

Evaluation of the Cardiac Emergency Preparedness of Philadelphia's Parks and Recreation Centers Abenezer Lemma(2023), Sophie Walsh(2022), Richard Keller NRP, EMS-I, Lindsey Flanagan MPH, Victoria L Vetter, M.D., MPH, Pediatric Cardiology at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia/Perelman School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania



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Sudden Cardiac Arrest in **Younger Populations**

· Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is a life-threatening condition in which the heartbeat stops suddenly and unexpectedly.

- · Caused by an abnormality in the heart's electrical system
 - Ventricular fibrillation (VF) or tachycardia (VT

Blood flow to the body and brain stop · Sudden Cardiac Death (SCD) occurs if emergency treatment with CPR/AED or spontaneous recovery does not occur.

· Greatest in the 10-19 age group

· Occurs in approximately 350,000 adults and 7000 child deaths annually in US

· In youth, associated with inherited electrical conditions, weakened heart muscle, or coronary artery anomalies.

· Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) and Long QT Syndrome (LQTS) are the cause for almost 60% of SCAs.

Role of CPR and AEDs in the Chain of Survival

· CPR: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation is when you push hard and fast on the center of chest to make the heart pump; compressions may be given with or without rescue breaths.

 AED: Automated external defibrillator is a device that analyzes the heart and if it detects a problem may deliver a shock to restart the heart's normal rhythm. The rhythm abnormalities shock is commonly advised for are Ventricular fibrillation and Pulseless Ventricular Tachycardia. · SCD can be aborted by using CPR and/or AED, this can double or triple a person's chance of survival.

· Every minute of delay following SCA decreases chance of survival by 10%.



Youth Heart Watch (YHW) and Project Adam at CHOP

· Works to prevent sudden cardiac death among children and adolescents by placing AEDs in schools, recreation centers and other public places.

STUDY AIM

· To determine the number of functional AEDs in the Philadelphia Parks and Recreation (PPR) Centers

· To replace the expired AEDs, batteries, and electrode pads to ensure functional units (Rescue Ready) to increase the safety of the Philadelphia community

METHODS

· Phone surveys conducted with each Center's Manager and site visits to determine the expiration dates of the Adult Pads, Pediatric Pads, and Batteries in the Centers' AED units.

· All expired materials noted in the survey data were then brought to the Recreation Centers and the AED units were left in working condition. · Creation of a database to track expiration of AED units, batteries and electrode pads for future

Programs hosted/run by Recreation Centers

 In 2016, 179,567 youth between the ages of 2 and 18 participated in programs hosted by PPR · Over 130 day camps and a dozen theme camps are hosted each summer by rec centers More than 7000 kids between the ages of 6-12 participate in theses programs

Facilities Available at Recreation Centers

Rec Center Percentage by Facilities

planning and timely replacement.



Importance of Recreation Centers in Philadelphia Communities



Map of Philadelphia Recreation Centers (color coordinated by district)

Challenges of Research during the COVID-19 Pandemic

· Sharing our mission of making these Rec Centers prepared for a cardiac emergency, PPR worked with us amongst the challenges of COVID-19.

· PURM team members trained virtually using CPR manikins shipped to home address. · As a part of the study's ongoing relationship with PPR, this study considered ways to teach CPR and AED usage to Rec Center Staff virtually.

· The team explored the usage of homemade manikins out of soda bottles or toilet paper rolls to teach CPR and AED usage virtually.

· Increased emphasis on home life and how the instruction of CPR and AED usage could save the lives of family members within the Recreation Center's community.

RESULTS

Start of Study and End of study





· All active rec centers have fully functioning AEDs

· Three of the centers are under construction. · Unmanned centers and centers that are closed. will be served by PPR.

CONCLUSIONS

· Rec Centers are main gathering centers for younger populations in Philadelphia's communities. They are locations for recreation and socialization.

· The units at PPR centers were donated by Philadelphia police and fire 10-20 years ago, and many of the materials needed to be updated.

· In order for these centers to be safe, they must be prepared for a SCA by having staff trained in CPR and AED use and updated AED materials.

· AED units are effective for ~10 years; the batteries are functional for 4 to 5 years, and the pads are functional for 2 to 4 years. The results of this study enable us to track the expiration of PPR's AED materials and prepare for future replacement efforts to keep the Rec Centers Rescue Ready.



* Not functioning: Rec

center that have AEDs

with expired batteries,

* Fully functioning: Rec

with up to date batteries

centers that have AEDs

pads or both

and pads

REFERENCES

- · Parent Heart Watch
- database 2007 Phila.gov

· Census profile: Philadelphia, PA. (n.d.). [accessed 2020 Aug 15]. https://censusreporter.org/pu



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22% of Philadelphia's

is 34.5, with 57% of the

Philadelphia.

population is under the age of 18.

The median age in Philadelphia

population under the age of 40.

· Rec Centers serve as community

builders and safe spaces for many

children and young adults in

· These centers are used for

senior centers, and general

Philadelphia communities.

35% of children under 18 in

Philadelphia are living in poverty.

Preparedness maintains the role

of these Rec Centers as safe

spaces by ensuring the best

possible response to a SCA.

gathering places within

· AEDs and Emergency

recreational activities, daycare.