

Table S1. ANOVAs Group (dNCR vs No dNCR) × Time (T0 vs T1) on each item of SF-36 (n=60). T0= Before surgery; T1= After surgery (2nd day postoperatively). Values are shown as mean (M) ± standard deviation (SD).

Item	Patients with dNCR (N=20)		Patients without dNCR (N=40)		GroupF (1,58) Time F (1,58) Group × Time F (1,58)	Post-hoc
	(T0) M ± SD	(T1) M ± SD	(T0) M ± SD	(T1) M ± SD		
Physical functioning	78.2 ± 20.7	68.2 ± 30.3	84.1 ± 17.5	70.0 ± 32.1	Group: 0.39; p= .534 Time: 11.17; p= .001 Group × Time: 0.32; p= .569	---
Limitations of role due to physical problems	60.0 ± 36.3	50.0 ± 45.2	63.7 ± 35.3	48.1 ± 38.1	Group: 0.01; p= .919 Time: 6.87; p= .011 Group × Time: 0.33; p= .567	---
Limitations of role due to emotional problems	76.6 ± 36.0	56.7 ± 40.6	75. ± 31.8	57.5 ± 38.5	Group: 0.01; p= .961 Time: 13.08; p < .01 Group × Time: 0.05; p= .811	---
Energy-Fatigue	68.2 ± 15.1	56.5 ± 23.0	64.2 ± 14.9	61.3 ± 11.3	Group: 0.01; p= .907 Time: 12.81; p < .001 Group × Time: 4.71; p= .033	dNCR T1 < dNCR T0; p= .0008
Emotional well-being	70.2 ± 14.5	59.2 ± 21.1	69.3 ± 13.9	68.3 ± 12.3	Group: 1.18; p= .28 Time: 14.12; p < .001 Group × Time: 9.98; p= .002	dNCR T1 < No dNCR T1; p= .028 dNCR T1 < dNCR T0; p < .0001
Social functioning	75.0 ± 20.3	63.7 ± 25.9	76.2 ± 18.3	71.6 ± 18.5	Group: 0.91; p= .342 Time: 7.89; p= .006 Group × Time: 1.33; p= .025	---
Pain	79.7 ± 23.6	49.5 ± 22.3	82.5 ± 19.3	61.9 ± 20.0	Group: 2.69; p= .106 Time: 58.12; p < .001 Group × Time: 2.11; p= .151	---
General health perception	54.7 ± 16.2	52.5 ± 15.6	57.6 ± 15.3	56.7 ± 62.6	Group: 0.88; p= .35 Time: 0.82; p= .367 Group × Time: 0.12; p= .727	---
Change in health status	37.5 ± 17.2	42.5 ± 28.2	43.1 ± 21.1	39.3 ± 20.3	Group: 0.02 p= .781 Time: 0.02; p= .872 Group × Time: 1.27; p= .263	---

Figure S1. Numerical rate scale (NRS) for pain in patients with dNCR (red line) versus patients without dNCR (blu line) at the following times: at patient's arrival in the recovery room (RR), after 1, 2, 8, 12, 24 and 48 hours. Values are shown as mean \pm 95% confidence interval. Interaction F (Group *per* Time) is shown. dNCR, delayed neurocognitive recovery.

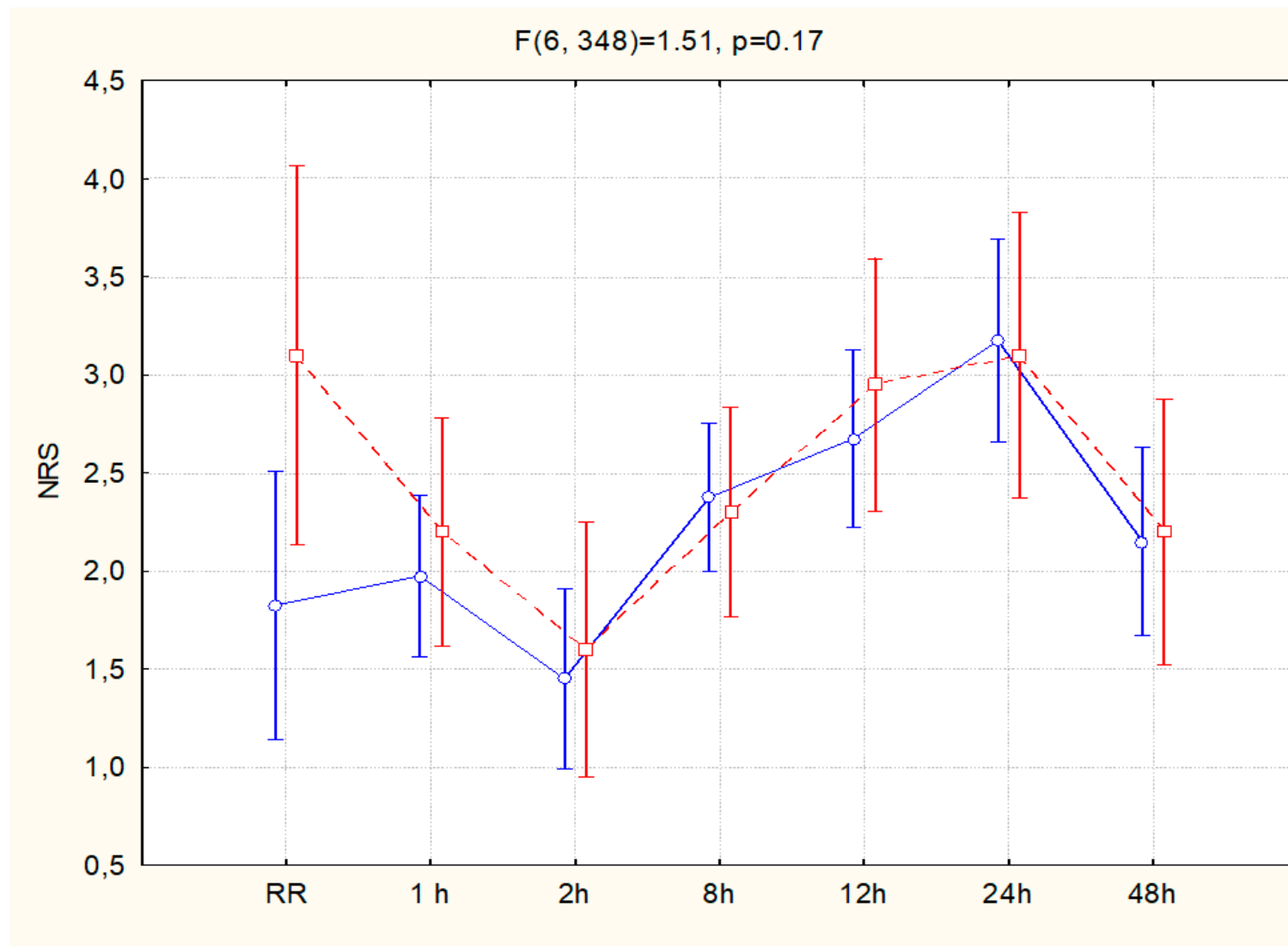


Figure S2. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) in patients with dNCR (red line) versus patients without dNCR (blue line) at the following times: before (T1) and after (T2) the induction of anesthesia; 30 minutes (T3) and one hour after the start of ST combined with pneumoperitoneum (T4); before ST and pneumoperitoneum removal (T5); ten minutes after the end of ST and pneumoperitoneum before waking up (T6). Values are shown as mean \pm 95% confidence interval. Interaction F (Group *per* Time) is shown. dNCR, delayed neurocognitive recovery. ST, Steep Trendelenburg.

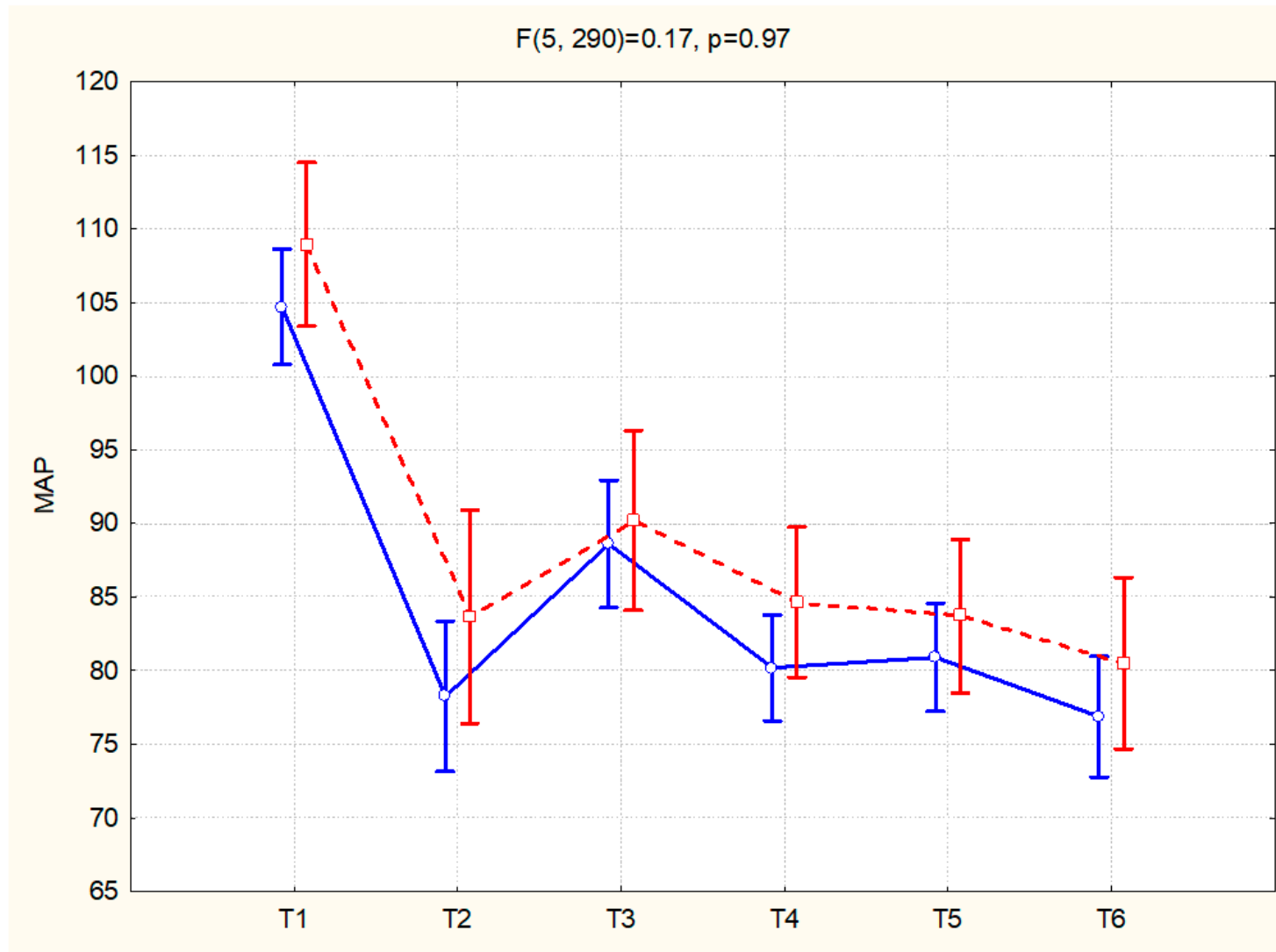


Figure S3. Heart rate in patients with dNCR (red line) versus patients without dNCR (blu line) at the following times: before (T1) and after (T2) the induction of anesthesia; 30 minutes (T3) and one hour after the start of ST combined with pneumoperitoneum (T4); before ST and pneumoperitoneum removal (T5); ten minutes after the end of ST and pneumoperitoneum before waking up (T6). Values are shown as mean \pm 95% confidence interval. Interaction F (Group *per* Time) is shown. dNCR, delayed neurocognitive recovery. ST, Steep Trendelenburg.

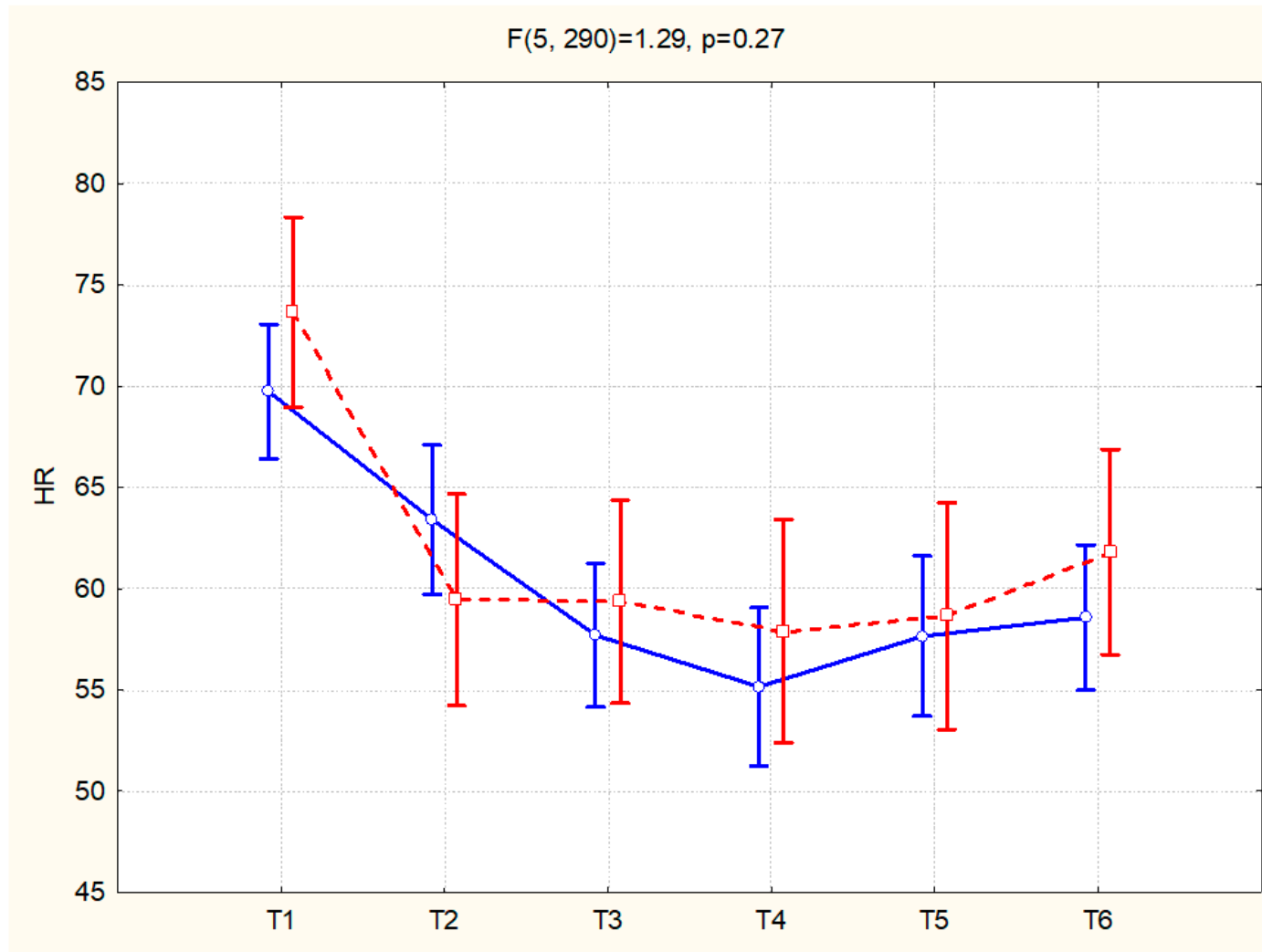


Figure S4. End tidal CO₂ (mmHg) values in patients with dNCR (red line) versus patients without dNCR (blue line) at the following times: after the induction of anesthesia (T2); 30 minutes (T3) and one hour after the start of ST combined with pneumoperitoneum (T4); before ST and pneumoperitoneum removal (T5); ten minutes after the end of ST and pneumoperitoneum before waking up (T6). Values are shown as mean \pm 95% confidence interval. Interaction F (Group *per* Time) is shown. dNCR, delayed neurocognitive recovery. ST, Steep Trendelenburg.

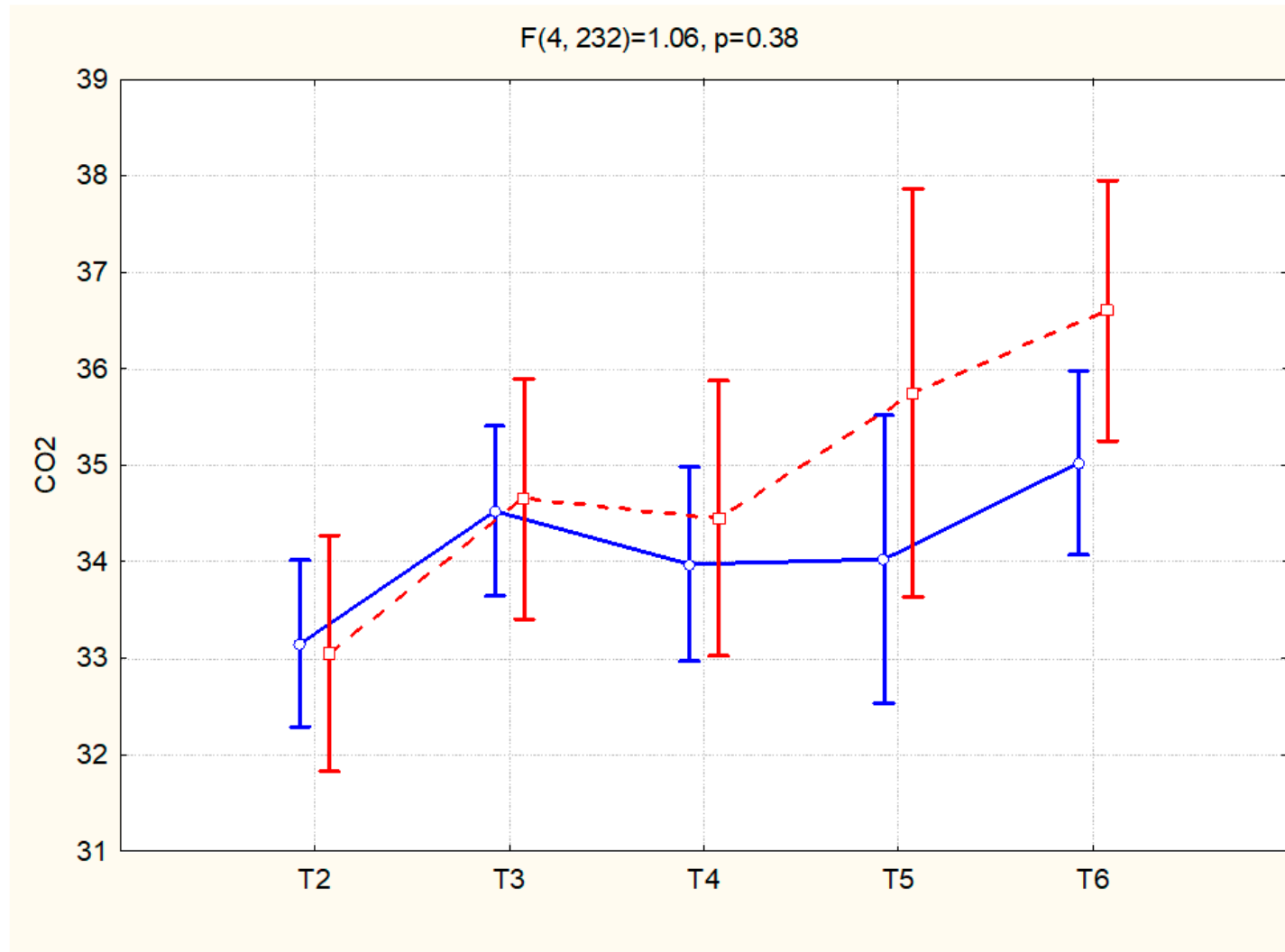


Figure S5. Bispectral index (BIS) in patients with dNCR (red line) versus patients without dNCR (blue line) at the following times: before (T1) and after (T2) the induction of anesthesia; 30 minutes (T3) and one hour after the start of ST combined with pneumoperitoneum (T4); before ST and pneumoperitoneum removal (T5); ten minutes after the end of ST and pneumoperitoneum before waking up (T6). Values are shown as mean \pm 95% confidence interval. Interaction F (Group *per* Time) is shown. dNCR, delayed neurocognitive recovery. ST, Steep Trendelenburg.

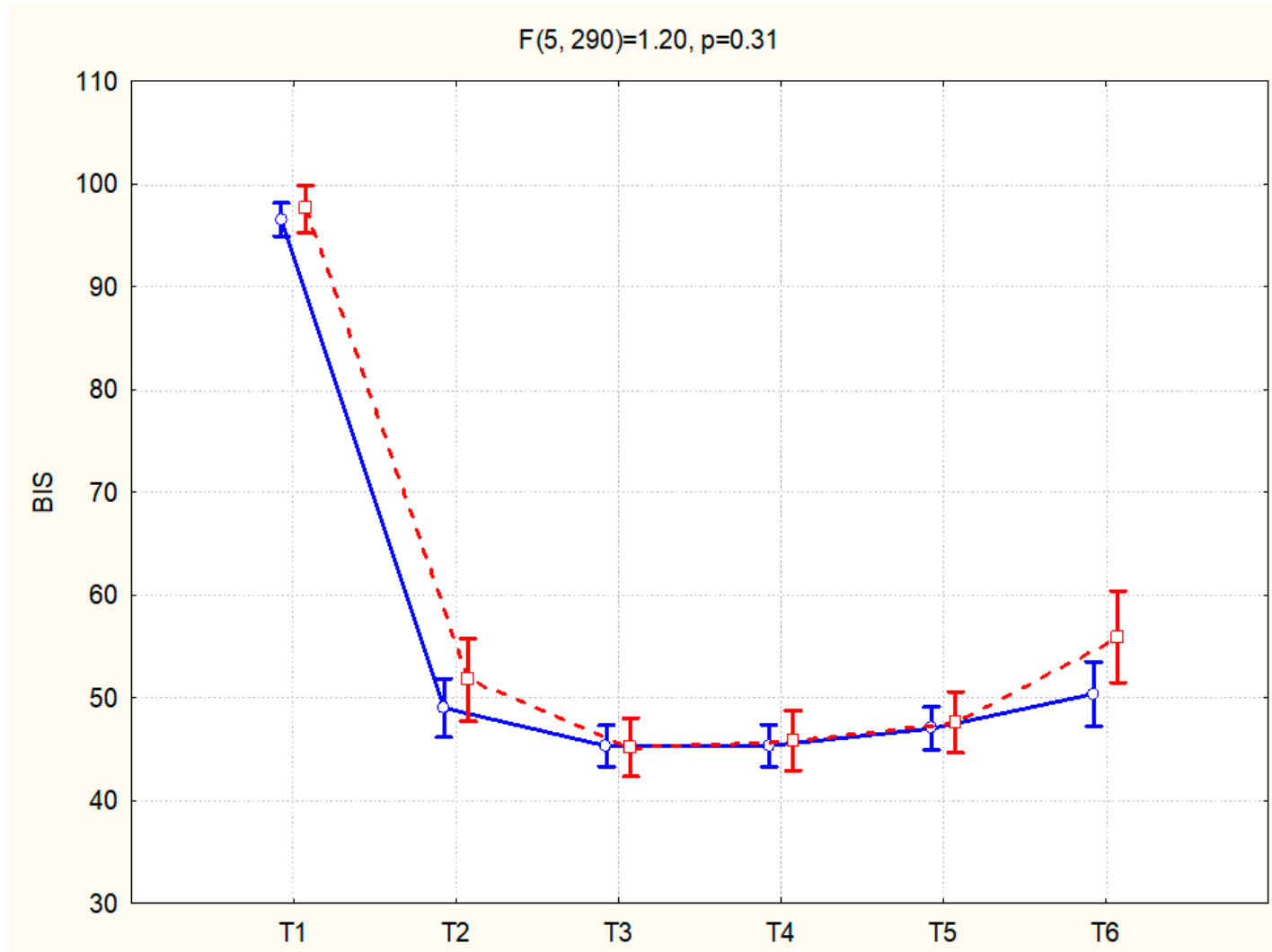


Figure S6. Pneumoperitoneum pressure (mmHg) in patients with dNCR (red line) versus patients without dNCR (blue line) at the following times: 30 minutes (T3) and one hour after the start of ST combined with pneumoperitoneum (T4); before ST and pneumoperitoneum removal (T5). Values are shown as mean \pm 95% confidence interval. Interaction F (Group *per* Time) is shown. dNCR, delayed neurocognitive recovery. ST, Steep Trendelenburg.

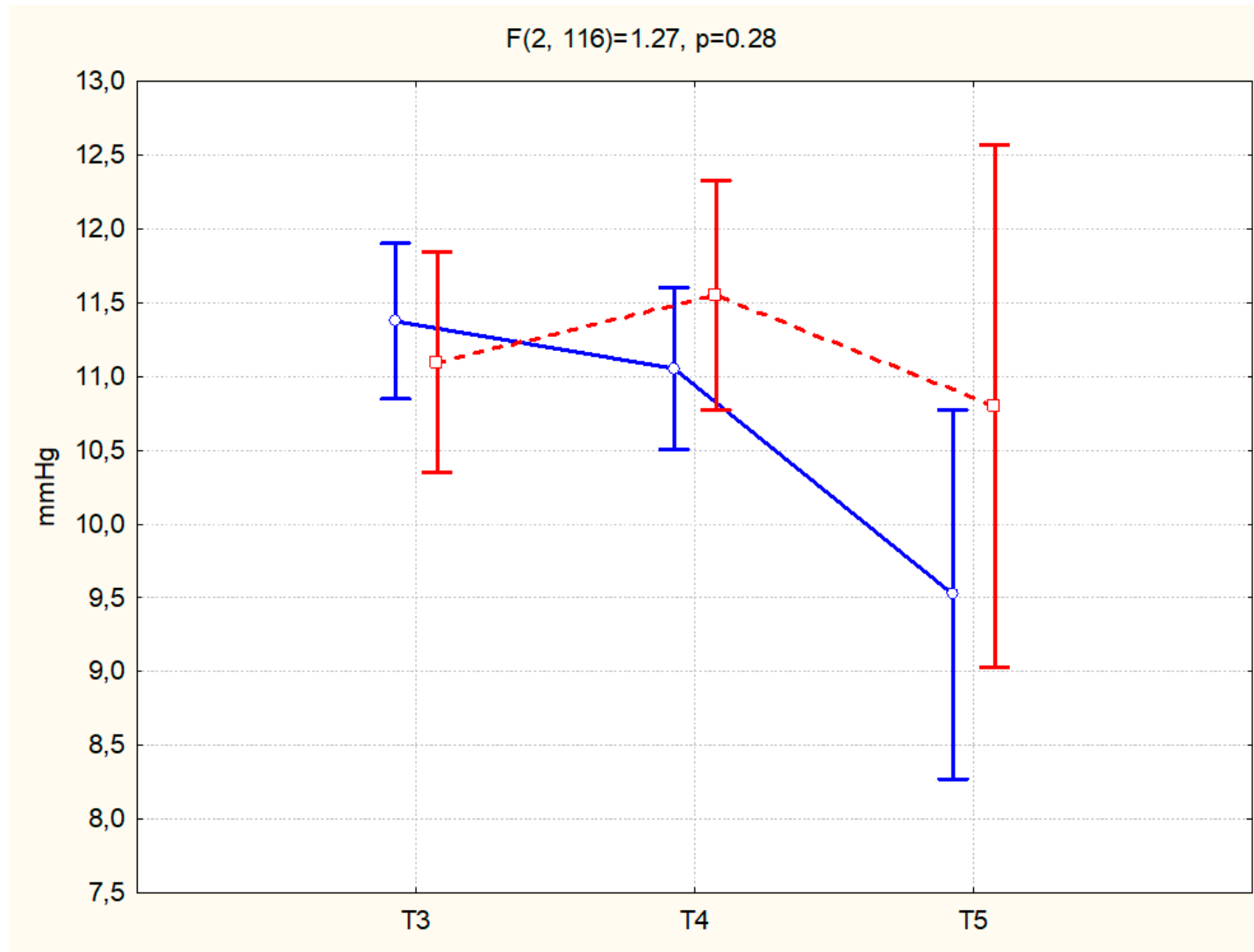


Figure S7. Resistivity index in patients with dNCR (red line) versus patients without dNCR (blue line) at the following times: before (T1) and after (T2) the induction of anesthesia; 30 minutes (T3) and one hour after the start of ST combined with pneumoperitoneum (T4); before ST and pneumoperitoneum removal (T5); ten minutes after the end of ST and pneumoperitoneum before waking up (T6). Values are shown as mean \pm 95% confidence interval. Interaction F (Group *per* Time) is shown. dNCR, delayed neurocognitive recovery. ST, Steep Trendelenburg.

