

Memorandum

MIAMI-DADE
COUNTY

Date: November 30, 2004

To: Honorable Chairperson Barbara Carey-Shuler,
Ed.D and Members, Board of County
Commissioners

Supplement to
Agenda Item No. 3(O)10(A)

From: George M. Byron
County Manager

Subject: Report for Placement of Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) Machines

The following report has been prepared in response to the request of Commissioner Dorrin D. Rolle at the October 12, 2004 Public Safety Committee meeting regarding Agenda Item 4D, Public Access to Defibrillators Demonstration Grant. The Manager's report related to this item states that the recommended sites for the placement of the Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) machines will be based on the American Heart Association's study of high-traffic buildings where high rates of cardiac arrests have occurred. Attached, you will find the American Heart Association's (AHA) list of recommended sites for the placement of AEDs, and the AHA's list of other identified sites in the County that are prime targets for the placement of AED's. Please note that the AHA research also considers facility operating hours, days of operation and total weeks in the year that the facility is open for business when determining the placement AEDs.

The Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department (MDFR) has reviewed the recommendations provided by the AHA for the placement of public Access Defibrillators throughout the County. Based on this data, the locations listed below are submitted for your consideration. The criteria used to select sites numbered 1-19 was based upon the high volume of daily traffic through the buildings and strategic distribution of locations within the County. Selection for placement of AED machines for locations numbered 20-38 was based upon research conducted by the AHA that establishes the number of persons 36 years and older who frequent that facility.

1. Caleb Center
2. Stephen P. Clark Center
3. County Courts Buildings
4. Justice Center on Biscayne Blvd.
5. Florida International University Biscayne Bay Campus
6. Florida International University - Main Campus
7. South Dade Government Center
8. Homestead City Hall
9. Miami-Dade College-Homestead Campus
10. St. Thomas University
11. Carlos Albizu University
12. Ward Towers
13. Mary Alpert Jewish Community Center
14. The Palace
15. 79th Street Flea Market
16. 7th Avenue Flea Market
17. The Hammocks Library

18. Sweetwater City Hall
19. Main Library-Downtown
20. Aventura Mall
21. Bal Harbour Shops
22. Bally Total Fitness
23. California Golf Club
24. Costa Green Golf Club
25. Country Club of Miami
26. Cutler Ridge Mall
27. Dadeland Mall
28. Dolphin Mall
29. Don Shula's Golf Club
30. Doral Golf Resort
31. Fitness Company
32. Fontainebleau Golf
33. Greynolds Golf
34. Kendall Mall
35. Mall @ 163rd Street
36. Mall of the Americas
37. Miami-Dade County Golf
38. Miami International Mall

Alternate Site - Miami Shores Country Club
Alternate Site - Miami Springs Golf & Country Club
Alternate Site - Miami Racquet & Fitness Club
Alternate Site - Presidential Country Club
Alternate Site - Shops of Sunset Place
Alternate Site - South Miami Fitness
Alternate Site - The Falls



Susanne M. Torriente
Assistant County Manager



Learn and Live...

Florida/Puerto Rico Affiliate
2800 S.W. 3rd Avenue, Suite 900
Miami, Florida 33129-2330
Tel 305.858.1449
Fax 305.860.6780
americanheart.org

October 26, 2004

Dear Commissioners;

As you may know, Sudden Cardiac Arrest claims about 340,000 lives each year. When a person goes into Sudden Cardiac Arrest, their heart stops beating abruptly and they stop breathing. It can happen to anyone of any age at any time without warning. With each minute that passes, chances of survival decrease by 10%. Not surprisingly, the national cardiac arrest survival rate is only about 5%.

Automated External Defibrillators (AEDS) can change that.

Our research indicates that placing AEDS in high-traffic, public sites can dramatically increase survival rates from Sudden Cardiac Arrest. In fact, studies show that increasing the number of AEDS in public places throughout the country could save up to 40,000 lives each year. That said; the American Heart Association strongly supports public access defibrillation programs.

As the Miami Division of the American Heart Association, we have identified sites in Miami-Dade County that are prime targets for AEDS. These sites include, but are not limited to the following:

- Caleb Center
- Stephen P. Clark Center
- County Courts Buildings
- Justice Center on Biscayne Boulevard
- Florida International University – Biscayne Bay campus
- Florida International University – Main campus
- South Dade Government Center
- Homestead City Hall
- Miami-Dade College – Homestead Campus
- St. Thomas University
- Carlos Albizu University
- Ward Towers
- Mary Alpert Jewish Community Center
- The Palace
- 79th Street Flea Market
- 7th Avenue Flea Market
- The Hammocks Library
- Sweetwater City Hall
- Main Library- Downtown

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reconnect us in your heart today.*



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We also endorse the implementation of AED Programs in the sites on the attached list.

Placing AEDS in these sites will put the power to save lives in civilian hands and offer assistance to the heroic men and women who already respond to cardiac emergencies every day.

Please feel free to turn to us for any information that you need about Automated External Defibrillator Programs, their effectiveness and/or training. We look forward to working with Miami-Dade County and the City of Miami to enhance the Chain of Survival in our County.

I can be reached at (305) 856-1449 if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Damaris Lasa (handwritten signature)

Damaris Lasa
Community Heart & Stroke Director, South Florida Territory
American Heart Association

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AED Placement Facilities Recommended By American Heart Association

Facility Name	Facility Address	City	Persons			
			36 years and over	Hours Per Day	Days Per Week	Weeks Per Year
Aventura Mall	19501 Biscayne Blvd	Aventura	1200	15	6	52
Bal Harbour Shops	9700 Collins Avenue	Bal Harbour	160	9	6	52
Bally Total Fitness	3301 Coral Way	Miami	250	24	7	52
California Golf Club	20898 San Simeon Way	Miami	1000	19	7	52
Costa Green Golf Club	10000 Costa Del Sol Blvd.	Miami	1300	16	7	52
Country Club of Miami	6801 Miami Gardens Drive	Miami	700	16	7	52
Cutler Ridge Mall	20505 S. Dixie Highway	Miami	1200	19	7	52
Dadeland Mall	7535 N Kendall Drive	Miami	900	15	7	52
Dolphin Mall		Miami				
Don Shula's Golf Club	7801 Miami Lakes Drive	Miami Lakes	300	9	6	50
Doral Golf Resort	4400 NW 87th Avenue	Miami	3500	16	7	51
Fitness Company	9037 Biscayne Blvd	Miami Shores	1300	16	7	52
Fountainbleu Golf	9603 Fountainbleu Blvd	Miami	700	18	7	52
Greyhounds Golf	17530 w. Dixie Hwy.	Miami	600	19	7	52
Kendall Mall	12859 SW 88th Street	Miami	950	12	7	52
Mall @ 163rd Street	1421 NE 163rd Street	Miami	150	13	7	52
Mall of the Americas	7757 W Flagler Street	Miami	250	13	7	52
Miami-Dade County Golf	9300 Coral Reef Drive	Miami	500	12	7	52
Miami International Mall	1455 NW 107th Avenue	Miami	180	12	7	52
Miami Shores Country Club	10000 Biscayne Blvd.	Miami	100	14	7	52
Miami Springs Golf & Country Club	650 Curtiss Parkway	Miami Springs	500	13	7	52
Miami Racquet & Fitness Club	9395 Bird Road	Miami	95	12	7	52
Presidential Country Club	19600 Presidential Way	Miami	80	12	7	52
Shops of Sunset Place	5701 Sunset Drive	Miami	250	13	7	52
South Miami Fitness	5904 S. Dixie Hwy.	Miami	1,000,000	12	7	52
The Falls	8888 SW 136th Street	Miami				

Information not available

American Heart
Association



Fighting Heart Disease and Stroke

1,000 Person Years - Defined

The 2000 American Heart Association International CPR/ECC Guidelines states:

Evidence supports establishment of public access defibrillation (PAD) programs in the following cases:

- a. The frequency of cardiac arrest events is such that there is a reasonable probability of one AED use in 5 years (estimated event rate of 1 sudden cardiac arrest per 1000 person-years).
- b. An EMS call-to-shock time interval of less than 5 minutes cannot be reliably achieved with conventional EMS service. In many communities, this EMS call-to-shock time interval can be achieved by training and equipping laypersons to:
 - Function as first responders in the community
 - Recognize cardiac arrest
 - Activate the EMS system (phoning 911 or another appropriate emergency response number) at appropriate times
 - Provide CPR
 - Attach/operate an AED safely

The following information is designed to explain the statement and provide useful information for consideration.

A person-year is one person living in a community year-round. We know that in a community of 1,000 people over the age of 40 years, we can expect 1 sudden cardiac arrest every year. Now the question is how do we interpret the risk of you have 140,000 people in a stadium for 4 hours on 8 Sundays every year? Well, we tried to calculate how many person-hours would elapse between every cardiac arrest?

1,000 people (> 40 years) living in a community for a year creates 1,000 person-years. You predict 1 cardiac arrest every 1,000 person-years. This is not a useful number. We really need to translate it into person-hours so we can apply it to a workplace.

1,000 people (> 40 years) living in a community for a year = 1,000 X 365 days in a year X 24 hours in a day = 8,760,000 person-hours.

If you have 140,000 people > 40 years of age sitting in a stadium for 4 hours on 8 Sundays every year, this would make:

140,000 X 4 hours per Sunday X 8 Sundays = 4,480,000 person-hours. If you predict 1 cardiac arrest every 8,760,000 person-hours, you would expect one cardiac arrest in that stadium every 2 seasons.

Note that if the stadium is used for other things (e.g., college games on Saturday), this would increase the likelihood of cardiac arrest.

Another example: You are working in an office complex where 2,000 people work 9 hours a day, five days per week. The number of person-hours represented by these folks would be calculated by the following:

1,000 people > 40 years working 9 hours per day, 5 days per week, 48 weeks per year would constitute 2,160,000 person-hours every year. With one cardiac arrest predicted every 8,760,000 person-hours, you would expect one cardiac arrest every 4.05 years (8,760,000 divided by 2,160,000).

American Heart Association
Emergency Cardiovascular Care Programs

**The SCA Report:
Targeting High Risk Locations**

The American Heart Association has identified locations that are at an increased risk for sudden cardiac arrest.

These include:

- **Golf Courses**
- **Fitness Gyms**
- **Shopping Malls**
- **Stadiums**
- **Financial Districts**
- **High Rise Condominiums**

****Did you know?**

A Championship Golf Course like Don Shula's spends about \$450,000 a year to maintain the grass but they don't have an AED Program?

****Did you know?**

Bally's Total Fitness spends about \$4,000 per treadmill (most of their gyms have at least 10 treadmills) but they don't have an AED Program?

****Did you know?**

15 million people shop at Dadeland Mall every year but Dadeland does not have one AED?

FACT: There are 22 major Malls in Miami-Dade and to our knowledge only 3 have an AED Program?

FACT: There are over 30 large golf courses in Miami-Dade County and to our knowledge only 2 have an AED Program?

FACT: There are over 100 gyms in Miami-Dade County and to our knowledge only a handful have an AED program?

Q: Who is going to educate our community about the need for AEDS???

A: We will. One site at a time...

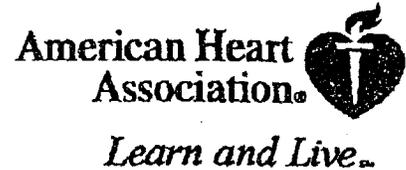
Q: How?????

A: Together!

*** AHA - SCA visits to educate and inform.**

*** EMS - provide statistics and an "experts" to drive the point home.**

*** AED Vendors - promote AED programs and training, not just devices.**



AED FACT SHEET

- Sudden cardiac arrest claims about 340,000 lives each year – or around 930 every day - nationwide.
- 95 percent of cardiac arrest victims die.
- The AHA goal is to increase the survival rate from 5 percent to 20 percent.
- If every community could achieve a 20 percent sudden cardiac arrest survival rate, between 45,000 and 50,000 people would be saved each year.
- For every minute a cardiac arrest victim is not defibrillated, his or her chances of survival declines 7-10 percent.
- About 80 percent of all sudden cardiac arrests happen at home, so being trained to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) can mean the difference between life and death for a loved one.
- Cardiac arrest is caused by a life-threatening abnormal heart rhythm that can result from heart attack, respiratory arrest, electrocution, drowning, choking or trauma, or it can have no known cause.
- When cardiac arrest occurs, the victim collapses and loses consciousness, stops normal breathing and loses blood pressure.
- Brain death starts to occur in just four to six minutes after someone experiences sudden cardiac arrest.
- If defibrillation can be performed within the first 1-3 minutes, there is a 70-80 percent chance of survival.
- The use of effective bystander CPR nearly doubles a victim's chance for surviving sudden cardiac arrest.
- CPR is not a substitute for defibrillation. CPR helps maintain vital blood flow to the heart and brain until defibrillation can be administered.
- Although automated external defibrillators (AEDs) were invented in the 1980s, technological advances have led to the development of more compact, portable versions.

- AEDs are safe for trained lay rescuers to treat sudden cardiac arrest because the devices automatically analyze the heart rhythm and only allow an electric shock when necessary. AEDs are easy to use, compact, battery-operated, lightweight and durable.
- Florida has a Good Samaritan law that protects people who provide emergency care – including CPR and AEDs - in good faith. Good Samaritan immunity generally prevails when a citizen responds to an emergency and acts as a reasonable and prudent person would under the same conditions.
- The American Heart Association offers a variety of CPR and AED training courses for the general public. For more information, call 1-877-AHA-4CPR or visit the website at www.americanheart.org.

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