Extracorporeal CPR (ECPR) is emerging as a potentially effective treatment for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA), however its efficacy has yet to be determined through a prospective randomized clinical trial.

Less than 1 in 10 survive OHCA

Non-randomized studies have reported up to 40% survival with ECPR after OHCA

Significant implementation challenges

Alternative strategy to CPR could save more than 10,000 lives each year

The EROCA pilot study will generate preliminary feasibility and efficacy data necessary to design a multicenter phase III clinical trial that will provide definitive guidance on the therapeutic window of ECPR for OHCA.

- Demonstrate efficacy of ECPR training program
- Evaluate EMS resuscitation strategy
- Evaluate emergency department ECPR protocol

ECPR uses a machine outside the body to temporarily take over the work of the heart and lungs until the heart can be restarted.

Based on available evidence, initiating ECPR within 60 minutes of OHCA onset is key to achieving good outcomes.