

## CLINICAL "SNIPPETS"

### **Hydrogen Sulfide Improves Survival After Cardiac Arrest and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation via a Nitric Oxide Synthase 3-Dependent Mechanism in Mice.**

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**Overview:** Sudden cardiac arrest (CA) is one of the leading causes of death worldwide. We sought to evaluate the impact of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) on the outcome after CA and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in mice.

**Conclusions:** These results suggest that administration of Na<sub>2</sub>S at the time of CPR improves outcome after CA possibly via a nitric oxide synthase 3-dependent signaling pathway.