

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Survey flowchart

Overview of survey blocks and questions, including conditionally displayed questions. Eleven responses from non-physician responses were excluded, as were 5 additional responses from physicians not involved in the care of cardiac arrest patients. TTM = targeted temperature management, SSEP = somatosensory evoked potentials, NSE = neuron specific enolase, EEG = electroencephalography, CT = computed tomography, MRI = magnetic resonance imaging, CPC = Cerebral Performance Category.

Figure S2. Geographic representation of survey respondents

Survey responses originated from seventeen of twenty-six Brazilian states, as well as the federal district.

Figure S3. Frequency of use of prognostic tools: neurologists versus non-neurologists

Comparison of use of various prognostic tools using a 5-point Likert rating. For bipolar choices, response percentages greater than 10.0% are displayed on bar segments. The distribution of frequency ratings for brain MRI only differed between neurologists and non-neurologists ($p=0.025$). NSE = neuron specific enolase, EEG = electroencephalography, SSEP = somatosensory evoked potentials, CT = computed tomography, MRI = magnetic resonance imaging.

Figure S4. Perceived importance of prognostic tools: neurologists versus non-neurologists

Comparison of perceived importance ratings for various prognostic tools using a 4-point Likert scale. Response percentages greater than 10.0% are displayed on bar segments. Across all prognostic tests, there were no significant differences observed between groups. NSE = neuron

specific enolase, EEG = electroencephalography, SSEP = somatosensory evoked potentials, CT = computed tomography, MRI = magnetic resonance imaging.