Supplementary materials 3

Table S3. Treatment outcome prediction for a 24-week treatment for different scenarios [*]

A priori information	Designs	Method	MC	TN	FP	FN	TP
M_{true}	D_{4w}	LBA	13.2	36.8	9.6	3.6	50.0
		OMIT	14.3	38.1	8.3	6.0	47.6
	D_{4w_sparse}	LBA	16.4	34.1	12.3	4.1	49.5
		OMIT	16.8	35.8	10.6	6.2	47.4
	$D_{4w\_challenge}$	LBA	19.5	33.7	12.7	6.8	46.8
		OMIT	19.5	33.7	12.7	6.8	46.8
$M_{\delta\varepsilon}$	D_{4w}	LBA	14.6	40.3	6.1	8.5	45.1
		OMIT	23.1	41.8	4.6	18.5	35.1
	D_{4w_sparse}	LBA	19.2	41.0	5.4	13.8	39.8
		OMIT	40.1	42.8	3.6	36.5	17.1
	$D_{4w\_challenge}$	LBA	53.4	46.3	0.1	53.3	0.3
		OMIT	53.4	46.3	0.1	53.3	0.3

[*] obtained using different sets of *a priori* information, of designs and of methods for handling BDL data. Treatment response is predicted for a 12-week treatment. TN: percentage of uncured patients predicted to remain infected, FP: percentage of uncured patients predicted to have SVR, FN: percentage of patients having SVR predicted to remain infected, TP: percentage of cured patients predicted to have SVR.MC: percentage of misclassification rates (FN+FP)