; **75**: 97–104.
 24. Chan PS, Girotra S, Tang Y, Al-Araji R, Nallamothu BK, McNally B. Outcomes for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in the United States during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. *JAMA Cardiol* 2021; **6**: 296–303.
 25. Ball J, Nehme Z, Bernard S, Stub D, Stephenson M, Smith K. Collateral damage: Hidden impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the out-of-hospital cardiac arrest system-of-care. *Resuscitation* 2020; **156**: 157–163.
 26. Rosell-Ortiz F, Fernandez Del Valle P, Knox EC, Jiménez Fábrega X, Navalpotro Pascual JM, Mateo Rodríguez I, et al. Influence of the Covid-19 pandemic on out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: A Spanish nationwide prospective cohort study. *Resuscitation* 2020; **157**: 230–240.
 27. Bray J, Cartledge S, Scapigliati A. Bystander CPR in the COVID-19 pandemic. *Resusc Plus* 2020; **4**: 100041.
 28. Sayre MR, Barnard LM, Counts CR, Drucker CJ, Kudenchuk PJ, Rea TD, et al. Prevalence of COVID-19 in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: Implications for bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation. *Circulation* 2020; **142**: 507–509.
 29. Paoli A, Brischiaglio L, Squizzato T, Favaretto A, Spagna A. Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Province of Padua, Northeast Italy. *Resuscitation* 2020; **154**: 47–49.
 30. Howell S, Nehme Z, Eastwood K, Battaglia T, BATTERY A, Bray J. The impact of COVID-19 on the Australian public's willingness to perform hands-only CPR. *Resuscitation* 2021; **163**: 26–27.
 31. Grunau B, Bal J, Scheuermeyer F, Guh D, Dainty KN, Helmer J, et al. Bystanders are less willing to resuscitate out-of-hospital cardiac arrest victims during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Resusc Plus* 2020; **4**: 100034.
 32. Taniguchi T, Omi W, Inaba H. Attitudes toward the performance of bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation in Japan. *Resuscitation* 2007; **75**: 82–87.
 33. Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet. Novel coronavirus vaccine. <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/ongoingtopics/vaccine.html> (accessed November 19, 2021).
 34. Brown E, Chan LM. Should chest compressions be considered an aerosol-generating procedure?: A literature review in response to recent guidelines on personal protective equipment for patients with suspected COVID-19. *Clin Med (Lond)* 2020; **20**: e154–e159.
 35. Couper K, Taylor-Phillips S, Grove A, Freeman K, Osokogu O, Court R, et al. COVID-19 in cardiac arrest and infection risk to rescuers: A systematic review. *Resuscitation* 2020; **151**: 59–66.
 36. Perkins GD, Morley PT, Nolan JP, Soar J, Berg K, Olasveengen T, et al. International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation: COVID-19 consensus on science, treatment recommendations, and task force insights. *Resuscitation* 2020; **151**: 145–147.
 37. Guidance for cardiopulmonary resuscitation by the general public during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fire and Disaster Management Agency of Japan (in Japanese). https://www.fdma.go.jp/laws/tutatsu/items/20200522_kyukyukikaku.pdf (accessed October 10, 2021).