

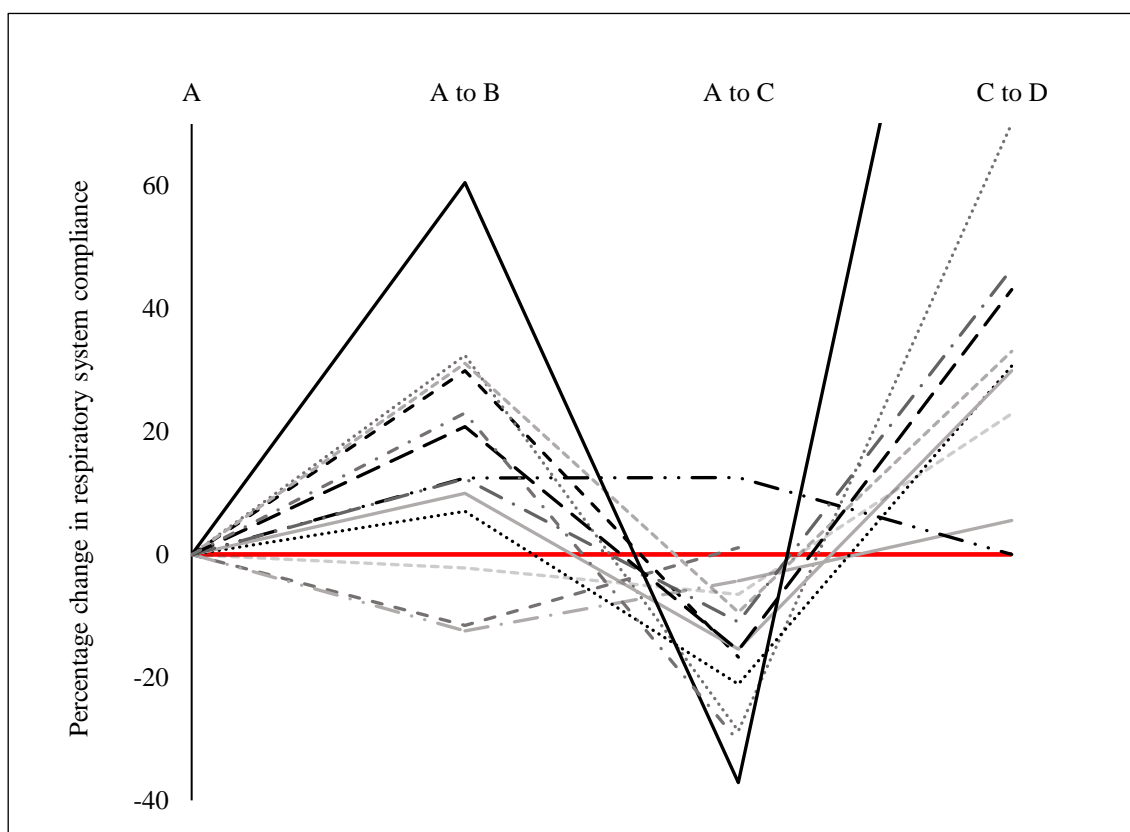
Paradoxical Positioning: Does 'head up' always improve mechanics and lung protection?

Supplemental Materials

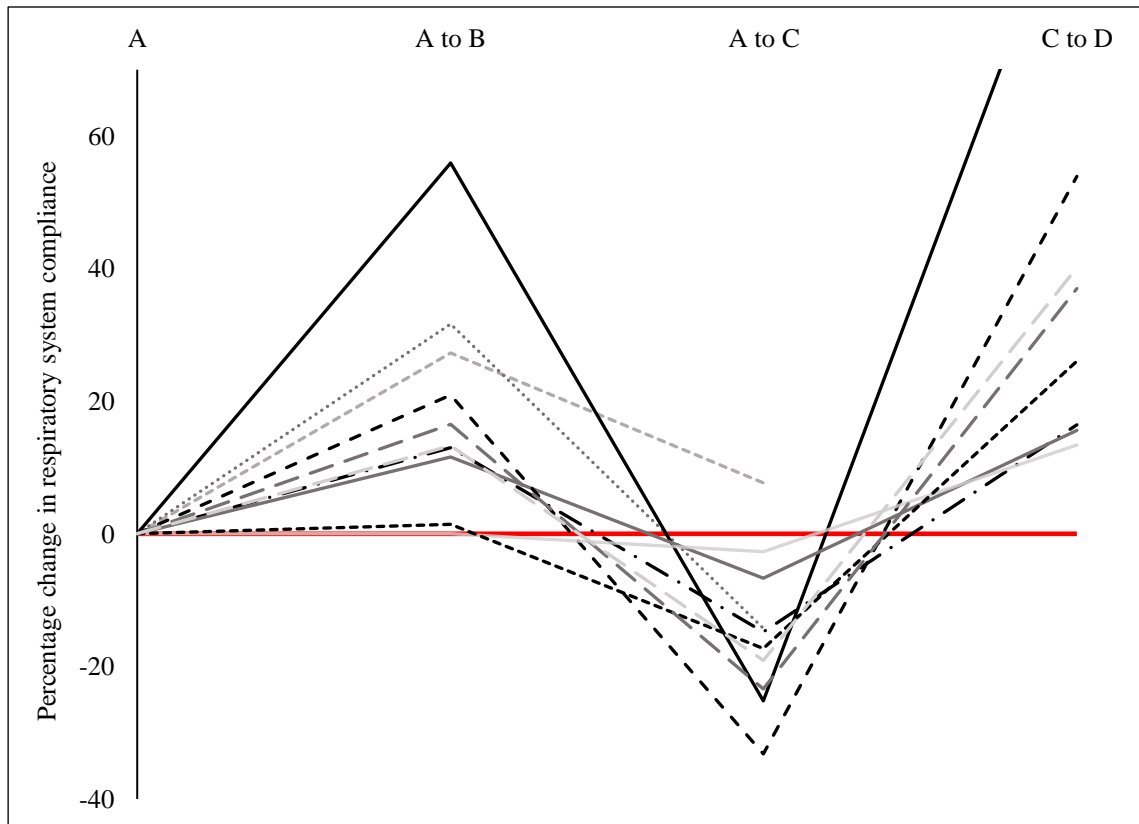
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Supplemental Figure 1. Percentage change in respiratory system compliance for each patient in the supine position with: chest wall loading in baseline position (A to B); transitioning from baseline to inclined positioning (A to C); chest wall loading in the inclined position (C to D). 12/13 patients demonstrated worsened respiratory system compliance with inclination (A to C). Chest wall loading in the upright position led to improved respiratory system compliance in 9/10 patients (C to D); chest wall was loading was not performed in 3 patients while inclined. Vertical axis truncated at +70%.



Supplemental Figure 2: Percentage change in respiratory system compliance by maneuver in *prone* orientation. Percentage change in respiratory system compliance for each patient in the supine position with: chest wall loading in baseline position (A to B); transitioning from baseline to inclined positioning (A to C); chest wall loading in the inclined position (C to D). All patients (10/10) demonstrated worsened respiratory system compliance with inclination (A to C). Chest wall loading in the upright position led to improved compliance in all patients it was performed (8/8); chest wall loading was not performed in 2 patients while inclined. Vertical axis truncated at +70%.