Inhospital CRF

| | Emergency department |
|----|--|
| 1) | Hospital |
| | ○ Södersjukhuset ○ Karolinska Solna ○ Other |
| 2) | Time of hospital arrival |
| | |
| 3) | Sustained ROSC (>20 minutes without CPR) and admitted alive |
| | ○ Yes ○ No |
| 4) | Patient declared dead at emergency department |
| | ○ Yes ○ No |
| | First registered vital functions upon arrival to hospital (in ER, ICU or other location) |
| 5) | Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) |
| 6) | Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg) |
| 7) | Mean arterial pressure (MAP) (mmHg) |
| 8) | Spontaneous breathing |
| | ○ Yes ○ No |

| 9) | Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) | |
|-----|---|--|
| | 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 11 0 12 0 13 0 14 0 15 | |
| 10) | Pupillary response | |
| | O Present bilaterally | |
| | Absent bilaterallyAbsent unilaterally | |
| | ○ Not assessed | |
| 11) | Tympanic temperature (°C) | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 12) | Core temperature (°C) | |
| | | |
| 13) | Core temperature location | |
| 13, | ○ Rectal | |
| | ○ Bladder | |
| | ○ Esophageal○ Blood | |
| 14) | ECG findings (post-ROSC) | |
| | STEMI (>1mm ST elevation in ≥ 2 leads) | |
| | New LBBBST-segment depression (>1 mm in ≥ 2 leads) | |
| | ○ None of the above ○ Other | |
| | O differ | |
| | First arterial blood gas available after ROSC | |
| | | |
| 15) | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Conversion of mmHg to kPa | |
| | mmHg value * 0.133322 | |
| 16) | pO2 (kPa) | |
| | | |
| 171 | nCO2 (kPa) | |
| 1/) | pCO2 (kPa) | |
| | | |

| 18) | Base excess (mmol/L) | |
|-----|--|---|
| 19) | Lactate (mg/dl) | |
| 20) | O2-saturation (%) | |
| 21) | Hb (g/dl) | |
| 22) | B-glucose (mmol/L) | |
| | SOFA Score | |
| | Conversion of mmHg to kPa mmHg value * 0.133322 | |
| | Admission Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 PaO2 Fraction Inspired Oxygen (%) Creatinine Glasgow Coma Scale Bilirubin (mg/dL) Platelet count (× 10^9/L) Cardiovascular function (check or | |
| | Patients status prior to care | liac arrest (e.g. prior to randomization) |
| 23) | Previous (before cardiac arrest) kn (Check all that apply) | ow co-morbidity |
| | ☐ Ischeamic heart disease ☐ Previous myocardial infarction ☐ Heart failure ☐ Atrial fibrillation/flutter ☐ Hypertension ☐ Diabetes type 1 ☐ Diabetes type 2 ☐ Chronic kidney disease ☐ Chronic liver disease ☐ Cancer ☐ Stroke/TIA ☐ Chronic obstructive pulmonary ☐ HIV | disease |

frailty

| , and | |
|--|---|
| 1 Very Fit — People who are robust, active, energetic and motivated. These people commonly exercise regularly. They are among the fittest for their age. | * |
| 2 Well — People who have no active disease symptoms but are less fit then category 1. Often, they exercise or are very active occasionally, e.g. seasonally. | • |
| 3 Managing Well — People whose medical problems are well controlled, but are not regularly active beyond routine walking. | Ì |
| 4 Vulnerable — While not dependent on others for daily help, often symptoms limit activities. A common complaint is being "slowed up" and/or being tired during the day. | |
| 5 Mildly Frail — These people often have more evident slowing, and need help in high order IADLs (finances, transportation, heavy housework, medications). Typically, mild frailty progressively impairs shopping and walking outside alone, meal preparation and housework. | |
| 6 Moderately Frail — People need help with all outside activities and with keeping house. Inside, they often have problems with stairs and need help with bathing and might need minimal assistance (cuing, standby) with dressing. | |
| 7 Severely Frail — Completely dependent for personal care, from whatever cause (physical or cognitive). Even so, they seem stable and not at high risk of dying (within ~ 6 months). | A |
| 8 Very Severely Frail — Completely dependent, approaching the end of life. Typically, they could not recover even from a minor illness. | |
| 9 Terminally III — Approaching the end of life. This category applies to people with a life expectancy <6 months, who are not otherwise evidently frail. | |

| 24) | Fitness/frailty before OHCA |
|-----|---|
| | 1 Very Fit - People who are robust, active, energetic and motivated 2 Well - People who have no active disease symptoms but are less fit then category 1 3 Managing Well - People whose medical problems are well controlled, but are not regularly active beyond routine walking. 4 Vulnerable - While not dependent on others for daily help, often symptoms limit activities. 5 Mildly Frail - These people often have more evident slowing, and need help in high order IADLs 6 Moderately Frail - People need help with all outside activities and with keeping house. 7 Severely Frail - Completely dependent for personal care, from whatever cause (physical or cognitive) 8 Very Severely Frail - Completely dependent, approaching the end of life. T 9 Terminally III - Approaching the end of life. |
| 25) | Estimated pre-arrest mRS |
| | 0 - No neurological symptoms 1 - No significant neurological symptoms. Able to carry out usual activities, despite some symptoms 2 - Slight disability. Able to look after own affairs without assistance, but unable to carry out all previous activities 3 - Moderate disability. Requires some help, but able to walk unassisted 4 - Moderate severe disability. Unable to attend to own bodily needs without assistance or unable to walk unassisted 5 - Severe disability. Requires constant nursing care and attention, bedridden, incontinent |
| | Core variables for systemic hypothermia in the intervention group |
| 26) | Cooling method |
| | ○ Intravenous system○ Surface system |
| 27) | Time of initiation of systemic cooling |
| 28) | Was trans-nasal cooling interrupted prior to systemic cooling? |
| | ○ Yes ○ No |
| 29) | If trans-nasal cooling was interrupted, please specify reason |
| 30) | Time of termination of cooling with RhinoChill |
| | Register core temperature and tympanic temperature every 20 minutes from start of systemic cooling until target temperature is reached |
| | Minutes from start of systemic cooling Core temperature Start 20 40 60 80 (1 h, 20 min) |
| | 80 (1 h, 20 min) 100 (1 h, 40 min) 120 (2 h) |
| | 140 (2 h, 20 min) |

| | 180 (3 h) |
|-----|---|
| 31) | Time of core temperature ≤34 °C |
| 32) | Time of Core temperature ≤33 °C |
| | Register core temperature every hour during maintenance phase (start registration 1 hour after target temperature is reached) Core temperature Hour 1 Hour 2 Hour 3 Hour 4 Hour 5 Hour 6 Hour 7 Hour 8 Hour 9 Hour 10 Hour 11 Hour 12 Hour 13 Hour 14 Hour 15 Hour 14 Hour 15 Hour 16 Hour 17 Hour 18 Hour 19 Hour 19 Hour 19 Hour 19 Hour 19 Hour 19 Hour 20 Hour 21 Hour 21 Hour 22 Hour 23 Hour 24 |
| 33) | Time of termination of systemic cooling (start of rewarming) |
| 34) | Time of core temperature ≥36.5 °C |
| 35) | Did the patient have fever >37.7 °C during the first 72 hours Or Yes Or No |

| | Serious adverse events within 7 days | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 36) | Moderate bleeding, according to the GUSTO criteria (bleeding requiring transfusion, but not resulting in haemodynamic compromise) | | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | | |
| 37) | Severe bleeding according to Gusto criteria Yes (intracranial hemorrhage or bleeding resulting in haemodynamic compromise necessitating intervention) | | | |
| 38) | Sepsis and septic shock, according to the 3rd international consensus definitions for sepsis and septic shock? | | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | | |
| 39) | Arrhythmia resulting in hemodynamic compromise? | | | |
| | ○ No ○ Bradycardia with need for pacing ○ Ventricular tachycardia ○ Ventricular fibrillation | | | |
| 40) | Cerebrovascular lesion during ICU stay | | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | | |
| 41) | New cardiac arrest after enrollment | | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | | |
| 42) | Circulatory complications? | | | |
| | ○ No ○ Cardiogenic shock requiring inotropes ○ Cardiogenic shock requiring mechanical support | | | |
| 43) | Device related adverse events | | | |
| | YesNoUncertain (needs adjudication) | | | |
| 14) | If device related adverse events = Yes, Specify | | | |
| 45) | Did device related or other unexpected serious adverse event occur? | | | |
| | ○ Yes (fill in safety CRF) ○ No | | | |



| Sedation | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|
| 46) | Was the patient sedated 40 h according to protocol? | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | |
| 47) | If sedation was terminated before 40 h from cardiac arrest, describe why | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Lab tests (During ICU stay) | | |
| 48) | NSE at 24 hours (if applicable) | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 49) | NSE at 48 hours (if applicable) | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 50) | NSE at 72 hours (if applicable) | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 51) | Maximum level of Troponin T within 24 hours (if used by center) | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 52) | Maximum level of Troponin I within 24 hours (if used by center) | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Angiography/Revascularization | | |
| 53) | Angiography performed | | |
| | ○ Not performed○ Acute within 24h after admission | | |
| | O During ICU/hospital stay | | |
| 54) | PCI_performed | | |
| , | ○ Yes ○ No | | |
| | | | |



| | Organ support during ICU stay | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 55) | Was the patient supported by an intra-aortic ballon pump (IABP) | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | |
| 56) | Was the patient supported by ECMO? | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | |
| 57) | If yes, was the patient put on ECMO during CPR (ECPR)? | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | |
| 58) | Was the patient supported by an Impella? | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | |
| 59) | Was the patient treated with continous renal replacement therapy? | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | |
| 60) | Deviation from protocol | | |
| | ○ Yes ○ No | | |
| | If protocol deviation = Yes, describe | | |
| | Prognostication at 72 hours | | |
| 61) | Time for prognostication | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 62) | Does the patient fulfill the study criteria for a likely poor neurological outcome? | | |
| | | | |
| 63) | What prognostic methods beyond clinical neurological assessment were used for prognostication? (tick all that apply) | | |
| | □ NSE □ SSEP | | |
| | ☐ EEG ☐ MR/CT brain scan | | |
| | HillyCT brain Scall | | |



Withdrawal of life sustaining therapies / ICU care discontinued

| 64) | What prognostic methods beyond clinical neurological assessment were used in the event that a decision was made to discontinue intensive care? (tick all that apply) | | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| | ☐ NSE ☐ SSEP ☐ EEG ☐ MR/CT brain scan | | |
| 65) | When was intensive care terminated? | | |
| 66) | If treatment terminated before 72 hours from randomization. Describe why? | | |
| 67) | | | |
| 6/) | Did patient die during hospital stay? ○ Yes (fill in below) ○ No | | |
| 68) | If yes, where did the patient die | | |
| | ○ ICU○ Hospital ward | | |
| 69) | Cause of death | | |
| | ○ Cerebral○ Cardiac | | |
| | ○ Infection ○ Multi-organ failure ○ Other | | |
| 70) | No. of days in hospital | | |
| | | | |
| 71) | mRS at hospital discharge | | |
| | 0 - No neurological symptoms. 1 - No significant neurological symptoms. 2 - Slight disability. 3 - Moderate disability. 4 - Moderate severe disability. 5 - Severe disability. | | |
| 72) | Patient discharged to | | |
| | ○ Home○ Rehabilitation○ Other | | |

| 73) | tymp temp1 | |
|-----|-------------|-------|
| 74) | tymp temp2 | |
| 75) | tymp temp3 | |
| 76) | tymp temp4 | |
| 77) | tymp temp5 | |
| 78) | tymp temp6 | |
| 79) | tymp temp7 | |
| 80) | tymp temp8 | |
| 81) | tymp temp9 | |
| 82) | tymp temp10 | |
| 83) | tymp temp11 | |
| 84) | tymp temp12 | |
| 85) | tymp temp13 | |
| 86) | tymp temp14 | • |
| 87) | tymp temp15 | • |
| | | • |

