**Supplemental Digital Content 10**

**table 4. Diffuse alveolar damage score variables**

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|  | **Control-1h** | **Shorter adaptation time-1h** | **Longer adaptation time-1h** |
| **Atelectasis** | 6 (4 - 6) | 4 (2 -4) | 6 (6 – 8)# |
| **Ductal Overdistension** | 2 (2 – 4) | 4 (2 - 4) | 4 (4 – 6) |
| **Interstitial**  **Edema** | 4 (4 - 6) | 2 (2 – 4) | 6 (4 – 9)# |
| **Inflammation** | 4 (2 – 4) | 4 (3 – 6) | 6 (4 – 8)\* |
| **Airway Detachment** | 2 (2 – 4) | 2 (1 – 2) | 4 (4 – 6)\*# |
| **DAD** | 19 (18 – 22) | 16 (14 – 17) | 26 (24 – 33)\*# |

DAD score (scores arithmetically averaged from two independent investigators) representing injury from atelectasis, ductal overdistension, interstitial/alveolar edema, inflammation, and airway detachment in the following groups: Low tidal volume (VT) – mechanical ventilation with a protective strategy (VT=6ml/kg) for 1 hour (Control-1h); High VT achieved after a short ‘run-up’ adaptation time – VT=6mL/kg during the first 30 minutes followed by a slow VT increase up to 22mL/kg for 30 minutes (shorter adaptation time-1h); and High VT with a longer adaptation time – a slow VT increase from 6 mL/kg to 22 mL/kg during 1 hour (longer adaptation time-1h). Values are given as median and interquartile range of 8 animals in each group. Comparisons among groups done by ANOVA on ranks with Dunn’s post hoc test. \*\* *vs* A (p < 0.05); # *vs* C (p < 0.05).