Table 1. Study characteristics

Study	Setting	Population	Comparison	INTERVENTION			CONTROL		
				Before induction	Between induction and intubation	During intubation	Before induction	Between induction and intubation	During intubation
Casey, 2019	7 ICUs, USA	N=401 Critically ill adults undergoing induction and tracheal intubation	bag-mask ventilation from induction until the initiation of laryngoscopy vs. no ventilation	any	BVM (active oxygenation)	none	any	none	none
Caputo, 2017	Single center, academic ED	N=206 Adults (age > 18 years old) presenting to the ED requiring endotracheal intubation	supplemental oxygen via nasal cannula at flush flow rate during laryngoscopy or no supplemental oxygen during laryngoscopy	-	nasal cannula ≥15 L/min + jaw thrust (passive oxygenation)	nasal cannula ≥15 L/min (passive oxygenation)	-	none	none
Jaber, 2016	Single center, ICU, France	N=49 Hypoxaemic respiratory failure	preoxygenation with HFNO combined with NIV vs. preoxygenation with NIV only	NIV + HFNO	HFNO (passive oxygenation)	HFNO (passive oxygenation)	NIV	none	none
Shahul Hameed, 2024	Single center, large tertiary care center ED, India	N=76 Acute hypoxaemic respiratory failure	Oxygenation through a nasopharyngeal cannula plus BVM preoxygenation vs. receiving standard BVM preoxygenation alone	BVM + nasopharyngeal cannula 15 L/min	nasopharyngeal cannula 15 L/min (passive oxygenation)	nasopharyngeal cannula 15 L/min (passive oxygenation)	BVM	none	none

Semler, 2016	ICU	N=150 Critically ill	supplemental oxygen during apnea (HFNO) vs. usual care without supplemental oxygen	-	nasal cannula 15 L/min (passive oxygenation)	nasal cannula 15 L/min (passive oxygenation)	-	none	none

BVM: bag-valve mask; ED, emergency department; HFNO: high flow nasal oxygen; ICU: intensive care unit; NIV: noninvasive ventilation; NRM: non-rebreathing mask

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