**Supplemental Table A.** P-value boundaries and boundary crossing probabilities for group sequential design. For example, there was a cumulative 8%, 37% and 75% chance of crossing a boundary at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd analyses, respectively, if the alternative hypothesis were true. However, if the true standard deviation at 28 days was smaller, say 2.5 instead of 3.0, then the cumulative probability of stopping for efficacy at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd analyses, respectively, would increase to 16%, 55% and 88% under the alternative hypothesis.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Fraction of Maximum Accrual** | **Cumulative Accrual** | **Alpha Spent** | **Beta Spent** | **P-value Boundaries** | | **Boundary Crossing Probabilities** | |
| **H0** | **H1** | **Under H0** | **Under H1** |
| 0.250 | 36 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.0016 | 0.9572 | 0.044 | 0.083 |
| 0.500 | 72 | 0.006 | 0.027 | 0.0048 | 0.7186 | 0.269 | 0.290 |
| 0.750 | 108 | 0.018 | 0.054 | 0.0147 | 0.2389 | 0.485 | 0.379 |
| 1.000 | 144 | 0.050 | 0.100 | 0.0440 | 0.0440 | 0.202 | 0.248 |