

### Program Faculty:

- ♥ Instructors are physicians, nurses, paramedics, and emergency medical technicians (EMTs).
- ♥ All instructors are current hospital or ambulance service personnel.
- ♥ Each instructor has considerable experience in patient care and public education.

### Cost:

- ♥ Annual fee based upon specific facility needs and number of individuals to be trained
- ♥ Contact SE Minnesota EMS for price quote

### Contact Information:

SE Minnesota EMS  
1130 1/2 7th St. NW  
Suite 201  
Rochester, MN 55901  
**1-800-850-3397**  
[www.seems.com](http://www.seems.com)

The Southeastern Minnesota Emergency Medical Services (SE Minnesota EMS) is a not-for-profit organization that has been providing programs and services to emergency medical personnel and residents in Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Rice, Steele, Wabasha and Winona counties since 1983.



This program was made possible by the Southeastern Minnesota EMS and a grant from the Blue Cross Foundation.

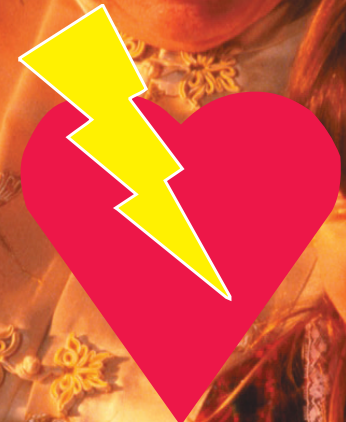
*The overall goal of the SE Minnesota EMS is to ensure quality patient care is available throughout the eleven county area by maximizing the response capabilities of emergency medical personnel and by promoting public education on injury prevention and appropriate response during a medical emergency.*



### SE Minnesota EMS

1130 1/2 7th St. NW  
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# AED for Life



**Supporting early  
defibrillator training and  
use in schools and  
businesses in  
Southeastern Minnesota.**



### What is an AED?

An Automated External Defibrillator (AED) is a small, lightweight device used to assess a person's heart rhythm. If necessary, it administers an electric shock to restore a normal rhythm in victims of sudden cardiac arrest. AEDs are approximately 3" x 10" x 10" and they can weigh 3 to 8 pounds. A shock from an AED can reverse a fatal heart rhythm and prevent permanent damage and death.



### Introduction

### Services available include:

**S**udden cardiac arrest happens to people of all ages, including children. A simple device known as an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) can save lives, but only if it's in the right place at the right time and used by properly trained personnel. The cure for most events of cardiac arrest is immediate treatment with an AED. Although science has developed safe, effective, and easy to use AEDs, few victims of cardiac arrest have quick access to this treatment. Following are a few facts about cardiac arrest and AED usage:

- ♥ The U.S. survival rate of victims of sudden cardiac arrest is 7 percent.
- ♥ The survival rate of victims of sudden cardiac arrest in communities with a strong response system is 30 to 50 percent and more.
- ♥ When a person suffers a sudden cardiac arrest, chances of survival decrease by 7 to 10 percent for each minute that passes without defibrillation.
- ♥ Survival chances increase if the time of collapse to treatment with an AED is 5 minutes or less.
- ♥ Experts estimate that 100,000 lives could be saved each year if AEDs were widely used.

- ♥ Free consultation on benefits and responsibilities of AED program.
- ♥ Assistance in evaluating various AED models.
- ♥ Physician Medical Director to oversee your purchase & maintenance of your program.
- ♥ On site training in CPR and AED for all selected personnel.
- ♥ Quality assurance program especially designed to address specific needs of your facility.



### Who Can Operate an AED?

AED operation is not limited to healthcare providers. Anyone trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) can be trained to use an AED. With today's advanced technologies, AED's are designed to be used by people with or without medical backgrounds.

### AED For Life Program

This service is designed to assist businesses and school districts make an informed decision about pursuing an AED program at their facility.

### The Good Samaritan Law

*The Good Samaritan Doctrine, as it is legally known, is a legal principle that prevents a rescuer who has voluntarily helped a victim in distress from being successfully sued for 'wrongdoing.' Its purpose is to keep people from being reluctant to help a stranger in need for fear of legal repercussions if they make some mistake in treatment.*

