Violence against healthcare staff


CONCLUSION: The findings from this study suggest that paramedic students are exposed to similar rates of workplace violence as full time practising paramedics. Further research is required into workplace violence against students from all professions and what detrimental effect this may have on them.

Extracorporeal Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (ECPR)


BACKGROUND: Extracorporeal Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (ECPR) is now considered for the treatment of refractory cardiac arrest. CASE REPORT In an urban city like Paris, extraction times of in-hospital ECPR can be long for patients presenting with refractory cardiac arrest. Using the medicalized prehospital system, we developed a possible early prehospital ECPR implementation. This case report is an example of ECPR prehospital implementation in the Louvre Museum.

CONCLUSION: Patients eligible for ECPR must be selected according to strict criteria. Further research is necessary to compare prehospital and in-hospital implementation.

Emergency Preparedness


CONCLUSION: One purpose of a scoping review is to map the territory in an emerging domain, so that both the boundaries and the terrain can more confidently identified. We argue that despite the lack of evidence these exercises hold tremendous benefits for
individual participants, and that exploring these should be a prime part of research in the field moving forward. The overall analysis of studies reported here show that individuals enjoy and see value in participating in these exercises, but this should be explored further using both empirical and interpretive approaches. Personal outcome measures could assess the impact of the exercise on the individuals involved, as well assess the transfer of learning and skills acquired through emergency exercises to their day-to-day performance at work. Further, the impact of exercise participation on real-world emergency response is still poorly researched; this would directly relate to the exercise effectiveness. Follow-up studies to look at the implementation of actions identified through the exercise, as well as turning lessons identified into lessons learned and acted upon, would add significantly to our understanding about how and why emergency preparedness exercises can be valuable and effective.

**Research Methods**


CONCLUSION: Combining multiple qualitative methods with a collaborative research approach can facilitate exploration of system influences on patient safety in under-researched settings. The paper highlights empirical issues, strengths and limitations for this approach. Feedback workshops were effective for verifying findings and prioritising areas for future intervention and research.

**Immobilation**


CONCLUSION: The literature supports the Consensus Guidelines but raises the question as to whether they go far enough as there is strong evidence to suggest phSI (pre-hospital spinal immobilisation) is an inherently harmful procedure without having any proven benefit. These results demonstrate an urgent need for further studies to determine its treatment effect.

**Contact**

To receive this service regularly contact Matt Holland
eMail Matt.Holland@nwas.nhs.uk
Twitter @NWASLibrary