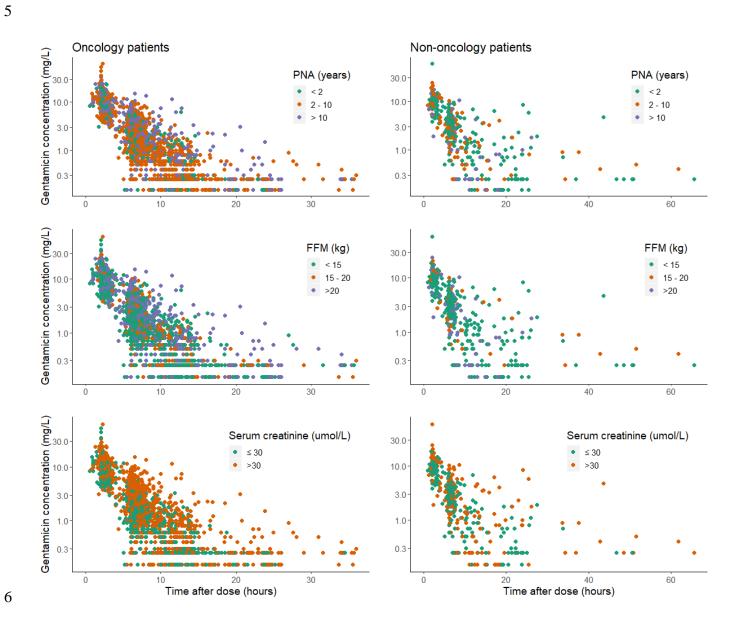
## Supplemental material

1

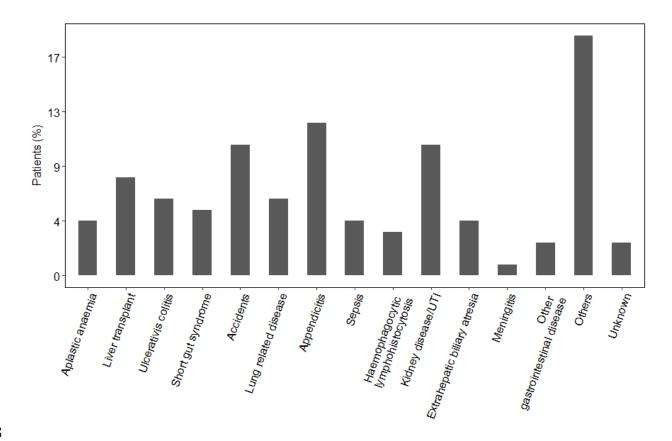
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Fig. S1. Gentamicin concentrations vs. time after dose between the oncology and nononcology patients stratified by post-natal age (PNA), fat-free mass (FFM) and serum creatinine concentration (SCR).

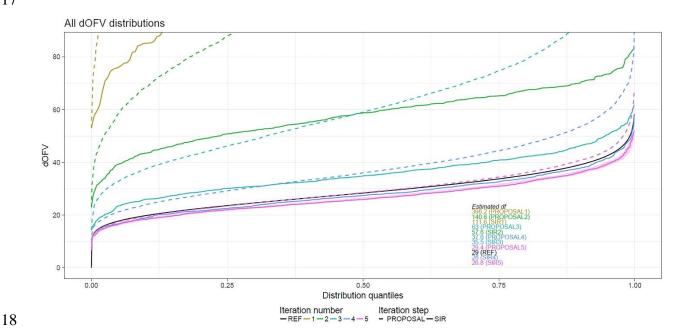


## 7 Fig. S2 Reasons for admission in 115 paediatric non-oncology patients.



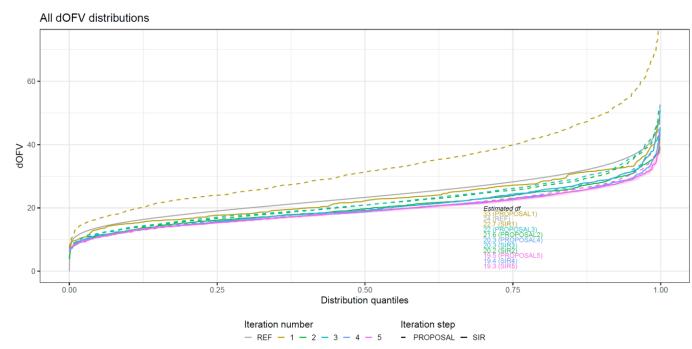
## Fig. S3. Sampling importance ratio results to obtain parameter uncertainty of the FREM.

The covariance step failed when running the FREM model and the SIR technique was applied to obtain parameter-covariate uncertainty. This plot displays the distribution of the  $\Delta$ OFVs for the five proposal uncertainty estimates obtained in the FREM (dotted coloured lines) and five posterior uncertainties (solid coloured lines) for different quantiles. The solid black line represents a chi-square distribution with degrees of freedom equal to the number of estimated parameters and it is used as a reference. The estimated degree of freedom for each distribution is displayed at the bottom right of the plot.



## Fig. S4. Sampling importance ratio results to obtain parameter uncertainty for the final model of gentamicin in oncology and non-oncology patients.

Distribution of the  $\Delta OFV$  for the five proposals (dotted coloured lines) and five posterior uncertainties (solid coloured lines) of the SIR procedure for different quantiles. The solid grey line represents a chi-square distribution with degrees of freedom equal to the number of estimated parameters and it is used as a reference. The estimated degree of freedom for each distribution is displayed at the bottom right of the plot.





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