

Automated External Defibrillator (AED) Registration

Terms & Conditions

Approximately 30,000 Australians suffer a cardiac arrest every year.

A cardiac arrest can happen to anyone, at any age. Australian research shows the chances of surviving an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) are significantly higher in people who receive early bystander defibrillation using an AED and early CPR. For more people to survive a cardiac arrest we need more communities, workplaces, schools and clubs to have AED's available in the event of an emergency.

Why register your AED?

Registering your automated external defibrillator (AED) enables participating emergency response agencies and the general community to know where your AED is located so that it can be found quickly if needed in a medical emergency. SA Ambulance (SAAS) aims to promote the location of AEDs.

SAAS protects the privacy and security of your personal information in accordance with its Privacy Policy available at;

<http://www.saambulance.com.au/Home/PrivacyPolicy.aspx>

As part of the AED registration process, SAAS collects a range of identifying information, including:

- personal information such as your name, email address and telephone number;
- the registered site address of the AED, including its exact location at the address;
- relevant information relating to the specification and brand of the AED and details of availability; and details of your community group or organisation (if relevant).

Registering an AED for use at a specific site

By registering your AED with SAAS, you provide SAAS with consent to use the information collected as part of this registration process in the following manner:

- In circumstances where there is a medical emergency at the registered site address, then information collected as part of this registration process may be disclosed to callers to Triple Zero and/or other emergency response agencies at the registered site address for the purpose of locating the AED.

Registering an AED as a Publicly Accessible Defibrillator (PAD)

If the AED is registered as a PAD SAAS may publish and make publicly available information regarding your AED, such as:

- it's location and availability and accessibility collected as part of the registration process;



- in circumstances where there is a medical emergency within a specified proximity to the registered AED (which may be outside of the registered site address), then information collected as part of the registration process may be disclosed to callers to Triple Zero and/or other emergency response agencies for the purpose of locating the AED and to display the nearest AED to that medical emergency. This may include directions and provision of screen locator or map functionality to locate the AED.

Responsibilities when registering your AED include;

- Upon registration of your AED, it is your responsibility to ensure the AED is in an operational state of readiness as recommended by the AED manufacturer; and advise SAAS if the AED is removed, relocated, replaced or otherwise unavailable.
- SAAS endeavours to ensure that all contents and information made available on the AED Register is accurate and correct. SAAS does not make any representations or give any warranties or guarantees about the reliability, accuracy, completeness or currency of the information you have provided, and SAAS does not accept any responsibility for loss or damage caused as a result of any action taken on the basis of this information.

What is required to maintain the AED?

Whilst modern AEDs are very reliable, there are essential components that have an expiry date and must be regularly checked and replaced including:

- Batteries. The average life of non-rechargeable AED batteries is 4 years. Battery lifespan differs between manufacturers.

- A set of defibrillation electrode pads. The average life of these pads is 2 years. This may also differ between manufacturers.
- Ensure your AED provider gives you information on how to replenish your AED consumables and where to obtain supplies.
- Part of your routine maintenance should include checking that the defibrillator electrode pads or batteries have not exceeded their expiry date as this may affect their use. The most common cause of defibrillator failure is due to expired electrode pads or battery failure. Simple routine checking will keep the device ready in the event of an emergency.
- Most AEDs perform automated self-checks. However, simple owner checks of the defibrillator status should be conducted weekly as a minimum. Some AED units have a simple warning prompt in the form of a light or alarm which indicates that it has detected an issue during its self-test.
- Ask your AED supplier to provide you with specific advice on how to manage functional alarms and specific advice on their recommended maintenance schedule for your device.

How should we store our AED?

- We recommend that your AED should be stored in a visible, easy to access location available to everyone.
- A variety of high visibility cabinets (some alarmed) or wall brackets are available from first aid and medical supply companies.

- We do not recommend storing your AED in a locked cabinet. Some locations place their AED in areas monitored by staff such as reception/security desks or under CCTV video coverage. Many locations also choose to store a small workplace first aid kit with their AED device.

What about AED signage?

Whatever your choice, your AED cabinet or wall bracket should be clearly marked with the Australian Resuscitation Council approved AED symbol indicating the exact location of the AED. Placing a CPR/AED instruction chart next to the AED is also recommended.



Additional signs indicating the availability of an AED at your premises should be prominently displayed around the site indicating where the defibrillator is stored. Further information on AED signage standards can be found at:

<https://resus.org.au/guidelines/aed-signs/>

For more information contact

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SA Ambulance Service

Help Encourage Active Resuscitation Together (HEART)



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