

## Recruitment of Study Sites.

An invitation was sent out on the following electronic platforms (listservs) soliciting participation:

- American College of Clinical Pharmacists (ACCP) Pediatric Practice and Research Network (PRN)
- ACCP Critical Care PRN
- ACCP Emergency Medicine PRN
- Pediatric Pharmacy Association (PPA) Emergency Department Special Interest Group (SIG)
- PPA NICU SIG listserv
- PPA Critical Care SIG

**Table S1.** Hypotension Definitions

Age	Hypotension definition
Corrected gestational age <30 wk	MAP < 30 mm Hg
Corrected gestational age 30 to <40 wk	MAP less than the patient's corrected gestational age
Corrected gestational age ≥40 wk and age ≤1 mo	SBP <60 mm Hg or MAP <40 mm Hg
Patient age >1 mo	SBP less than the sum of 70 + (age × 2) or MAP less than the sum of 40 + (1.5 × age)

MAP, mean arterial pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure

**Table S2.** Induction Agent(s) Administered

Medication Administered	Value, n (%)
NICU patients receiving an induction agent (n = 56)	56 of 108 (51.9)
Induction agent administered alone (n = 37)	37 of 56 (66.1)
Fentanyl	31
Midazolam	5
Morphine	1
Medication combination administered (n = 19)	19 of 56 (33.9)
Midazolam + Fentanyl	15
Midazolam + morphine	4
Non-NICU patients receiving an induction agent (n = 63)	63 of 64 (98.4)
Induction agent administered alone (n = 39)	39 of 63 (61.9)
Fentanyl	16
Ketamine	7
Etomidate	7
Propofol	6
Midazolam	3
Medication combination administered (n = 24)	24 of 63 (38.1)
Midazolam + fentanyl	9
Ketamine + fentanyl	6
Ketamine + propofol	2
Ketamine + midazolam	3
Etomidate + fentanyl	2
Etomidate + propofol	1
Etomidate + midazolam + fentanyl	1

NICU, neonatal intensive care unit

**Table S3.** Post–Rapid Sequence Intubation (RSI) Medication Administration

Variable	Result
All patients (n = 172)	
Received a medication within 120 min after RSI, n (%)**	81 of 172 (47)
Received sedation and analgesia, n (%)	32 of 81 (39.5)
Received analgesia alone, n (%)	30 of 81 (37)
Received sedation alone, n (%)	19 of 81 (23.5)
Intubation time to initiation of sedation, median (IQR)†	42 (15–89)
Intubation time to initiation of analgesia, median (IQR)‡	37 (12–66)
Non-depolarizing NMBA for RSI (n = 79)§	
Received a medication with 120 min after RSI, n (%)¶	66 of 79 (83.5)
Received sedation and analgesia, n (%)	28 of 66 (42.4)
Received analgesia alone, n (%)	21 of 66 (31.8)
Received sedation alone, n (%)	16 of 66 (24.2)
Intubation time to initiation of sedation, median (IQR)†	42 (15.5–83)
Intubation time to initiation of analgesia, median (IQR)†	41 (13–66)

NMBA, neuromuscular blocking agent; NICU, neonatal intensive care unit

\* Agents used: fentanyl (44), midazolam (23), dexmedetomidine (20), morphine (17), propofol (10), ketamine (8), lorazepam (4).

† NICU patients received analgesia or sedative agent within the first 120 minutes after RSI less often than non-NICU patients, 25 of 108 (23%) vs 57 of 64 (89%),  $p < 0.001$ .

‡ Intubation time to initiation of sedation and/or analgesia calculated in those patients who were not receiving these agents at the time of RSI.

§ A similar proportion of NICU patients undergoing RSI with an NMBA received an analgesia or sedative agent within the first 120 minutes after RSI compared with non-NICU patients, 16 of 20 (80%) vs 57 of 64 (89%),  $p < 0.46$ .

¶ Agents used: fentanyl (38), midazolam (19), dexmedetomidine (16), morphine (12), propofol (9), ketamine (5), lorazepam (4).