Supplementary Figure legends

S-Figure 1: Correlation between echocardiographic parameters of right ventricular size and function

s-Figure 1 Legend: Correlation between Right ventricular:Left ventricular end diastolic area (RV:LVEDA), tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) and right ventricular fractional area change (RV FAC). Correlation was assessed using a Spearman correlation test. Simple linear regression was performed to generate a line of best fit through all data points with 95% confidence intervals.

s-Figure 2: Correlation between right ventricular size and function and clinical parameters

s-Figure 2 Legend: FAC = RV fractional area change; RVEDA:LVEDA = right ventricular: left ventricular end diastolic area; P/F ratio = PaO2:FiO2 ratio; PEEP = positive end expiratory pressure; Cdyn = dynamic compliance; CXR = chest radiograph opacification. Correlation was assessed using a Spearman correlation test. Simple linear regression was performed to generate a line of best fit through all data points with 95% confidence intervals. Difference in urine output between RV phenotypes was compared using a Kruskal Wallis test.

s-Figure 3: Blood gas response to prone ventilation in patients with RV dilation with impairment compared to those without.

S-Figure 3 Legend: PaCO2 = partial pressure of arterial carbon dioxide; PaO2 = partial pressure of arterial oxygen; FiO2 = fraction of inspired oxygen contration; VD/VT= deadspace fraction; Cdyn = dynamic compliance. RVD&I = right ventricular dilation and impairment. Percentage change in ventilatory and clinical parameters between RV cohorts was analysed using Mann-Whitney U test.