

**A SURVEY OF MALAYSIAN EMERGENCY
PERSONNEL ON FAMILY PRESENCE
DURING RESUSCITATION**

By

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACLS	Advanced Cardiac Life Support
AHA	American Heart Association
AAST	American Association for Surgery of Trauma
ATLS	Advanced Trauma Life Support
BLS	Basic Life Support
BTLS	Basic Trauma Life Support
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CI	Confidence interval
CVL	Central venous line
ED	Emergency Department
ECC	Emergency Cardiovascular Care
ENA	Emergency Nurse Association
FP	Family Presence
HKL	Hospital Kuala Lumpur
HPP	Hospital Pulau Pinang
HUSM	Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IQR	Inter-quartile ratio
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTLS	Malaysian Trauma Life Support
NBC	National Broadcasting Corporation
NRP	Neonatal Resuscitation Protocol

OR	Odds ratio
PALS	Paediatric Advanced Life Support
UMMC	Universiti Malaya Medical Center
USM	Universiti Sains Malaysia

ABSTRAK

Kaji Selidik Pegawai-pegawai Jabatan Kecemasan di Malaysia Mengenai Kehadiran Waris Pesakit Semasa Resusitasi

Pengenalan Amalan membenarkan waris pesakit hadir semasa resusitasi kian bertambah di Negara-negara Barat tetapi di Asia, amalan ini tidak mendapat sambutan di kalangan kakitangan perubatan. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menyediakan data pendapat kakitangan perubatan di Malaysia mengenai kehadiran waris pesakit semasa resusitasi.

Metodologi Satu kaji selidik tanpa kebarangkalian telah dijalankan di Jabatan Kecemasan empat buah hospital di Malaysia. Satu borang kaji selidik telah dihasilkan berdasarkan kaji selidik yang telah dijalankan di Singapura. Kemudian soalan disemak oleh dua orang pakar perubatan kecemasan dan ujian awal soalan dilaksanakan di HUSM untuk memastikan kesesuaian, konsistensi dan ketepatan soalan. Semua kakitangan perubatan di empat buah hospital tersebut terlibat dalam kaji selidik ini yang berjalan dari bulan Oktober sehingga Disember 2008.

Keputusan Sejumlah 273 jawapan diperolehi di mana satu pertiga daripadanya adalah doktor dan selebihnya paramedik. Purata umur peserta ialah 32 tahun dan peserta terbahagi sama rata antara perempuan dan lelaki. Kakitangan perubatan telah puratanya bekerja selama 7.5 tahun dan 5.1 tahun di Jabatan Kecemasan. Didapati 27% daripada doktor lebih setuju untuk kehadiran waris berbanding dengan paramedik ($p = 0.001$). Tetapi 54% doktor dan 32.4% paramedik bersetuju yang waris mempunyai hak untuk hadir bersama pesakit. 58% doktor berbanding dengan 68% paramedik ingin hadir semasa resusitasi waris sendiri. Antara sebab-sebab waris tidak dibenarkan hadir

semasa resusitasi pesakit ialah: pengalaman traumatik, isu mediko-legal, privasi pesakit terganggu, waris akan menghalang proses resusitasi, kesempitan ruang, tekanan kepada kakitangan perubatan, melanjutkan usaha resusitasi yang sia-sia. Antara kelebihan membenarkan waris hadir semasa resusitasi ialah: memberi jaminan kepada waris yang segala perkara yang perlu telah dilakukan, membantu waris dalam proses berkabung, mengeratkan hubungan antara waris dan kakitangan dan memberi peluang kepada waris untuk melafazkan shahadah dan sebagainya. Analisa secara statistic menunjukkan yang kebarangkalian seorang doktor menerima kehadiran waris pesakit adalah 2.86 kali daripada seorang paramedik ($p = 0.002$).

Kesimpulan Didapati kakitangan perubatan kecemasan di Malaysia tidak bersetuju dengan kehadiran waris pesakit semasa resusitasi. Kaji selidik di kalangan orang awam akan dapat menilai pendapat mereka dan samada ia bercanggah dengan pendapat kakitangan perubatan.

ABSTRACT

A Survey of Malaysian Emergency Personnel on Family Presence During Resuscitation

Introduction The practice of family presence (FP) during resuscitation is gaining a foothold in Western countries but still largely not encouraged by Asian health-care personnel (HCP). This study aims to provide a Malaysian data on HCPs opinions of FP.

Methodology A non-probability survey was conducted in emergency departments (EDs) of four hospitals around Malaysia. A questionnaire was designed based on previous similar surveys conducted in Singapore. It was edited by two emergency physicians and pre-test was conducted in HUSM to validate and test the reliability of the questionnaire. All HCPs in four hospitals were included in this study which ran from October until December 2009.

Results A total of 273 replies were obtained of which one third were doctors and the rest paramedics. Mean age was 32 years and there were equal number of male and female participants. The HCPs had worked an average of 7.5 years with 5.1 years in the ED. It was found that 27% of doctors were more agreeable to FP compared to paramedics ($p=0.001$). However 54% of doctors and 32.4% of paramedics agreed that relatives had a right to FP. 57.6% of doctors compares to 67.6% of paramedics would like to be present during their own relative's resuscitation. Among the reasons for not allowing FP were it would be traumatic experience to the family, medico-legal reasons, breach of patient's privacy, interfere with resuscitation process, overcrowding, increase stress to HCPs and prolonging resuscitation efforts. Advantages of FP identified were

assuring the family everything had been done, facilitate mourning, strengthen family bond and allow for final rites. Logistic regression of variant showed that the odds of a doctor agreeing to FP was 2.86 that of a paramedic (p-value=0.002).

Conclusion In conclusion, it was found that Malaysian emergency HCPs do not agree to FP. Surveys of the public may help to assess their opinions and whether it disagree with HCPs opinions.

Keywords Family presence, emergency, resuscitation, doctors, paramedics