Supplementary Figures S2 and S3

Objective quantification of in-hospital patient mobilization after cardiac surgery using accelerometers: Selection, Use, and Analysis

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| **Supplementary Figure S2.** Overall neural network accuracy using n number of patients (starting from n = 2) in training data set. Accuracy was determined by averaging results from Leave-One-Out (LOO) validation over n number of patients. All patients (black line), and male (blue line) and female (red line) showed an accuracy around 95% starting from n = 2.  Vertical lines depict number of patients included for the entire study group (n = 31), and subgroups male (n = 24) and female (n = 7) patients. The network accuracy was calculated before excluding two patients with prolonged intensive care unit (ICU) stay. |

Supplementary Figure S2

Supplementary Figure S3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| (**a**) | (**b**) |
|  |  |
| (**c**) | (**d**) |
|  |  |
| (**e**) | (**f**) |

**Supplementary Figure S3.** Neural network recall and precision per activity using n number of patients (starting from n = 2) in training data set. Precision and recall were determined by averaging results from LOO cross-validation over n number of patients. All patients (black line), and male (blue line) and female (red line) showed an accuracy exceeding 78% starting from n = 2. (**a**) Lying in bed; (**b**) Sitting in a chair; (**c**) Standing; (**d**) Walking; (**e**) Cycling; (**f**) Walking the stairs.

Vertical lines depict number of patients included for the entire study group (n = 31), and subgroups male (n = 24) and female (n = 7) patients. The network accuracy was calculated before excluding two patients with prolonged ICU stay.