**Supplemental Digital Content 12**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **High Power** | | **High Power with Matched PaCO2** | |
|  | **Low VT** | **High VT** | **Low VT** | **High VT** |
| Edema | 8 (6–9) | 9 (9–12) | 8 (6–12) | 9 (8–16) |
| Atelectasis | 6 (5–12) | 9 (6–12) | 9 (8–12) | 12 (8–12) |
| Overdistension | 4 (2–9) | 8 (8–12) | 3 (2–9) | 8 (8–12) |
| Cumulative DAD score | 19 (16–25) | 29 (27–30)† | 23 (18–29) | 30 (28–34)† |

**Table 7– Diffuse alveolar damage score**

Diffuse alveolar damage (DAD),arithmetically averaged from two independent investigators, represent injury from edema, atelectasis, and overdistension in the following groups: 1) High Power/Low VT (6 mL/kg) and RR set to obtain a power three times that obtained in the low-power groups; and 2) High Power/High VT (11 mL/kg), with RR set to obtain a power three times that obtained in the low-power groups. The PaCO2 target was set according to the low-power groups. Values are given as medians, interquartile ranges, and minimum/maximum of 8 animals in each group. Comparisons among all groups were done using the Mann–Whitney *U* test and Bonferroni correction for 4 comparisons (p < 0.0125). † *vs* High Power/Low VT (p < 0.0125).