

Legend Figure on-line : Effect of cardiac arrest (CA) on the primary outcome of mortality at 30 days in subgroups, using the following variables: age, prior myocardial infarction, after cardiac surgery, vasopressor dose, lactate level, and SOFA score at baseline. For each continuous variable, subgroups were defined by dichotomizing the variable according to the median. Interactions between CA and the subgroups were assessed by introducing an interaction term within the binomial regression models with identity links. The effect of CA on the primary outcome in all the subgroups was consistent across all the subgroups, with no significant interaction, except for lactate level >4.8, which was associated with increased 30-day mortality (RD 19.7 % [6.9 to 32.5], interaction p value = 0.002).

Figure on-line : Effect of cardiac arrest (vs. no cardiac arrest) in subgroups for the primary endpoint

