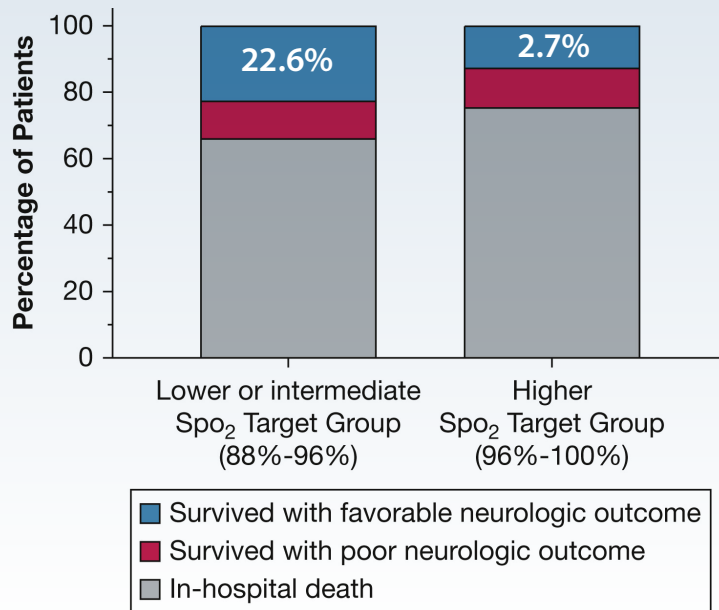


Does Targeting a Higher vs Lower Oxygen Saturation Following Cardiac Arrest Impact Neurologic Function?

STUDY DESIGN

- Secondary analysis of the Pragmatic Investigation of Optimal Oxygen Targets (PILOT) trial evaluating the 339 (11.3%) patients who experienced cardiac arrest prior to enrollment and were placed on mechanical ventilation
- Oxygen targets were lower or intermediate (88%-96%) vs higher (96%-100%)
- Primary outcome was hospital discharge with a favorable neurologic outcome (Cerebral Performance Category 1 or 2)

RESULTS



Use of a lower or intermediate oxygen saturation (SpO₂) target was associated with a higher incidence of a favorable neurologic outcome compared with a higher target ($P = .03$)

The findings of this study suggest that among patients receiving mechanical ventilation following cardiac arrest, targeting an SpO₂ between 88% to 96% may portend a significant neurologic benefit vs higher targets.