

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effect of Use of Ambulance as Emergency Medical Service in Patients of ST-Elevation Myocardial InfarctionMajid Bashir¹, Kubra Maryam¹, Nazeer Ahmed¹, Tariq Mehmood², Adnan Aslam³**ABSTRACT**

Objective: To study the frequency of ambulance utilization by the St-elevation Myocardial Infarction patients to reach hospital, perception of ambulance users about the facilities available in the ambulance, and evaluate the clinical outcomes of STEMI between ambulance users and non-users.

Study Design: Cross-section survey-based study.

Place and Duration of Study: The study was carried out in the Department of Cardiology at Chaudry Pervaiz Elahi Institute of Cardiology (CPEIC) Multan from 14th April 2020 to 14th September 2020.

Materials and Methods: Patients with the diagnosis of STEMI were included in the study and were classified into two groups' ambulance and non-ambulance users, to reach the facility. Patients' demographics, initial presenting symptoms, availability of ambulance, and time to reach the hospital were recorded. Moreover, they were followed for complication during their stay and base line laboratory indicators. Ambulance users were also evaluated for their perception about availability of medical services in the ambulance. The data collected from both of the groups were compared through student's t-test and chi-square test. Statistical value less than 0.05 was considered as significant.

Results: Out of 300 patients, 32.6% were ambulance users while 67.4% were non-ambulance user. No significant difference was found in age, gender, underlying comorbidity, and initial presenting symptoms between two groups. Majority of ambulance users (74%) arrived in less than 45minutes. Different complications were recorded but no significant difference was found between two groups. Majority of ambulance users 31.5% were neutral about the level of satisfaction for ambulance facilities.

Conclusion: Frequency of ambulance utilization by STEMI patients is not only low in Pakistan, but ambulance system is also not successful in producing significant change in clinical outcomes. Therefore an awareness campaign along with ambulance improvement campaigns should be launched to bring a meaningful change.

Key Words: Ambulance System, Emergency Services, STEMI.

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Introduction

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is most frequent cause

of mortality according to World Health Organisation. 17.5 million died in 2013 because of this disease, which equals 31 percent of total global mortality rate. It is predicted CVD will remain the prime cause of mortality until 2030.¹ Although CVD has affected the entire world yet the Asian region has been witnessing higher CVD burden in contrast to western world. Pakistan, being a developing country, has also been burdened by the growing prevalence of disease.²

Among CVD, acute St elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) is most lethal and accounts for 15 to 20 percent deaths.³ The developed world has been practicing early detection approaches to improve the

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clinical outcomes of the disease., Early Electro Cardio Graph (ECG) and detection of STEMI decreases associated complications, infarct size and better reperfusion times.⁴

According to World Health Organisation, emergency medical services are critical in improving the clinical outcomes of multiple diseases including CVD.⁵ Ambulance is a pre hospital emergency system which serve as first point of contact between the patient and healthcare system. In the modern world it is equipped with latest diagnostic and therapeutic resources that help in reducing the mortality rate.^{6,7} However, in Pakistan no established data has been found regarding the frequency of use of ambulance and its clinical outcomes among the suspected cases of STEMI. This study was designed to ascertain the practice of use of ambulance among the cardiac patients of Pakistan. Moreover, the perception of people about pre hospital facilities in the ambulance were evaluated and their effect on the clinical outcome of the disease was determined.

Materials and Methods

A cross-sectional survey-based study was conducted in the cardiac wards of Chaudry Pervaiz Elahi Institute of Cardiology (CPEIC) Multan for the period of six months from 14th April 2020 to 14th September 2020. Patients who were admitted in the cardiac centres were included in study through random sampling technique after confirmation of occurrence of STEMI from the physician. A sample size of 300 was calculated with 80% value of power set and *p*-value of less than 0.05 significance. Patients from any age group male and female were included in the study. Patients were informed of the study objectives and their inclusion in the study was confirmed after getting their consent. Patients were divided into two groups: ambulance and non-ambulance users. Non-ambulance group comprised of patients who used private transportation to reach at hospital. The study was conducted after approval from hospital ethical board. A standardized questionnaire was prepared to collect data about the clinical outcomes of use of ambulance. Confirmed cases of STEMI were then questioned for the mode of transportation to hospital on the appearance of various disease symptoms including chest pain. Patients' case files were used to collect medical information and their in-hospital condition was observed. Collected data

comprised of patients' demographics, time taken to reach the hospital, emergency severity index (ESI) score, ranging between 1 to 5 on the scale from lowest to highest severity of disease, diagnostic reports, in-hospital complications, STEMI treatment approach, availability of ambulance services, and extent of satisfaction with the pre-hospital services in the ambulance. Perception of ambulance users were graded from very unsatisfied to very satisfied. Patients who died after the initial treatment or who refused to stay in the hospital against the medical advice were excluded from the study.

Data Analysis

SPSS version 25.0 was used for statistical analyses. Categorical data was represented in the form of frequencies with 95% confidence interval (CI) while continuous variables were presented as mean with 95% CI. The continuous variables between the two groups were compared through student's t-test while the Pearson's chi-squared test was used for the comparison of categorical data to test the level of significance. Statistical value less than 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results

A total of 300 participants were included in the study out of which 98 (32.6%) arrived through ambulance while 202 (67.3%) used alternative means. No significant difference was found between mean of ages of two groups (0.84) Majority of the patients were males 210 (70.3%), More than half, 55 patients (55.6%) among ambulance users and 105 (52.3%) of non-ambulance users, had hypertension as an underlying comorbidity; however, there was no significant difference between the studied groups in terms of underlying diseases. Chest pain was the most common presenting symptom among the participants; The number of ambulance user who came with the presenting complaint of chest pain were 55 while non-ambulance users were 166. Chest pain was followed by dyspnoea, diaphoresis, and shoulder pain in both the groups while the last two symptoms occurred without any significant difference. When non-ambulance users were asked about reason for using other transport, 21 (10%) of them responded that they approached the ambulance facility, but the services were not available. Further, 73.8% of ambulance user took less than 45 minutes to reach hospital as compared to

38.8% of non-ambulance users (Table 2). Different complications including cardiogenic shock, atrial fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation, transient ischemic attack, atrial flutter, myocardial infarction, and stent thrombosis were reported at different occurrence rates among patients of two groups. Majority of respondents 31 (31.5%) were neutral in their response while 2 (2.1%) were not satisfied at all (Table 3).

Table 1: Characteristics of Participants of the Study (n=300)

	Ambulance User (n=98)	Non-ambulance User (n=202)	P-value
Age (mean, CI)	54.6 (51.2-60.9)	56.2 (50.5-60.1)	0.84
Gender N (%)			
Male	60 (61.2)	152 (75.7)	0.72
Female	37 (38.7)	48 (24.2)	0.69
Commodities			
Hypertension	54 (55.6)	106 (52.3)	0.82
Dyslipidemia	28 (29.1)	69 (32.1)	1.0
Diabetes mellitus type 2	21 (21.3)	61 (30.1)	0.9
Coronary artery disease	20 (20.4)	61 (30)	0.8
Initial Symptoms			
Chest Pain	55 (56.6)	166 (82.3)	0.3
Dyspnea	34 (35)	131 (65)	0.43
Diaphoresis	18 (18.2)	41 (20.1)	0.87
Shoulder Pain	3 (3.2)	5 (2.5)	1.00
Availability of Ambulance			
Approached but not available	-	21 (10.2)	-
Time taken to arrive			
>45min	24(25.2)	123 (61.2)	0.04
<45 min	73(74.8)	79 (38.8)	0.001

Table 2: Complications of STEMI Patients among Two Groups (n=300)

Complications	Ambulance user (n=98) N(%)	Non-Ambulance user (n=202)	P-Value
Cardiogenic shock/Heart failure event	7 (6.8)	20 (10.1)	0.53
Atrial Fibrillation	5 (5.4)	11 (5.5)	0.87
Ventricular tachycardia	3 (3.2)	11 (5.6)	1.00
Ventricular Fibrillation	0 (0)	16 (8)	0.53
Transient ischemic attack	3 (2.9)	7 (3.4)	0.87
Atrial flutter	0 (0)	13 (6.5)	1.00
Myocardial reinfarction	0 (0)	0 (0)	-
Stent thrombosis	3 (3.2)	7 (3.7)	1.00

Table 3: Perception of Ambulance Users about its Facilities

How satisfied are you with the current ambulance services level of care given to ST-Elevation patients? N (%)	Very Unsatisfied	Somewhat Unsatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied	P-value
	2 (2.1)	23 (23.5)	31(31.5)	25 (25.3)	17 (17.6)	0.05

Discussion

Pre-hospital emergency treatment plays a significant role in limiting the mortality of people suffering from serious illnesses. Since, high prevalence of cardiovascular disease (CVD) has been reported in Pakistan, this study was conducted to evaluate the impact of pre-hospital services in the form of ambulance in Pakistan on clinical outcome of STEMI. It was also envisaged to determine the general trend toward the utilization of such service and perception of people about its effectiveness.

It was found only 32.6% of patients utilized the ambulance facility to reach the hospital. In a similar previous study conducted, the rate was as low as 4%;⁶ In the developed world, rate of use of ambulance is significantly high^{8,9} In our study among the non-user of ambulance, 10% claimed that they tried to access the service but the either it was non-responding or failed to reach on time. One of the other reasons might be lack of knowledge among the general public about the gravity of situation. It was observed that majority of non-user had chest pain as the initial presenting symptom which reflected that patients were unaware of possible association of chest pain with STEMI. Previous studies have found that people who had awareness about STEMI were inclined to use ambulance as means of transportation to hospital.¹⁰

In this study, no significant difference was found between basic characteristics such as age, demographics and EMI score between two observed groups. However, on exploration of past medical history it was found that patients with past experience of any cardiovascular disorder or other serious illness were more likely to use ambulance and was confident of pre-hospital services. These results were in compliance with recent studies of conducted on emergency system of resourceful nations such as UAE, Oman, and Saudia Arabia.^{11,12}

In contrast to ambulance system of modern world where pre-hospital treatment assist in reducing complications of the disease, unfortunately in our study no significant difference was found between prognosis of patients from two groups and frequency of complication were almost similar. This reflects the ineffective condition of pre-hospital facilities in Pakistan. Similarly, the ambulance might lack in training to deal with emergency situation. In an early study, similar results were shown where death rate was high among the patients who were reaching through ambulance. Since the study covered the ambulance system of six main cities of Pakistan, higher death rate even among ambulance users predict the flawed emergency system of Pakistan.⁶ Majority of respondents were neutral in their opinion and were neither satisfied nor unsatisfied which goes in compliance with previous studies.^{13,14,15} Our study, however, lacks on several fronts. Firstly, the selected sample size was very small and no demographic variation was considered. The treatment protocol were variable with no quality assurance on the emergency standards. The effectiveness of results can be improved by overcoming the shortcomings of the study.

Conclusion

Despite the fact that modern world is actively using pre-hospital emergency services to halt the complications of STEMI, frequency of ambulance utilization is not only low in Pakistan but ambulance services are so far ineffective in improving the clinical outcomes.

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