

## **ABSTRACT**

Providing emergency basic life support in life threatening situations is a duty of everyone. Adequate knowledge of all recommended procedures is a prerequisite for successful management of a critical situation including identification of an emergency, activation of rescue system and provision of first help.

Cardiac arrest is a significant socioeconomic burden. Survival of cardiac arrest victims depends on the underlying disease and length of cardiac arrest. Early CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) is a most important factor of potential survival. However, effectivity of CPR for longterm survival reaches only around 10%. Therefore, ongoing education of general population in all techniques of CPR is justified and necessary. Just the initiation of CPR itself increases the chances for survival 2-3 fold. But, unfortunately, this emergency help is not provided always.

This work is focused on evaluation of the quality of informations on recommended procedures and activities during acute setting and provision of lay person basic life support.

In a theoretical introduction I describe the history of CPR and education of general population.

Empirical part provides quantitative research based on a questionnaire with 100 respondents. Respondents are divided into two groups, persons who survived cardiac arrest and their relatives compared to general healthy subjects.

The aim of this work is to define the level of knowledge about the topic of cardiac arrest and CPR and to confirm, whether this knowledge is better in persons who survived cardiac arrest and their relatives compared to general healthy subjects.

## **KEY WORDS**

cardiac arrest, lay person resuscitation, history of resuscitation, a level of knowledge, education.