

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Short- and long-term outcome after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in patients aged 75 years and older

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INDEPENDENT PREDICTORS OF DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT

eTable1. Multivariable logistic regression with predictors for undergoing coronary angiography in elderly patients

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
<i>Coronary angiography</i>			
Shockable rhythm as initial rhythm	4.14	1.20 – 14.3	0.024
ST-segment elevation on electrocardiogram	12.1	3.56 – 41.1	<0.001
pH at admission	54.3	1.11 – 2643	0.044

Only elderly patients (≥ 75 years) were included. The model included 112 patients of which 36 underwent coronary angiography. Logistic regression: $R^2=0.32$ (Cox&Snell), 0.45 (Nagelkerke), Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test $\chi^2 3.66$, $P=0.887$. Area under the receiver operation curve = 0.850. Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval.

eTable2a. Multivariable logistic regression with predictors for percutaneous coronary intervention in younger patients

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
<i>Coronary angiography</i>			
ST-segment elevation on electrocardiogram	16.6	9.48 – 28.9	<0.001
Creatinine kinase-myocardial band level at admission	1.00	1.00 – 1.00	<0.001

Only younger patients (< 75 years) were included. The model included 400 patients of which 182 underwent percutaneous coronary intervention. Logistic regression: $R^2= 0.39$ (Cox&Snell), 0.53 (Nagelkerke), Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test $\chi^2 6.51$, $P=0.590$. Area under the receiver operation curve = 0.866. Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval.

eTable2b. Multivariable logistic regression with predictors for percutaneous coronary intervention in elderly patients

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
<i>Coronary angiography</i>			
ST-segment elevation on electrocardiogram	21.9	6.15 – 77.7	<0.001
Creatinine kinase-myocardial band level at admission	1.01	1.00 – 1.01	0.011

Only elderly patients (≥ 75 years) were included. The model included 117 patients of which 30 underwent percutaneous coronary intervention. Logistic regression: $R^2= 0.39$ (Cox&Snell), 0.57 (Nagelkerke), Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test $\chi^2 3.84$, $P=0.871$. Area under the receiver operation curve = 0.892. Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval.

eTable3. Multivariable logistic regression with predictors for receipt of mild therapeutic hypothermia in elderly patients

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
<i>Mild therapeutic hypothermia</i>			
Shockable rhythm as initial rhythm	3.94	1.52 – 10.3	0.005
Creatinine kinase-myocardial band level at admission	1.00	1.00 – 1.01	0.006

Only elderly patients (≥ 75 years) were included. The model included 121 patients of which 40 underwent mild therapeutic hypothermia. Logistic regression: $R^2=0.19$ (Cox&Snell), 0.27 (Nagelkerke), Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test $\chi^2 7.65$, $P=0.469$. Area under the receiver operation curve = 0.788. Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval.

INDEPENDENT PREDICTORS OF IN-HOSPITAL MORTALITY

eTable4. Multivariable logistic regression with predictors of in-hospital mortality

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
Elderly patients (> 75 years)	2.76	1.60 – 4.79	<0.001
Sex female	1.03	0.64 – 1.66	0.910
Initial rhythm of PEA or asystole	2.44	1.39 – 4.27	0.002
Received basic life support	0.43	0.27 – 0.68	<0.001
Witnessed arrest	0.42	0.23 – 0.79	0.007
Glucose at admission	1.09	1.04 – 1.14	0.001
pH at admission	0.06	0.01 – 0.23	<0.001
Prior cardiovascular disease	0.86	0.54 – 1.37	0.532

All patients had return of spontaneous circulation. The model included 469 patients of which 226 died. Logistic regression: $R^2=0.26$ (Cox&Snell), 0.35 (Nagelkerke), Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test χ^2 12.64, $P=0.125$. Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; PEA, pulseless electric activity.

eTable5. Multivariable logistic regression with predictors of in-hospital mortality in elderly patients including Glasgow coma scale at admission

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
<i>In-hospital mortality</i>			
Sex female	0.75	0.19 – 2.95	0.682
Initial rhythm of PEA or asystole	2.29	0.55 – 9.55	0.255
Received basic life support	0.50	0.14 – 1.80	0.294
Witnessed arrest	0.18	0.02 – 1.90	0.153
Glucose at admission	0.86	0.71 – 1.04	0.125
pH at admission	0.01	0.00 – 2.26	0.124
Prior cardiovascular disease	0.53	0.12 – 2.26	0.389
<u>Glasgow coma scale</u>	<u>0.74</u>	<u>0.63 – 0.87</u>	<u><0.001</u>

Only elderly patients (≥ 75 years) were included. The model included 82 patients of which 53 died. Logistic regression: $R^2=0.37$ (Cox&Snell), 0.51 (Nagelkerke), Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test χ^2 6.77, $P=0.562$. Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; PEA, pulseless electric activity