

Supplementary information of <https://doi.org/10.1631/jzus.B2500259>

Table S1 Results of binary logistic regression model

Factor	<i>B</i>	SE	Wald	<i>df</i>	Significance	OR	95% CI	
							Upper limit	Lower limit
Gravidity	−0.223	0.137	2.632	1	0.105	0.800	0.612	1.047
Parity	0.947	0.302	9.826	1	0.002	2.577	1.426	4.658
Systolic pressure	−0.026	0.015	3.116	1	0.078	0.974	0.947	1.003
Myoma	−2.152	0.880	5.981	1	0.014	0.116	0.021	0.652
AFI	0.015	0.007	4.230	1	0.040	1.015	1.001	1.029
Thickness of maternal abdominal wall								
3 o'clock	−0.057	0.045	1.641	1	0.200	0.944	0.865	1.031
6 o'clock	−0.028	0.063	0.200	1	0.654	0.972	0.86	1.099
9 o'clock	−0.011	0.050	0.052	1	0.819	0.989	0.897	1.090
AFI on ECV day	0	0.007	0.001	1	0.977	1.000	0.987	1.014
Use of anesthesia	−1.806	0.471	14.720	1	<0.001	0.164	0.065	0.413

ECV: external cephalic version; AFI: amniotic fluid index; SE: standard error; *df*: degrees of freedom; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence Interval.

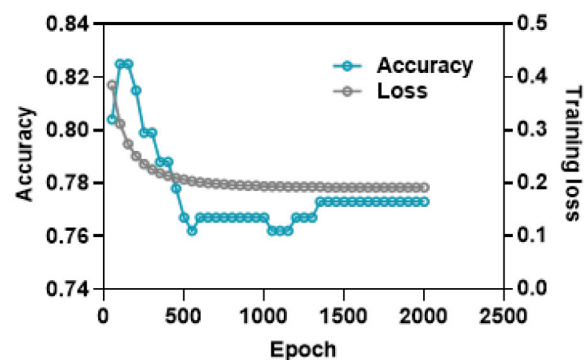


Fig. S1 Predictive accuracy of a logistic regression model for external cephalic version (ECV).

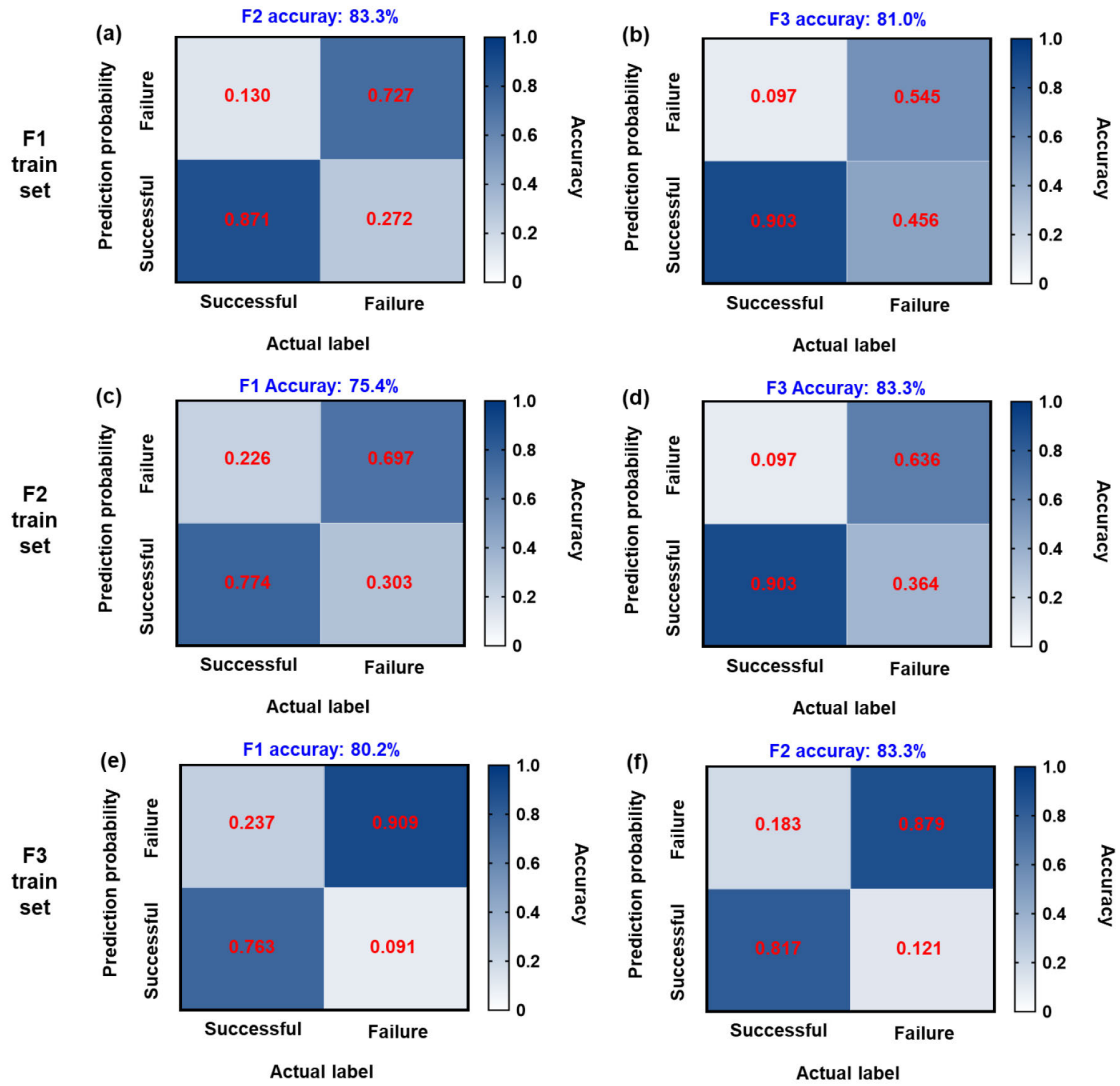


Fig. S2 Three-fold cross-validation of the neural network algorithm for the prediction of external cephalic version (ECV). (a) Prediction accuracy when F1 is the training set and F2 is the test set. (b) Prediction accuracy when F1 is the training set and F3 is the test set. (c) Prediction accuracy when F2 is the training set and F1 is the test set. (d) Prediction accuracy when F2 is the training set and F3 is the test set. (e) Prediction accuracy when F3 is the training set and F1 is the test set. (f) Prediction accuracy when F3 is the training set and F2 is the test set.

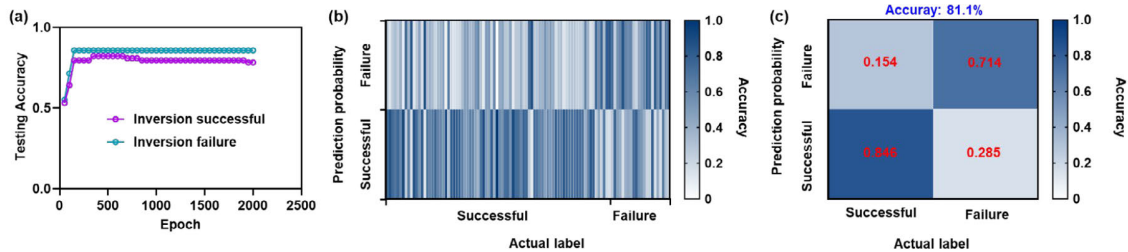


Fig. S3 External data verification performance of external cephalic version (ECV) prediction program based on neural network algorithms. (a) The recognition accuracy of successful and failed ECV samples in the external data set. (b) The predicted probability distribution output by the neural network algorithm. (c) Recognition accuracy of the neural network after 2000 iterations.

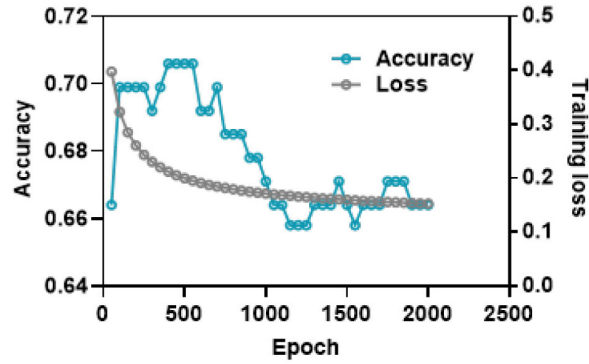


Fig. S4 Predictive accuracy of a logistic regression model for preferred delivery mode.

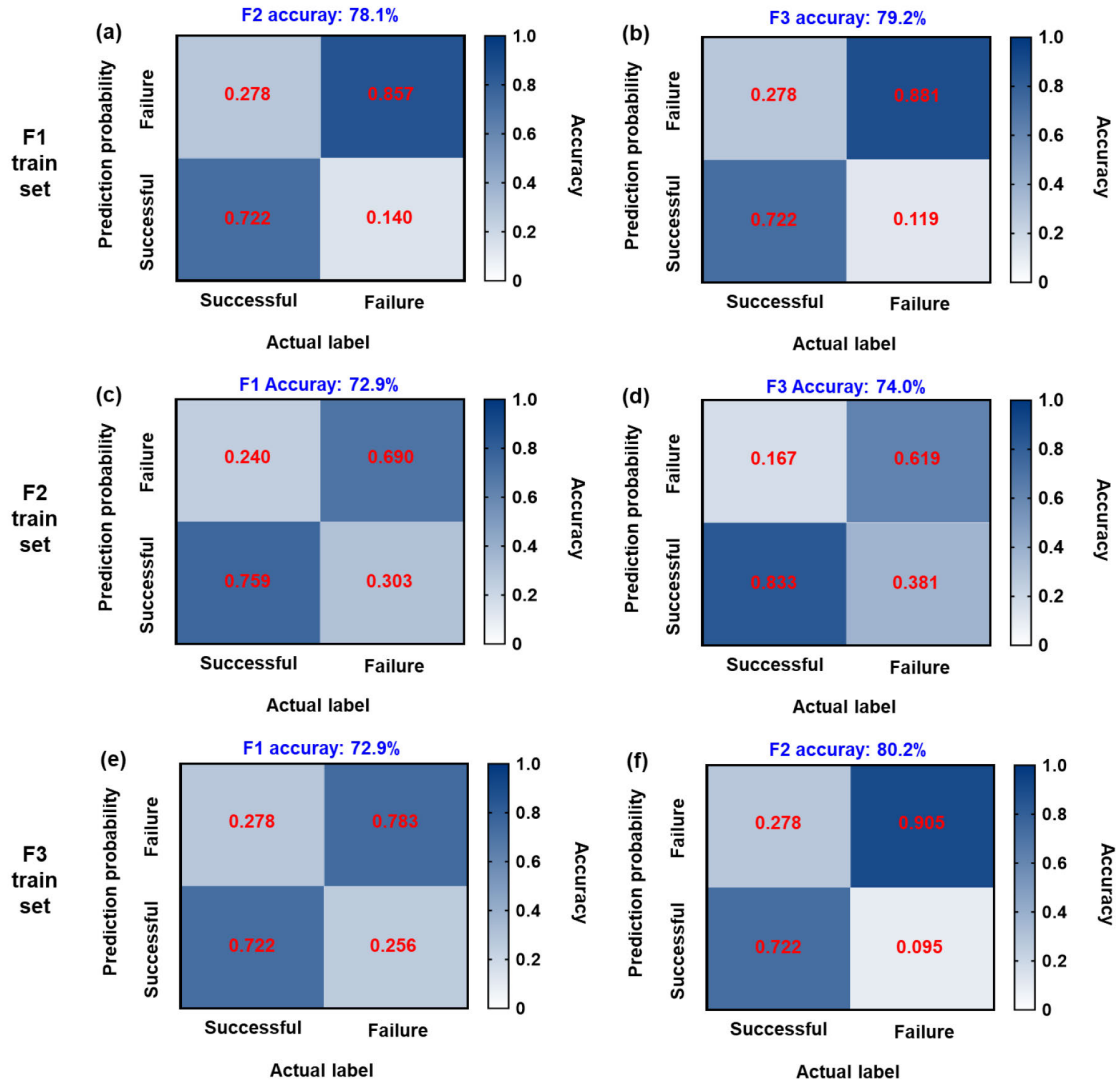


Fig. S5 Three-fold cross-validation of the neural network algorithm for the prediction of delivery mode. (a) Prediction accuracy when F1 is the training set and F2 is the test set. (b) Prediction accuracy when F1 is the training set and F3 is the test set. (c) Prediction accuracy when F2 is the training set and F1 is the test set. (d) Prediction accuracy when F2 is the training set and F3 is the test set. (e) Prediction accuracy when F3 is the training set and F1 is the test set. (f) Prediction accuracy when F3 is the training set and F2 is the test set.

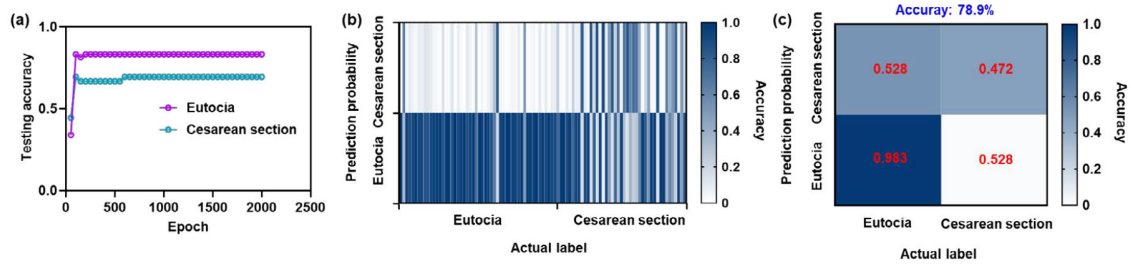


Fig. S6 External data verification performance of delivery mode prediction program based on neural network algorithms. (a) Identification accuracy of vaginal delivery samples and cesarean section samples in the external data set. (b) Predicted probability distribution output by the neural network algorithm. (c) Recognition accuracy of the neural network after 2000 iterations.