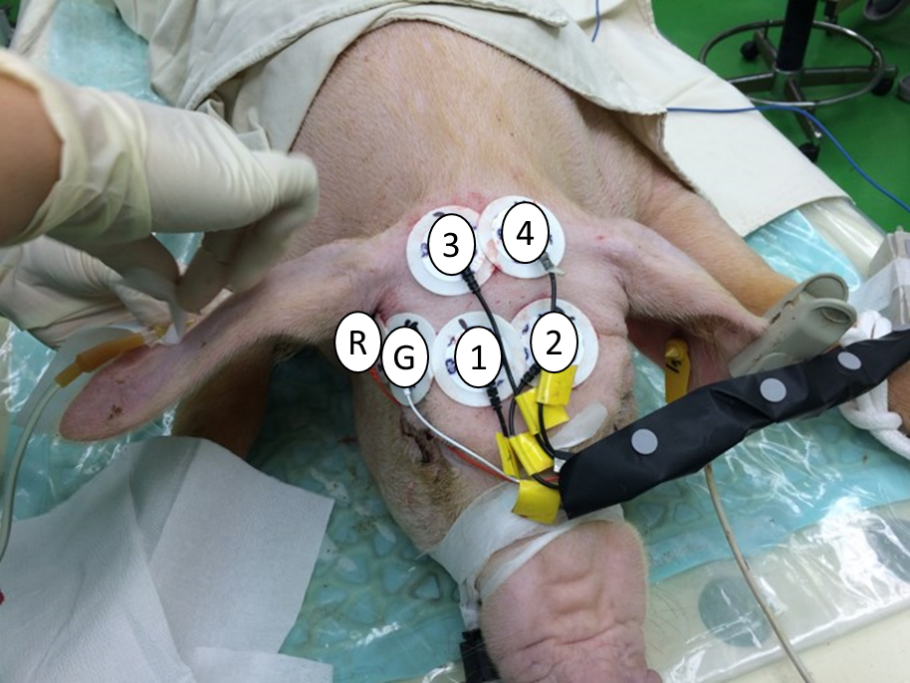
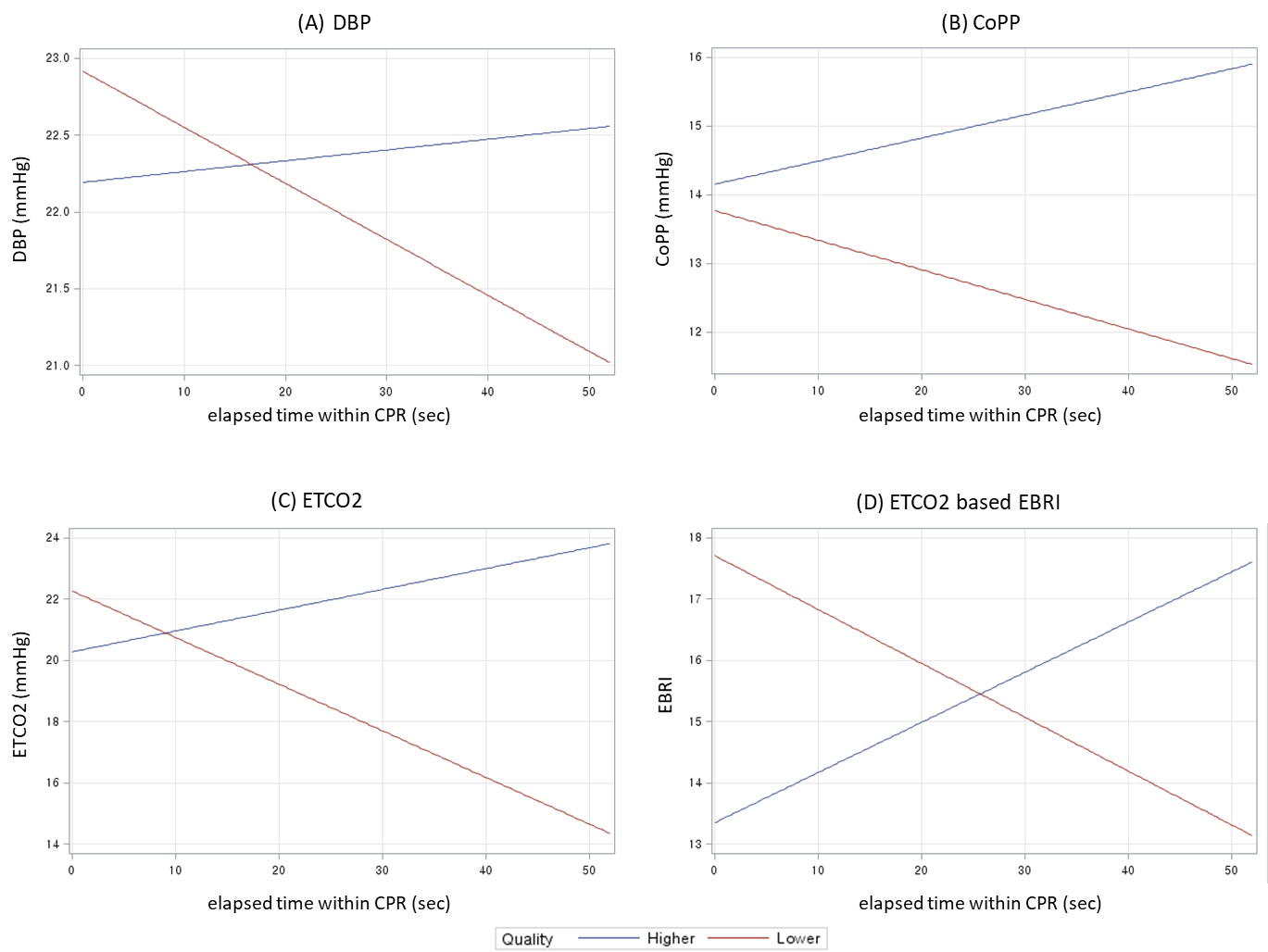
Table 1. Four EEG parameters considered to establish the EBRI models.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| EEG parameters | Definition |
| BSR (unit: %) | Burst suppression ratio; percentage of continuous periods longer than 0.5 second during which EEG is suppressed under ±5 μV |
| SynchFastSlow | Relative synchrony of fast and slow wave; log(B0.5-47 Hz / B40-47 Hz) |
| BetaR | Relative beta ratio; log(P30-47 Hz / P11-20 Hz) |
| DeltaR | Relative delta ratio; log(P8-20 Hz / P1-4 Hz) |

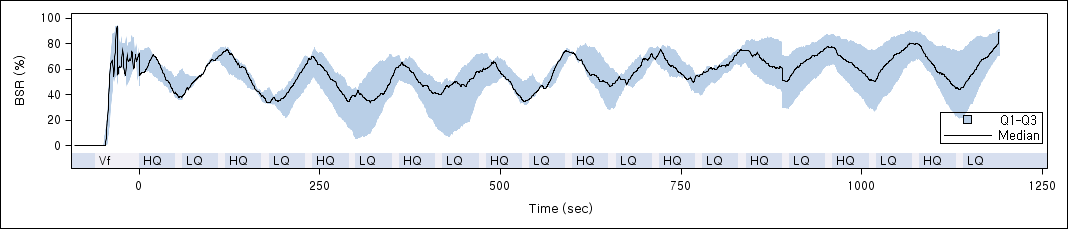
Abbreviation: Pa-b Hz, the sum of spectral power from a-b Hz; Ba-b Hz, the sum of bispectral activity from a-b Hz

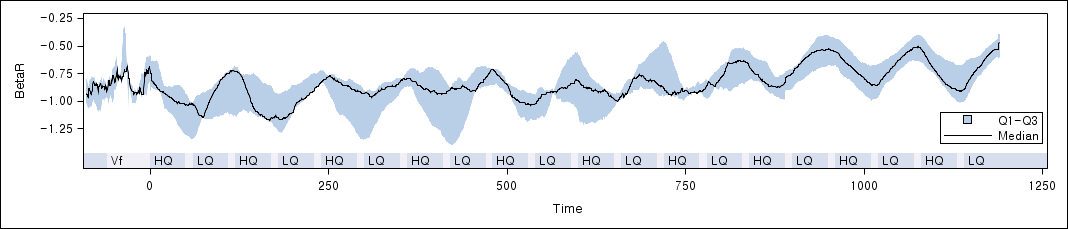


**Fig. 1. Electrodes placement for EBRI measurement.** R, reference electrode; G, ground electrode; 1~4, active electrode on the frontal area of scalp

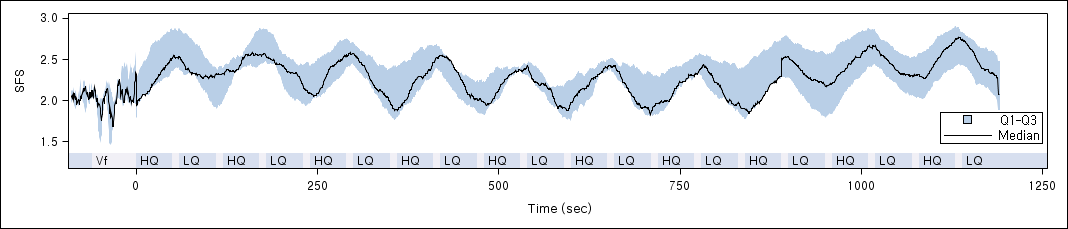


**Fig. 2. Interaction plot for CPR parameters and elapsed time between higher CPR quality and lower CPR quality (A) DBP, (B) CoPP, (C) ETCO2, (D) EBRI.** Abbreviations: DBP, Diastolic blood pressure, CoPP; Coronary perfusion pressure; ETCO2, end-tidal CO2; EBRI, EEG-based brain resuscitation index.

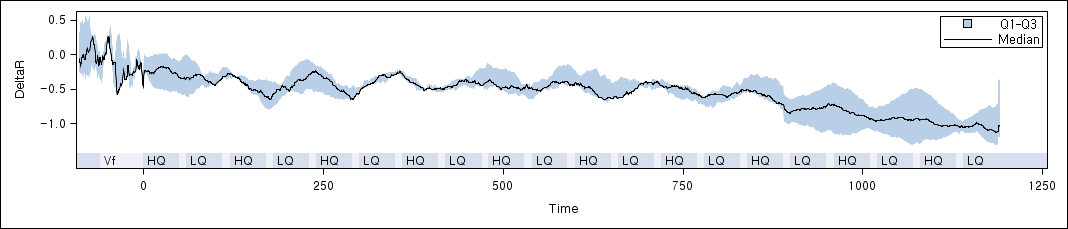
(A)

(B) 

(C)



(D)



**Fig. 3. Trend of EEG components over time (A) Burst suppression ratio(BSR), (B) Relative beta ratio, (C) Relative synchrony of fast and slow wave(SFS), (D) Relative delta ratio.**