

Supplemental Table 6. Sensitivity Analysis Demonstrating Robustness of CPR Duration.

Study	I2	SMD	P
Omitting Alsoufi 2014	38%	-0.35 [-0.54 - -0.16]	*
Omitting Anton-Martin 2020	38%	-0.35 [-0.55 - -0.16]	*
Omitting Brunner	40%	-0.36 [-0.55 - -0.17]	*
Omitting Chrysostomou 2013	40%	-0.37 [-0.57 - -0.18]	*
Omitting De Mul 2018	36%	-0.34 [-0.53 - -0.15]	*
Omitting Delmo-Walter 2011	29%	-0.32 [-0.5 - -0.15]	*
Omitting Huang 2012	40%	-0.36 [-0.56 - -0.17]	*
Omitting Kane 2010	36%	-0.39 [-0.58 - -0.2]	*
Omitting Kramer 2010	31%	-0.39 [-0.57 - -0.22]	*
Omitting Melvan 2020	27%	-0.4 [-0.58 - -0.22]	*
Omitting Polimenakos 2017	40%	-0.36 [-0.55 - -0.17]	*
Omitting Raymond 2010	40%	-0.37 [-0.57 - -0.17]	*
Omitting Shin 2016	38%	-0.35 [-0.54 - -0.16]	*
Omitting Sivarajan 2011	22%	-0.31 [-0.48 - -0.15]	*
Omitting Topjian 2019	40%	-0.38 [-0.58 - -0.19]	*
Omitting Tsukahara 2014	41%	-0.37 [-0.56 - -0.18]	*
Omitting Yates 2019	37%	-0.35 [-0.53 - -0.16]	*
<p>*P values are coded as * if less than 0.05. This leave-one-out sensitivity analysis found that despite the detection of publication bias, the effect of CPR duration as a predictor of survival was robust.</p>			