Influence of circulatory shock at hospital admission on outcome after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

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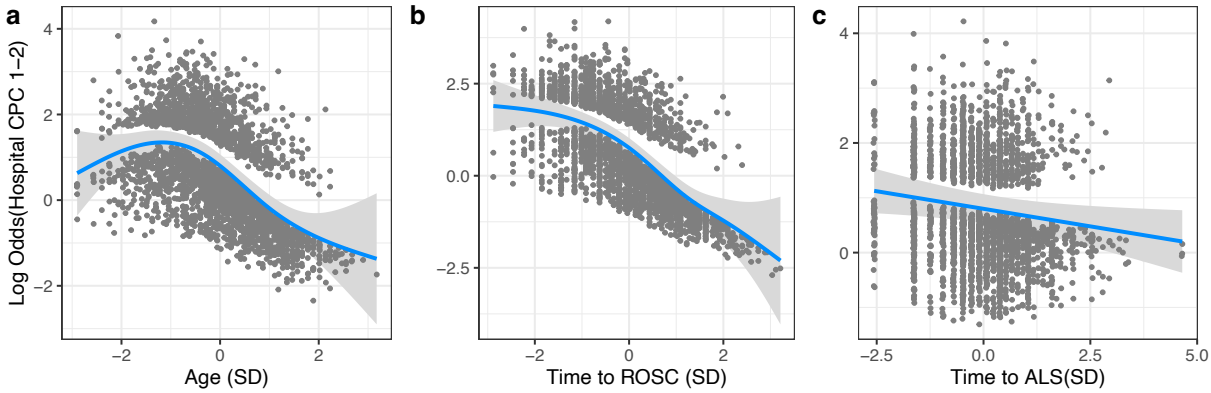
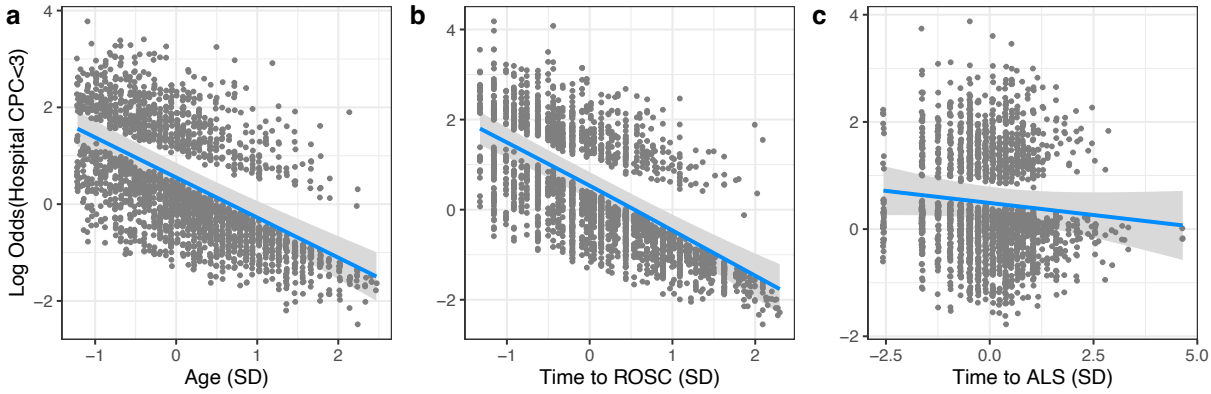


Supplementary figure S1: Association with outcome for continuous variables. Graphical illustration using multivariate generalized additive methods with smooth functions fitting continuous data to cubic restricted splines using 5 knots. Analysis was performed on the full cohort, n = 4004. Blue line illustrates the association of the log odds for good neurologic outcome at hospital discharge, defined as Cerebral Performance Category 1-2, with continuous variables used in the model. Light gray area indicating the 95% confidence band. Age (years) and time to ROSC (minutes) have been transformed to normality by ordered quantiles, time to ALS has been square root transformed. After transformation the variables have been scaled to standard deviations and centered. A nonlinear association with outcome was observed for age (a) time to ROSC (b), while time to ALS was linear (c). ROSC; Return of Spontaneous Circulation, ALS; Advanced Life Support.



Supplementary figure S2: Association with outcome for continuous variables in subgroup analysis. Graphical illustration using multivariate generalized additive methods with smooth functions fitting continuous data to cubic restricted splines using 5 knots. Analysis was performed in a subgroup of patents, n= 3003 (76% of full cohort) aged 42 - 92 years, with time to ROSC 9 - 87 minutes. Blue line illustrates the association of the log odds for good neurologic outcome at hospital discharge, defined as Cerebral Performance Category 1-2,

with continuous variables used in the model. Light gray area indicating the 95% confidence band. To estimate the relative contribution on outcome, continuous variables are shown as standard deviations of the original range: Age (years) and time to ROSC (minutes) have been transformed to normality by ordered quantiles, time to ALS has been square root transformed. After transformation the variables have been scaled to standard deviations and centered. A linear association with outcome is shown for age (a) time to ROSC (b) age and time to ALS (c) in this subgroup. ROSC; Return of Spontaneous Circulation, ALS; Advanced Life Support.