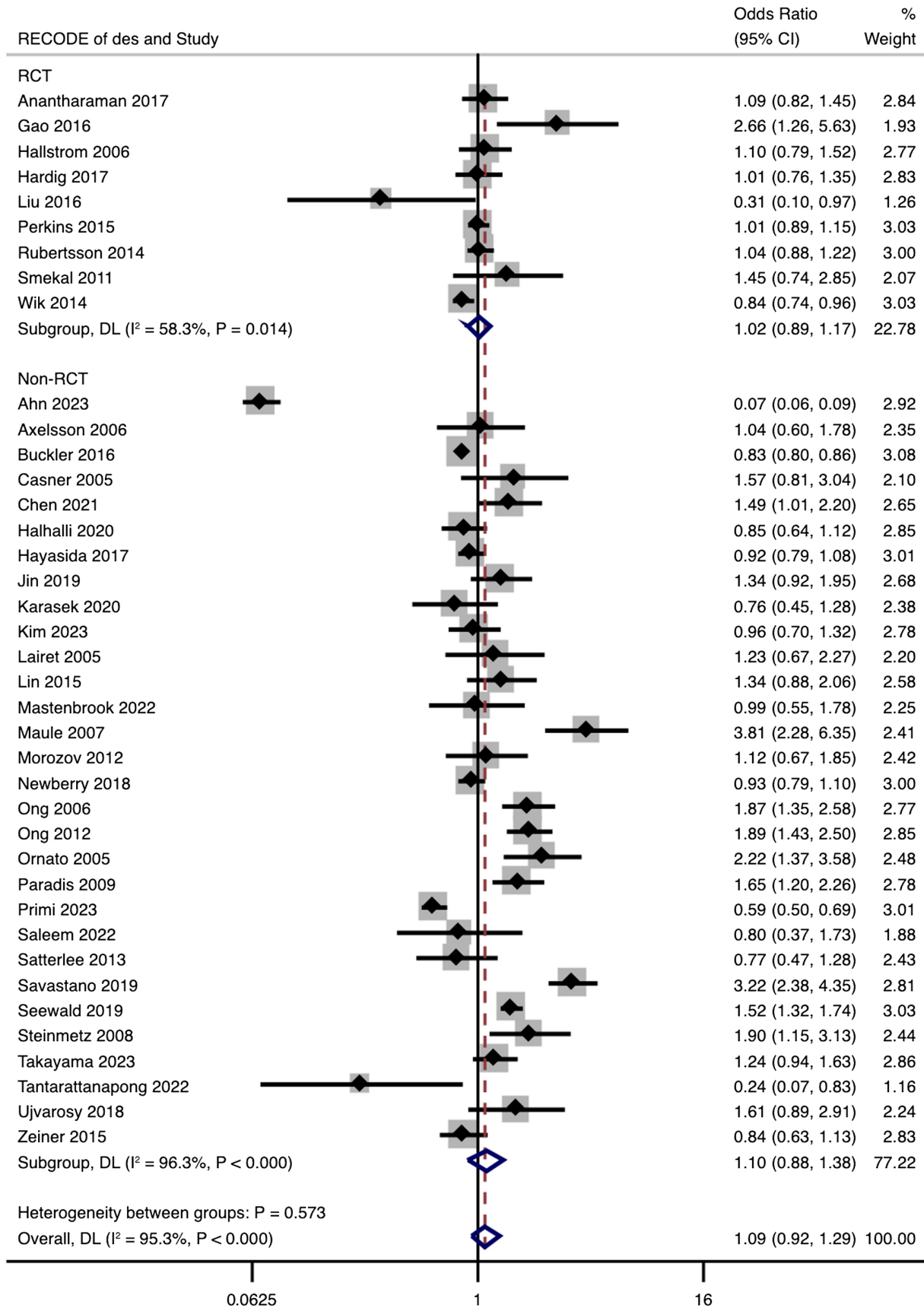
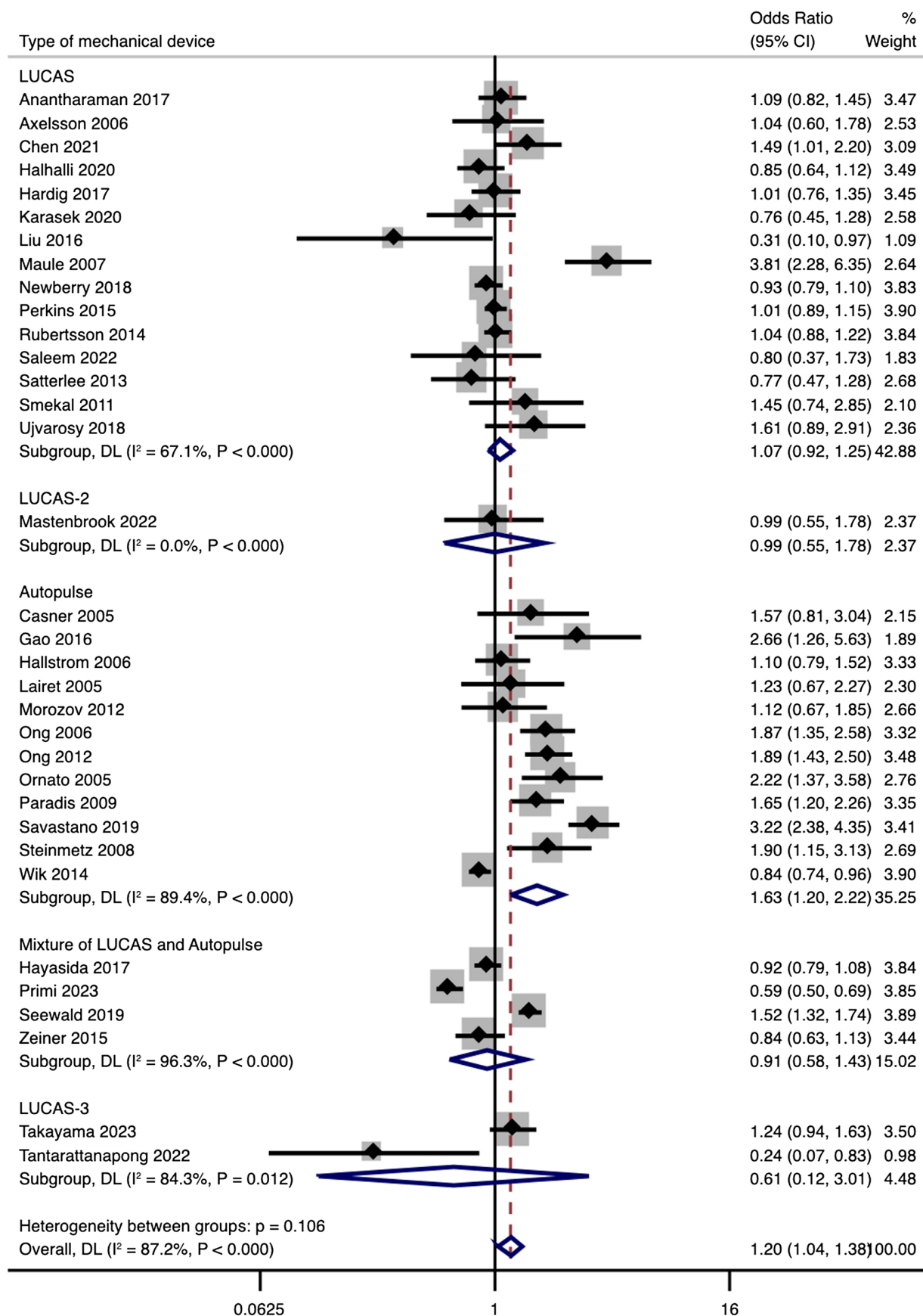


Figure S1. Subgroup analysis based on study design for ROSC in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. This figure provides a subgroup analysis of ROSC outcomes, comparing mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation across different study designs (RCTs and non-RCTs), showing pooled estimates and effect sizes. ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation; RCTs, randomized controlled trials; CI, confidence interval.



NOTE: Weights and between-subgroup heterogeneity test are from random-effects model

Figure S2. Subgroup analysis based on type of mechanical device for ROSC in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. This figure provides a subgroup analysis of ROSC outcomes, comparing mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation across different type of mechanical device, demonstrating pooled estimates and effect sizes. ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation; CI, confidence interval.



NOTE: Weights and between-subgroup heterogeneity test are from random-effects model

Figure S3. Funnel plot for assessing publication bias in return of ROSC Studies. This figure presents a funnel plot used to evaluate publication bias among the studies comparing ROSC outcomes between mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Asymmetry in the plot indicates potential bias. ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation.

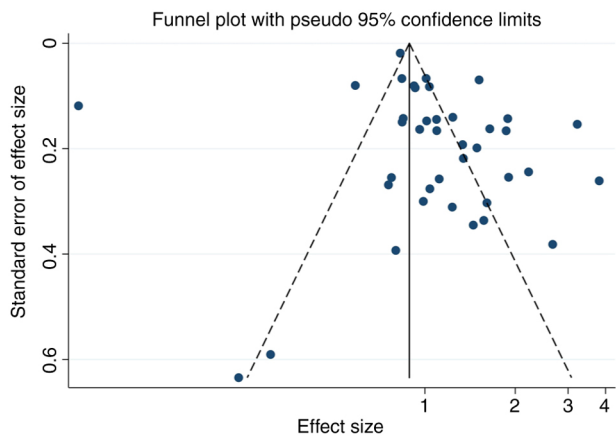


Figure S4. Doi plot for assessing asymmetry in ROSC Studies. This figure demonstrates a Doi plot used to assess the asymmetry of the included studies on ROSC, providing an additional method to identify publication bias, confirmed by the Luis Furuya Kanamori index. ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation.

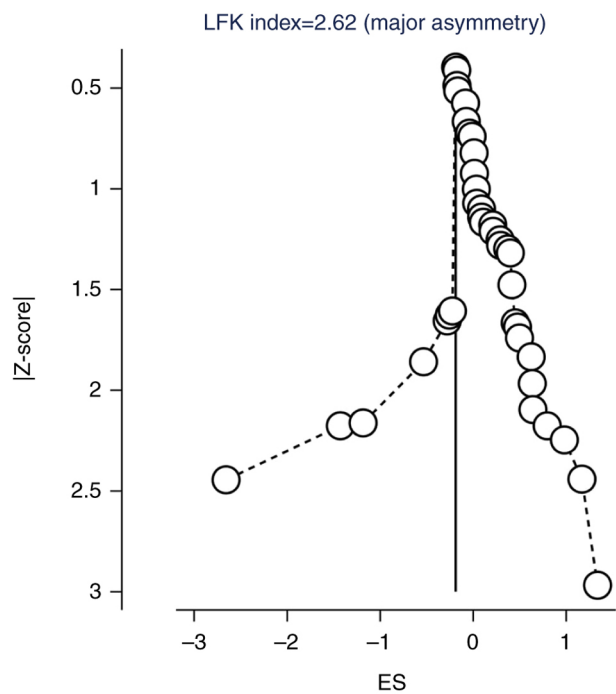


Figure S5. Trim and fill funnel plot for adjusting for publication bias in ROSC studies. This figure presents a trim and fill adjusted funnel plot used to adjust for publication bias among the studies comparing ROSC outcomes between mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation. ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation.

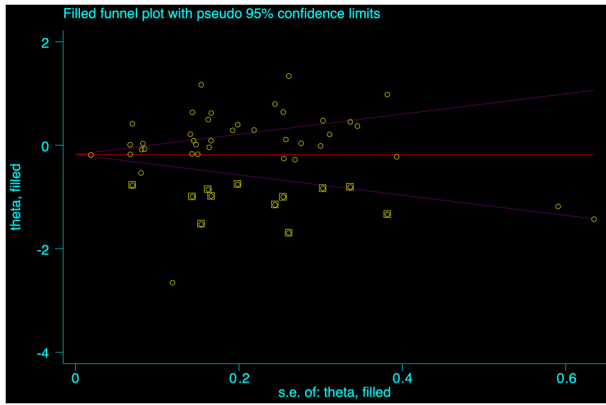
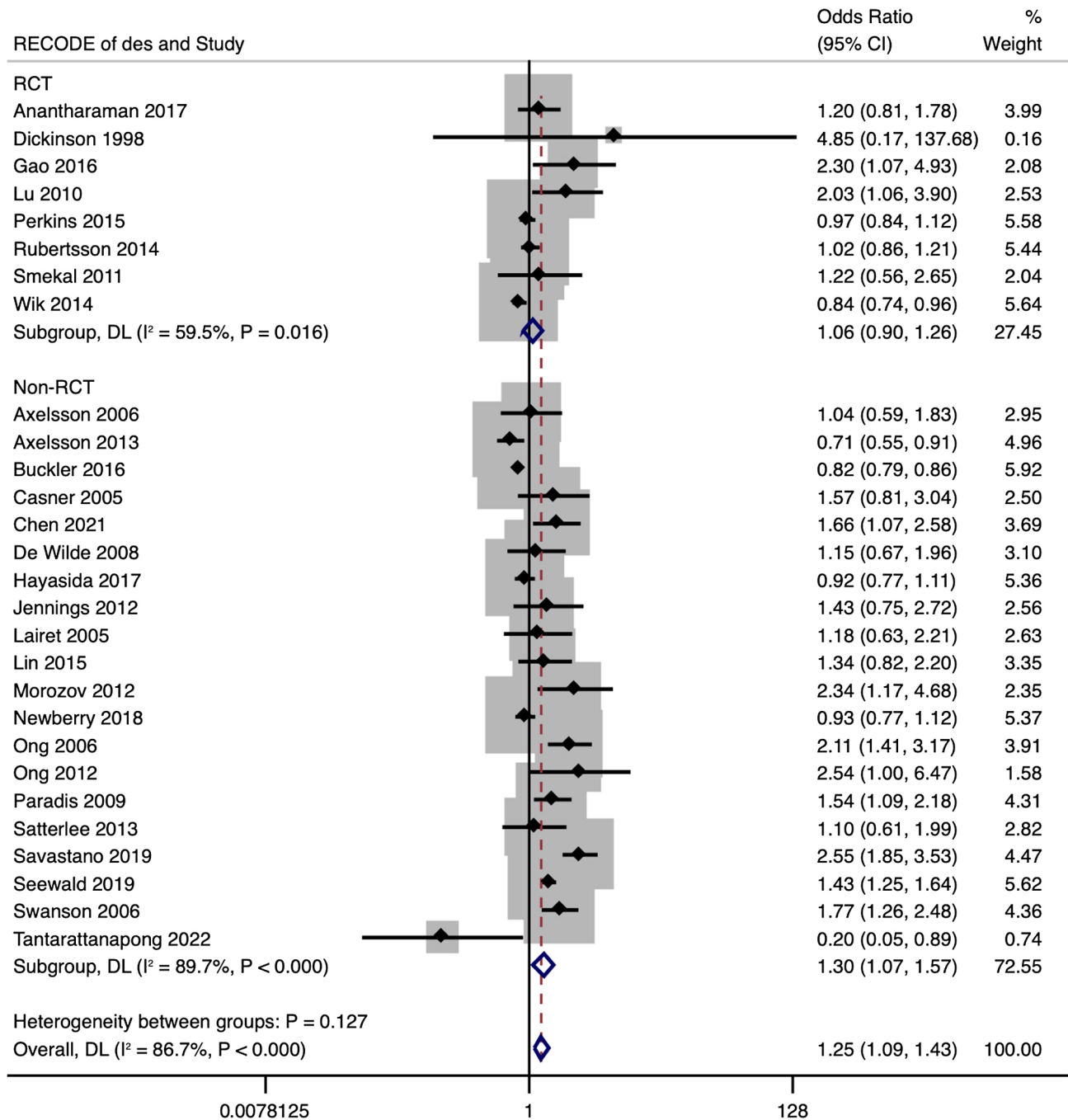
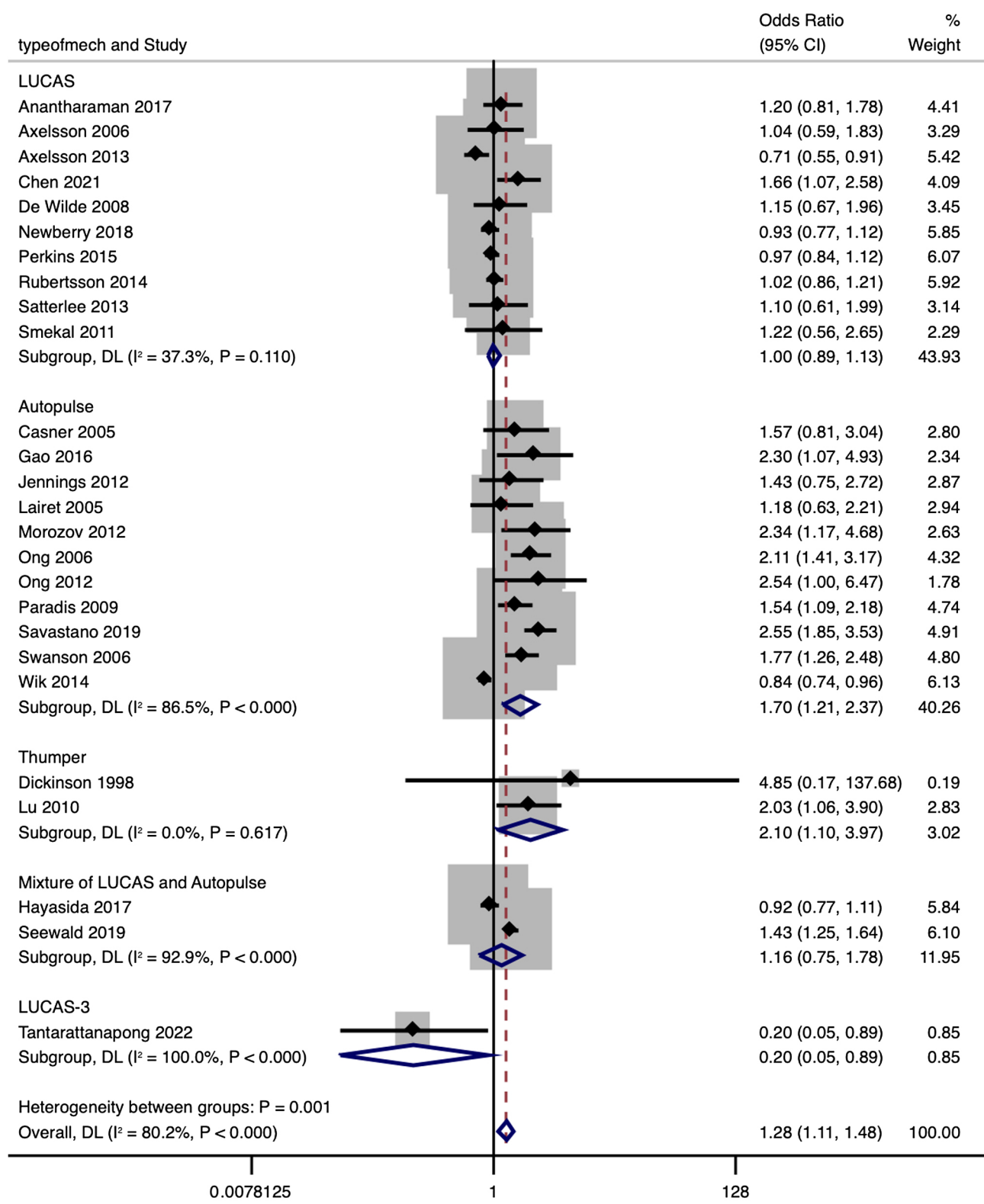


Figure S6. Subgroup analysis based on study design for survival to admission in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. This figure presents a subgroup analysis comparing survival to admission outcomes between mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation, highlighting differences in effect sizes across RCTs and non-RCTs. RCTs, randomized controlled trials; CI, confidence interval.



NOTE: Weights and between-subgroup heterogeneity test are from random-effects model; continuity correction applied to studies with zero cells

Figure S7. Subgroup analysis based on type of mechanical device for survival to admission in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. This figure provides a subgroup analysis of survival to admission outcomes, comparing mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation across different type of mechanical device, demonstrating pooled estimates and effect sizes. CI, confidence interval.



NOTE: Weights and between-subgroup heterogeneity test are from random-effects model; continuity correction applied to studies with zero cells

Figure S8. Funnel plot for assessing publication bias in survival to admission studies. This figure illustrates a funnel plot assessing the presence of publication bias in studies comparing survival to admission between mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Asymmetry suggests potential bias.

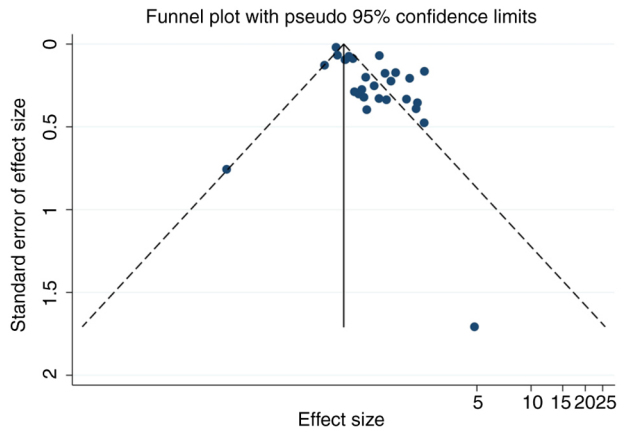


Figure S9. Doi plot for assessing asymmetry in survival to admission studies. This figure demonstrates a Doi plot to evaluate asymmetry in the studies on survival to admission, with the Luis Furuya Kanamori index indicating the degree of bias.

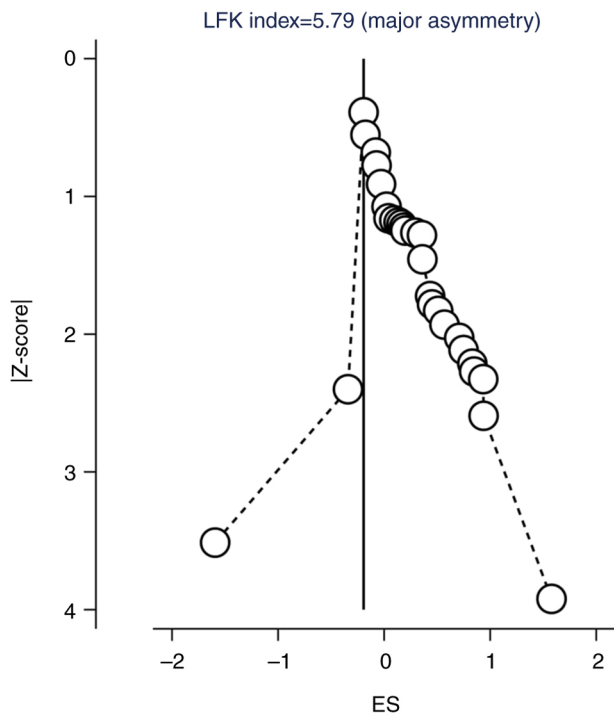


Figure S10. Trim and fill funnel plot for adjusting for publication bias in survival to admission studies. This figure presents a trim and fill adjusted funnel plot used to adjust for publication bias among the studies comparing survival to admission outcomes between mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

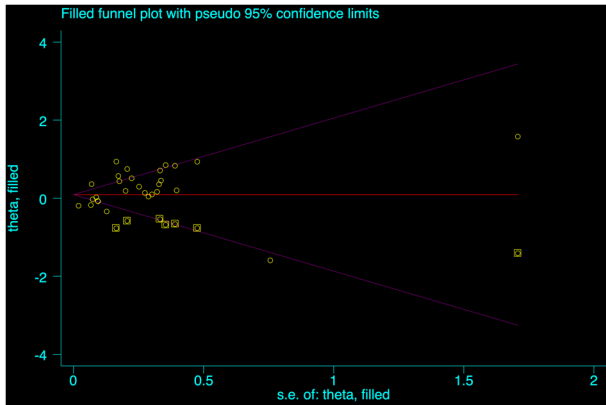
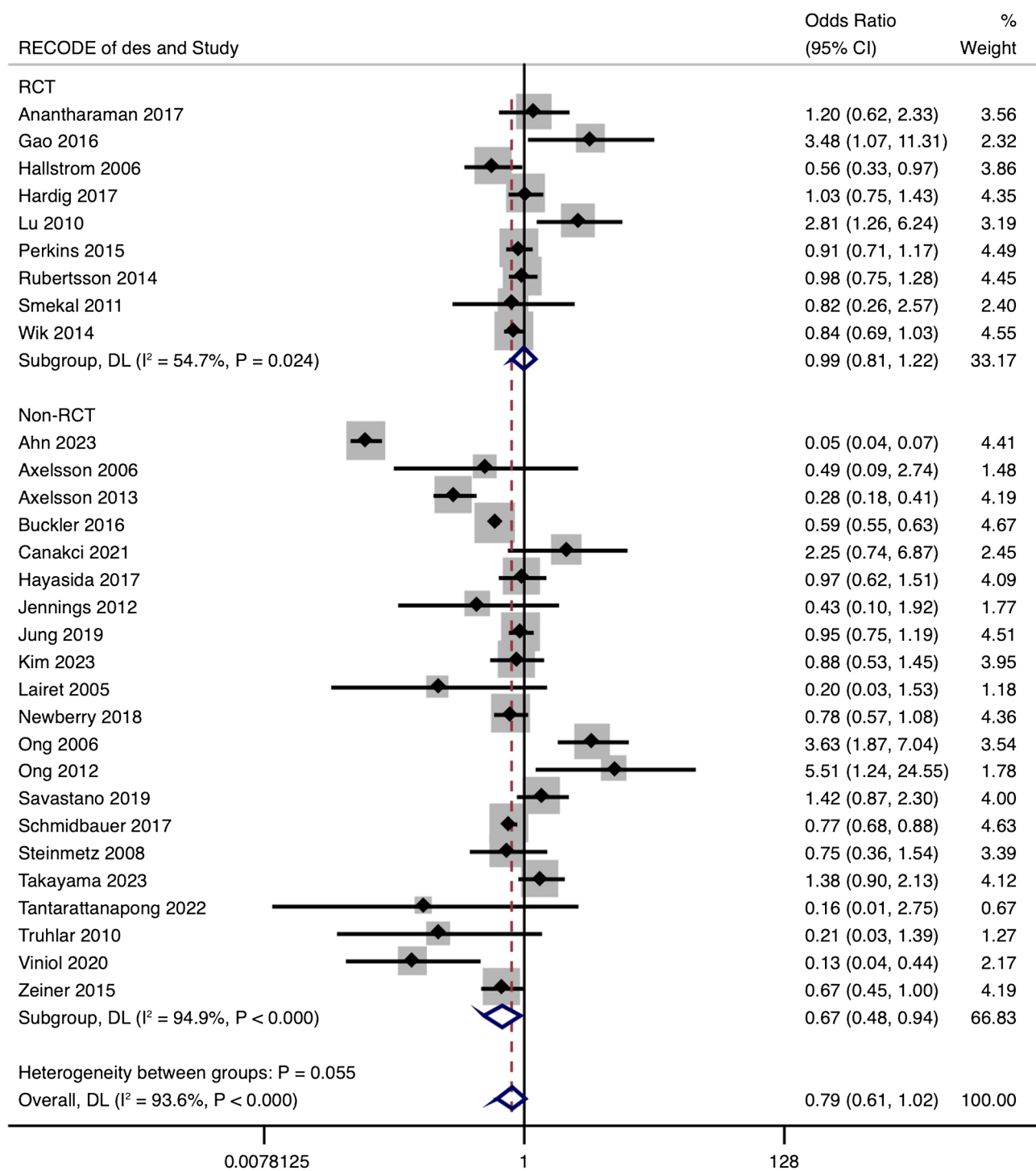
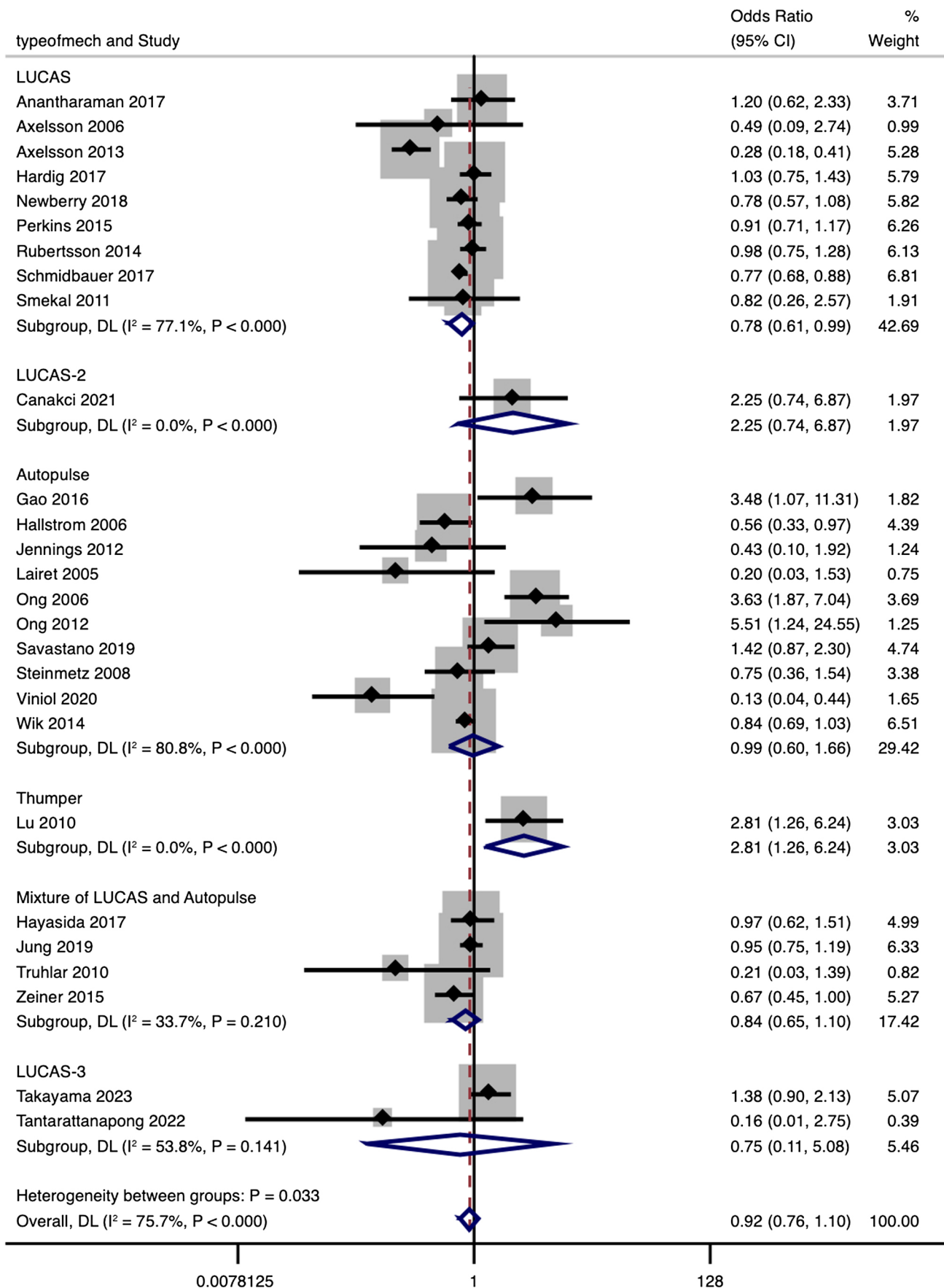


Figure S11. Subgroup analysis based on study design for survival till discharge in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. This figure provides a subgroup analysis of survival until discharge, comparing mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation across various study designs, and presenting pooled estimates and effect sizes. CI, confidence interval.



NOTE: Weights and between-subgroup heterogeneity test are from random-effects model; continuity correction applied to studies with zero cells

Figure S12. Subgroup analysis based on type of mechanical device for survival till discharge in Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest. This figure provides a subgroup analysis of survival until discharge, comparing mechanical and manual cardiopulmonary resuscitation across various mechanical devices, and presenting pooled estimates and effect sizes. CI, confidence interval.



NOTE: Weights and between-subgroup heterogeneity test are from random-effects model; continuity correction applied to studies with zero cells

Figure S13. Funnel plot for assessing publication bias in survival till discharge studies. This figure presents a funnel plot used to evaluate publication bias among studies comparing survival till discharge outcomes, indicating potential bias based on the plot's symmetry.

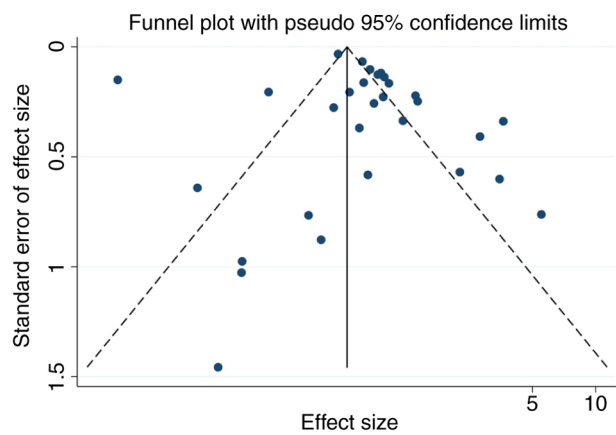


Figure S14. Doi plot for assessing asymmetry in survival till discharge studies. This figure demonstrates a Doi plot for assessing asymmetry in survival till discharge studies, with the Luis Furuya Kanamori index indicating the level of publication bias.

