

Supplementary Materials

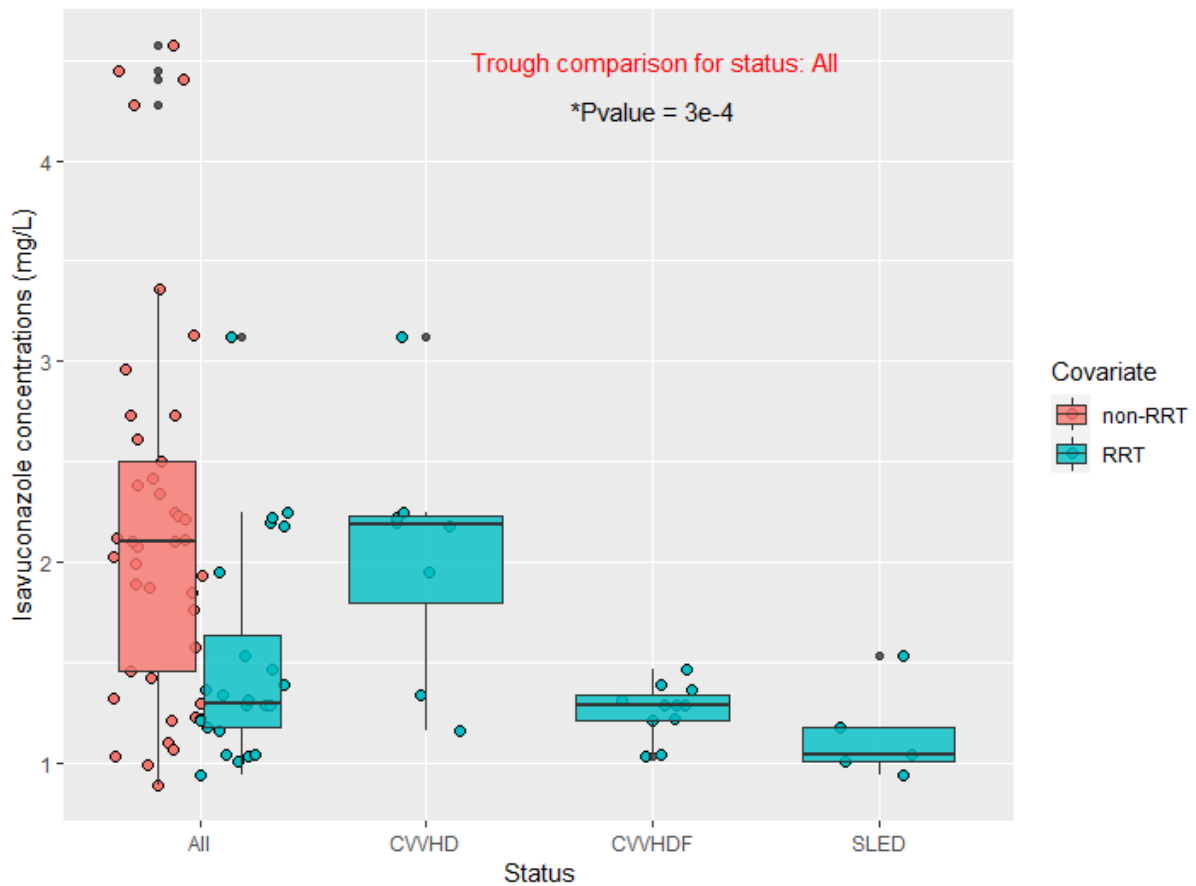


Figure S1. Variability comparison of trough concentrations between RRT and non-RRT.
*Welch two sample t-test

Calculation S1. Wald test p-value calculation for covariate tagged as a regressor.

- (1) To test if the shape of β_{CI} is significantly different from 0:

$$H_0 : \beta_{CI} = 0 \text{ versus } H_1 : \beta_{CI} \neq 0$$

- (2) The parameter estimate and the standard error (s.e) was used to calculate the Wald statistic (W):

$$W = \frac{\beta_{CI_estimated} - \beta_{CI_ref}}{s.e_estimated} = \frac{0.45 - 0}{0.1} = 4.5$$

- (3) W has to be compared to a standard normal distribution:

$$\text{Rscript, } pvalue = 2 * \text{pnorm}(W, \text{mean} = 0, \text{sd} = 1, \text{lower.tail} = \text{FALSE}) = 6.8e-6$$

Adapted from: <https://monolix.lixoft.com/faq/complex-parameter-covariate-relationships-time-dependent-covariates/>

Table S1. RRT parameters of patients receiving intravenous isavuconazole.

Patient	Number of days before treatment initiation	Number of days before sampling	CRRT/SLED machine	CRRT/SLED mode	Filter type	Blood flow rate (mL/min)	Effluent flow rate (L/h)
1	3	8	Fresenius 5008	SLED	Nephral ST400	200	0.2
2	-2	5	Fresenius Multifiltrate	CVVHD CiCa	Ultraflux AV 1000S	100	2
3	1	6	Fresenius Multifiltrate	CVVHD CiCa	Ultraflux AV 1000S	100	2
4	-5	-1	Fresenius 5008	SLED	Nephral ST400	200	0.2
5	9	19	Prismaflex	CVVHDF	AN69	200	3
6	-3	7	Fresenius multifiltrate	CVVHD CiCa	Ultraflux AV 1000S	150	3