Appendix 1. Survey on the therapeutic hypothermia (TH) protocol

I. Indication and contraindication

1. Is TH standard of care in your institute?
   □ Yes □ No

2. How many times of TH do you perform in a month? Average, (standard deviation, SD) ( )/month

3. Do you have a written protocol for TH?
   □ Yes □ No

4. Indications for your TH include followings?
   Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest □ Yes □ No
   In-hospital cardiac arrest □ Yes □ No
   Unwitnessed cardiac arrest □ Yes □ No
   Pediatric cardiac arrest □ Yes □ No

5. Contraindications for your TH include followings?
   □ Active bleeding □ Terminal illness
   □ Trauma arrest □ Poor pre-morbid status
   □ Severe sepsis □ Pregnancy
   □ Uncontrolled arrhythmia □ Refractory shock
   □ Do-not-resuscitate patient

II. Induction of TH

1. How do you measure body temperature?
   □ Esophageal □ Rectal
   □ Tympanic membrane □ Axillary
   □ Bladder

2. What sedatives and analgesics do you use for TH?
   □ Midazolam □ Lorazepam
   □ Propofol □ Dexmedetomidine
   □ Pethidine □ Fentanyl
   □ Remifentanil □ etc. ( )

3. Do you routinely use neuromuscular blockers?
   □ Yes □ No

4. Do you routinely use preventive anticonvulsants?
   □ Yes □ No

5. If yes, what kind of drug?
   □ Clonazepam □ Levetiracetam
   □ Valproic Acid □ Phenobarbital
   □ etc. ( )

6. Do you alter target temperature of TH for each case?
   □ Yes □ No

   What is your routine target temperature? Average, (SD)
   □ 32°C □ 33°C □ 34°C
   □ 35°C □ 36°C □ etc. ( )°C

III. Maintaining TH

1. What is your target mean arterial pressure, PaCO$_2$ during TH?
   □ MAP (mmHg) ≥ 55 ≥ 65 ≥ 75
   □ PaCO$_2$ (mmHg) < 40 40–45 > 45

2. What is your target TH duration? (hr)
   □ 12 □ 24 □ 36 □ 48
   □ 60 □ 72 □ etc. ( )

IV. Rewarming and normothermia

1. What is your definition of normothermia? ( ) °C

2. What is your rewarming rate? (°C/hr)
   □ < 0.2 □ 0.25–0.3 □ 0.3–0.35
   □ 0.35–0.4 □ 0.4–0.45 □ 0.45–0.5
   □ > 0.5 □ Passive rewarming

3. What is your target normothermia duration? (hr)
   □ 12 □ 24 □ 36 □ 48
   □ 60 □ 72 □ etc. ( )

V. Methods to determine patients' neurologic prognosis

1. What kinds of test routinely used for determine patients' neurologic prognosis?
   Imaging
   □ Magnetic resonance imaging
   □ Computed tomography

   Neurophysiology
   □ Somatosensory evoked potential
   □ Visual evoked potential
   □ Bispectral index
   □ Electroencephalogram (EEG)
   □ amplitude-integrated EEG

   Biomarker
   □ Neuron-specific enolase □ S-100
   □ Procalcitonin □ etc. ( )

2. Do you routinely use portable EEG
   □ Yes □ No

   If yes, what kind of test
   □ Continuous EEG □ Intermittent EEG