

Supplementary material to article by L. C. Burgess et al. “Effect of neuromuscular electrical stimulation on the recovery of people with COVID-19 admitted to the intensive care unit: A narrative review”

Table SII. Inclusion/exclusion criteria

| Inclusion criteria | Exclusion criteria |
|--|--|
| <i>Patient population</i> | |
| Patients being treated for ICUAW with NMES | Patients with ICUAW after elective surgery. |
| Patients with chronic illness, such as COPD, heart failure, and CKD, who were being treated using NMES/FES to improve muscle mass and prevent muscle atrophy | Patients with stroke, multiple sclerosis, and spinal cord injuries. |
| Patients who were being treated using NMES/FES to improve blood flow and oedema. | |
| <i>Intervention</i> | |
| FES or NMES | Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) |
| <i>Outcome</i> | |
| Stimulation parameters and the protocol used for the therapy | Studies that did not clearly specify the protocol or the FES/NMES intervention |
| <i>Methodology</i> | |
| Randomized controlled trials (RCTs), systematic reviews and meta-analyses, and clinical studies that used NMES for the intended patient group. | |
| Studies reporting a replicable NMES protocol | |
| <i>Publication</i> | |
| Published in the last 10 years | Animal studies |
| Published in the English language | Conference abstracts |
| Studies with human participants | Protocols and non-clinical studies |
| Access to full texts | |

NMES: neuromuscular electrical stimulation; FES: functional electrical stimulation; ICUAW: intensive care unit acquired weakness; DVT: deep vein thrombosis; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CKD: chronic kidney disease.