

Supplementary Table 1. Effect of mechanical cardiopulmonary resuscitation on out-of-hospital cardiac arrest outcomes according to initial electrocardiogram rhythm

	Good neurologic outcome						Survival to discharge					
	No. (%)	Total	OR	95% CI	AOR ^{a)}	95% CI	No. (%)	Total	OR	95% CI	AOR ^{a)}	95% CI
Shockable rhythm	37 (10.8)	342					46 (13.5)	342				
Manual compression	29 (21.5)	135	1.00		1.00		29 (21.5)	135	1.00		1.00	
Mechanical compression	8 (3.9)	207	0.15	0.07–0.33	0.06	0.01–0.26	17 (8.2)	207	0.34	0.17–0.62	0.24	0.08–0.78
Nonshockable rhythm	12 (0.4)	2,888					32 (1.1)	2,888				
Manual compression	9 (0.9)	976	1.00		1.00		18 (1.8)	976	1.00		1.00	
Mechanical compression	3 (0.2)	1,912	0.17	0.05–0.63	0.13	0.02–0.87	14 (0.7)	1,912	0.39	0.19–0.79	0.58	0.20–1.70

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; AOR, adjusted odds ratio.

^{a)}Adjusted for year, sex, age, comorbidity (hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cerebrovascular accident, heart disease), response time interval, scene time interval, transport time interval, place of cardiac arrest occurred, witnessed arrest, bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation, prehospital airway management, prehospital epinephrine administration, dual-dispatch, and hospital treatment (targeted temperature management, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, percutaneous coronary intervention).