**Table S1. A.** Multiple linear regression analysis table showing coefficients examining the influence of some clinically relevant variables on time to spontaneous breathing trial (SBT). **B**. Multiple linear regression analysis table showing coefficients examining the influence of some clinically relevant variables on time to extubation.

**A**

|  | **UnstandardizedCoefficients** | **StandardizedCoefficients** |  |  |  | **95% confidence interval for B** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | B | Beta | Standard error | t | p | lower bound | upper bound |
| (Constant) | 107.82 |  | 62.67 | 1.72 | 0.119 | -33.94 | 249.59 |
| FR\_state1 fluid responsive | -67.9 | -0.77 | 21.38 | -3.18 | 0.011\* | -116.27 | -19.53 |
| MELD | -0.05 | -0.01 | 1.48 | -0.04 | 0.972 | -3.4 | 3.29 |
| FB\_postop | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.29 | 0.781 | -0.01 | 0.01 |
| CI | -43.94 | -0.78 | 14.76 | -2.98 | 0.016\* | -77.34 | -10.55 |

\* Statistically significant

*FR\_state fluid responsive* positive fluid responsiveness state at T1, *MELD* model for end-stage liver disease, *FB\_postop* postoperative fluid balance, *CI* cardiac index.

The regression model showed that the overall fit was statistically significant (*p* = 0.026). Being fluid responsive and having a higher cardiac index are significantly associated with a shorter time to SBT this sample of liver transplant patients with high perioperative fluid balance.

**B**

|  | **UnstandardizedCoefficients** | **StandardizedCoefficients** |  |  |  | **95% confidence interval for B** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | B | Beta | Standard error | t | p | lower bound | upper bound |
| (Constant) | 107.06 |  | 64.3 | 1.66 | 0.130 | -38.39 | 252.51 |
| FR\_state2 fluid responsive | -69.22 | -0.8 | 21.94 | -3.16 | 0.012\* | -118.85 | -19.59 |
| MELD | 0.18 | 0.03 | 1.52 | 0.12 | 0.909 | -3.25 | 3.61 |
| FB\_postop | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.28 | 0.788 | -0.01 | 0.01 |
| CI | -41.22 | -0.74 | 15.15 | -2.72 | 0.024\* | -75.49 | -6.96 |

\* Statistically significant

*FR\_state2 fluid responsive* positive fluid responsiveness state at T2, *MELD* model for end-stage liver disease, *FB\_postop* postoperative fluid balance, *CI* cardiac index.

The regression model showed that the overall fit was statistically significant (*p* = 0.041). Being fluid responsive and having a higher cardiac index are significantly associated with a shorter time to extubation in this sample of liver transplant patients with high perioperative fluid balance.