**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

**Supplemental Table 1 Classification of drugs according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification System**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Drug name** | **ATC code** |
| Diclofenac | M01AB05 |
| Ibuprofen | M01AE01 |
| Naproxen | M01AE02 |
| Celecoxib | M01AH01 |
| Rofecoxib | M01AH02 |
| Other (Phenylbutazon, Indometacin, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Etodolac, Aceclofenac, Piroxicam, Tenoxicam, Lornoxicam, Meloxicam, Ketoprofen, Fenoprofen, Flurbiprofen, Tiaprofenic acid, Dexibuprofen, Dexketoprofen, Etoricoxib, Nabumeton) | M01AA01, M01AB01, M01AB02, M01AB03, M01AB08, M01AB16, M01AC01, M01AC02, M01AC05, M01AC06, M01AE03, M01AE04, M01AE09, M01AE11, M01AE14, M01AE17, M01AH05, M01AX01  |
| ASA | B01AC06 |
| Warfarin | B01AA03 |
| ACE inhibitors | A09A |
| Loop diuretics | C03C |
| β-Blockers | C07 |
| Spironolactone | C03DA01 |
| Thiazides | C03A |
| Calcium channel blockers | C08 |
| Antidepressants | N06A |
| Anxiolytics | N05C |
| Morphine | N02AA01 |

**Supplemental Table 2**

**(A) Number of NSAID treated OHCA cases by case and control period and respective case-crossover odds ratio (OR)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | OHCA cases in treatment in case period only\* | OHCA cases in treatment in control period only\* | OHCA cases in treatment in both control and case period | OR (95% confidence interval)  |
| Other | 173 | 154 | 356 | 1.12 (0.90-1.40) |
| Celecoxib | 72 | 54 | 147 | 1.33 (0.94-1.90) |
| Rofecoxib | 71 | 61 | 105 | 1.16 (0.83-1.64) |
| Ibuprofen | 628 | 470 | 1211 | 1.34 (1.19-1.51) |
| Naproxen | 44 | 34 | 72 | 1.29 (0.83-2.03) |
| Diclofenac | 333 | 212 | 496 | 1.57 (1.32-1.87) |

**(B) Number of NSAID treated in control group by case and control period and respective case-crossover odds ratio (OR)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Control group in treatment in case period only\* | Control group in treatment in control period only\* | Control group in treatment in both control and case period | OR (95% confidence interval) |
| Other | 511 | 482 | 1309 | 1.03 (0.97-1.10) |
| Celecoxib | 180 | 152 | 494 | 1.09 (0.98-1.21) |
| Rofecoxib | 158 | 174 | 358 | 0.95 (0.86-1.06) |
| Ibuprofen | 1541 | 1512 | 4376 | 1.01 (0.97-1.05) |
| Naproxen | 121 | 121 | 251 | 1.00 (0.88-1.13) |
| Diclofenac | 784 | 746 | 1908 | 1.03 (0.96-1.08) |

\* Only cases with discordant exposure history in case and control period contribute to the case-time-control analysis.

**Supplemental Figure 1 Risk of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest following treatment with NSAIDs in women (A) and men (B).** Odds ratios derive from the conditional logistic regression analyses on case-time-control models. “Events” comprise only persons with discordant exposure history, thus contributing to the analyses.

**(A)**

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**(B)**

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**Supplemental Figure 2 Risk of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest following treatment with NSAIDs according to age < 70 years (A) and age > 70 years (B).** Odds ratios derive from the conditional logistic regression analyses on case-time-control models. “Events” comprise only persons with discordant exposure history, thus contributing to the analyses.

**(A)**

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**(B)**

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**Supplemental Figure 3 Risk of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest following treatment with NSAIDs excluding people admitted within 60 days before event.** Odds ratios derive from the conditional logistic regression analyses on case-time-control models. “Events” comprise only persons with discordant exposure history, thus contributing to the analyses.



**Supplemental Figure 4 Risk of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest of presumed cardiac cause following treatment with NSAIDs.** Odds ratios derive from the conditional logistic regression analyses on case-time-control models. “Events” comprise only persons with discordant exposure history, thus contributing to the analyses.

 