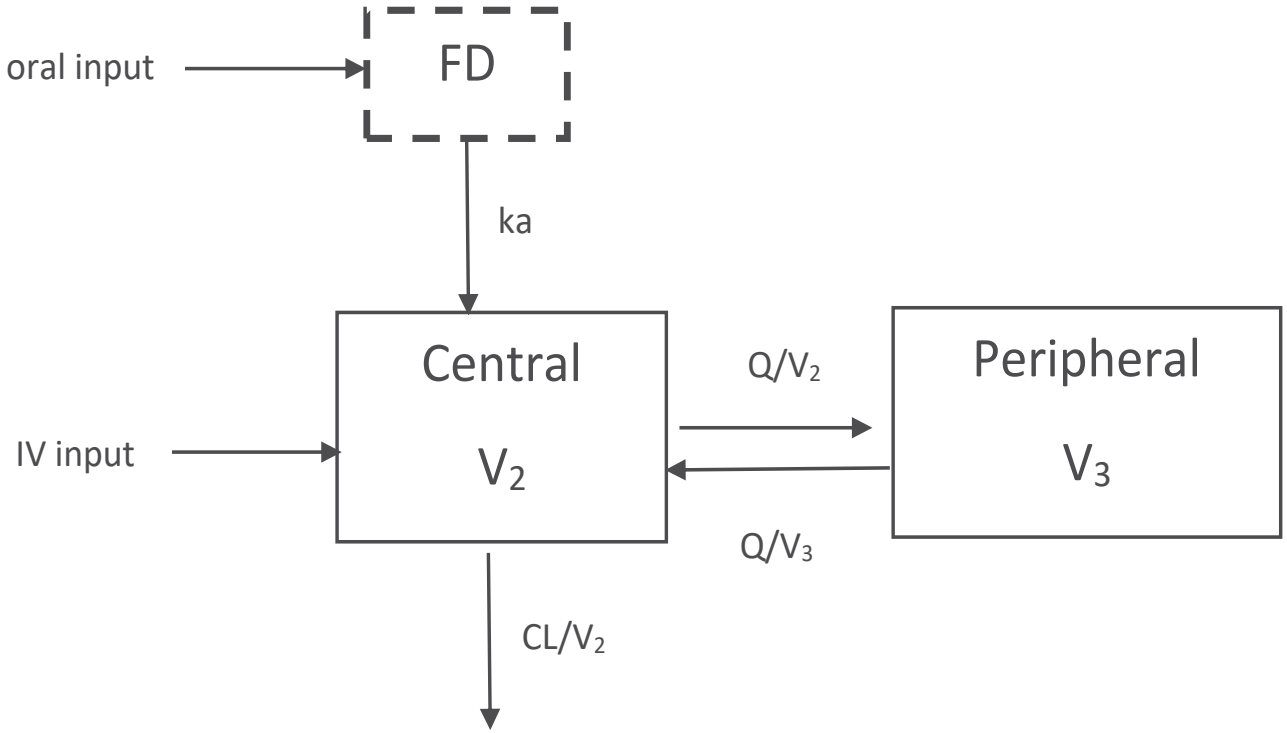
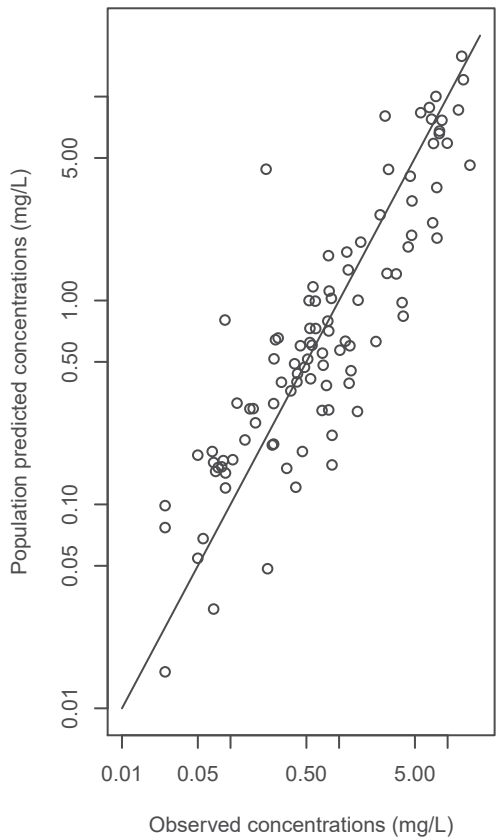
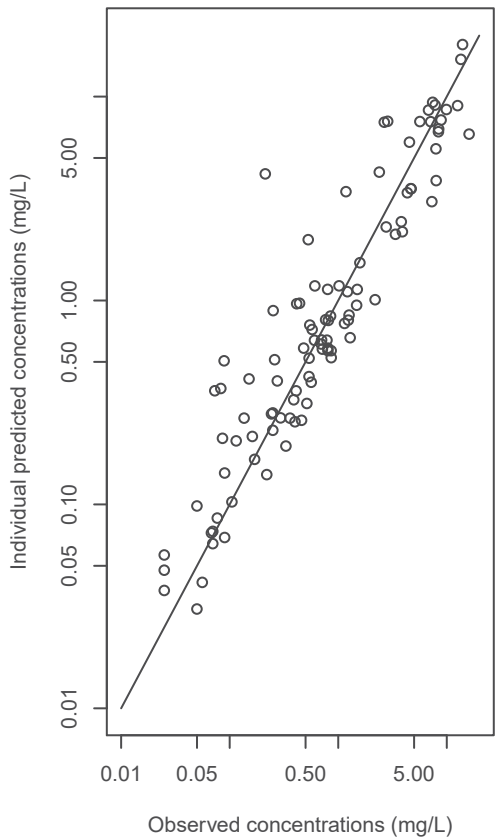
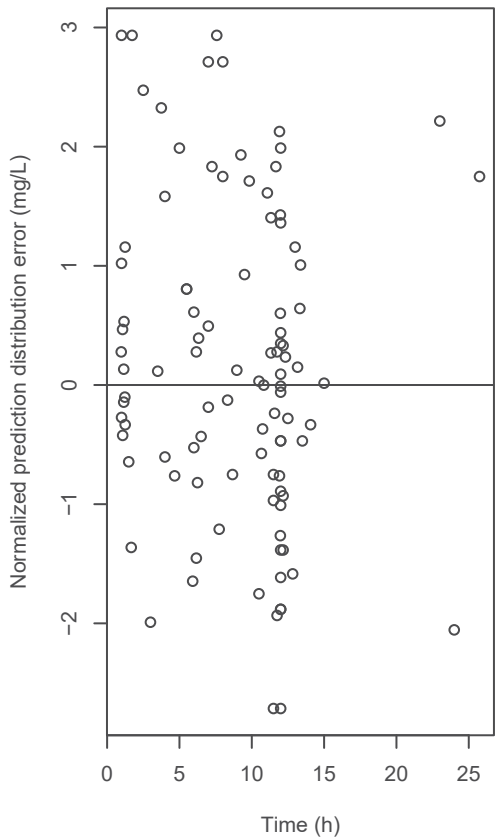
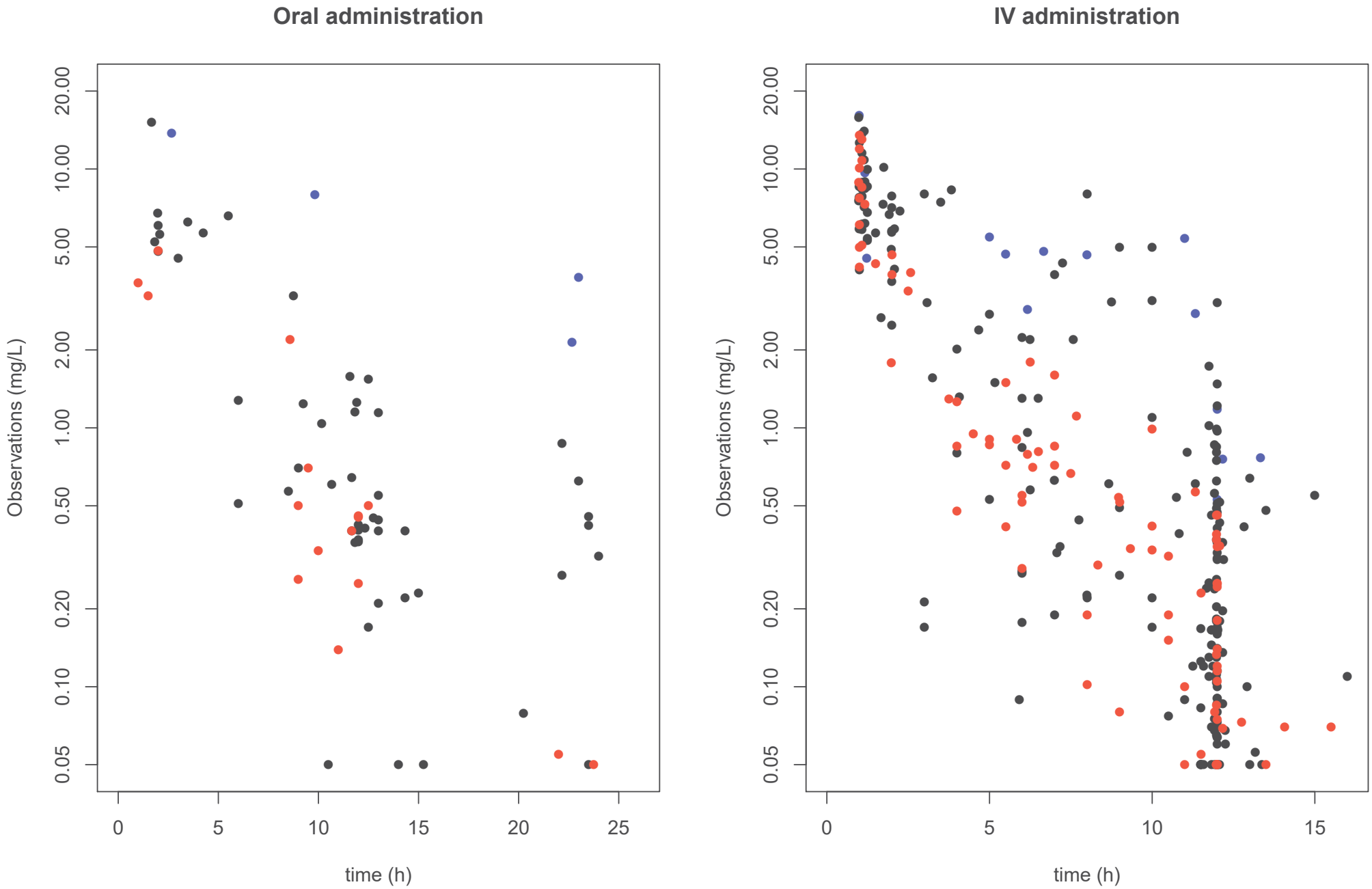

oral input
FD
ka
Central
V_2
IV input
Q/V_2
Peripheral
V_3
Q/V_3
CL/V_2


Population predicted concentrations (mg/L)
0.01
0.05
0.10
0.50
1.00
5.00
0.01
0.05
0.50
5.00
Observed concentrations (mg/L)


Individual predicted concentrations (mg/L)
0.01
0.05
0.10
0.50
1.00
5.00
0.01
0.05
0.50
5.00
Observed concentrations (mg/L)


Normalized prediction distribution error (mg/L)
−2
−1
0
1
2
3
0
5
10
15
20
25
Time (h)


Oral administration
IV administration
Observations (mg/L)
0.05
0.10
0.20
0.50
1.00
2.00
5.00
10.00
20.00
0
5
10
15
20
25
time (h)

Supplemental figure 1 : Pharmacokinetic compartmental model for ganciclovir plasma concentration after oral or IV dose D. Parameters of this two-compartments model were: bioavailability (F), absorption rate constant (ka), volumes of distribution of central and peripheral compartments (V_2 and V_3), clearance (CL) and intercompartmental clearance (Q).

Supplemental figure 2, Validation on the remaining third of the data: Population (left) and individual (right) predicted concentration (log scale) as a function of observed concentration and normalized prediction distribution error as a function of time for the validation dataset.

Supplemental figure 3: Measured concentrations versus time after valganciclovir (left) and ganciclovir (right) administration. Blue points correspond to patients with low eGFR (eGRF < 70 mL/min/1.73m²), black points to patients with medium eGFR (70 <= eGRF <200 mL/min/1.73m²) and red points to patients with high eGFR (eGRF >= 200 mL/min/1.73m²)