

ADDITIONAL FILE 4

Day-to-day progression of vital-sign circadian rhythms in the intensive care unit

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Quantitative circadian rhythm metrics for age subgroups

Figs. 1 and 2 show the peak - nadir excursions for each vital sign in each database, broken down by age and gender. In MIMIC and eICU-CRD, the older SRV cohorts (45 - 65 and 65+) show consistently similar or greater peak - nadir excursions than the corresponding DCS cohorts. However, in the younger 15 - 45 MIMIC and eICU-CRD cohorts, and in PICRAM, the DCS cohort typically has greater peak - nadir excursions due to the reduced cohort size.

Figs. 3 and 4 show the correlation to a 'recovered' final day vital-sign profile for each vital sign in each database, broken down by age and gender. As previously, in all databases, the correlation to a 'recovered' final day profile was typically greater for the SRV cohort, and typically increased for the SRV cohort over time. For the DCS cohort, correlation tended to be poorer, and to decrease beyond day 4.

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References







