

Awareness of basic life support among undergraduate medical students in Syria, Iraq and Jordan: a cross sectional study

Mohammad Nour Shashaa

University of Aleppo Faculty of Medicine

Mohamad Shadi Alkarrash (✉ shadi.karrash2@gmail.com)

University of Aleppo Faculty of Medicine <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2914-1195>

Mohammad Nour Kitaz

University of Aleppo Faculty of Medicine

Roaa Rhayim

University of Aleppo Faculty of Medicine

Mohammed Ismail

University of Aleppo Faculty of Medicine

Hamzeh Koumakli

Uinversity of Albaath faculty of medicine

Nour Alhisah

October 6 University Faculty of Medicine

Ahmed Al-Haider

University of Al Qadisiyah College of Medicine

Samer Al-salloum

University of Aleppo Faculty of Medicine

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Abstract

Background

Sudden cardiac arrest considers one of the most leading cause for death in all over the world. It is important for all medical students to train basic life support. This study evaluated the awareness of basic life support among medical students.

Methods

An electronic questionnaire based cross sectional study was conducted in November 2020 among 2114 medical student in Syria, Iraq and Jordan. We evaluated BLS skills according to mean score. A chi-squared test was used to determine if there were differences between those who attended a basic life support course and those who did not.

Results

1656 of the participants (78.3%) stated that they did not attend a basic life support course. There was a significant difference between the participants from different countries where the mean score in Syria, Jordan and Iraq was 18.3, 24.3 and 18.8 respectively ($p < 0.05$). The participants were divided into 3 level according to total score; low (0–12), moderate (13–24) and high (25–37). In total, 18.3%, 72.8% and 8.9% of participants had high, intermediate and low level respectively.

Conclusions

The overall knowledge of basic life support among medical students is not adequate and need significant improvements. This study showed that an attendance a basic life support course previously had an effect on knowledge level. Hence, there is an urgent need to apply basic life support courses into the pre-clinical stage at universities.

Background

Sudden cardiac arrest considers one of the most leading cause for death in all over the world. Basic life support (BLS) including cardiac pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) considered the emergency management. [1] BLS technique recognizing include many signs; cardiac arrest, stroke, foreign body airway obstruction, heart attack and defibrillation with an automated external defibrillation (AED). [2] [3] Neonates and infants can also be seen with cardio- respiratory arrest [4], health care provider should know the differences in BLS algorithm.

BLS training rates differentiate worldwide, there is a general scarce in the number of Surveys which evaluates knowledge, and awareness about BLS in Middle Eastern countries students especially Jordan, Syria and Iraq. In a study evaluating knowledge and awareness towards cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) among university of Riyadh students in Saudi Arabia found that 31% did not have any prior CPR skills knowledge. [5] 85% of those with preceding knowledge felt that it was insufficient. Overall, 88% of students want to learn how to perform CPR. Another Egyptian study from Al-Azhar medical schools showed that among all included students, only (27%) stated preceding attendance of BLS courses, and only (34.3%) reported that they had completed a course before. [6]

Inadequate confidence towards BLS principles performing has also been stated among medical students in Europe [7], and insufficient training among undergraduate medical students has also been stated from UK and Poland. [8][9]

There is a big shortage of emergency medical professionals in Syria, Iraq and Jordan, it is very essential to teach the student about BLS principles. This cross sectional study aims to assess the perceptions about BLS among Syrians, Jordanians and Iraqis medical students because there are no enough studies related to BLS has been reported from the three countries.

Methods

Study design, setting and data collection:

An electronic questionnaire based cross sectional study was conducted in November 2020. The current study purpose to evaluate awareness of BLS among undergraduate medical students in Syria, Iraq and Jordan. The study included six universities from Syria, ten universities from Iraq and six universities from Jordan. We published the questionnaire in all universities, including pre-clinical and clinical years, via officials Universities groups on social media. The study was conducted through an electronic questionnaire due to COVID19 epidemic. The students read the purpose of the survey before answering the questionnaire, and the participation was voluntary and anonymous. The total number of participants was 2114, and the power analysis was not performed.

The survey:

We designed a closed ended, electronic questionnaire depending on review of pertinent literature [6] [10] and the latest American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines for BLS. The survey was piloted on 20 students, which was clear with obvious simple content except for a question from the second section that has been deleted. The students in the pilot study were excluded from data analysis. The questionnaire included 4 sections. The first section collected personal information about participants (age, gender, country, residence, university, academic year, academic rate and attendance a BLS course previously). The second section consisted of 19 questions to assess their knowledge and awareness about BLS (i.e., assessment of airway, breathing, CPR technique, AED use and dealing with victims of drowning and choking). The third section consisted of 18 questions about indications of cardiopulmonary resuscitation,

signs of successful CPR and suitable response in case of emergency situations. The latter section consisted of 5 questions about the participants' opinion of their ability to apply basic life support and we also inquired about importance of applying basic life support education in the first and second years in medical colleges. Firstly, the questionnaire was written in English. Afterwards, we translated it to Arabic because it is the local language. We reported the English version of the study in additional file 1.

The dean of the faculty of medicine at Aleppo University approved the survey and Compatible with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Statistical analysis:

Data analysis was done using SPSS version 26. We gave each question (second and third section from questionnaire) one point and calculated the total score which was 37. we performed descriptive statistics to calculate the number of participant (percent), mean of score, standard deviations, minimum and maximum value for each sub-group. Independent-samples T test and one-way ANOVA were used to evaluate and quantify the association between the categorical outcomes. A chi-squared test was used to determine if there were differences between those who attended BLS course and those who did not attend about CPR skills. $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results

Demographic characteristics:

A total of 2114 participants completed the questionnaire, 1204 of them were from Syria, 433 were from Jordan, 477 were from Iraq. The participants were classified according to gender, residence, country, University, academic rate, and academic stage to study their effect on the participants' BLS knowledge. We found that the majority of participant did not attend a BLS course (78.3%). Table 1 demonstrates student demographics.

BLS knowledge:

When we compared the mean score between the sub-groups, we found that there was no significant difference in mean score among the males (19.8) and females (19.5). In contrast to gender, there was a significant difference among the participants from different country where the mean score in Syria, Jordan and Iraq was 18.3, 24.3 and 18.8 respectively ($p < 0.05$). Also there was a significant difference among the participants according to their residence, University, academic rate, and academic stage. (Table 2)

The participants who attended BLS course had a higher mean score 21.6 in compare with who did not 19.1 ($p < 0.05$). (Table 2)

CPR skills:

We compared between the knowledge of the participants who attended previously BLS training and who did not attend a course especially in some domains of CPR (massage rate, massage location, and massage depth, massage/ventilation ratio). We found a significant difference between the two groups in all domains. (Table 3)

The participants were divided into 3 level according to total score; low (0–12), moderate (13–24) and high (25–37). In the total, 18.3%, 72.8% and 8.9% of participants had high, intermediate and low level respectively. (Fig. 1)

Perception of the medical students toward BLS:

36.2% of the participant were not confident of performing CPR and about 70.3% were uncomfortable to be in a situation that needed CPR performing. Moreover, about 59.1% of the student assessed themselves 5 or less in a self-assessment of mastery of Basic Life Support. (Table 4)

Discussion

It is important for all medical students to learn about BLS as they can face life-threatening emergencies in their routine life. The American Heart Association recommended that everyone should be given training of the BLS regardless of their study or specialization. [11] Recently, several publications have highlighted the deficiencies in BLS knowledge among medical students [12] [13] as seen in our study results which showed that no students answered all the questions correctly. However, Jordan has better results than Syria and Iraq in total. Jordan had a higher mean score (24.2) than Syria (18.3) and Iraq (18.9). In comparison between the three countries, 61% of Jordanian students have high level while 82.8% and 85.3% of Syrian and Iraqi students respectively have moderate level. This can be justified due to the lack of training centers in Syria and Iraq due to the internal crisis. Additionally, Jordan has a better education system. Regarding BLS training, the results showed that 21.7% of the participants stated that they had received BLS training, lower than that reported in Oman (35.2%), [13] Egypt (27%) [6] and Saudi Arabia (22.5%) [14] comparable to data reported elsewhere, including India (18.9%) [10] and Pakistan (14.7%) [15]. All health-care staff in the US were recommended to receive BLS training routinely since 1966. [16] In general, our study showed a lower percentage of trained medical students in comparison to other countries which requires more focus to train the medical students in BLS skills to bring Syria, Iraq and Jordan in line with international norms. The results showed that the gender had not an apparent effect on knowledge level. Similar result reported from Saudi Arabia [14] but another studies in France showed a difference between males and females [17]. In contrast to gender, the results showed that attendance a BLS course previously had significant effect on knowledge level. Similar results were reported from Oman, [13] United Kingdom, [18] Pakistan [15] and Thailand [19]. In this study, the numbers of participants who received training about BLS and had knowledge of CPR (massage rate, massage location, massage depth and massage/ventilation rate) were higher than those who did not receive training. Although about 72.8% of participants had an intermediate level, most of them (77%) wanted to avoid/were uncomfortable and about (36.2%) were not confident of CPR performing similarly to findings

that have been reported from India [10] and Europe. [20] A Syrian randomized controlled trial study revealed that peer-led training in BLS for medical students in pre-clinical years is sufficient in comparison with health professional-led training. [21] Consequently, it can be effectively performed in bad situations of crisis such as in Syria. Therefore, the individuals could benefit from medical students to increase their BLS skills. When we asked the participants about BLS training, 82.8% of the participants agreed to apply BLS training during the first and second year of the university. Altintaş et al also showed that 75.6% of the participants stated that they could apply BLS confidently in real situations after receiving training. [22] According to Pande et al there is an increase in mean score of BLS knowledge from 3.42 to 7.42 one week after the BLS training attendance among first year medical students. [23] The knowledge of BLS can decrease at 6 months after training as seen in Winchana et al study. [19] Therefore, students should be reviewed the principles of BLS continually and keep up to date with the latest guidelines. Regarding universities, the results showed that universities of Jordan achieved the first six ranks, while there is only one Syrian university among the top 10 universities. (Table 5) We can explain that by good educational system in the Jordanian universities which exceed the universities of Iraq and Syria, depending on Webometrics Ranking of World Universities. [24] Finally, we encourage to benefit from different media (television, internet) to realize, emphasize and enhance the importance of BLS principles in our life because of their large audience as seen in a study from Saudi Arabia showed that the most common sources of CPR performing are television and movies. [25] Additionally, a well trained personnel programs via media will have a positive influence on general health for the society. The morbidity and mortality can be reduced by training medical students at an early stage that also enhance the student's confidence to face many emergency situations and act appropriately. To achieve this goal, the educational system should be developed by relying on American Heart Association (AHA) guidelines in the educational curriculum. Practical courses and training on mannequins is recommended to master the basics of BLS.

Limitations

The major limitation of this study was the use of electronic questionnaire. Moreover, we did not include all universities.

Conclusion

The results indicate that the overall knowledge of BLS among medical students is not adequate and need significant improvements. On the whole, this study showed that an attendance a BLS course had effect on knowledge level. Hence, there is an urgent need to apply BLS courses into the undergraduate curriculum, particularly in pre-clinical stage. In general, Jordan had better results than Syria and Iraq, indicating that more focus is needed to increase the level of knowledge among medical students in BLS skills to bring these countries in line with international norms.

Abbreviations

BLS: basic life support; CPR: cardiac pulmonary resuscitation; AED: automated external defibrillation; AHA: American Heart Association; SPSS: statistical package for social sciences

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval has been granted by the dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Aleppo University. The consent was collected from participants as a part of the electronic form. (reference number 116)

Consent for publication

Not applicable; the study is anonymous.

Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article and its supplementary information files.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Authors' contributions

MNS: wrote the manuscript, contributed to project administration, study design, data interpretation

MSA: conceived of the idea of the research, wrote the manuscript, reviewing the manuscript and corresponding author

MNK: data analysis, wrote the manuscript, data interpretation

RR and MI: prepared the questionnaire and entering data

HK, NA and AA: data collection, conducted the literature review

SA: approved, reviewed, and edited both the survey and the manuscript.

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Collaboration Group:

Ahmad Farran, Manar Haddad

Authors' information

¹ Faculty of Medicine, University of Aleppo, Aleppo, Syria

² Faculty of Medicine, University of Albaath, Homs, Syria

³ Faculty of Medicine, University of October 6 university, Madaba, Jordan

⁴ Faculty of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

⁵ PhD, emergency department, Aleppo University Hospital, Aleppo, Syria

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Tables

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the participants.

Table 1

	Number	Percent
Total	2114	100%
Sex		
Male	940	44.5%
Female	1174	55.5%
Residence		
City	1638	77.5%
Countryside	476	22.5%
Country		
Syria	1204	57.0%
Jordan	433	20.5%
Iraq	477	22.6%
University		
Aleppo University	364	17.2%
Damascus University	218	10.3%
Albaath University	352	16.7%
Tishreen University	145	6.9%
University of Kalamoon	30	1.4%
Hama University	95	4.5%
University of Jordan	66	3.1%
Jordan University of Science and Technology	84	4.0%
Hashemite University	100	4.7%
Mutah University	75	3.5%
Yarmouk University	62	2.9%
Al- Balqa' Applied University	46	2.2%
University of Baghdad	59	2.8%
University of Mosul	27	1.3%
University of Babylon	30	1.4%
University of Kufa	43	2.0%
University of Al-Qadisiyah	45	2.1%
University of Thi-Qar	22	1.0%
Al Mustansiriyah University	91	4.3%
Ibn Sina University	41	1.9%
University of Kirkuk	64	3.0%
University of Misan	55	2.6%

Academic stage		
Pre-clinical	1233	58.3%
Clinical	881	41.7%
Academic rate		
60 - 69	180	8.5%
0 - 79	745	35.2%
80 - 89	718	34.0%
90 - 100	471	22.3%
Have you attended BLS course previously?		
No	1656	78.3%
Yes	458	21.7%

Table 2: Mean score of the students.

Table 2

	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum	P-value
Total	19.67	5.7	0	34	
Sex					0.205 ^a
Male	19.8	6.1	0	34	
Female	19.5	5.3	0	33	
Residence					0.000 ^a
City	19.4	5.5	0	34	
Countryside	20.7	6.2	1	34	
Country					0.000 ^b
Syria	18.3	4.9	0	32	
Jordan	24.3	6.6	3	34	
Iraq	18.9	4.5	3	32	
University					0.000 ^b
University of Aleppo	17.0	5.3	0	31	
Damascus University	18.5	4.4	0	28	
Albaath University	19.0	4.3	2	31	
Tishreen University	18.2	5.5	2	32	
University of Kalamoon	18.4	3.7	10	26	
Hama University	20.2	3.9	10	30	
University of Jordan	21.7	6.6	6	31	
Jordan University of Science and Technology	23.6	7.7	6	33	
Hasemite University	25.8	5.1	6	33	
Mutah University	23.4	6.0	3	33	
Yarmouk University	25.0	7.4	6	34	
Al- Balqa' Applied University	26.4	6.2	9	34	
University of Baghdad	20.8	3.6	14	30	
University of Mosul	17.5	3.8	10	23	
University of Babylon	18.7	3.7	10	26	
University of Kufa	19.9	4.5	4	28	
University of Al-Qadisiyah	20.9	4.5	11	32	
University of Thi-Qar	21.1	3.6	17	31	
Al Mustansiriyah University	17.1	4.1	6	25	
Ibn Sina University	17.5	5.1	3	31	
University of Kirkuk	19.0	3.7	10	30	
University of Misan	18.5	5.3	3	32	
Academic stage					0.000 ^b
Pre-clinical	18.8	6.3	0	34	
Clinical	20.9	4.5	0	33	
Academic rate					0.000 ^b
60 - 69	17.7	5.0	0	30	
70 - 79	19.6	5.7	0	33	
80 - 89	20.4	5.7	0	34	
90 - 100	19.4	5.7	3	34	

Have you attended BLS course previously?					0.000 ^a
	19.1	5.8	0	34	
No					
Yes	21.6	4.8	6	34	

a: Independent-samples T test

b: One-way ANOVA

Table 3: CPR skills between those received BLS course and those who did not.

Table 3

	Received training n (%)	Did not Receive training n (%)	Total n (%)	P-value ^a
Massage rate	248 (54.1%)	618 (37.3%)	866 (41%)	0.000
Massage location	397 (86.7%)	1112 (67.1%)	1509 (71.4%)	0.000
Massage depth	293 (64%)	794 (47.9%)	1087 (51.4%)	0.000
Massage/ventilation ratio	378 (82.5%)	838 (50.6%)	1216 (57.5%)	0.000

a: chi-squared

Table 4: Perception of the medical students toward BLS.

Table 4

	Number	Percent
Am I sure I can perform CPR by myself when required		
Strongly disagree	245	11.6%
Disagree	519	24.6%
Neutral	564	26.7%
Agree	684	32.4%
Strongly agree	102	4.8%
Should people outside the medical field be taught CPR?		
Strongly disagree	55	2.6%
Disagree	138	6.5%
Neutral	250	11.8%
Agree	1092	51.7%
Strongly agree	579	27.4%
Basic life support education must be applied during the first and second year of the university		
Strongly disagree	47	2.2%
Disagree	137	6.5%
Neutral	179	8.5%
Agree	1003	47.4%
Strongly agree	748	35.4%
What is your self-assessment of mastery of Basic Life Support out of ten		
5 or less	1249	59.1%
6 or more	865	40.9%
How would you be if you came across someone in need of CPR?		
Not comfortable	1487	70.3%
Comfortable	493	23.3%
Avoid the situation	134	6.3%

Table 5: The top ten universities according to mean score.

Table 5

Top 10	Mean	Country
Al- Balqa' Applied University	26.39	Jordan
Hashemite University	25.83	Jordan
Yarmouk University	25.05	Jordan
Jordan University of Science and Technology	23.57	Jordan
Mutah University	23.4	Jordan
University of Jordan	21.71	Jordan
University of Thi-Qar	21.09	Iraq
University of Al-Qadisiyah	20.89	Iraq
University of Baghdad	20.78	Iraq
Hama University	20.23	Syria

Figures

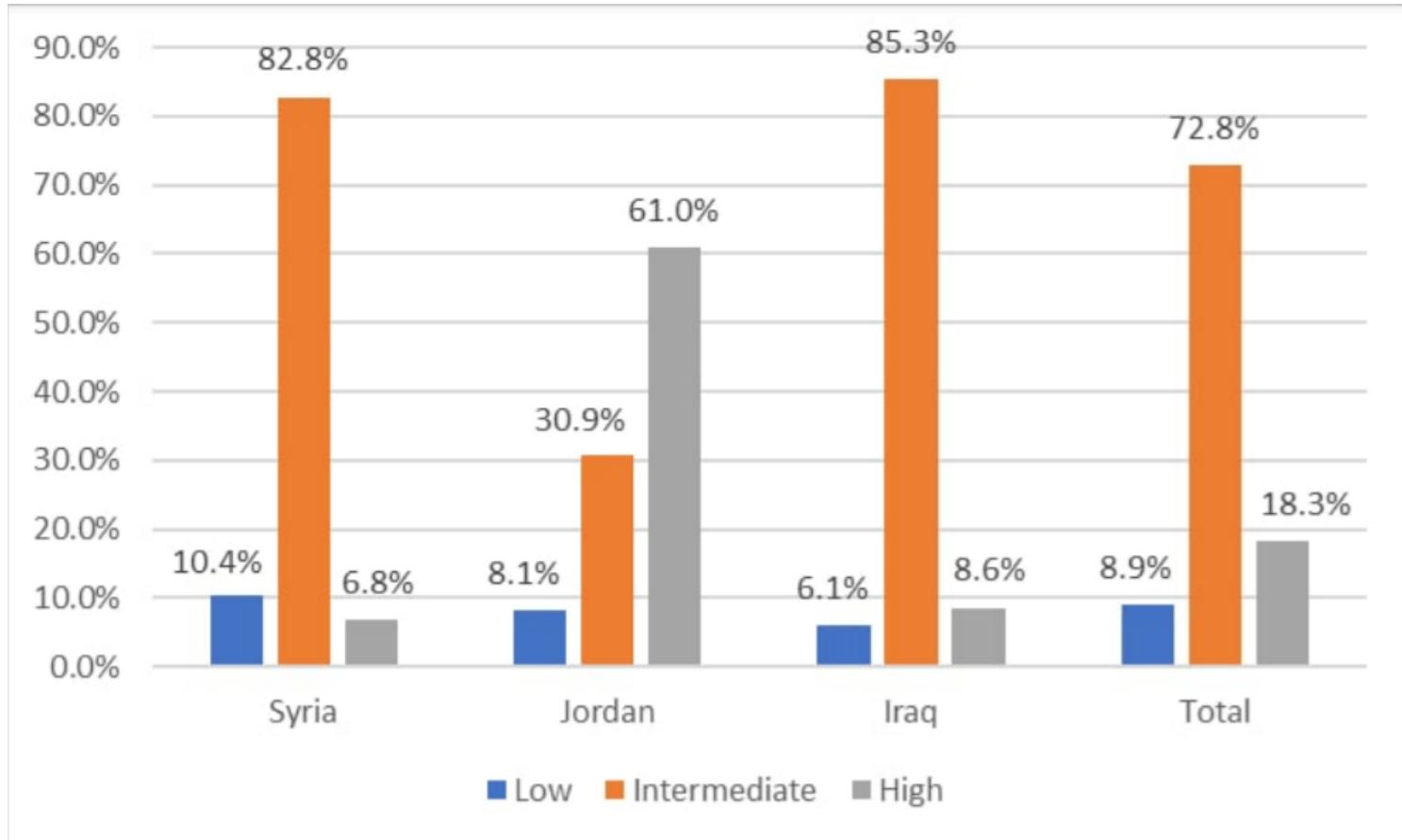


Figure 1

The percentage of the participant according to score's level.

Supplementary Files

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- Doc1.pdf