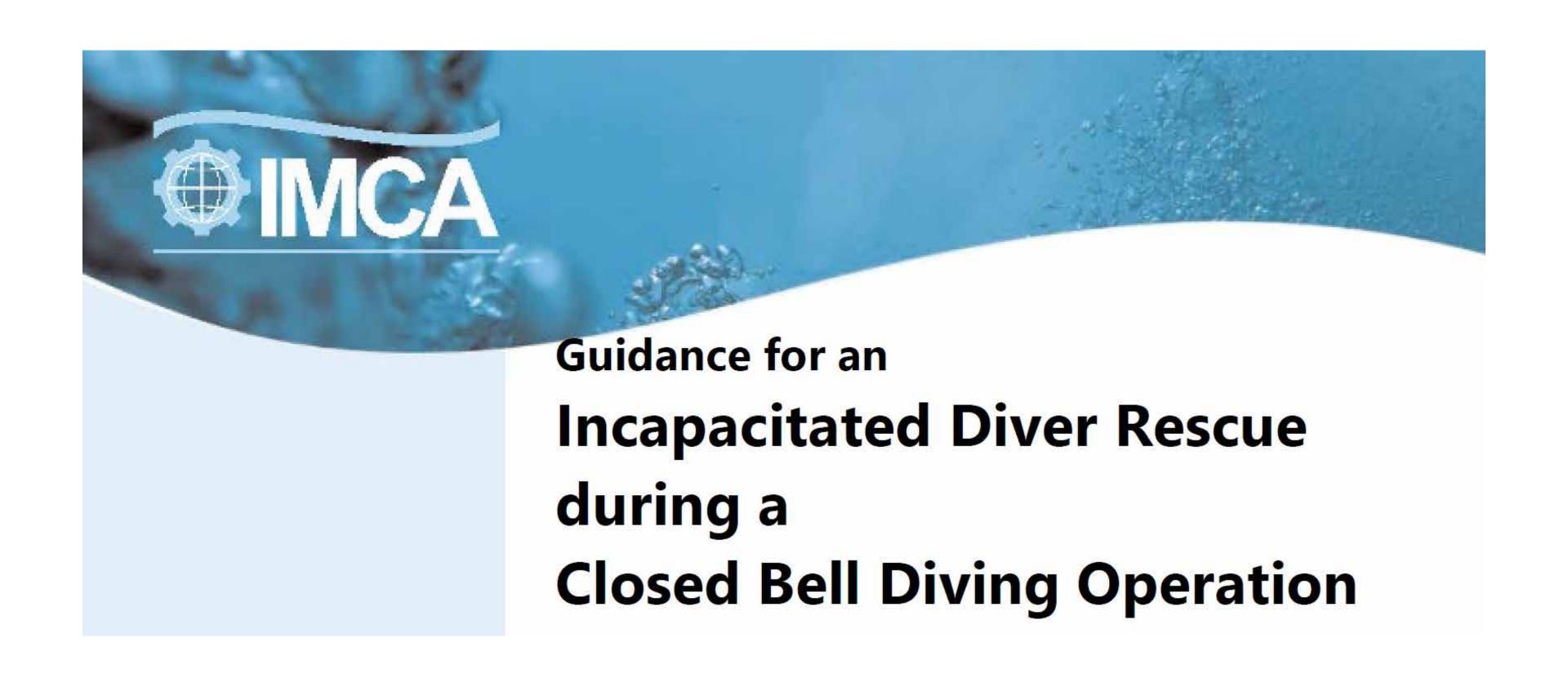


Resuscitation in a diving bell

Dr Andrew Tabner
Dr Graham Johnson
Dr Phil Bryson



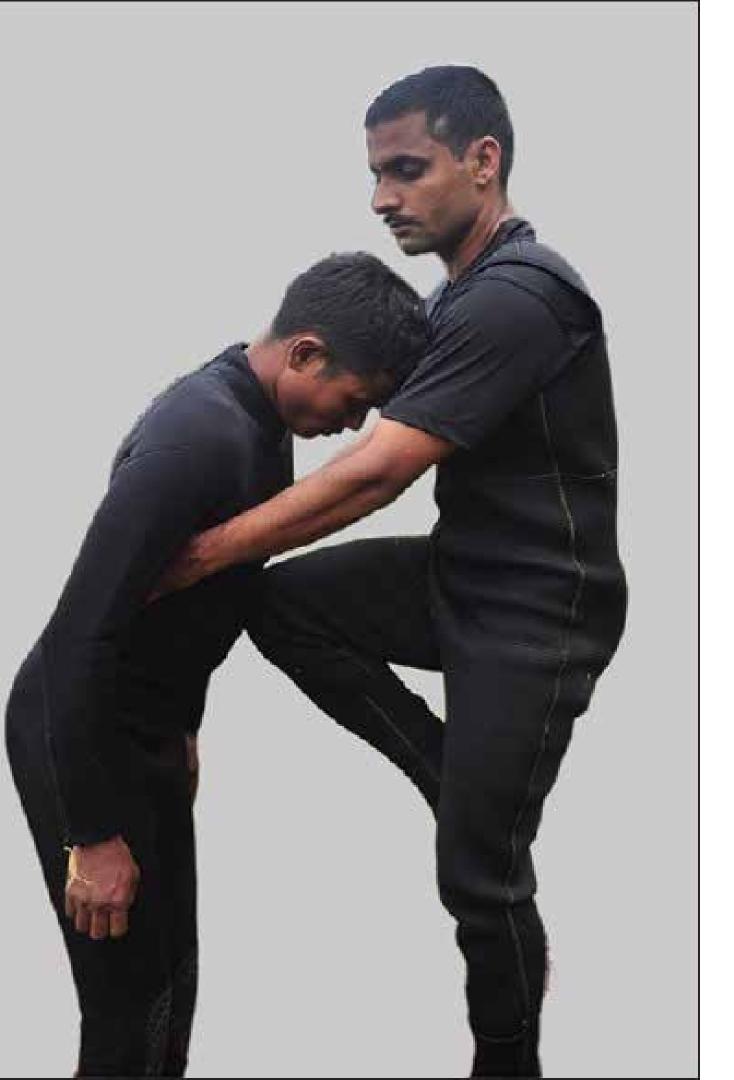












The best We can do?

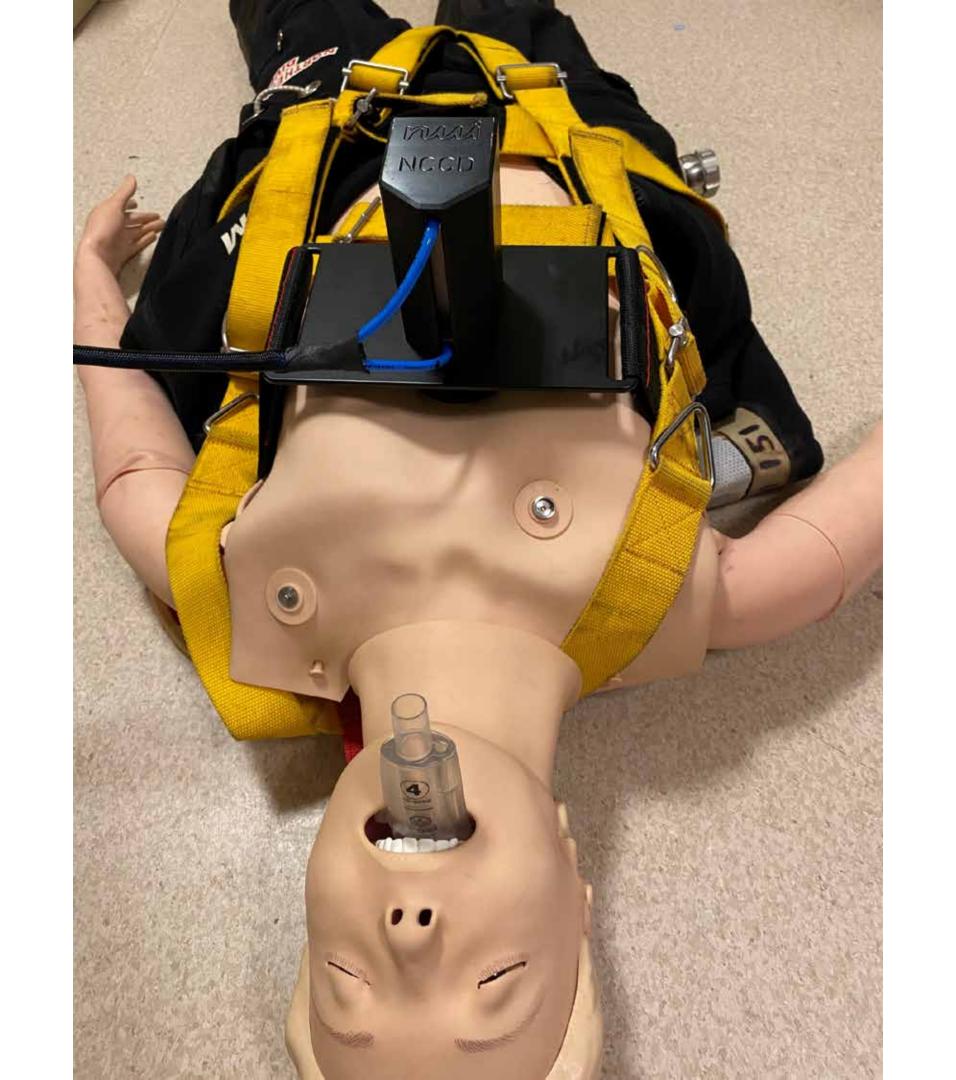


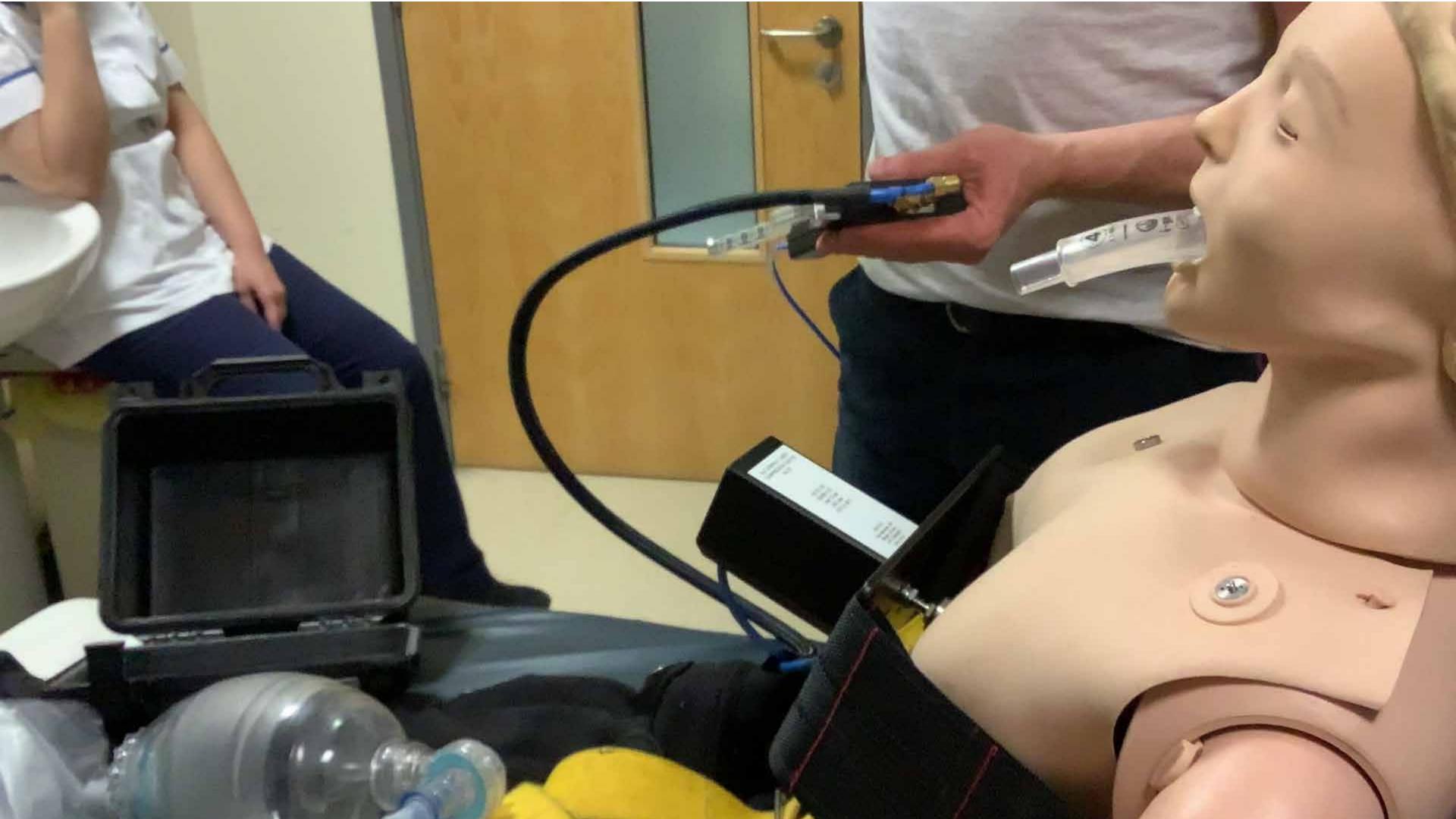
Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3

Phase 1









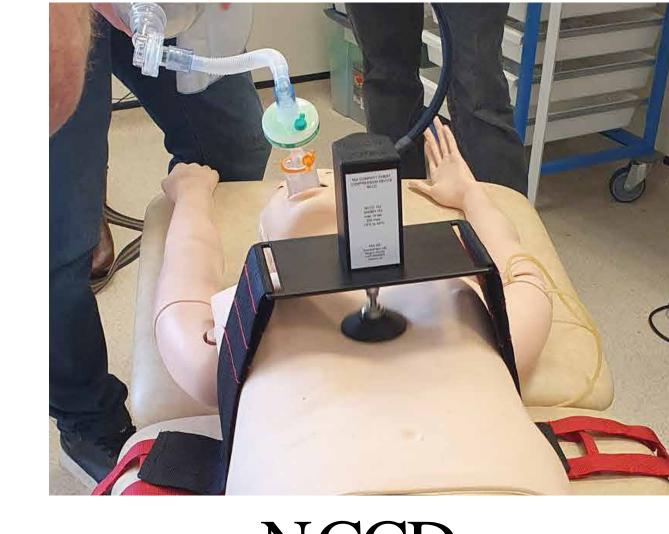
What are we trying to achieve?

Depth of compressions: 5-6cm

Rate: 100-120bpm







Standard CPR

Depth: 98%

Depth: 5.5cm

Rate: 92%

Rate: 117bpm

Lucas 98%

5.4cm

98%

10 1bpm

NCCD 100%

5.9cm

5%

95bpm

Hot water suit

Standard CPR, suit closed

- Depth 68%

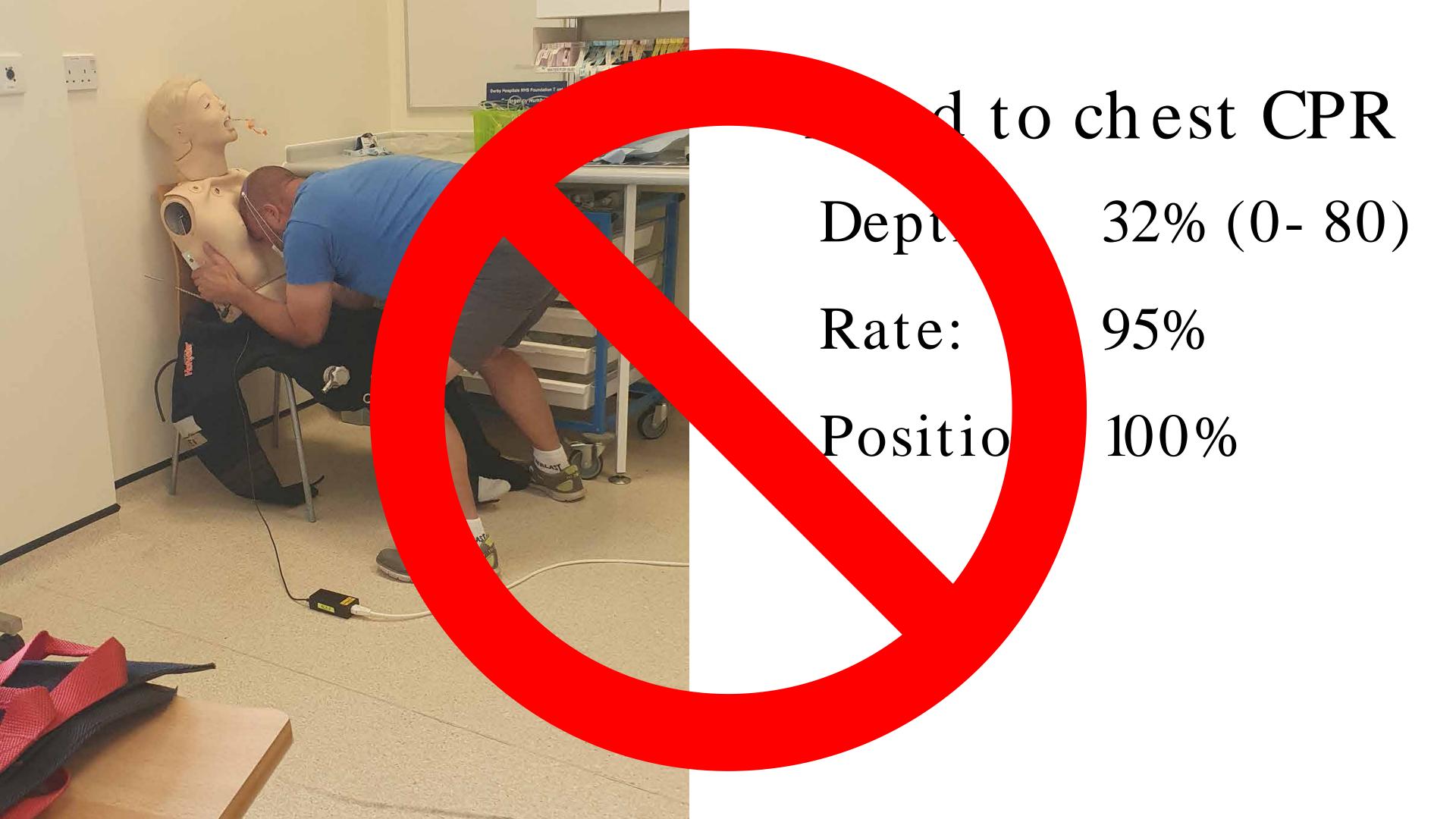
Standard CPR, suit open

- Depth 100%

m CPR, all suit positions

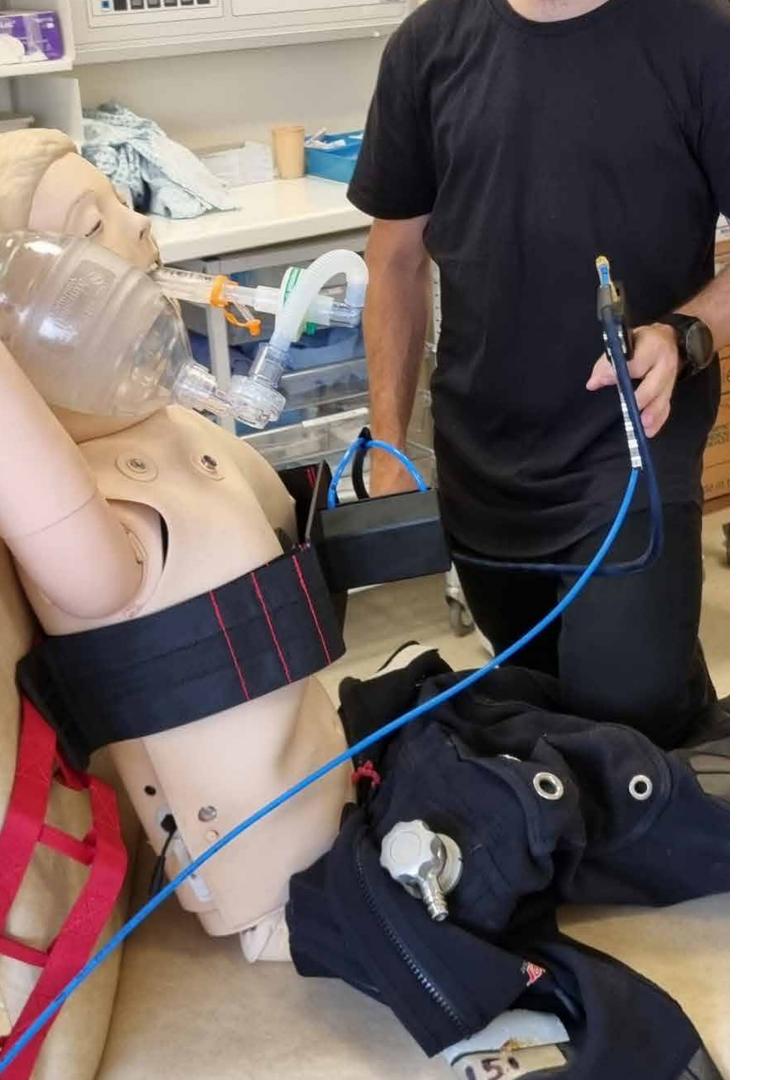
- both devices worked well
- application affected by suit, failed attempts for both devices











NCCD seated

Depth: 100%

Rate: 98%

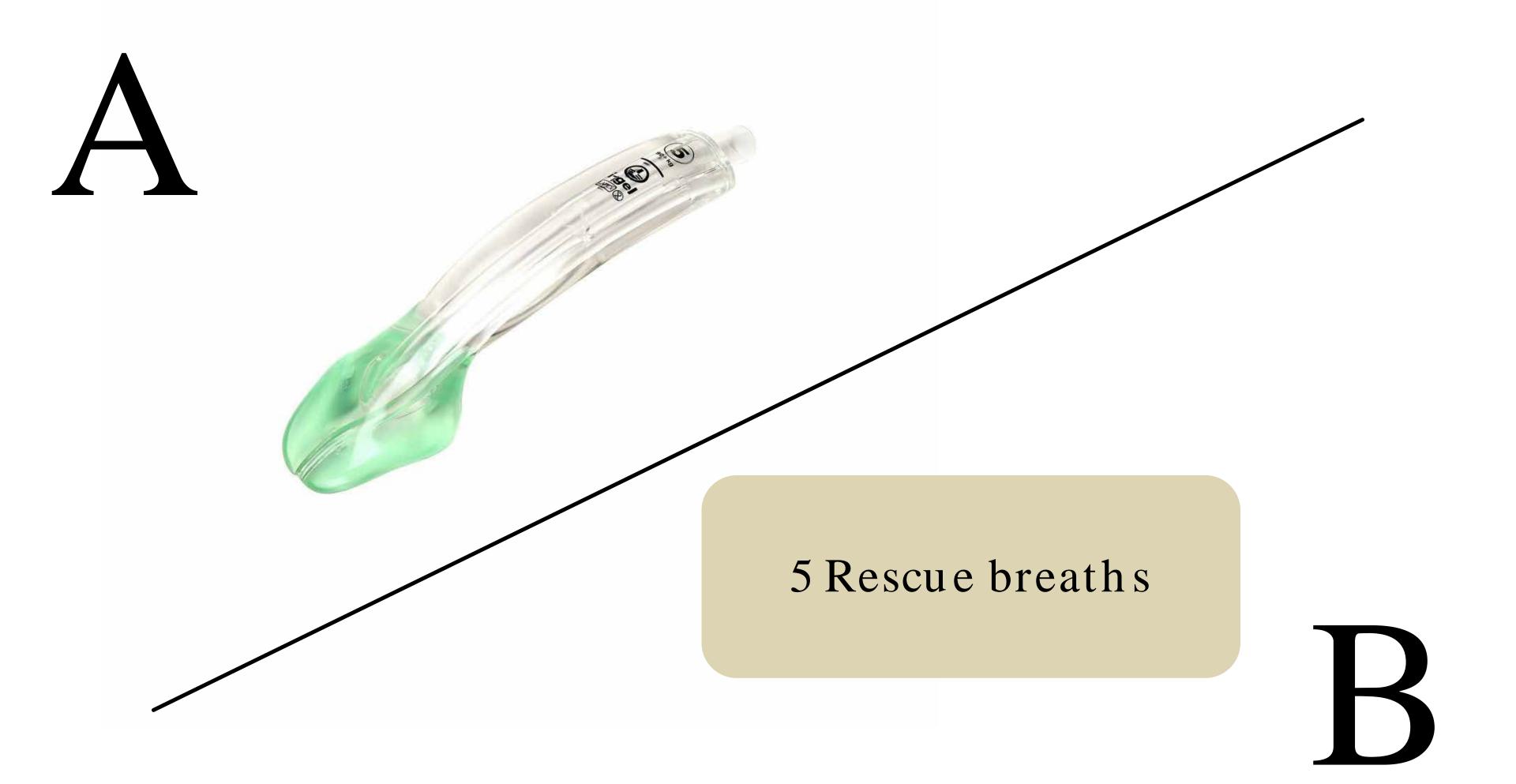
NCCD whilst moving --> seated/lying/seated

- Depth 99%, Rate 95%



Phase 2





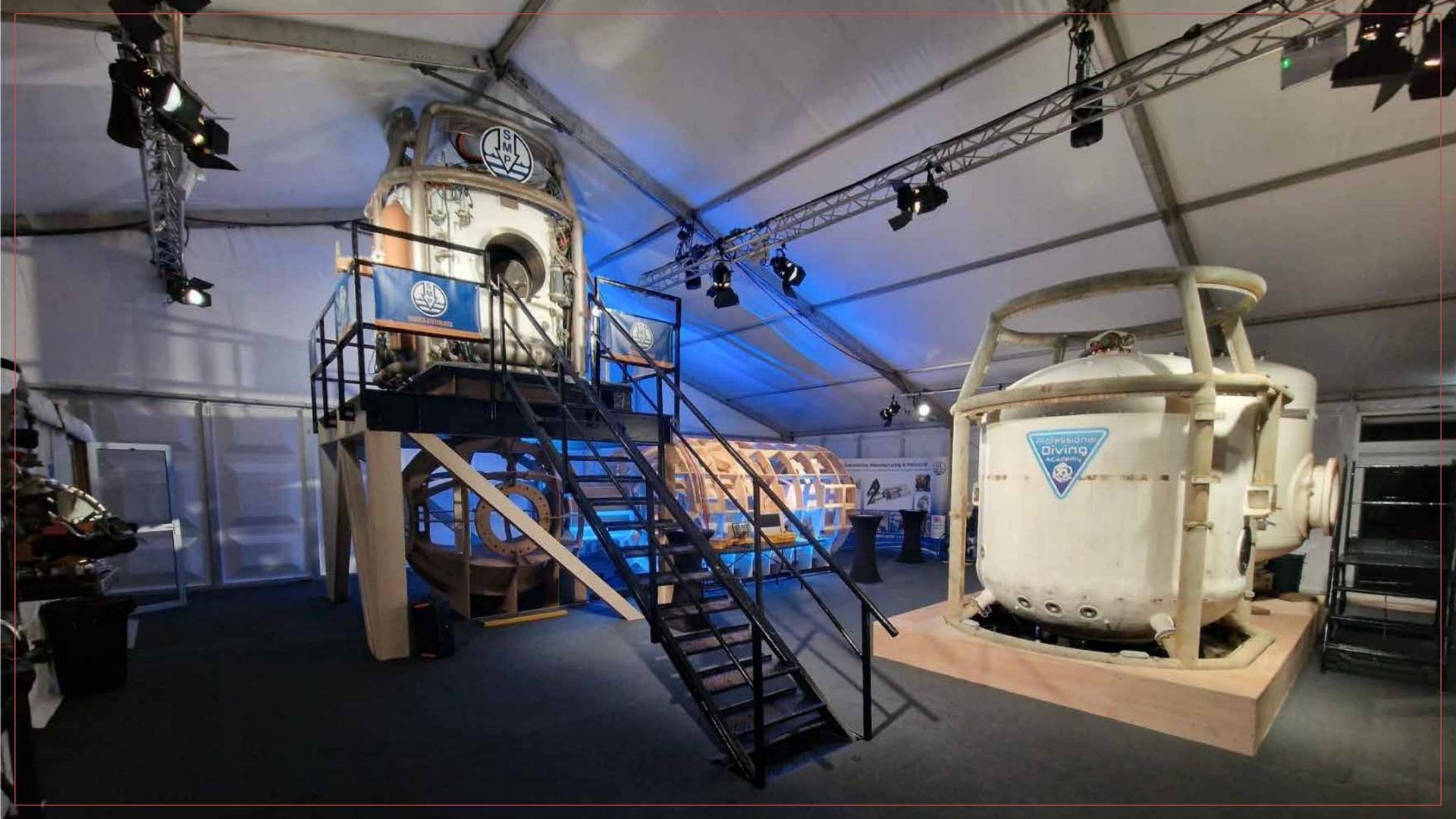
Phase 3



















Resuscitation Plus

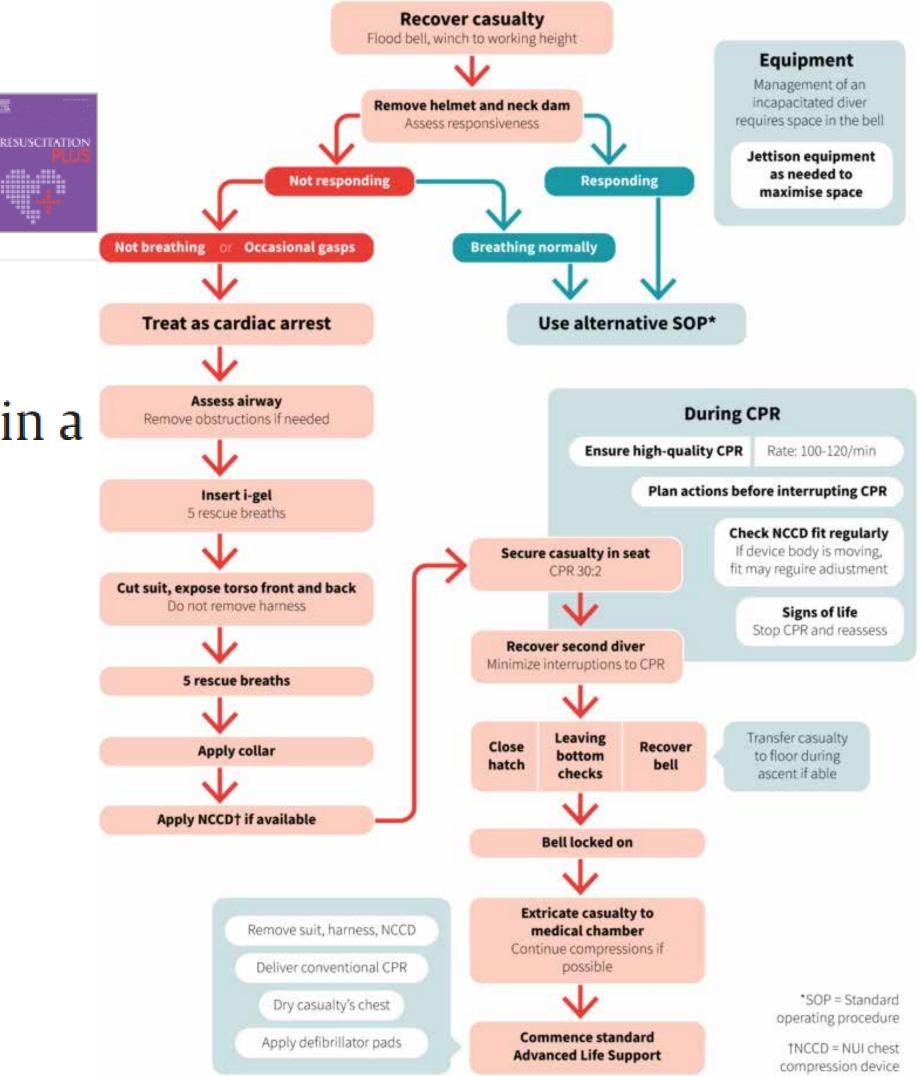
Volume 19, September 2024, 100724

Clinical paper

Development of an algorithm to guide management of cardiorespiratory arrest in a diving bell

Graham Johnson ^{a b} △ ᢂ, Andrew Tabner ^{a b}, Nicholas Tilbury ^a, Alistair Wesson ^c, Gareth D. Hughes ^a, Rebecca Elder ^d, Philip Bryson ^e







Resuscitation Plus

Volume 19, September 2024, 100707



Letter to the Editor

Upright CPR: A novel approach to delivering chest compressions to a seated casualty in a diving bell

Andrew Tabner $\stackrel{\triangle}{\sim}$ Graham Johnson, Nicholas Tilbury, Alistair Wesson, Gareth D. Hughes, Rebecca Elder, Mari Östin, Philip Bryson







Does it work?

Outcomes:

- Will be poor: cardiac arrest survival to discharge in the UK
- <5% even in a hospital setting
- Will never tell the whole story: duty of care, second victim















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