Supplementary Results

Post hoc sensitivity (minimum detectable effect size) analysis

While the number of patients receiving daptomycin was small, we performed a post hoc sensitivity (minimum detectable effect size) analysis to determine the smallest difference that could be detected under our study design. This approach differs from the commonly used but statistically controversial post hoc power calculation, which is a direct function of the observed *P*-value and does not provide additional inferential insight.

Assuming 28% of patients received rifaximin, a baseline daptomycin exposure rate of 1.4% in the non-rifaximin group, 80% power, a two-sided α=0.05, and a total sample size of 2,949, the minimum detectable absolute difference in proportions was approximately 1.7%. In other words, under these assumptions, a daptomycin proportion of 3.1% in the rifaximin group versus 1.4% in the non-rifaximin group would be expected to reach statistical significance.

This suggests that our study was powered to detect relatively small absolute differences in exposure rates, supporting the adequacy of the sample size for identifying clinically meaningful effects.

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