Overview: To examine whether basic life support-defibrillation (BLS-D) training of laypersons enhances the speed of defibrillation and the quality of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) during a simulated ventricular fibrillation.

Conclusions: Training improved the quality of mouth-to-mouth ventilation performed by laypersons but had only a minor effect on defibrillation and the quality of compressions.