

Supplementary material to article by K. Nakamura et al.. “Efficacy of belt electrode skeletal muscle electrical stimulation on reducing the rate of muscle volume loss in critically ill patients: a randomized controlled trial”

Table SI. Basic characteristics of intention-to-treat analysis for each group. The rate of mechanical ventilation was almost 80%

	EMS group n = 47	Control group n = 47
Age, years, mean (SD)	72.8 (12.8)	71.1 (14.9)
Sex (male), n (%)	27 (57.5)	24 (51.6)
SOFA, mean (SD)	8.3 (4.0)	8.2 (3.7)
APACHEII, mean (SD)	21.6 (7.9)	20.3 (6.6)
Mechanical ventilation, n (%)	38 (80.9)	37 (78.7)
Renal replacement therapy, n (%)	11 (23.4)	8 (17.0)
Sedatives, n (%)	45 (95.7)	43 (91.5)
Vasopressive agents, n (%)	44 (93.6)	43 (91.5)
Complicating diseases, n (%)		
Sepsis	31 (65.9)	30 (63.8)
Heart failure	26 (55.3)	20 (42.6)
Stroke	16 (34.0)	12 (25.5)
Cardiopulmonary arrest	8 (17.0)	10 (21.3)
Post-surgery	17 (36.2)	15 (31.9)
Respiratory failure	28 (59.6)	27 (57.5)
Trauma	2 (4.3)	2 (4.3)
Endocrine and metabolic disorder	14 (29.8)	18 (38.3)

SD: standard deviation; APACHE: Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation; SOFA: sequential organ failure assessment; EMS: electrical muscle stimulation.