

**Tabla S1**

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

<b>Hemodynamic instability</b>	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
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