**Question:** Does a Glasgow Motors Score component over a certain level predict favorable neurologic outcome at 90-180 days for patients comatose after cardiac arrest?

| **Certainty assessment** | | | | | | | **Certainty** | **Importance** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№ of studies** | **Study design** | **Risk of bias** | **Inconsistency** | **Indirectness** | **Imprecision** | **Other considerations** |
| GCS motor score > 3 within the first four days | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Observational study (342 patients) | seriousa | not serious | Seriousb | seriousc | GCS assessment was done off sedation but the metabolism may vary between patients | Very low | CRITICAL |

#### GCS motor score > 3 on admission

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Observational study (302 patients) | seriousd | not serious | Seriousb | seriousc | Very low sensitivity to identify patients with good outcome on ICU admission | Very low | CRITICAL |

#### Explanations

1. Risk of bias moderate, limited by self-fulfilling prophesy
2. All data is from patients with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and 75-80% had a shockable initial rhythm
3. Only one study and wide confidence interval
4. Risk of bias high, limited by self-fulfilling prophesy