

Supplemental Table 3 - Demographic and clinical findings of infants with Pierre Robin Sequence-related airway obstruction treated with tracheostomy and subsequent mandibular distraction, based upon treatment outcome (success defined as tracheostomy decanulation).

	Successful	Failure	p-value
Total number patients treated	19	14	
Gender (female)	63.2%	64.3%	0.947
Age at intervention (days)	20.5 ± 16.7	41.9 ± 72.8	0.224
Age at time of study (years)	9.0 ± 1.9	6.3 ± 1.9	0.064
Premature (< 37 weeks)	15.8%	42.9%	0.122
Early intervention (< 5 days of life)	21.1%	57.1%	0.066
Cleft palate	79.0%	42.9%	0.033*
Birth weight (kg)	3.1 ± 0.4 ²	2.4 ± 0.7 ⁴	0.011*
Birth weight Z score	0.1 ± 0.9	-1.2 ± 1.2	0.014*
Change in weight Z score from birth to 1yr	-0.5 ± 1.3	0.2 ± 1.4	0.413
Syndromic diagnosis	47.4%	92.9%	0.006*
Neurologic impairment	31.3% ⁴	50.0% ³	0.339
Gastroesophageal reflux	47.4%	57.1%	0.578
Surgical (G- or J-) feeding tube requirement	72.2% ⁴	92.3% ⁴	0.372
Multilevel airway obstruction	47.4%	28.6%	0.310

*Statistically significant for the error rate 5%

All data were available for each patient with the exception of those marked, for whom only the following percentages of patients had that data point available: ¹ <25%, ² 25-49%, ³ 50-75%, ⁴ >75%.