SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Supplemental Table 1: Hospital Treatments

Characteristic	IV Route	IO Route
Targeted temperature management, n (%) [n= 1058, 258]	789 (74.6%)	187 (72.5%)
Placebo [n=323, 89]	230 (71.2%)	64 (71.9%)
Lidocaine [n=370, 94]	281 (75.9%)	66 (70.2%)
Amiodarone [n=365, 75]	278 (76.2%)	57 (76.0%)
Coronary catheterization in first 24 hours, n (%) [n=1070, 259]*	615 (57.5%)	139 (50.2%)
Placebo [n=328, 89]	191 (58.2%)	38 (42.7%)
Lidocaine [n=215, 95]	215 (57.8%)	48 (50.5%)
Amiodarone [n=370, 75]	209 (56.5%)	44 (58.7%)
Percutaneous coronary intervention in first 24 hours , n (%) [n=1070, 259]†	362 (33.8%)	70 (27%)
Placebo [n=328, 89]	109 (33.2%)	19 (21.3%)
Lidocaine [n=372, 95]	132 (35.5%)	29 (30.5%)
Amiodarone [n=370, 75]	121 (32.7%)	22 (29.3%)
Implantable cardiovascular defibrillator, n (%) [n=1061, 256]	193 (18.2%)	55 (21.5%)
Placebo [n=325, 88]	54 (16.6%)	25 (28.4%)
Lidocaine [n=368, 93]	68 (18.5%)	13 (14%)
Amiodarone [n=368, 75]	71 (19.3%)	17 (22.7%)
Care limited or withdrawn, n (%) [n=1070, 259]	312 (29.2%)	80 (30.9%)
Placebo [n=328, 89]	86 (26.2%)	26 (29.2%)
Lidocaine [n=372, 95]	113 (30.4%)	31 (32.6%)
Amiodarone [n=370, 75]	113 (30.5%)	23 (30.7%)

Abbreviations: IO -intraosseous vascular access, IV -intravenous vascular access

The [n =] in the gray rows of the table refers to the number of patients in the IV and IO groups, respectively, who survived to hospital admission and in whom data were available for the indicated measure.

* p =0.04; † p= 0.03 for differences in coronary catheterization and percutaneous coronary intervention, respectively between IV and IO treatment groups

Supplemental Table 2: Adverse events by drug and drug route in the study population

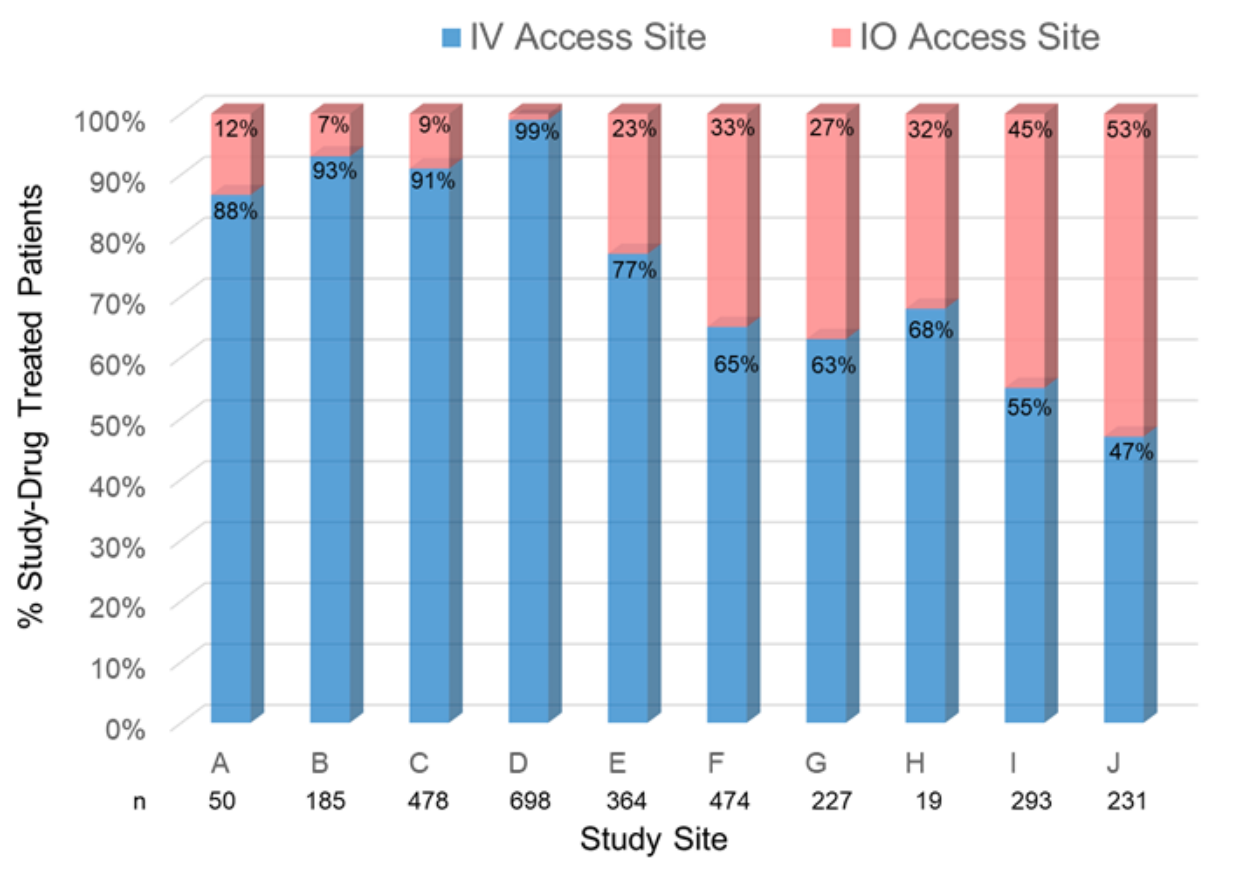
	IV Route	IO Route
Thrombophlebitis within 24h, no./total no. (%)	6/2358 (0.3%)	0/661 (0%)
Placebo	2/825 (0.2%)	0/229 (0%)
Lidocaine	3/771 (0.4%)	0/220 (0%)
Amiodarone	1/762 (0.1%)	0/212 (0%)
Anaphylaxis within 24h, no./total no. (%)	0/2358 (0%)	0/661 (0%)
Placebo	0/825 (0%)	0/229 (0%)
Lidocaine	0/771 (0%)	0/220 (0%)
Amiodarone	0/762 (0%)	0/212 (0%)
Seizure activity within 24h, no./total no. (%)	100/2358 (4.2%)	21/661 (3.2%)
Placebo	30/825 (3.6%)	9/229 (3.9%)
Lidocaine	44/771 (5.7%)	7/220 (3.2%)
Amiodarone	26/762 (3.4%)	5/212 (2.4%)
Cardiac pacing within 24h, no./total no. (%)	84/2358 (3.6%)	25/661 (3.8%)
Placebo	24/825 (2.9%)	5/229 (2.2%)
Lidocaine	25/771 (3.2%)	7/220 (3.2%)
Amiodarone	35/762 (4.6%)	13/212 (6.1%)
Intraosseous complication within 24h, no./total no. (%)*	0/2358 (0%)	4/661 (0.6%)
Placebo	0/825 (0%)	2/229 (0.9%)
Lidocaine	0/771 (0%)	0/220 (0%)
Amiodarone	0/762 (0%)	2/212 (0.9%)
Any Adverse Event within 24h, no./total no. (%)	184/2358 (7.8%)	50/661 (7.6%)
Placebo	53/825 (6.4%)	16/229 (7%)
Lidocaine	70/771 (9.1%)	14/220 (6.4%)
Amiodarone	61/762 (8%)	20/212 (9.4%)

Abbreviations: h – hours, IO - intraosseous vascular access, IV - intravenous vascular access

* $p<0.001$ for differences in IO-associated complications between IV and IO treatment groups; all other differences were not statistically significant.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Supplemental Figure 1: Proportion of patients at the 10 participating study sites in whom study drug was given by intravenous (IV) vs intraosseous (IO) route. The number of patients (n) enrolled at the respective sites (A-J), along with the proportion who received study drug IV or IO are depicted.


IV Access Site
IO Access Site
% Study-Drug Treated Patients
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
12%
88%
7%
93%
9%
91%
99%
23%
77%
33%
65%
27%
63%
32%
68%
45%
55%
53%
47%
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
n
50
185
478
698
364
474
227
19
293
231
Study Site