The effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of public access defibrillation in urban and rural populations in Northern Ireland

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
20/01/2006		Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
30/01/2006	Completed	[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	[] Individual participant data		
18/03/2008	Circulatory System			

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number COM/2371/03

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym

Northern Ireland Public Access Defibrillation (NIPAD)

Study objectives

Training laypersons such as first responders and police officers to carry and use automated external defibrillators to attend the scene of out-of-hospital sudden cardiac arrests will result in the resuscitation of additional patients by a reduction in the response time compared to the existing emergency medical service response.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval received from the Northern Ireland Research Ethics Committee on the 26th March 2003 (ref: 47/03).

Study design

An observational study for one year followed by an intervention using public access defibrillation on the cohort

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Out-of-hospital sudden cardiac arrest

Interventions

Training lay cardiac first responders and police officers to carry and use automated external defibrillators in response to sudden out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in fixed and mobile locations.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Survival after hospital discharge following out-of-hospital sudden cardiac arrest
- 2. Cost-effectiveness of public access defibrillation in the study areas

Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. Reduction in response time compared to existing emergency medical services
- 2. Return of spontaneous circulation
- 3. The modelling of the results to Northern Ireland as a whole using a spatial modelling approach

4. The modelling of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of public access defibrillation across Northern Ireland

Completion date

03/04/2006

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

All patients with a presumed out-of-hospital sudden cardiac arrest over the age of 14 in Antrim, Ballymena, Magherafelt and North and West Belfast district council areas of Northern Ireland.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

Out-of-hospital sudden deaths due to non-cardiac causes including trauma, drowning, overdose, poisoning and fire.

Date of first enrolment

01/01/2004

Date of final enrolment

03/04/2006

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland

Study participating centre QUB Centre For Clinical and Population Science Belfast United Kingdom

BT12 6BA

Sponsor information

Organisation

The Research and Development Office for Health and Personal Social Services in Northern Ireland (UK)

ROR

https://ror.org/02tdmfk69

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

The Research and Development Office for Health and Personal Social Services in Northern Ireland (UK)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	Results	01/03/2008		Yes	No
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes