

**Supplement 1.** First-order equation used for determination of area under the curve (AUC).

1. Check the sampling times for the serum concentration (Sc): Sc1 and Sc2, i.e., respectively t1 and t2 (time post-dose)

2. Calculate the elimination rate constant ( $K_e$ ):

$$K_e = \frac{\ln \left( \frac{Sc2}{Sc1} \right)}{t2-t1}$$

3. Calculate the elimination half-life ( $T_{1/2}$ ):

$$T_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k_e}$$

4. Calculate real peak ( $C_{max}$ ) with time between end of infusion and t1 ( $\Delta T$ ):

$$C_{max} = \frac{Sc1}{1 - (e^{-k \cdot \Delta T})}$$

5. Calculate real trough ( $C_{min}$ ) with dosing interval ( $T$ ):

$$C_{min} = C_{max} \cdot (e^{-k_e \cdot (T-t)})$$

6. Calculate the volume of distribution (Vd) with infusion time ( $t$ ):

$$Vd = \frac{dose}{t} \cdot \frac{(1 - e^{-kt})}{k_e \cdot (C_{max} - (C_{min} \cdot e^{-kt}))}$$

7. Calculate daily area under the concentration-time curve for infusion ( $AUC_{inf}$ ):

$$AUC_{inf} = \frac{C_{max} + Sc_2}{2} \cdot t$$

8. Calculate daily area under the concentration-time curve for elimination ( $AUC_{elim}$ ):

$$AUC_{elim} = \frac{C_{max} - Sc_2}{ke}$$

9. Calculate daily area under the concentration-time curve for 24-h (AUC):

$$AUC = (AUC_{inf} + AUC_{elim}) \cdot \frac{24}{T}$$

### **Choice of dosing regimen with AUC**

Use the pre-monitoring regimen if AUC is between 400 and 600 mg\*h/L (target range). If the AUC is not in this range, follow these steps:

1. Calculate daily dose for an AUC of 500 mg\*h/L

$$daily\ dose = Vd \cdot Ke \cdot 500$$

2. Choose a dosing interval that meets the following criteria:

- a. Generates a trough between 10–15 mg/L
- b. Prefer a smaller dose with a more frequent interval

3. Calculate new vancomycin unit dose (rounding to the nearest 250 mg):

$$\text{unit dose} = \frac{\text{daily dose}}{24} \cdot T$$

4. Calculate extrapolated  $C_{\max}$  for new dose:

$$C_{\max} = \frac{\text{unit dose}}{Vd \cdot (1 - e^{-k \cdot T})}$$

5. Calculate extrapolated  $C_{\min}$  for new dose:

$$C_{\min} = C_{\max} \cdot (e^{-ke \cdot (T-t)})$$

6. Calculate extrapolated AUC with the same method as above.

**Supplement 2.** Vancomycin pharmacokinetic characteristics in the study population.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Mean ± SD<sup>a</sup> (n = 66)</b>
Initial dosage	
Single dose (mg)	1109 ± 192
Daily (mg/day)	2244 ± 724
Daily (mg/kg/day)	29.94 ± 10.31
Interval (h)	13.39 ± 6.35
No. of doses before peak (median and range)	3.00 (3–12)
Peak (mg/L)	28.44 ± 5.87
Trough (mg/L)	12.34 ± 3.81
$K_e$ (h <sup>-1</sup> )	0.0942 ± 0.0418
Half-life (h)	9.64 ± 9.182
Volume of distribution (L)	54.70 ± 16.63
Volume of distribution (L/kg) <sup>b</sup>	0.74 ± 0.26
AUC (mg*h/L)	480.26 ± 99.14

AUC = area under the curve,  $K_e$  = elimination rate constant, SD= standard deviation.

<sup>a</sup>Except where indicated otherwise.

<sup>b</sup>Divided by total body weight in kilograms.