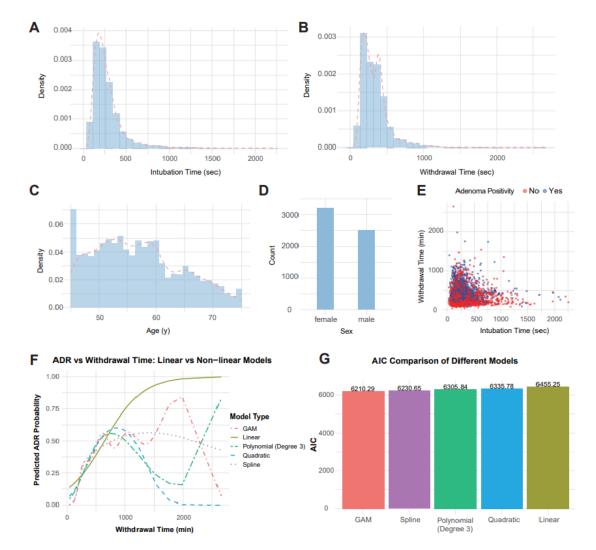
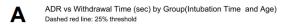
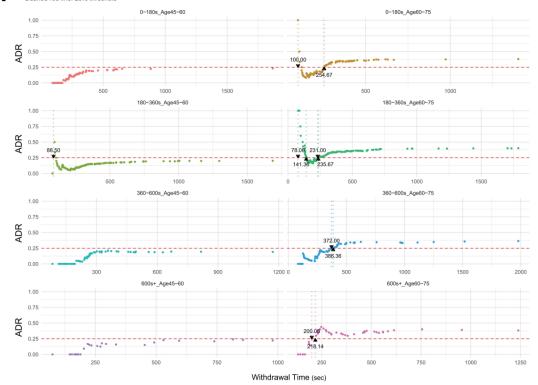


Supplementary Figure 1 Patient distribution and correlation of insertion and withdrawal times with adenoma detection rate (ADR) (n = 830). A: Distribution of patients by endoscopic insertion time; B: Distribution of patients by endoscopic withdrawal time; C: Distribution of patients by age; D: Distribution of patients by sex; E-G: Correlation of insertion and withdrawal times with ADR.

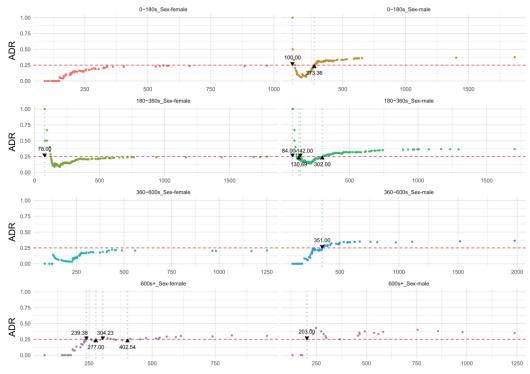


Supplementary Figure 2 Patient distribution and the correlation of insertion and withdrawal times with adenoma detection rate (ADR) (n = 5699). A: Distribution of patients by endoscopic insertion time; B: Distribution of patients by endoscopic withdrawal time; C: Distribution of patients by age; D: Distribution of patients by sex; E-G: Correlation of insertion and withdrawal times with ADR.

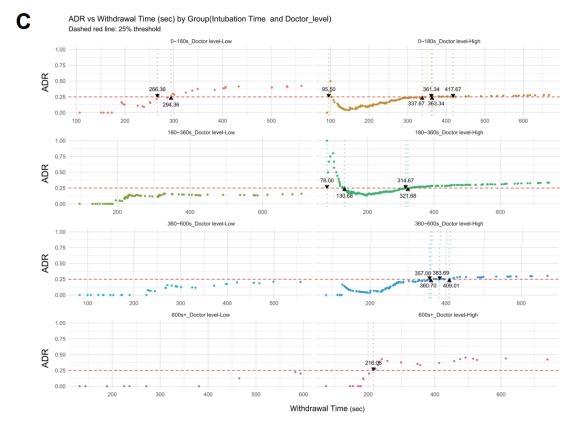




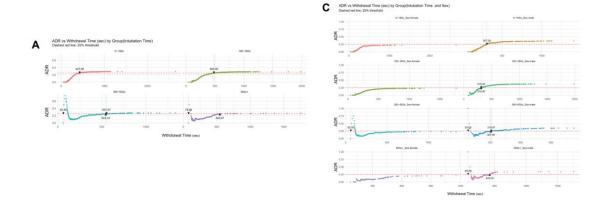
## ADR vs Withdrawal Time (sec) by Group(Intubation Time and Sex)

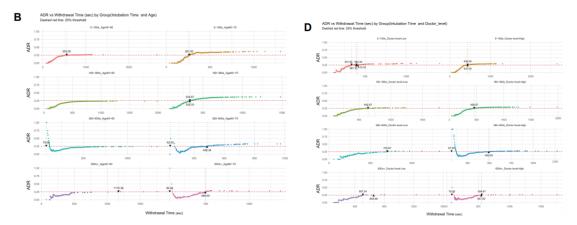


Withdrawal Time (sec)



Supplementary Figure 3 Withdrawal time stratified by insertion-time group, age, sex, and experience level of the endoscopist (ADR  $\geq$  25%; n = 830). A: ADR vs Withdrawal time across groups defined by insertion time and age; B: ADR vs Withdrawal time across groups defined by insertion time and sex; C: Withdrawal time across groups defined by insertion time and doctor-level.





Supplementary Figure 4 Withdrawal time stratified by insertion-time group, age, sex, and experience level of the endoscopist (ADR  $\geq$  25%; n = 5699). A: ADR vs Withdrawal time across groups defined by insertion time; B: ADR vs Withdrawal time across groups defined by insertion time and age; C: ADR vs Withdrawal time across groups defined by insertion time and sex; D: Withdrawal time across groups defined by insertion time and doctor-level.