

## CLINICAL "SNIPPETS"

### **Mechanical active compression-decompression cardiopulmonary resuscitation (ACD-CPR) versus manual CPR according to pressure of end tidal carbon dioxide (P(ET)CO<sub>2</sub>) during CPR in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA).**

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**Overview:** In animal and human studies, measuring the pressure of end tidal carbon dioxide (P(ET)CO<sub>2</sub>) has been shown to be a practical non-invasive method that correlates well with the pulmonary blood flow and cardiac output (CO) generated during cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). This study aims to compare mechanical active compression-decompression (ACD) CPR with standard CPR according to P(ET)CO<sub>2</sub> among patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA), during CPR and with standardised ventilation.

**Conclusions:** In this hypothesis generating study mechanical ACD-CPR compared with manual CPR generated the highest initial, minimum and average value of P(ET)CO<sub>2</sub>. Whether these data can be repeated and furthermore be associated with an improved outcome after OHCA need to be confirmed in a large prospective randomised trial.