

Abstract

Introduction:

Family presence during resuscitation is a challenging subject , and family members are seldom ask to be present during resuscitation.

FPDR (Family presence during resuscitation) is highly dependent to medical team opinion.

This study is about psychological effects on patients relative toward presence during resuscitation.

Methods:

In a prospective-descriptive study, in a 6 month period after onset of study, the family members were randomly divided into 2 group of intervention and control.

Standard questioners about anxiety, depression and PTSD were completed all family members were called back after 90 days and during the resuscitation the intervention group were supported emotionally and psychologically, and analyzed.

Result:

133 family members were divided into 2 groups of control(59) and intervention (74). 2 group were matched demographically .

All family members were eager to be present during resusitstion.

Analisy 90 days after resuscitation showed that the rate of depression, anxiety and PTSD were high in control group. ($p < 0.0001$)

Conclusion:

The emotional support and interventions are usfule in prevention of psychologig disorders. The medical team should have special attention in to family members emotional health beside the resuscitation process.

Keywords :Cardiopulmonary resuscitation , family presence during resuscitation , family

