

“The study was designed to investigate the success rate and time of insertion intraosseous access during simulated resuscitation” Kurowski et al (2014).

Reference:

Kurowski, A., Timler, D., Evrin, T. and Szarpak, L. (2014) Comparison of 3 different intraosseous access devices for adult during resuscitation. Randomized crossover manikin study. The American Journal of Emergency Medicine. September 18th. .

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: The study was designed to investigate the success rate and time of insertion intraosseous access during simulated resuscitation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This was a randomized crossover study involving 107 paramedics. They were timed from start of insertion attempt to successful insertion and asked to score perceived difficulty of intraosseous access devices. Bone injection gun (BIG) (WaisMed Company, Houston, TX), EZ-IO (Vidacare, Shavano Park, TX) and Jamshidi (Carefusion, San Diego, CA) were used in this study.

RESULTS: Success rates for first intraosseous injection attempt were higher for the BIG (91.59%) than EX-IO (82.66%) or Jamshidi (47.66%). Mean procedure time was 2.0 ± 0.7 vs 3.1 ± 0.9 minutes for EZ-IO vs 4.2 ± 1.0 minutes for Jamshidi.

CONCLUSIONS: The use of BIG is associated with excellent success rates for insertion and appears easier to use than EZ-IO or Jamshidi Intraosseous Needle. Further work to evaluate the use of the intraosseous access device in the emergency medical services is required.

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