

Evaluation of the resuscitation team in the 59-1 month-old children admitted to besat hospital in the first 6 months of mission 2015

behrouz azimi¹, razieh dehghani²

1-specialty and subspecialty besat- Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, b_a1360@yahoo.com,

2-specialty and subspecialty farshchian heart- Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, rd_ra1360@yahoo.com

Introduction: The proportion of deaths in children is a measure of a country's development and health care providers and hospital quality standard, play a role in reducing these strategic issues. Because CPR is a process where efforts to revive the heart-lung members continue to be possible for human life, This month 59-1 in children the importance of a rapid recovery, correct and based on scientific protocol on the necessary baby care. This study aimed to determine the success of the resuscitation team was Besat in Pediatric Emergency Hospital.

Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study on 58 children in the first 6 months of 2015 due to cardiopulmonary arrest need CPR was performed. The questionnaire containing demographic data and clinical cases, respectively. Statistical data collected using 16.0 SPSS software were analyzed.

Results: Of the 58 children CPR was 57.3% male and 42.7% female. Trauma, respiratory diseases, seizures, pneumonia and infectious diseases and poisonings are the top factors that children need CPR. 22.6% before recovery time was intubated and 77.4% were intubated during resuscitation 31.4% in morning, 24.7% afternoon, 44.9% had at night requires CPR. The average time reduction of 28.7 minutes. The average age of children was 19.1 months. In general, the primary success criteria for control of current CPR Back electrical activity of the heart, which also touches the heart and the central and peripheral pulse determined And the ultimate criterion for success is the patient discharged alive The initial success rate of 41% of the total performed CPR successful and 59% were unsuccessful And final success rate was 17%. There was no significant relationship between sex and success in resuscitation ($P > 0/05$). There was a significant relationship between age and success in resuscitation and reanimation was more successful at an early age ($P < 0/05$)

Conclusion: The results indicate that despite increasing parental awareness of trauma and respiratory disease still threatens children's survival. Special teams rehabilitate the child in emergency hospitals in this category is one of the most important challenges the promotion of scientific and practical medical and pediatric resuscitation protocols personnel will improve the outcome of CPR. Promote the adoption of protective equipment, public education through schools, media and easy access to medical emergencies in accordance with the international standards in order to save this vulnerable group of society. Key words: mortality| pediatric
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