Additional File 2. Model selection using forward selection method based on the small sample corrected Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) to assess factors that can affect recovery

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Variable | N | df | AICc | ∆AICc |
| Recovery time | **Rectal temperature** | **19** | **2** | **110.4** | **0** |
| Procedure time | 19 | 3 | 112.5 | 2.1 |
| Etorphine total dose | 19 | 3 | 113.1 | 2.7 |
| Intercept | 19 | 3 | 115.3 | 4.9 |
| Xylazine total dose | 19 | 3 | 116.9 | 6.5 |
| Mean PaO2 | 19 | 3 | 117.7 | 7.3 |
| Recovery time | **Rectal temperature** | **19** | **3** | **110.4** | **0** |
| Rectal temperature +  Etorphine total dose | 19 | 4 | 111.7 | 1.3 |
| Rectal temperature +  Procedure time | 19 | 4 | 111.7 | 1.3 |
| Rectal temperature +  Xylazine total dose | 19 | 4 | 112.9 | 2.5 |
| Rectal temperature + Mean PaO2 | 19 | 4 | 113.7 | 3.3 |

The compared models are gamma generalized linear models with log-link function. The best model for each step is in bold. The recovery time corresponds to the time from antidote injection to the animal standing. Procedure time is the time from the animal lying down to the time the antidote is given. The mean PaO2 is the average partial pressure of dioxygen in arterial blood through the procedure.