Figure S5. Raw (non-normalized) data for the Protocol E, the effect of epidural bupivacaine vs. PBS on ventilatory parameters 1 day after the abdominal incision (POD 1). (A) There was a significant time-group interaction for minute ventilation. (B) For breathing frequency, there was a significant decrease from baseline after the abdominal incision in the PBS group ($P = 0.0073$). On the other hand, the mean breathing frequency of the Bupivacaine group on POD 1 was not significantly different from baseline ($P = 0.8736$). (C) There was no significant difference in tidal volume between the two groups. (D) The mean inspiratory-to-expiratory time ratio (I:E ratio) decreased significantly from baseline in the PBS group ($P = 0.0421$), but not in the Bupivacaine group ($P = 0.2777$). On POD 1, the mean I:E of the Bupivacaine group was significantly greater than that of the PBS group ($P = 0.0074$). (E) The expiratory flow at 50% expired volume (EF50) values were not significantly different between the Bupivacaine and PBS groups. (F) There was no significant difference in body weight between the groups or between before and after the incision. Data are presented as mean ± SD. $N = 7$ per group. $*P < 0.05$; $**P < 0.01$ vs. Baseline, and $††P < 0.01$ vs. PBS by two-way ANOVA with repeated measured in one factor, followed by Sidak’s multiple comparison tests.