

# INPLASY PROTOCOL

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**Conflicts of interest:**  
None declared.

## Defibrillation Strategies for Refractory Ventricular Fibrillation: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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**Review question / Objective:** This study was to sum up the evidence regarding the effectiveness of new defibrillation strategies for patients with RVF.

**Condition being studied:** Refractory ventricular fibrillation (RVF) of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest patients remains a global challenge, and there is currently no optimal treatment strategy and management despite advances in defibrillator technology and antiarrhythmic medications. Therefore, new methods of defibrillation (Double defibrillation and Vector-change defibrillation) have been proposed in the hope of improving the prognosis of patients with RVF, however the research results were inconsistent.

**INPLASY registration number:** This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 06 April 2023 and was last updated on 06 April 2023 (registration number INPLASY202340015).

### INTRODUCTION

**Review question / Objective:** This study was to sum up the evidence regarding the effectiveness of new defibrillation strategies for patients with RVF.

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hospital cardiac arrest patients remains a global challenge, and there is currently no optimal treatment strategy and management despite advances in defibrillator technology and antiarrhythmic medications. Therefore, new methods of defibrillation (Double defibrillation and Vector-change defibrillation) have been proposed in the hope of improving the

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## METHODS

**Search strategy:** All articles available in the English language and published in the PubMed, Cochrane Central, or EMBASE databases were searched individually. The method combines Title/Abstract keywords and Mesh/Emtree was adopted. The search terms were “Ventricular Fibrillation”, “double/dual defibrillation” and “vector-change defibrillation”.

**Participant or population:** Adult refractory ventricular fibrillation (RVF) out-of-hospital cardiac arrest patients.

**Intervention:** "Dual defibrillation" or "Vector-change defibrillation".

**Comparator:** Standard defibrillation.

**Study designs to be included:** cohort studies, case control studies or RCTs.

**Eligibility criteria:** (1) the study participants included were adult RVF out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) patients; (2) the study comparative arms were dual defibrillation/vector-change defibrillation and standard defibrillation; (3) the studies were cohort studies, case control studies or RCTs; (4) the study papers were written in English; (5) At least one of the primary or secondary outcomes was reported.

**Information sources:** PubMed, Cochrane Central, or EMBASE databases

**Main outcome(s):** The primary outcome was the rate of survival to hospital discharge.

**Additional outcome(s):** The incidence of survival to hospital admission, termination of VF, return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC), and a good neurologic outcome.

**Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis:** The evaluation of the risk of bias for RCTs were based on the principle of the Cochrane Collaboration. In addition, the

Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) was applied to assess the risk of bias for cohort studies and case-control studies.

**Strategy of data synthesis:** The fixed-effects model was employed to determine the combined relative ratio (RR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for each outcome if heterogeneity was low, otherwise the random-effects model was used.

**Subgroup analysis:** Yes.

**Sensitivity analysis:** Sensitivity analysis was used to test the robustness of the study model if heterogeneity was high.

**Country(ies) involved:** China.

**Keywords:** refractory ventricular fibrillation; dual defibrillation; vector-change defibrillation.

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