Statistic Method appendix

The statistical analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS for Windows, version 25, SPSS Inc., Armonk, NY, USA).

For the descriptive analysis, frequency tables and percentages were used for each categorical variable.

In contrast, the quantitative variables were primarily explored to verify their fit, or lack thereof, to the normal Gaussian distribution. For this exploration, the following methods were employed: (a) measures of skewness and kurtosis and (b) the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for goodness of fit to normality. We considered a variable to not follow a normal distribution only if there was a severe deviation ($p<0.01$).

The quantitative variables were described using (a) measures of central tendency, such as mean and median, and (b) measures of variability, such as observed range, standard deviation, and interquartile range.

Exploratory graphs were utilized to evaluate the distribution of variables in the study. Bar graphs were created for qualitative variables, while boxplots were used for quantitative variables.

The accuracy of each technique was determined by calculating the average of absolute errors, with the conventional digital option serving as the reference. A Wilcoxon paired-sample test was conducted to evaluate the differences between conventional and AI-based software measurements.

In order to determine if the observed differences between techniques were significant, a series of Student's t-tests of paired measurements were carried out. The Friedman test for dependent samples was performed to assess the differences in measurement times among various techniques. For *post hoc* comparisons, paired Wilcoxon tests were used.