

Tabla S1

Vehicle failure	Disfunction of the vehicle engine, electrical or oxygen supply that implies significant delay in transport or ambulance change.
Pump failure	Disfunction of the ECMO centrifugal pump, requiring pump change
Oxygenator failure	Rapid loss of the oxygenation capability of the membrane associated to a decrease in patient's oxygen saturation measured by pulse-oximetry
Console failure	Disfunction of the console that impedes measurements of circuit pressures, flow velocity, or adjustment of the pump's speed.
Air in circuit	Presence of air bubbles in lines, pump or oxygenator with drop in blood flow
Ventilator failure	Disfunction of the ventilator to deliver air to the circuit or to measure pressure, flow or volume during the respiratory cycle.
Bleeding	Bleeding of the surgical site of cannulation considered as significant by the attending physician
Decrease in tidal volume	Decrease in tidal volume over 2 ml / kg of predicted body weight after the start of ultra-protective ventilation

Hemodynamic instability	Persistent drop in systolic blood pressure below 90 mmHg or mean arterial pressure below 60 mmHg despite volume administration or need to increase noradrenaline infusion by more than 0.2 mcg / kg / min
--------------------------------	---