SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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Long-term benefits of a new oral appliance on adult snoring: A trend analysis

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Supplement 1. Codes for the predicting snoring rates based on the authors' model.

Logit of (Y=snoring rates) =
-8.038
+ (-0.630)* (LOA.1cm, yes =1, no=0)
+ (-5.037)* (LOA.2.5cm, yes =1, no=0)
+ 2.516*(daytime sleepiness, yes =1, no=0)
+ 0.696* (recording time within 5.5-7.5 hours, yes =1, no=0)
+ 2.108*(snoring rate(t-1), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
+ 1.673*(snoring rate(t-3), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
+ 1.319*(snoring rate(t-5), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
+ 0.987*(snoring rate(t-6), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
+ 1.238*(snoring rate(t-7), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
=Σx

Y / (1-Y) = exp(Σx)
Y = exp(Σx) / (1+ exp(Σx))

For example, a patient with 6-hour sleep duration, daytime sleepiness, LOA-1, day t-1 snoring rate (49th day) 8%, t-3 snoring rate (47th day) 7%, t-5 snoring rate (45th day) 8%, t-6 snoring rate (44th day) 20%, t-7 snoring rate (43rd day) 25%, and the 50th day predictive snoring rate was 3.8%.

Logit of (Y=snoring rates) =
X = -8.038
+ (-0.630)*1 # (LOA.1cm, yes =1, no=0)
+ (-5.037)*0 # (LOA.2.5cm, yes =1, no=0)
+ 2.516*1 # (daytime sleepiness, yes =1, no=0)
+ 0.696*1 # (recording time within 5.5-7.5 hours, yes =1, no=0)
+ 2.108*0 # (snoring rate(t-1), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
+ 1.673*0 # (snoring rate(t-3), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
+ 1.319*0 # (snoring rate(t-5), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
+ 0.987*1 # (snoring rate(t-6), >10%, yes=1, no=0)
+ 1.238*1 # (snoring rate(t-7), >10%, yes=1, no=0)

X = -3.231

Y / (1-Y) = exp(X)
Y = exp(X) / (1+ exp(X))
Y=3.8%