Sudden cardiac arrest can happen to anyone at any time, anywhere.

When sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) strikes, the electrical system of the heart short circuits, causing the heart to quiver rather than pump in a normal rhythm. It typically results in the abnormal heart rhythm known as ventricular fibrillation (VF). It usually happens without warning and the majority of people have no previously recognized symptoms of heart disease.

Philips, Leading the Way

Philips is the market leader in innovative defibrillation technology.

Offering the most complete and trusted solution in resuscitation products, Philips helps responders treat SCA quickly and effectively wherever it occurs.

Public Access Defibrillator Program

In an emergency call Public Safety
From campus phone call X 222
From cellular or off campus phone call 310 338-2893, press 1

For more information contact
LMU Student Health Services – From Campus phone x82881
From cellular or off campus phone 310 338-2881

SEE THE ATTACHED MAP FOR LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC ACCESS DEFIBRILLATORS
Defibrillation. Part of the Chain of Survival

For the best opportunity for survival, each of the four links of the Chain of Survival must be put into motion within the first few minutes of SCA onset:

- **Early Access to Emergency Medical Services (EMS).**
  - Call Public Safety from a Campus phone at X 222.
  - Call 310 338-2893, press 1 from cellular or off campus phone
- **Early CPR.** Start CPR and continue until an Advanced Life Support provider arrives
  - Airway: Open the airway
  - Breathing: Check for breathing and provide 2 rescue breaths if needed
  - Begin chest compressions and cycles of 30 compressions followed by 2 ventilations if needed
- **Early Defibrillation.** An Automated External Defibrillator should be used as quickly as possible in conjunction with CPR until an Advanced Life Support provider arrives
- **Early Advanced Care.** The final link, administered as needed by Advanced Life Support personnel.

Using the HeartStart OnSite Defibrillator

Simply pull the green handle to power-up the defibrillator and activate voice instructions, including a verbal reminder to call EMS. Instructions are paced to your actions, helping guide you through the entire process, from placing pads on the patient to delivering a defibrillation shock.

1. **PULL**
2. **PLACE**
3. **PRESS**

HeartStart OnSite determines if a shock is needed, based on its automated assessment of the victim’s heart rhythm:
- If a shock is needed, the defibrillator directs you to press the flashing orange “Shock” button.
- If a shock is not needed, the OnSite Defibrillator instructs you to assess the patient and to perform CPR when necessary.

Early defibrillation is key to SCA survival. In fact, according to the American Heart Association, an additional 40,000 lives could be saved each year in the U.S. alone with widespread access to defibrillators.

That is why Philips HeartStart OnSite Defibrillators have been installed across campus to protect students, faculty, staff and visitors from sudden cardiac arrest.

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST FACTS:

- SCA is one of the leading causes of death in the United States striking more than 340,000 victims each year.
- More people die from SCA than from breast cancer, prostate cancer, house fires, hand guns, traffic accidents and AIDS combined.¹²³
- The current national survival rate for SCA is less than five percent.⁴
- The likelihood of successful resuscitation decreases by about 10% with every minute that passes.⁵

Early defibrillation is key to SCA survival. For the best chance of survival from SCA caused by VF, a defibrillator should be used within 5 minutes. Yet, less than 1 in 20 people survive largely because a defibrillator does not arrive in time.

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When each link in the chain works successfully, the chance of surviving SCA increases greatly.