

**Table S1** Univariate analysis of the duration of prone positioning (n=134)

Items	Patient (%)	APP duration (min/day)	Statistical value	P value
Sex			0.107 <sup>†</sup>	0.915
Male	89 (66.4)	274.11±192.24		
Female	45 (33.6)	270.47±173.27		
Marital status			0.955 <sup>†</sup>	0.341
Married	119 (88.8)	267.45±186.88		
Widowed/single/divorced	15 (11.2)	316.00±173.40		
Cardiovascular diseases			-1.082 <sup>†</sup>	0.281
Yes	52 (38.8)	251.13±196.39		
No	82 (61.2)	286.68±178.00		
Respiratory diseases			-0.861 <sup>†</sup>	0.391
Yes	13 (9.7)	230.77±176.80		
No	121 (90.3)	277.41±186.48		
Oxygen therapy method			1.519 <sup>‡</sup>	0.200
No	7 (5.2)	139.29±100.52		
Nasal cannula	105 (78.4)	290.22±190.99		
Face mask	8 (6.0)	207.25±179.27		
High flow nasal cannula	8 (6.0)	230.00±148.52		
BiPAP ventilation	6 (4.5)	270.17±163.99		
Patient outcome			1.235 <sup>†</sup>	0.219
Death	8 (6.0)	194.50±154.40		
Discharged	126 (94.0)	277.87±186.64		

Data are presented as n (%) or mean ± SD. <sup>†</sup>, *t* value; <sup>‡</sup>,  $\chi^2$  value. APP, awake prone positioning; BiPAP, bilevel positive airway pressure; SD, standard deviation.

APP checklist (Medical staff version)		
Before implementation	Training	<input type="checkbox"/> All team members have completed APP technical training
	Assessment	Evaluate the patient's disease status: <input type="checkbox"/> oxygen therapy mode <input type="checkbox"/> vital signs, HR: RR: BP: SpO <sub>2</sub> : <input type="checkbox"/> self-care ability
	Patient education	<input type="checkbox"/> Inform the patient of the purpose, operation methods, advantages and disadvantages, precautions of the APP
	Preparation	<input type="checkbox"/> Adjustable multifunctional hospital bed <input type="checkbox"/> comfortable cushions <input type="checkbox"/> soft pillows [3–5] <input type="checkbox"/> oxygen therapy device <input type="checkbox"/> ECG monitor <input type="checkbox"/> aspirator <input type="checkbox"/> rescue car <input type="checkbox"/> 2–3 people (if needed)
<input type="checkbox"/> Patients should begin APP 1 hour after meals and after defecation		
Implementation	Turning	<input type="checkbox"/> Assist patient to be APP, reduce oxygen consumption
	Oxygen	<input type="checkbox"/> Continue oxygen therapy and pay attention to SpO <sub>2</sub>
	Optimizing	<input type="checkbox"/> Guide the patient to adjust, optimize the position in bed, and promote the patient's comfort as much as possible
	Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor the vital signs, HR: RR: BP: SpO <sub>2</sub> :
	Attention	<input type="checkbox"/> The call bell is placed side to the patient
<input type="checkbox"/> Assist patients to satisfy their basic needs to avoid interrupting the APP		
<input type="checkbox"/> Pay attention to the complaints and try the best to solve them		
After implementation	Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Summarize and discuss this APP session with the patient, such as tolerance and efficacy
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record the vital signs after 1 hour of APP
	Record	<input type="checkbox"/> Record the adverse events during the APP
Warning: This is the preliminary recommendations are based on the preliminary results of the first observational studies, and that the correct application of APP requires further investigations.		

**Figure S1** Checklist of suggestion for successful APP implementation (Medical staff version). APP, awake prone positioning; HR, heart rate; RR, respiratory rate; BP, blood pressure; SpO<sub>2</sub>, peripheral oxygen saturation; ECG, electrocardiogram.