Supplementary Table 1. Number of and content in physiotherapy treatments on day 3 after chest trauma divided in the cohorts from South Africa and Sweden. N (%).

			Day 3				
			South Africa	Sweden	p-value		
			n=123	n=136			
Receiving PT	T n (%)		86 (69.9)	95 (69.0)	0.991		
treatment	Sessions	1	0	21 (31.8)	<0.001		
	per day	2	80 (100.0)	41 (62.1)			
		3	0	4 (6.1)			
		Not reg.	6	29			
Receiving no	n (%)		37 (30.1)	41 (31.0)			
PT treatment	Reasons						
	Admitted		0	0	0.991		
	Surgery		1	6			
	X-ray		1	0			
	Unstable		0	1			
	Weekend		16	16			
	Complian	t to care	5	9			
	Refused		1	0			
	No reason	1	13	9			
Active Cycle of Breathing Technique			35	0	<0.001		
Deep Breathing Exercises			59	9	<0.001		
Cough			16	4	<0.010		
Breath Stacking			1	0	1.000		
Manual Chest Physiotherapy			2	0	0.499		
Postural Drainage			0	0	n.a.		
Body positioning for V/Q matching			1	2	0.608		
Suction			1	0	0.457		
Manual Hyperinflation			0	0	n.a.		
Ventilator Hyper Inflation			0	0	n.a.		
Incentive Spirometry			0	9	0.004		
Mechanical Insufflation-Exsufflation			0	0	n.a.		
Positive Expiratory Pressure			49	69	0.147		
IPPB			0	0	n.a.		
Inspiratory Muscle Training			0	0	n.a.		
Shoulder ROM			19	2	<0.001		

Trunk ROM		4	1	0.108
Strength exercises		0	1	>0.999
Exercises in bed		4	24	<0.001
Mobilisation at least	st to bedside	76	76	0.012
Mobilisation to wa	lking	71	69	0.096
Climbing stairs		8	0	<0.001
Cycling		47	0	<0.001
Any adverse event		6	22	<0.001
Adverse events*	Saturation drop	1	0	
	Disconnected	0	0	
	attachments			
	ICD malfunction	1	1	
	Falls	0	0	
	Dizziness	4	5	
	Severe pain	0	16	