Kinetics of ventilation-induced changes in diaphragmatic metabolism by bilateral phrenic pacing in a piglet model

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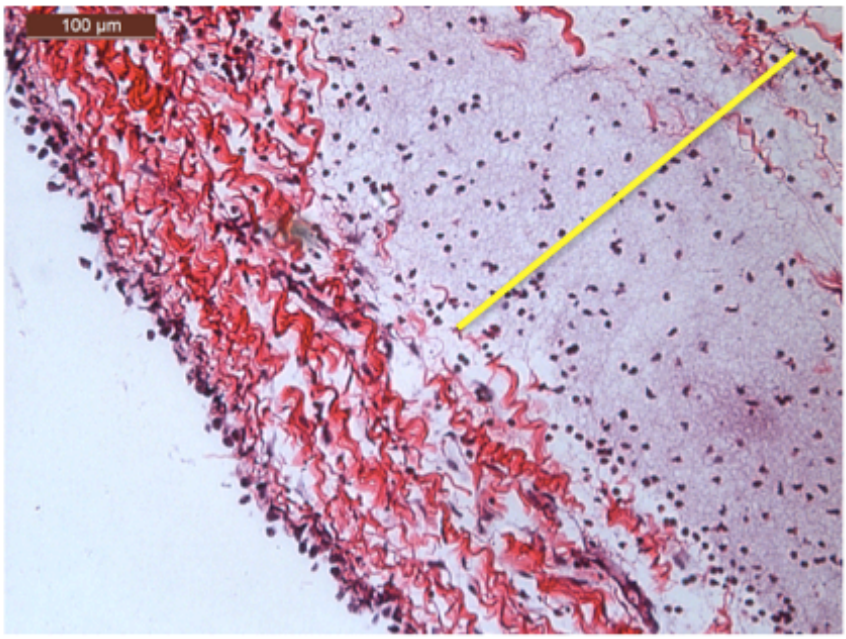
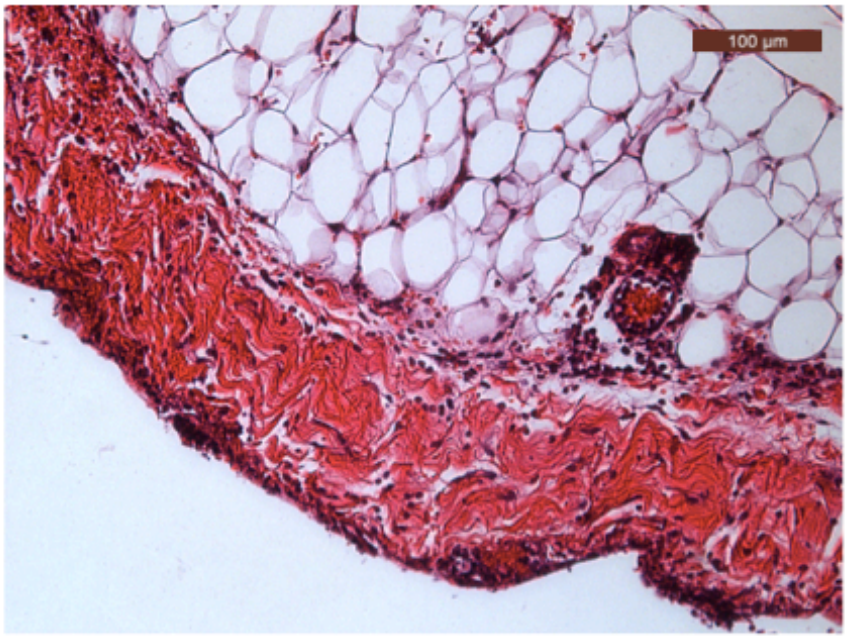
Supplemental Figure 1:

STIM



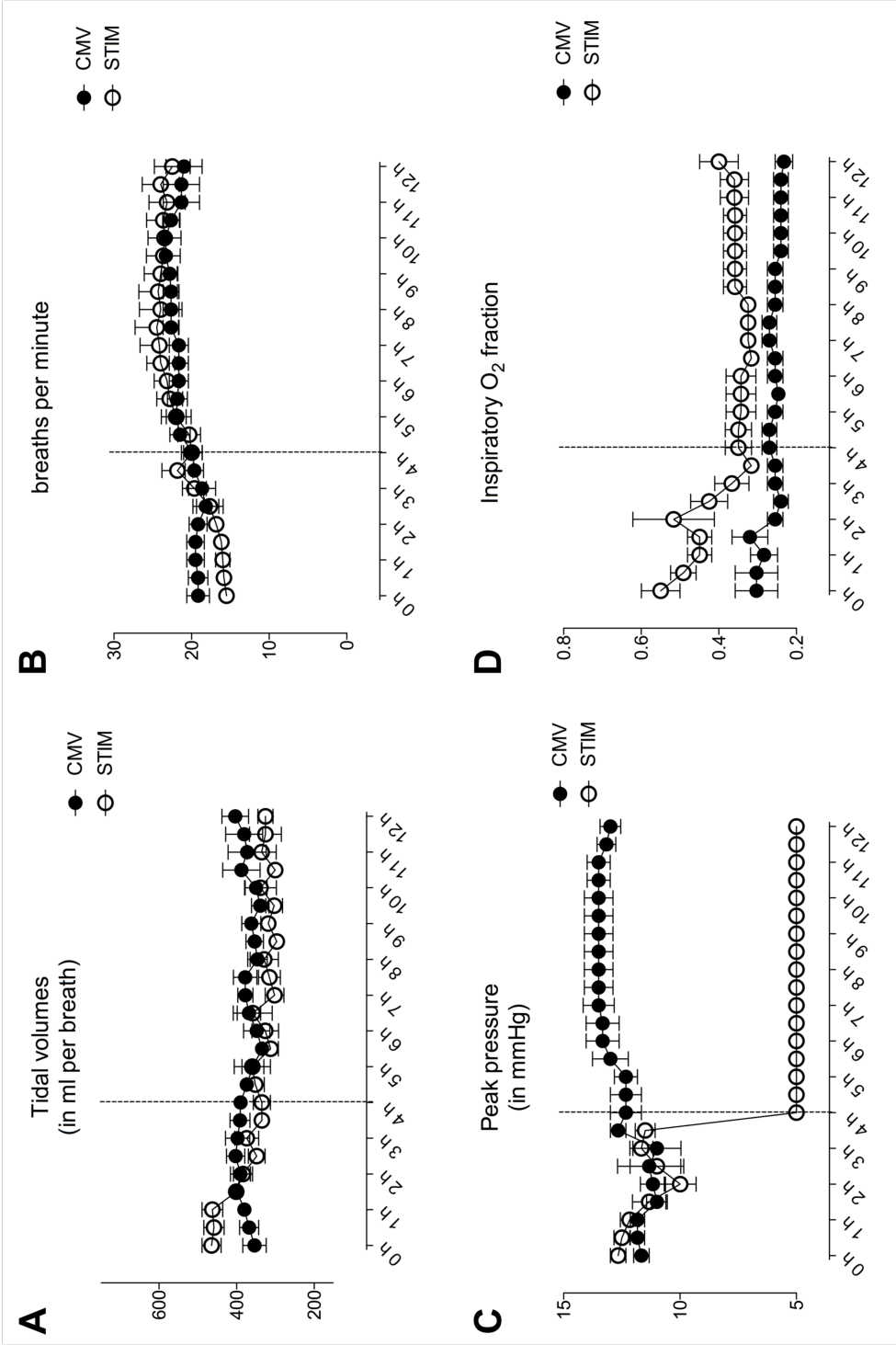
Subpleural edema

CMV



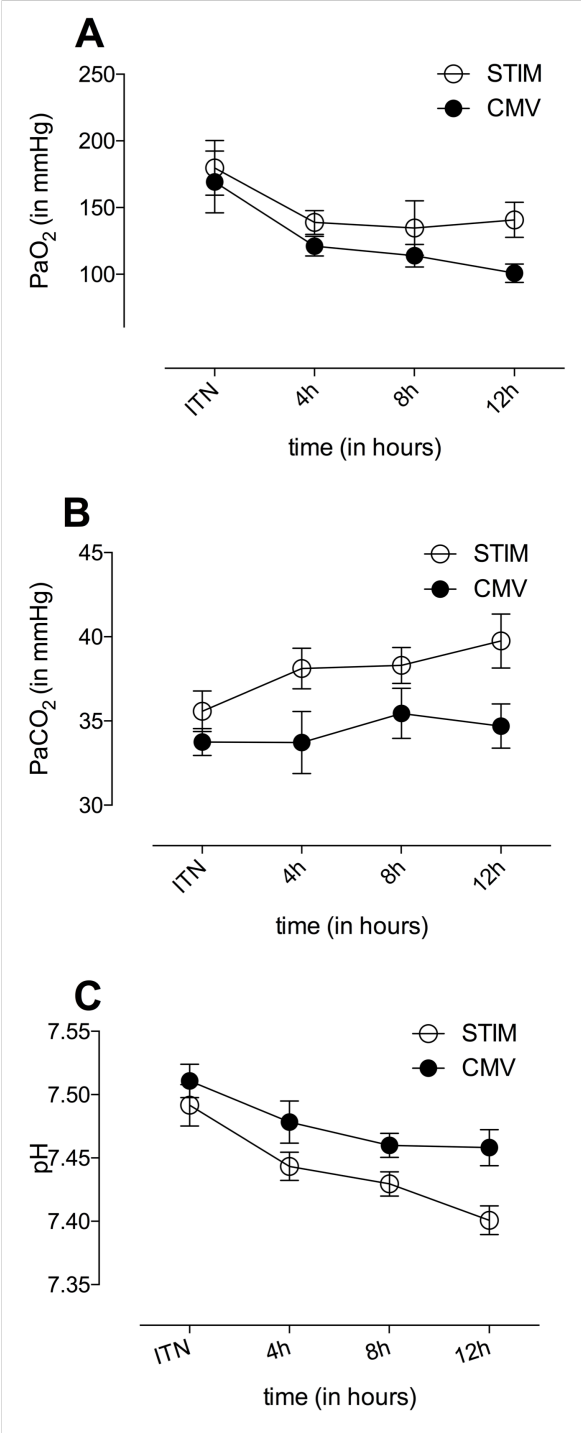
Supplemental Figure 1: Histological slices (hematoxylin-eosin staining, magnification of 10x) of insertion area of the stimulation electrodes in the pleural tissue. STIM animals showed a subpleural edema, marked as yellow line in the picture STIM. This was not found in CMV animals.

Supplemental Figure 2:



Supplemental Figure 2: Ventilator settings used in both groups. Tidal volumes expressed as ml per breath (Panel A). Respiratory frequency expressed as breaths per minute (Panel B). Peak airway pressure expressed in mmHg (Panel C). Inspiratory oxygen fraction displayed as percentage of total inspiratory gas concentration (Panel D). CMV (closed circles) and STIM (solid circles). Broken line displays time point of microdialysis-start where animals were randomized into the interventional groups. Values are displayed as means ± standard error.

Supplemental Figure 3:



Supplemental Figure 3: Parameters of arterial blood gas analysis taken every 4 hours in both groups. Arterial partial pressure of oxygen expressed in mmHg (Panel A). Arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide expressed in mmHg (Panel B). Arterial pH as potential of hydrogen (Panel C). CMV (closed circles) and STIM (solid circles). Values are displayed as means ± standard error.