

Figure S1 DCR imaging in the standing position. The angle board with lines drawn in 15° increments (A) and pulsed X-ray generator and flat-panel detector system (B). Frontal imaging in the posterior-anterior view (C). Imaging at 15° counterclockwise in the RAO view (D). Imaging at 90° counterclockwise in the LR direction (E). Imaging at 60° clockwise in the LAO view (F). Imaging at 90° clockwise in the RL direction (G). The chest was maintained at an accurate angle using an angle meter (H). DCR, dynamic chest radiography; RAO, right anterior oblique; LR, left-to-right; LAO, left anterior oblique; RL, right-to-left. This image is published with the participant's consent.

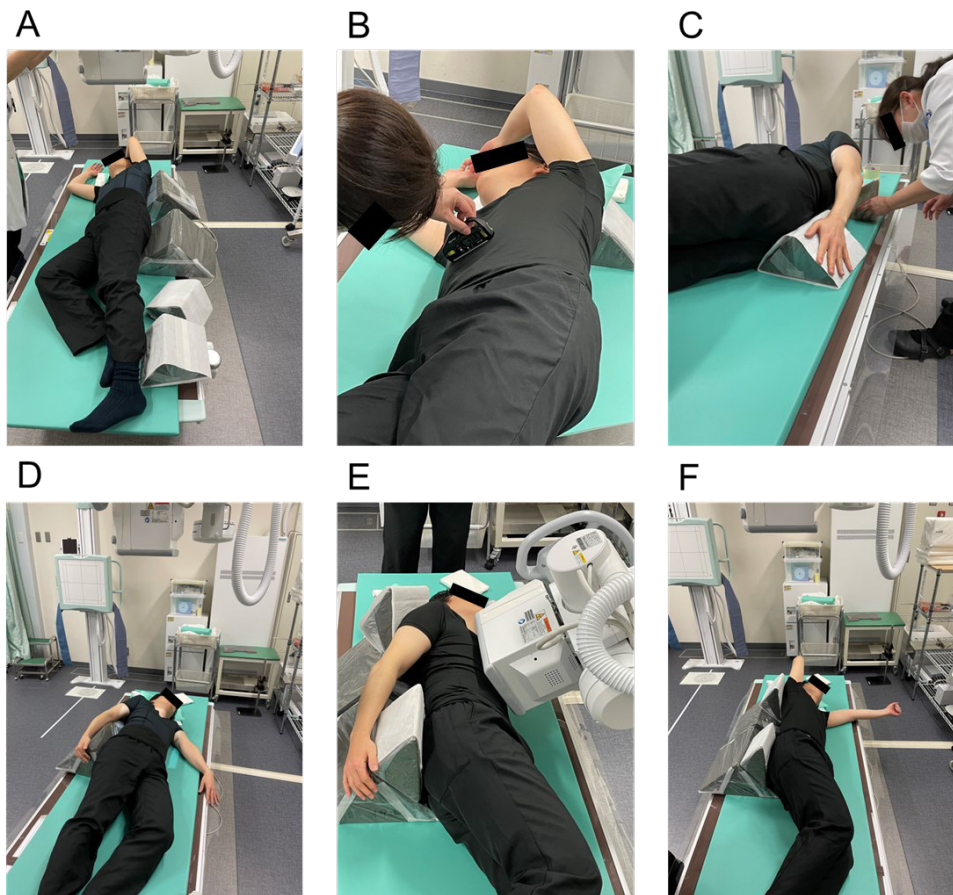


Figure S2 DCR imaging in the supine position. Imaging in the 45° clockwise direction in the RPO view (A). The chest was maintained at an accurate angle using an angle meter (B,C). Imaging at 45° counterclockwise in the LPO view (D). The X-ray generator was temporarily placed close to the chest to ensure that the correct chest angle (60°) was maintained (E). Imaging at 60° counterclockwise in the LPO view (F). DCR, dynamic chest radiography; RPO, right posterior oblique; LPO, left posterior oblique. This image is published with the participant's consent.