

Supplemental Digital content 2. Definitions of success and insertion time for SGA device placement.

Author & Year		Definition
Bhardwaj 2020	Success	Appropriate placement of I-gel was confirmed by observing a square wave capnograph, auscultation, movement of chest wall, and no audible leak with peak airway pressure ≥ 20 cmH ₂ O during manual ventilation.
	Time	Time from picking up the i-gel until appearance of square wave capnography
Dhulkhed 2017	Success	Successful placement was checked by chest expansion, reservoir bag movement and appearance of capnographic tracing. The end point of each insertion was when there was bilateral chest movement, a square wave on a capnograph and an SpO ₂ of > 95%.
	Time	Interval between holding the airway device up and confirmation of the correct placement by bilateral air entry on chest auscultation
Hwang 2009	Success	An effective airway was judged by a square-wave capnograph trace and no audible leak with peak airway pressures of 12 cmH ₂ O or greater during manual ventilation.
	Time	Time from picking up the device to attaching it to the breathing system after inflation of the cuff
Jeon 2010	Success	An effective airway was defined as normal thoracoabdominal movement and a square wave capnograph tracing during gentle manual ventilation.
	Time	Interval between picking up the PLMA and achieving an effective airway
Kim 2014	Success	The effectiveness of the airway based on a square-wave capnograph trace and no audible leak with peak airway pressures ≥ 10 cmH ₂ O during manual ventilation.
	Time	Time from picking up the i-gel until the initiation of mechanical ventilation
Koo 2019	Success	Effective ventilation was indexed by a square-wave capnograph

		trace and no audible leak during manual ventilation at peak airway pressures ≥ 10 cmH ₂ O.
	Time	Time from mouth passage of the device to effective ventilation after inflation of the cuff
Mahmoodpoor 2015	Success	Appropriate LMA position was assessed by auscultation, EtCO ₂ , and lack of leakage with positive pressure ventilation at 5 cmH ₂ O PEEP.
	Time	From insertion to mouth till connecting to the ventilator
Nalini 2016	Success	An effective airway was judged by a square wave on capnography and no audible oropharyngeal air leak with peak airway pressures of 12-14 cmH ₂ O.
	Time	Time between picking up the PLMA and successful placement
Shyam 2021	Success	Effective ventilation with the LMA was judged by a square wave capnograph trace and no audible leak, and exhaled tidal volume of ± 50 ml of the set tidal volume in the anaesthetic ventilator.
	Time	Time between introduction of LMA into the mouth, up to inflation of the LMA cuff and achieving an effective ventilation
Yun 2011	Success	An effective airway was defined as normal thoracoabdominal movement and a square wave capnograph tracing during gentle manual ventilation.
	Time	Interval between taking hold of the LMA proseal and achieving an effective airway
