**Optimal mean airway pressure during high frequency oscillatory ventilation in an experimental model of acute respiratory distress syndrome：EIT-based method**

Songqiao Liu, MD, PhD 1, Zhanqi Zhao, PhD 2, 3, Li Tan, MD, 1, 4, Lihui Wang, MD 1, Knut Möller, MD, PhD 2, Inez Frerichs, MD, PhD 5, Tao Yu, MD, PhD 1, Yingzi Huang, MD, PhD 1, Chun Pan MD, PhD1, Yi Yang, MD, PhD 1, and Haibo Qiu, MD, PhD 1§

Additional File 2

Table S1 Hemodynamics characteristics during decremental HFOV mPaw（n=10）

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | TBaseline | TARDS | mPaw(cmH2O) |
| 36 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 9 |
| HR(BPM) | 67(60 -73) | 80 (73 -86) | 101(85-111) \* | 103(82-118)\* | 96(83-121)\* | 88(73-103)\* | 80(73 -101) | 76(66 -102) | 70(65 -104) | 69(57 -108) | 70(59 -110) | 85(61 -114) |
| MAP(mmHg) | 116(108-124) | 127(124-133) | 66(65-74)\* | 69(64-78)\* | 75(67-98)\* | 84(79-108)\* | 96(81-110)\* | 103(90-109)\* | 104(94-111)\* | 104(92-109)\* | 108(102-113) | 106(103-113) |
| CVP(mmHg) | 4.5(3.3-6.8) | 8.0(6.0-8.0) | 9.5(6.8-10.8)\* | 10.0(7.0-11.0)\* | 9.5(8.0-10.1)\* | 9.5(8.0-10.1)\* | 9.5(8.0-10.1)\* | 8.5(7.3-10.0)\* | 8.0(6.0-9.0)\* | 7.5(5.3-9.0) | 7.0(5.0-8.0) | 6.0(3.8-8.3) |
| PAWP(mmHg) | 7.0(4.3-8.7) | 10.0(8.0-11.0) | 13.0(9.0-19.5)\* | 15.0(1.0-17.0)\* | 14.5(12.2-15.7)\* | 13.5(12.0-15.0)\* | 13.5(11.2-14.0)\* | 12.5(10.3-14.0)\* | 11.5(8.7 -12.8)\* | 10.0(7.5-12.0) | 9.0(7.0-11.0) | 7.0(4.5-8.5) |
| CO(L/min) | 5.4(5.0-5.7) | 4.7(4.6-4.8) | 3.1(2.5-4.1)\* | 3.5(3.2-4.2) \* | 3.8(3.5-4.0)\* | 4.1(3.5-5.0) | 4.3(4.1-5.1) | 4.7(4.0-5.4) | 5.0(4.1-5.8) | 5.2(4.3-6.0) | 5.3(4.6-5.9) | 5.5(5.2-5.8) |

Median (Interquartile range) are shown. \*p< 0.05, Compared with baseline measurements.

HR, heart rate; BPM, breaths per minute; MAP, mean arterial pressure; CVP, measure central venous pressure; CO, Cardiac output; PAWP, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure. TBaseline, during baseline measurements; TARDS, after induction of ARDS.