

EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL14th December 2022Report by Chief ExecutiveEAST RENFREWSHIRE PUBLIC ACCESS DEFIBRILLATOR (PAD) STRATEGY 2022 - 2027**PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1. This report set out information in relation to the deployment and maintenance of Public Access Defibrillators (PADs) including the current position, current costs involved in the purchase and maintenance of a defibrillator and the options of funding to support this.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2. It is recommended that the Council
- consider and approve the East Renfrewshire Public Access Defibrillator Strategy 2022 – 2027 and
 - agree to encourage the Scottish Government to provide additional funding to support purchase, installation and ongoing maintenance of additional defibrillators across East Renfrewshire.

BACKGROUND

3. On 26th October 2022 East Renfrewshire Council agreed the following motion

Council is asked to agree that, in the absence of any support, funding or strategy for deploying PAD's (Public Access Defibrillators) in Scotland from the Scottish Government, to instruct officers to formulate a council-wide strategy for the deployment and maintenance of public access defibrillators (PADs), and to lobby the Scottish Government to provide additional funding to allow it to partner with voluntary, charity, and community groups to implement this policy.

4. It is recognised that in the event of an out of hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) the availability of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) prior to the arrival of the ambulance service has a significant effect on likely survival rates.

5. An AED is a machine designed to be used by a member of the public who has not received any training which analyses the heart's electrical rhythm and if it detects a rhythm likely to respond to a defibrillation shock it will charge itself ready to deliver this. Cardiac arrest (when the heart stops beating normally) can affect people of any age and without warning. If this happens, swift action in the form of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) (chest compressions alternated with rescue breaths) and prompt defibrillation can help to save a person's life.

6. Defibrillation is one crucial stage in a sequence of events that need to occur for the resuscitation of the victim of sudden cardiac arrest. This sequence, or "Chain of Survival" starts by summoning the emergency services as soon as possible. The second stage is providing basic Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to keep the individual alive until the third stage (defibrillation) can be performed. Only 1 in 10 people survive an OHCA in the UK.

7. For every minute it takes to find a defibrillator and shock a person in cardiac arrest, their chances of survival reduces by 10%. With Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and defibrillation, chances of survival can increase ten-fold. Cardiac arrest can happen to anyone – of any age. If CPR is performed and a defibrillator provided within 3 – 5 minutes survival chances can increase from 6% to 74%. The annual incidence of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) is approximately 55 per 100,000 inhabitants with most cardiac arrests (72%) occurring at home or a workplace (15%). Cardiac arrest can occur at any age with 12% affecting those under 45, 28% between age 45 – 64, 24% between age 65 – 74 and 36% occurring in those over 75.

8. The National Defibrillator Network Project “The Circuit” developed by the British Heart Foundation in partnership with the Association of Ambulance Chief Executives, Resuscitation Council UK and St John Ambulance is a UK wide register of defibrillators. It integrates with the existing Scottish Ambulance Service defibrillator database. In an incident of cardiac arrest, the Scottish Ambulance Service call handlers use the database to locate nearby devices and direct bystanders to them so that in those crucial moments after an out of hospital cardiac arrest, the closest defibrillator can be quickly accessed to help save lives.

9. This Strategy sets out the Public Access Defibrillators (PADs) known to be currently available across East Renfrewshire Council owned property, current cost considerations and possible funding arrangements when considering a PAD programme across East Renfrewshire to facilitate an increase in the number of defibrillators available in an emergency to the public to increase the chances of survival after an out of hospital cardiac arrest.

REPORT

Current locations of Defibrillators across East Renfrewshire

10. At present (December 2022) there are 26 Public Access Defibrillators known to be located across East Renfrewshire Council property including 3 within or adjacent to educational establishments (Appendix 2) and funded by the Council. These defibrillators are checked on a 4 weekly basis and maintained as required (including replacement pads every 3 years where the defibrillator has not been used or after an incident where the defibrillator was required) by the Council’s Property and Technical Services Team although no specific budget has been identified for this work.

11. In addition a further five defibrillators are located inside a school building and accessible only when the building is open and in use. As these were purchased and installed by schools/parent councils these are not available for public access outwith school opening hours and checks and maintenance would be undertaken by the individual school.

12. A further four defibrillators are located at East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure Trust Buildings (Appendix 2) and are included in the daily building checks/maintenance programme.

13. The National Defibrillator Network Project “The Circuit” developed by the British Heart Foundation in partnership with the Association of Ambulance Chief Executives, Resuscitation Council UK and St John Ambulance is a UK wide register of defibrillators. At present there are 80 defibrillators registered on The Circuit within East Renfrewshire of which 62 are Public Access Defibrillators available 24/7. The 80 defibrillators include the 26 Public Access Defibrillators mentioned above and others are located at fire stations, medical centres, supermarkets and in private organisations and local community groups.

Purchasing a defibrillator and associated costs

14. To purchase and install a new PAD the total cost is around £2,000. This comprises the cost of the defibrillator (£700), Steel locked cabinet with heating (£550), case for the defibrillator (£20.00), installation costs to be fixed to a building (approximately £500 but this could be significantly more depending on the location from the power source) and ongoing maintenance costs as the battery must be replaced every 5 years (£170) and the pads every 3 years or when used (£55.00).

15. The purchase of the defibrillator itself is only part of the costs associated with other items such as adult and paediatric pads, an AED wall sign to indicate location, carry case, user manual and AED prep kit (including items such as face shield, clothing scissors, preparation razor, gloves and towel) – these may come as part of a “package” but may have to be purchased separately.

Funding for additional Public Access Defibrillators (PADs)

16. Given the initial costs and ongoing cost of maintenance for a defibrillator the Council is committed to lobbying the Scottish Government to provide additional funding to support the purchase, installation and ongoing maintenance of additional PADs.

17. The Council is committed to work jointly through our community planning network with Scottish Government, local communities, voluntary/charity organisations, School Parent Councils, faith groups, private sector organisations, businesses and individuals to identify other sources of funding and suitable locations for additional defibrillators which would be available to the public.

18. The location of future PADs will be subject to an assessment taking into account considerations such as location of current defibrillators locally, availability for deployment (including the likely time required to gain access), health and safety issues (risk of trips/slips or falls) and general health and safety issues such as how well-lit an area is, possibility of tampering or vandalism of the defibrillator. Scotland’s Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Strategy 2022-2026 refers to “mathematical modelling” to help ensure that PADs are placed in locations that maximise their usefulness and such a tool, when available, should be used to support identification of a suitable location prior to deploying a PAD to ensure greatest benefit.

19. Subject to further investigation, consultation and funding being identified consideration will be given to moving the defibrillators currently located inside school establishments to an external location within the curtilage of the school to increase the public access to that defibrillator.

Using a Defibrillator

20. In practical terms when dialling 999 (or 112) in an emergency and asking for an “ambulance” the call handler will provide information about the nearest registered defibrillator and how to access it (eg if a code is required) while ensuring that professional help is on route. The call handler will give basic life-saving instructions over the phone, including step by step guidance on how to perform CPR.

21. Defibrillators can be used by any member of the public. Untrained people have used devices successfully to save a life and lack of training should not be a barrier. Provided someone is prepared to use a defibrillator they should not be inhibited from doing so. A defibrillator will not allow a shock to be given unless it is needed, meaning it is extremely unlikely that it will do any harm to the person who has collapsed. There are a number of videos available which go through the steps on how to use a defibrillator and what to expect

to allay any fears and provide reassurance and encourage bystanders to step in and use a defibrillator.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL

22. A Climate Change Impact Assessment (CCIA) was completed and it was concluded that there are no climate change implications of this Strategy.

23. As this Strategy will have an impact on people a full Equality, Fairness and Rights Impact Assessment (EFRIA) is currently being undertaken to consider how the Strategy could potentially impact on the needs with reference to the Public Sector Equality Duty, the Fairer Scotland Duty and the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child and any amendments identified as a result of this will be made to the Strategy.

24. Any proposal for additional defibrillators or to support moving any existing defibrillators identified which are not available for public access to be relocated (subject to risk assessment, consultation etc) would require sufficient funding to cover all costs to be identified prior to any purchase or work being undertaken.

25. Any new defibrillators should be routinely checked and maintained with pads and batteries replaced as recommended by the manufacturer. It is important that sufficient funding for any new defibrillator is identified as part of the purchase process for the lifetime of the device to cover these costs.

CONCLUSION

26. There are currently 80 registered defibrillators across East Renfrewshire of which 62 are available 24/7 for Public Access. These include 26 Public Access Defibrillators on Council owned property, including 3 on or adjacent to education establishments, which are regularly checked and maintained by the Council Property and Technical Services Team. There are 4 defibrillators located inside East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure Trust buildings which will be registered on "The Circuit" shortly and a further 5 defibrillators are located inside school establishments.

27. It is recognised that in the event of an out of hospital cardiac arrest the availability of a defibrillator prior to the arrival of the ambulance service has a significant effect on likely survival rates.

28. Given the costs associated with purchase of the defibrillator, additional equipment and installation and ongoing maintenance these can only be met, and therefore additional Public Access Defibrillators installed, by working in partnership with Scottish Government, local communities, voluntary/charity organisations, School Parent Councils, faith groups, private sector organisations, businesses and individuals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. It is recommended that the Council

- consider and approve the East Renfrewshire Public Access Defibrillator Strategy 2022 – 2027 and
- agree to encourage the Scottish Government to provide additional funding to support purchase, installation and ongoing maintenance of additional defibrillators across East Renfrewshire.

REPORT AUTHOR

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- Report Date: 7th December 2022

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- Scottish Government "Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Strategy for Scotland 2021 – 2026"
- Scottish Ambulance Service - <https://www.scottishambulance.com/YourCommunity/pad.aspx>
- British Heart Foundation - <https://www.gofundme.com/en-gb/c/blog/how-much-does-a-defibrillator-cost-uk>
- How to use a defibrillator – Instructions from St John Ambulance
- <https://www.youtube.com/AEDinstructionsStJohnAmbulance>
- BHF How to use a defibrillator <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8A0kljQU48U>
- British Heart Foundation – RevivR Learn CPR in 15 minutes - <https://www.bhf.org.uk/revivrlearnCPR>

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East Renfrewshire Council Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) Strategy 2022 – 2027

1 Introduction

1.1 On 26th October 2022 East Renfrewshire Council agreed the following motion

Council is asked to agree that, in the absence of any support, funding or strategy for deploying PAD's (Public Access Defibrillators) in Scotland from the Scottish Government, to instruct officers to formulate a council-wide strategy for the deployment and maintenance of public access defibrillators (PADs), and to lobby the Scottish Government to provide additional funding to allow it to partner with voluntary, charity, and community groups to implement this policy.

1.2 This Strategy sets out information in relation to the deployment and maintenance of Public Access Defibrillators (PADs) including the current position, current costs involved in the purchase and maintenance of a defibrillator and the options of funding to support this.

1.3 A “cardiac arrest” is an electrical problem with the heart and happens when the heart stops beating, the person is unconscious and not breathing - actions including calling 999/112, starting Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and using a defibrillator. This is in contrast to a “heart attack” which is a circulation problem with the heart and blood flow to the heart muscle is blocked, the person is conscious and breathing and likely to be in pain – actions including calling 999/112 and reassuring the person until professional help arrives.

1.4 It is recognised that in the event of an out of hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) the availability of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) prior to the arrival of the ambulance service has a significant effect on likely survival rates.

1.5 An AED is a machine designed to be used by a member of the public who has not received any training which analyses the heart's electrical rhythm and if it detects a rhythm likely to respond to a defibrillation shock it will charge itself ready to deliver this. Cardiac arrest (when the heart stops beating normally) can affect people of any age and without warning. If this happens, swift action in the form of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) (chest compressions alternated with rescue breaths) and prompt defibrillation can help to save a person's life.

1.6 Defibrillation is one crucial stage in a sequence of events that need to occur for the resuscitation of the victim of sudden cardiac arrest. This sequence, or “Chain of Survival” starts by summoning the emergency services as soon as possible. The second stage is providing basic Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to keep the individual alive until the third stage (defibrillation) can be performed. Only 1 in 10 people survive an OHCA in the UK.

1.7 This Strategy sets out the Public Access Defibrillators (PADs) known to be currently available across East Renfrewshire, current cost considerations and possible funding arrangements when considering a PAD programme across East Renfrewshire to improve the accessibility and therefore increase the chances of survival after an out of hospital cardiac arrest.

2 Contribution to Community Planning Outcomes

2.1 The East Renfrewshire Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) Strategy supports the vision for East Renfrewshire set out in the Community Plan of “An attractive and thriving place to grow up, work, visit, raise a family and enjoy later life” by ensuring that the Council works with local communities to provide PADs in appropriate and accessible locations across East Renfrewshire to increase the likelihood that a PAD will be available in the event of an out of hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) before the arrival of professional medical teams.

2.2 The Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) Strategy demonstrates the Council’s value of “kindness” in seeking to care for our community and increase the number of people who may survive an OHCA.

3 Context and Evidence Base

3.1 The Scottish Government “Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Strategy for Scotland 2021 – 2026” sets a clear aim of increasing the number of out of hospital cardiac arrests which have a defibrillator applied before the ambulance service arrive from 8% to 20% and that the survival rate from OHCA will increase to 15%.

3.2 For every minute it takes to find a defibrillator and shock a person in cardiac arrest, their chances of survival reduces by 10%. With Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and defibrillation, chances of survival can increase then-fold. Cardiac arrest can happen to anyone – of any age. If CPR is performed and a defibrillator provided within 3 – 5 minutes survival changes can increase from 6% to 74%.

3.3 The National Defibrillator Network Project “The Circuit” developed by the British Heart Foundation in partnership with the Association of Ambulance Chief Executives, Resuscitation Council UK and St John Ambulance is a UK wide register of defibrillators. It integrates with the existing Scottish Ambulance Service defibrillator database. In an incident of cardiac arrest, the Scottish Ambulance Service call handlers use the database to locate nearby devices and direct bystanders to it so that in those crucial moments after a cardiac arrest, the closest defibrillator can be quickly accessed to help save lives.

3.4 Although defibrillators are standalone devices and do not require any particular type of enclosure or mounting if they are to be kept in normal indoor conditions it may be helpful if they are kept in a specially designated wall mount or cabinet. If the defibrillator is to be located outdoors it is recommended that it is kept in a heated cabinet. This is because the electrode pads may not function as effectively if they fall below a certain temperature (normally 0C). A heated cabinet will require a power supply.

3.5 Lockable/alarmed cabinets are available to deter tampering or indeed theft of the device but security considerations need to be balanced against the need to access the defibrillator quickly in the event of an emergency. The standard sign for a defibrillator should be used to show where it is stored.

3.6 It is recognised that the availability of defibrillators across East Renfrewshire has grown over the last few years, primarily through voluntary organisations such as the Levern Valley

Defibrillator Community Partnership/parent councils fundraising for the purchase and installation of them at schools, charity and faith organisations, private sector organisations and by the Council accessing one off funding to support the purchase of devices for Council offices but accessible to the public.

3.7 At present (December 2022) there are a total of 26 Public Access Defibrillators known to be located across East Renfrewshire Council property (Appendix 1) and funded by the Council. This includes 3 defibrillators located on or adjacent to Education establishments. These are checked on a 4 weekly basis and maintained as required (including replacement pads every 3 years where the defibrillator has not been used or after an incident where the defibrillator was required) by the Council's Property and Technical Services Team.

3.8 A further 4 defibrillators are located inside East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure Trust buildings and are inspected in line with daily building checks/maintenance programme.

4 What we want to achieve and how we will do it

4.1 The Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) Strategy aim, outlined below, is a long-term commitment and subject to the identification of funding.

4.2 Our aim is to facilitate an increase in the number of defibrillators available in an emergency to the public at Council owned buildings by working with community groups, community planning partners, local stakeholders and private sector organisations.

4.3 The provision of defibrillators is not the responsibility of the Council and the Scottish Government Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Strategy 2021 - 2026 does not identify one organisation with overall responsibility or money to implement this. However, through the Council's power of wellbeing, it does have the power if required to contribute to the achievement of the strategy.

4.4 To achieve these aims we will:

- Ensure that Council owned defibrillators continue to be maintained and registered on the British Heart Foundation "The Circuit" database.
- Where possible and subject to funding being available, consideration to be given to relocate the defibrillators currently locate inside school buildings to a public accessible location within the curtilage of the school.
- Seek to set up a "Provost Community Defibrillation Fund" to allow donations and funding for public access defibrillators to be collected and to raise the awareness of life saving skills including CPR and how to use a defibrillator
- Identify a "Defibrillator Community Champion" to lead work with community planning partners and local stakeholders in this area of work across East Renfrewshire
- Work with East Renfrewshire Council Provost to facilitate a meeting of Community Planning Partners and local stakeholders interested in working together to raise awareness of defibrillators and identify possible funding across East Renfrewshire.
- Encourage the Scottish Government to provide additional funding to support purchase, installation and ongoing maintenance of additional defibrillators across East Renfrewshire.

- Through our community planning network work with Scottish Government, local communities, voluntary sector and private sector organisations, community planning partners, local stakeholders and the Chamber of Commerce to support them to identify funding to allow further purchase and ongoing maintenance of new additional defibrillators in public access locations.
- Work with colleagues in the HSCP and NHS to identify the next priority locations for defibrillators ensuring these are in line with the mathematical modelling (as outlined in the Scottish Government OHCA Strategy 2021-2026) to ensure greatest benefit should additional funding become available to the Council.
- Encourage the registration of any current and new defibrillators which are not already registered to be added to the British Heart Foundation “The Circuit” to facilitate maximum awareness of availability.
- Work with the Scottish Government, voluntary, charity and community partners to give our residents, school learners and Council employees the opportunity to be equipped with CPR skills.
- Through our Communications Team seek to increase awareness of the location of defibrillators and what to do if you are a bystander when someone has a cardiac arrest. This could include promotion of videos on how to use a defibrillator and how to learn CPR.
- Corporate Health and Safety Unit will contact Building Responsible Persons to determine locations and maintenance arrangements for Council owned defibrillators across East Renfrewshire.

▪ Current location of a Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) across East Renfrewshire

4.5 As awareness of the significant difference a defibrillator can make to the chance of survival after a cardiac arrest a number of businesses and supermarkets now have available a defibrillator on site. These are not necessarily publicly available at all times and therefore may not be available when required but should be considered as it may be the nearest defibrillator. The Emergency Services will advise of the closest available registered defibrillator when calling 999 (or 112) for professional help.

4.6 Within East Renfrewshire there are 26 Council owned and maintained PADs located across the area (Appendix 1) including 3 within education establishments. These defibrillators are located in accessible, well lit positions, within suitable powered cabinets and with appropriate signage. They are subject to 4 weekly maintenance to ensure that the power supply is working, pads are in date or replaced if required.

4.7 In addition it is known that a further 5 defibrillators are located inside a school building and accessible only when the building is open and in use. As these were purchased and installed by schools/parent councils these are not available for public access 24 hours a day. Consideration, subject to funding and feasibility, will be given to relocating these defibrillators to public access locations within the curtilage of the school.

4.8 A further 4 defibrillators are located in East Renfrewshire Culture and Leisure Trust buildings and are included in daily checks/maintenance programme

4.9 The National Defibrillator Network Project “The Circuit” developed by the British Heart Foundation in partnership with the Association of Ambulance Chief Executives, Resuscitation

Council UK and St John Ambulance is a UK wide register of defibrillators. At present there are 80 defibrillators registered on “The Circuit” within East Renfrewshire of which 62 are Public Access Defibrillators available 24/7. The 80 defibrillators include the 26 Public Access Defibrillators mentioned above and others are located at fire stations, medical centres, supermarkets and in private organisations and local community groups.

Purchasing a defibrillator and associated costs

4.10 In view of the vital roles that a defibrillator can play in saving lives the Council could encourage other organisations to consider the purchase of a device as part of first aid equipment.

4.11 It is important to note that the purchase of a defibrillator is only part of the cost associated and that the following are usually included in the “package” (or should be purchased separately) –

- Automated External Defibrillator (AED)
- Adult and Paediatric Pad Pack (combined unit of battery and electrodes)
- AED Wall sign
- Carry Case
- User Manual
- Quick Reference Card
- AED Prep Kit (including items such as CPR face shield, clothing scissors, preparation razor, gloves and towel)

4.12 If the defibrillator is to be available for public access it will require a suitable and secure cabinet and importantly power to ensure it is heated during the colder months as these devices do not operate unless kept at a suitable temperature. At present the total cost for the purchase and installation of a defibrillator is around £2,000. This comprises the cost of the defibrillator (£700), Steel locked cabinet with heating (£550), case for the defibrillator (£20.00), installation costs to be fixed to a building (approximately £500 but this could be significantly more depending on the location from the power source) and ongoing maintenance costs as the battery must be replaced every 5 years (£170) and the pads every 3 years or when used (£55.00).

Guidance for using a defibrillator

4.13 There are a wide range of different defibrillators available. It is noted that formal first aid training (such as First Aid At Work) now includes instruction on how and when to use a defibrillator when responding to a suspected cardiac arrest.

4.14 In addition to providing a shock to try to restart/regulate the heart most defibrillators are designed to optimise the performance of CPR by providing simple and accurate responses to the rescuer in real time. When switched on, the device will automatically link to the pad placed on the patient’s chest and will measure the depth and frequency of the compressions performance during CPR and will send feedback to regulate the timing and depth of compressions.

4.15 Standard defibrillators are suitable for use on people of all ages, except small children aged under 12 months. For children aged 1 – 8, it is recommended that defibrillators be used in paediatric mode or with paediatric pads. However, adult pads may be used if paediatric pads are not available.

4.16 Defibrillators can be used by any member of the public and there is no need to waste time waiting for anyone formally trained. Untrained people have used devices successfully to save a life and lack of training should not be a barrier. Provided someone is prepared to use a defibrillator they should not be inhibited from doing so. There are a number of short videos available online which show how to use a defibrillator and provide assurance that the device will take the bystander through the process step by step.

4.17 A defibrillator will not allow a shock to be given unless it is needed, meaning it is extremely unlikely that it will do any harm to the person who has collapsed.

Funding for additional Public Access Defibrillators (PADs)

4.18 The initial cost of a defibrillator is only part of the overall cost. At present 26 PADs are maintained by the Council's Property and Technical Team. There is no specific budget identified to support this work.

4.19 Given the initial cost and ongoing cost of maintenance for a defibrillator the Council is committed to lobbying the Scottish Government to provide additional funding to support the purchase, installation and ongoing maintenance of additional PADs.

4.20 The Council is committed to work jointly with local communities, voluntary and charity organisations and School Parent Councils, local stakeholders and public sector organisations to identify other sources of funding and suitable locations for additional defibrillators.

4.21 In future the funding for a defibrillator, regardless of the location, should include sufficient to support ongoing maintenance and, as part of initial discussions, it should be agreed that a defibrillator is as accessible as possible and registered to increase its visibility and availability.

Future locations of Public Access Defibrillators

4.22 In order for a defibrillator to be publicly available it will need to be located in a suitable position which is accessible 24 hours a day. The Scottish Government Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Strategy 2021-2026 supports the use of mathematical modelling to ensure PADs are placed in locations that maximise their usefulness. Locations are identified in consultation with the local community ensuring appropriate footfall and accessibility as well as practical considerations. The precise location for any PAD would be determined at the time funding for a defibrillator has been identified.

4.23 All proposed PAD locations should be subject to an assessment taking into account considerations such as the location and number of other devices already in the area, availability for deployment (including the likely time required to gain access), health and safety issues (risk of trips/slips or falls) and general health and security issues (such as how well lit the area is, possibility of tampering or vandalism of the defibrillator).

4.24 It is proposed that any future deployment of PADs is undertaken by working in consultation with the Council's Property and Technical Services Team and liaising with the Corporate Health & Safety Team as appropriate to ensure that the device purchased is suitable and that arrangements and funding are in place to support ongoing maintenance of the device to maximise its potential to save lives.

How to find and access a Defibrillator

4.25 In practical terms when dialling 999 (or 112) in an emergency and asking for an "ambulance" the call handler will provide information about the nearest registered defibrillator and how to access it (if a code is required for example) while ensuring that professional help is on route.

4.26 It is important to know the location of the incident in order to accurately find the closest defibrillator or to direct professional medical help. The app "*What3words*" (when downloaded to a personal device and linked to online maps) provides a unique combination of 3 random words to give a 3-meter square location anywhere in the world. This can be used by the emergency services to both find someone in need of assistance and to locate the nearest defibrillator.

4.27 The British Heart Foundation website www.defibfinder.uk provides a list of the 10 nearest defibrillators to the postcode entered. This indicates which devices are publicly access defibrillators with 24 hr access and which are located in a more restricted location. If an individual defibrillator location is selected further information including time to reach it on foot, by car and by bike from the current postcode and details as to when it is available (all day or 9 am – 5 pm etc) are also provided. It is important to note that this information is only accurate at the time the postcode is entered "live". It will not include any defibrillators which are not registered on the British Heart Foundation "The Circuit" database.

4.28 East Renfrewshire Council's website (www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk) has a full list of the Public Access Defibrillators (PADs) maintained by the Property and Technical Services Team.

▪ Increasing awareness of CPR and using a Public Access Defibrillator

4.29 It is important to note that if a bystander is worried about the risk of infection (including Covid-19) there is no need to give "rescue breaths" and hands-only CPR can be performed instead.

4.30 Within Education the Curriculum for Excellence includes the following Experience and Outcome, which spans all levels within the curricular area of Health and Wellbeing: "I know and can demonstrate how to keep myself and others safe and how to respond in a range of emergency situations." All learners will therefore be made aware of the importance of first aid. In many of our schools, there are opportunities for pupils to learn how to administer CPR and how to use a defibrillator. Learners can also gain accreditation such as *Heartstart*.

4.31 The British Heart Foundation have a free, interactive, online CPR training course called "RevivR" (<https://revivr.bhf.org.uk/>) It takes just 15 minutes and teaches how to save a life as well as receiving a CPR certificate. The course is very straightforward and requires only a

mobile phone or tablet and a firm cushion to practise on. It includes a mock 999 call and step by step instructions on how to undertake CPR and a short video on the step-by-step way to use a defibrillator. Taking the time to learn these skills could help to save a life.

4.32 CPR needs to be performed at 100 -120 beats per minute and the rhythm of Stayin' Alive by the Bee Gees is often used but there are a wide range of songs which can be used from "Nellie the Elephant", Kate Bush to Kasabian or Liam Gallagher! Songs from all genres and decades can be used to learn CPR. At <https://lifesavingbeats.com/quiz> users can generate a playlist of their most listened to songs at the correct tempo for CPR.

5 Conclusion

5.1 This Strategy sets out information in relation to the deployment and maintenance of Public Access Defibrillators (PADs) including the current position, current costs involved in the purchase and maintenance of a defibrillator and the options of funding to support this

5.2 Our aim is to facilitate an increase in the number of defibrillators available in an emergency to the public at Council owned buildings across East Renfrewshire by working with community groups, community planning partners, local stakeholders and private sector organisations to increase the likelihood that a defibrillator will be used on a person who has suffered an out of hospital cardiac arrest before the arrival of professional medical teams and therefore increase the chance of survival.

6 Supporting Materials

- Scottish Government "Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Strategy for Scotland 2021 – 2026"
- Scottish Ambulance Service - <https://www.scottishambulance.com/media/pqfkbe1c/ohca-2021-strategy-refresh-strategy-2021-2026.pdf>
- British Heart Foundation - <https://www.gofundme.com/en-gb/c/blog/how-much-does-a-defibrillator-cost-uk>
- British Heart Foundation - The Circuit <https://www.thecircuit.uk/>
- Finding your nearest defibrillator www.defibfinder.uk
- How to use a defibrillator – Instructions from St John Ambulance <https://www.youtube.com/AEDinstructionsStJohnAmbulance>
- BHF How to use a defibrillator <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8A0kljQU48U>
- British Heart Foundation – RevivR Learn CPR in 15 minutes <https://www.bhf.org.uk/revivrlearnCPR>

7 Report Author

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East Renfrewshire Council - Public access defibrillator locations

- **Barrhead Community Museum**, 126 Main Street, Barrhead, G78 1SG
- **St Andrews House**, Barrhead, Cross Arthurlie Street G78 1EB
- **Cross Arthurlie Primary School**, Fern drive, Barrhead, G78 1JF
- **Glen Halls**, Main Street, Neilston, G78 3NL
- **Duff Hall**, Main Street, G76 8DX
- **Fairweather Hall**, Barrhead Road, Newton Mearns, G77 6BD
- **Mearns Library**, McKinley Place, Newton Mearns, G77 6EZ
- **Rouken Glen Park**, Picnic Pavilion. Rouken Glen Road. G46 7JL
- **Rouken Glen, Boaters Café**. Davieland Road. G46 7UG
- **Huntly Pavilion**, Huntly Avenue, Giffnock, G64 6LP
- **Muirend Pavilion**, Hazeldene Gardens, Muirend, G44 3HQ
- **Netherlee Pavilion**, Linnpark Avenue, Netherlee, G44 3PL
- **Thorntree Hall**, Main Street, Thornliebank, G46 7SF
- **Woodfarm Sports Pavilion**, Robslee Road, Giffnock, G46 7HG
- **Eastwood House**, Rouken Glen Road, G46 7JS
- **Eastwood Headquarters**, Rouken Glen Road, G46 6UG
- **Spiersbridge Office**, 2 Spiersbridge Way, Thornliebank, G46 8NG
- **Montgomerie Hall**, Gilmour Street, Eaglesham, G76 0LH
- **Thornliebank Depot**, 190 Carnwadric Road, Thornliebank, G46 8HR
- **Clarkston Hall**, Clarkston Road, Clarkston. G76 8NE
- **Mure Hall**, Tannoch Road, Uplamoor, G78 4AD
- **John Kelly Sports Pavilion**, Aurs Road, Barrhead, G78 2SJ
- **Barrhead Council Office**, 211 Main Street, Barrhead, G78 1SY
- **Carolside Primary School & Nursery**, Ashfield Road, Clarkston, G76 7TX
- **Overlee Family Centre**, Moray Drive, Clarkston. G76 8NL
- **Giffnock Library**, Station Road, Giffnock. G46 6JF

East Renfrewshire Culture & Leisure Trust – Defibrillator locations

- Barrhead Foundry
- Eastwood Park Leisure Centre/Carmichael Hall
- Eastwood High Sports Centre
- Neilston Leisure Centre

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