

Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of OHCA associated with traffic accidents after a propensity score matching

Factors	Medical (n = 725)	Non-medical (n = 725)	p-value	SMD
Day of the week			0.729	0.018
Weekday (Mon.–Fri.)	71.2% (516)	70.3% (510)		
Weekend (Sat.–Sun.)	28.8% (215)	29.7% (215)		
Time of the day			0.001	0.145
Nighttime (23:00–6:59)	22.6% (164)	29.0% (210)		
Daytime (7:00–22:59)	77.4% (561)	71.0% (515)		
Patient's gender			0.950	0.003
Male	76.8% (557)	76.7% (556)		
Female	23.2% (168)	23.3% (169)		
Patient's age, median (25–75%)	66 y (48–78)	66 y (50–76)	0.524	0.003
Witness status			< 0.001	0.343
Witnessed	58.2% (422)	74.2% (538)		
Unwitnessed	42.8% (303)	25.8% (187)		
Bystander CPR			0.854	0.010
Provided	24.3% (176)	23.9% (173)		
Not-provided	75.7% (549)	76.1% (552)		
Initial cardiac rhythms			1.000	0.001
Shockable	4.6% (33)	4.6% (33)		
Unshockable	95.4% (692)	95.4% (692)		
Airway management			0.783	0.014
Basic airway	35.0% (254)	34.3% (249)		
Advanced airway	65.0% (471)	65.7% (476)		
Adrenaline administration			0.551	0.031
Implemented	27.0% (196)	25.7% (186)		
Not-implemented	73.0% (529)	74.3% (539)		
The destination hospital			0.397	0.044
Medical level 3	57.1% (414)	54.9% (398)		
Less than level 3	42.9% (311)	45.1% (327)		
Time factors, median (25–75%)				
EMS response time	9 min (7–12)	9 min (7–12)	0.455	0.017
On-scene time	10 min (7–14)	9 min (7–13)	0.224	0.073
Transport time	11 min (7–15)	12 min (8–16)	0.043	0.084

OHCA, out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: SMD, standardized mean difference: CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation: EMS, emergency medical service