

**S2 Table.** Challenges in the delivery of PT services in the ICU

<i>n</i> (%)	JP (n=76)	PH (n=45)	TW (n=43)	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i> <sup>c</sup>
No direct access to ICU patients	39 (51.32)	9 (20)	8 (18.6)	<b>0.000</b> <sup>a</sup>	0.0502
PT-ICU patient ratio	25 (32.89)	8 (17.78)	8 (18.6)	0.095 <sup>a</sup>	0.2272
Little-to-no training prior to ICU duty	44 (57.89)	21 (46.67)	21 (48.84)	0.333 <sup>a</sup>	<b>0.0084</b>
Decreased PT ICU exposure	3 (3.95)	16 (35.56)	14 (32.56)	<b>0.000</b> <sup>a</sup>	<b>0.0103</b>
Little-to-no autonomy in treatment modification	5 (6.58)	10 (22.22)	6 (13.95)	<b>0.044</b> <sup>a</sup>	0.0854
Limited PT knowledge allowed to conduct to ICU patients	12 (15.79)	9 (20)	13 (30.23)	0.173 <sup>a</sup>	0.1510
Provision of PT by ICU nurses instead of PTs perse	6 (7.89)	8 (17.78)	1 (2.33)	<b>0.043</b> <sup>b</sup>	0.8885
Delayed PT service provision	6 (7.89)	8 (17.78)	8 (18.6)	0.155 <sup>a</sup>	0.1127

n, number; %, percentage; #, multiple answer; JP, Japan; PH, Philippines; TW, Taiwan; ICU, Intensive Care Unit; PT, Physical Therapy; PTs, physical therapist; bolded numbers signify  $p < 0.05$

<sup>a</sup> Pearson Chi-Square Test

<sup>b</sup> Fisher's Exact Test

<sup>c</sup> Using logistic regression with adjustment of age, highest educational attainment, and work experience as physiotherapist