

Supplementary Table 1. Comparison of variables between patients with and without obesity

	Non-obese group (n = 271)	Obese group (n = 157)	P-value
Age (yr)	62.3 [54.8–68.4]	62.0 [56.1–69.2]	0.5
Sex (M/F, <i>n</i>)	132 (48.7) / 139 (51.3)	83 (52.9) / 74 (47.1)	0.4
Height (cm)	162.6 ± 8.2	162.7 ± 9.3	0.9
Weight (kg)	58.9 ± 8.0	74.2 ± 10.1*	< 0.001
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.2 ± 1.9	28.0 ± 2.1*	< 0.001
Left main bronchus diameter (mm)	11.8 [11.0–13.0]	11.5 [10.6–12.1]	0.9
DLT size (<i>n</i>)			0.5
33 Fr	47 (17.3)	31 (19.7)	
35 Fr	160 (59.0)	94 (59.9)	
37 Fr	64 (23.6)	32 (20.4)	
Left lateral decubitus (<i>n</i>)	166 (61.3)	93 (59.2)	0.7
Supine DLT depth (cm)	27.0 [25.8–28.5]	26.8 [25.0–28.0]*	0.03
H/D _{supine}	6.0 [5.8–6.2]	6.1 [5.9–6.3]*	< 0.001
Lateral DLT depth (cm)	27.8 [26.3–29.1]	28.0 [26.5–29.3]	0.6
H/D _{lateral}	5.9 [5.7–6.1]	5.8 [5.7–6.0]	0.8
Extent of DLT migration (mm)	6.6 [3.2–11.4]	12.7 [7.1–16.8]*	< 0.001
Proximal migration (<i>n</i>)	171 (63.1)	140 (89.1)*	< 0.001

Data are presented as the median [interquartile range], number (%), or mean ± standard deviation.

Non-obese group: patients with BMI (body mass index) < 25 kg/m², obese group: patients with BMI ≥ 25 kg/m², DLT: double-lumen endobronchial tube, H/D_{supine}: patient height

divided by supine DLT depth, H/D_{lateral} : patient height divided by lateral DLT depth, proximal migration: when advancement of the DLT is required to optimize DLT position.

* $P < 0.05$, compared with the non-obese group.