|  |
| --- |
|  | Adequate diastolic pressure |  |
|   | No(N = 76) | Yes(N = 127) | Overall(N = 203) |
| **Survival to hospital discharge** |  |  |  |
|  No | 50 (65.8%) | 65 (51.2%) | 115 (56.7%) |
|  Yes | 26 (34.2%) | 62 (48.8%) | 88 (43.3%) |

Find the p-value to determine if adequate diastolic blood pressure during CPR is associated with survival to hospital discharge.

|  |
| --- |
|  | Average chest compression fraction ≥ 90 percent |  |
|   | No(N = 87) | Yes(N = 116) | Overall(N = 203) |
| **Survival to hospital discharge** |  |  |  |
|  No | 50 (57.5%) | 66 (56.9%) | 116 (57.1%) |
|  Yes | 37 (42.5%) | 50 (43.1%) | 87 (42.9%) |

Find the p-value to determine if chest compression fraction ≥ 90% during CPR is associated with survival to hospital discharge.

| Subjects surviving to hospital discharge |
| --- |
|  | ROSC |  |
|   | No(N = 28) | Yes(N = 130) | Overall(N = 158) |
| **New morbidity (survivors only)** |  |  |  |
|  No | 14 (50.0%) | 82 (63.1%) | 96 (60.8%) |
|  Yes | 14 (50.0%) | 48 (36.9%) | 62 (39.2%) |

Find the p-value to determine if ROSC is associated with new morbidity among survivors.

|  |
| --- |
|  | Survival to hospital discharge |  |
|   | No(N = 210) | Yes(N = 158) | Overall(N = 368) |
| **Race** |  |  |  |
|  Unknown or Not Reported | 39 (18.6%) | 42 (26.6%) | 81 (22.0%) |
|  American Indian or Alaska Native | 1 (0.5%) | 3 (1.9%) | 4 (1.1%) |
|  Asian | 17 (8.1%) | 6 (3.8%) | 23 (6.3%) |
|  Black or African American | 52 (24.8%) | 40 (25.3%) | 92 (25.0%) |
|  Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (1.3%) | 2 (0.5%) |
|  White | 100 (47.6%) | 65 (41.1%) | 165 (44.8%) |
|  Multiracial | 1 (0.5%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (0.3%) |
| **Race** |  |  |  |
|  Unknown or Not Reported | 39 (18.6%) | 42 (26.6%) | 81 (22.0%) |
|  White | 100 (47.6%) | 65 (41.1%) | 165 (44.8%) |
|  Black or African American | 52 (24.8%) | 40 (25.3%) | 92 (25.0%) |
|  Other | 19 (9.0%) | 11 (7.0%) | 30 (8.2%) |

Find the p-value to determine if race is associated with survival to hospital discharge.