

Table S3 – Sensitivity analysis

Independent variable	Years 2020 - 2021					
	Initial (full) model			Final (stepwise-backward) model		
	HR	95% CI	<i>p</i>	HR	95% CI	<i>p</i>
COVID-19	0.187	0.031;1.120	0.066			
Gender	0.526	0.138;2.005	0.347			
Charlson Comorbidity Index (ln)	0.270	0.044;1.654	0.157			
Carboxyhemoglobin (ln)^a, %	0.009	0.001;0.115	<0.001	0.016	0.002;0.123	<0.001
ΔPaCO₂ (ln)^b, mmHg	3.918	0.432;35.533	0.225			
Platelets (ln)^c, 10⁹/L	0.929	0.218;3.963	0.921			
Fibrinogen^c, g/L	14.885	2.619;84.599	0.002	7.708	2.238;26.549	0.001
aPTT (ln)^d, sec	2.879	0.347;23.875	0.327			
Cannula size (max), Fr	1.685	0.8993.161	0.720			
SOFA on admission	0.767	0.628;0.937	0.009	0.840	0.735;0.959	0.010
Year of ECMO implantation	1.862	0.290;11.962	0.513			

Table S3: Cox regression with independent variables that were selected based on clinical considerations and intracranial hemorrhage as the dependent variable. The model was rerun for years 2020-2021. ^aHighest value during extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) or before intracranial hemorrhage. ^bDifference between the last arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO₂) before ECMO start and PaCO₂ 24 h after ECMO start. ^cLowest value during ECMO or before intracranial hemorrhage. ^dHighest value during ECMO or before intracranial hemorrhage. The variables Charlson Comorbidity Index, ΔPaCO₂, carboxyhemoglobin, activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT), and platelets were transformed to their natural logarithm, because they were right-skewed. SOFA: Sequential Organ Failure Assessment.