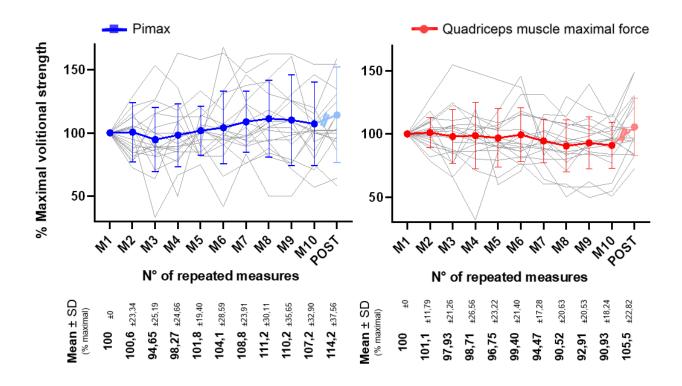
## Respiratory and limb muscles' ability to repeatedly generate maximal force in patients with intensive care unit-acquired weakness: an observational study

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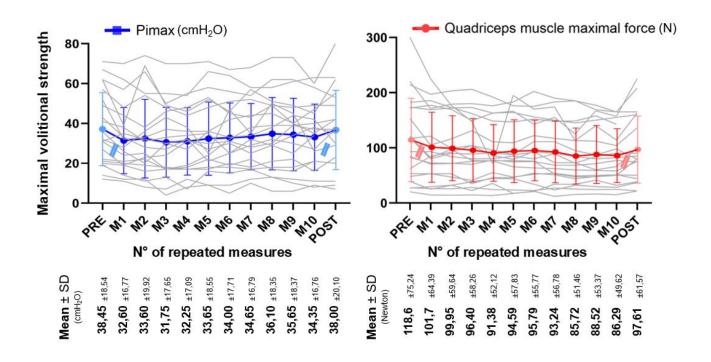
Supplemental material

## **Supplemental Figures**

- **e-Figure1.** Muscle force time course evolution over the ten repetitions, with individual data expressed for both muscle groups in % of first contraction.
- **e-Figure2.** Muscle force time course evolution over the ten repetitions, with individual data expressed in unit of force, centimeter of water (cmH<sub>2</sub>O) for Pimax and Newtons (N) for quadriceps muscle maximal strength.
- **e-Figure3.** Muscle force time course evolution over the ten repetitions according to time delay between extubation and measurements, with data expressed for both muscle groups in % of first contraction. Panel A: for quadriceps muscle; Panel B: for inspiratory muscles.

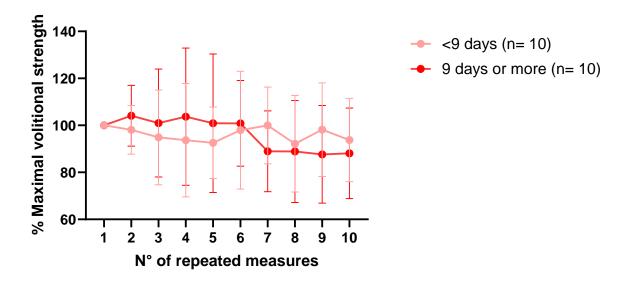


e-Figure 1. Muscle force time course evolution over the ten repetitions, with individual data expressed for both muscle groups in % of first contraction. SD: standard deviation.

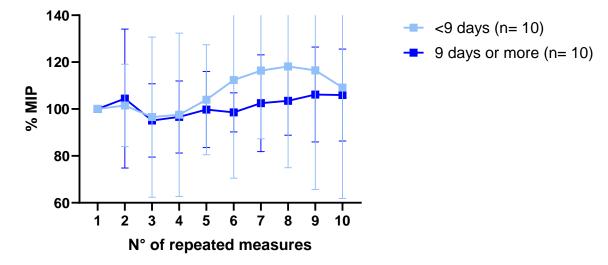


e-Figure2. Muscle force time course evolution over the ten repetitions, with individual data expressed in unit of force, centimeter of water (cmH<sub>2</sub>O) for Pimax and Newtons (N) for quadriceps muscle maximal strength. SD: standard deviation.

## A Quadriceps muscle force evolution according to time delay



## B Inspiratory muscles force according to time delay



**e-Figure3.** Muscle force time course evolution over the ten repetitions according to time delay between extubation and measurements, with data expressed for both muscle groups in % of first contraction. Panel A: for quadriceps muscle; Panel B: for inspiratory muscles. \* Indicates statistically significant between-group differences.