Final overall rates of misclassifications obtained with the decision rule, according to the function used to define the thresholds at each successive interim analysis.

Function applied to define the thresholds τ_j^l [1]	Class of misclassification [2]	Event			
		Death	IVH [3]	NEC [3]	Retinopathy
Uniform [1]	Class A	0.31	0.33	0.24	0.27
	Class B	<0.01	0.03	0.12	0.15
Linear [1]	Class A	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.12
	Class B	<0.01	0.06	0.17	0.23
Linear with logarithm transformation [1]	Class A	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.16
	Class B	<0.01	0.05	0.14	0.20
Linear with exponential transformation [1]	Class A	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10
	Class B	<0.01	0.07	0.20	0.27

[1] τ_j^l : Thresholds to apply in the Bayesian decision rule for the event j, at the l interim analysis: the rule will conclude that their is an unacceptable excess if $P(\delta_j^l) \geq \tau_j^l$. Four functions have been compared: (i) A uniform function: $\tau_j^l = \tau *_j^{11}$ for all $l \in (1, 11)$; (ii) A linear function: $\tau_j^l = a \times l + b$;(iii) A linear function with a logarithm transformation: $\tau_j^l = a \times log(l) + b$; (iv) A linear function with an exponential transformation: $\tau_j^l = a \times exp^l + b$.

[2] Class a misclassification: Trials that conclude that the difference between arms is *Unacceptable*, while it is not true; Class b misclassification: Trials that conclude that the difference between arms is *Acceptable*, while it is not true.

[3] NEC: Necrotizing enterocolitis; IVH: Intraventricular hemorrhage