Supplemental Table 9: Point-wise multivariable logistic regression for time from cardiopulmonary resuscitation to treatment in the EPI group.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TFC | Actual | Analysis |
| Min | N | Survivors | Survival Probability |  | Odds Ratio95% Confidence Interval  |
|  |  |  |  | p-value | Odds Ratio | Lower Limit | Upper Limit |
| 0 | 20302 | 2404 | 0.118 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 7295 | 946 | 0.130 | 0.004 | 1.13 | 1.04 | 1.23 |
| 2 | 6165 | 774 | 0.126 | 0.738 | 1.02 | 0.93 | 1.11 |
| 3 | 4014 | 521 | 0.126 | 0.638 | 1.03 | 0.92 | 1.14 |
| 4 | 2381 | 259 | 0.109 | <0.0005 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.89 |
| 5 | 3224 | 392 | 0.122 | 0.033 | 0.88 | 0.78 | 0.99 |
| 6 | 1087 | 129 | 0.119 | 0.074 | 0.84 | 0.69 | 1.02 |
| 7 | 846 | 91 | 0.108 | 0.008 | 0.74 | 0.59 | 0.93 |
| 8 | 603 | 62 | 0.103 | 0.012 | 0.70 | 0.54 | 0.93 |
| 9 | 393 | 46 | 0.117 | 0.115 | 0.77 | 0.56 | 1.07 |

Abbreviations: EPI group = patient group treated with epinephrine, TFC = Time from CPR to epinephrine treatment. CPR = cardiopulmonary resuscitation. With respect to increasing time from the initiation of CPR to treatment, the overall effect on decreased survival was statistically significant (p<0.0005). Survival was increased at 1 minute of time from the initiation of CPR to treatment as compared to zero minutes (p=0.004). Decreases in survival with increasing time from the initiation of CPR to treatment were observed at 4, 5, 7 and 8 minutes as compared to zero.