Supplemental Appendix

A priori sample size calculation to detect a significant effect of DMD exposure on newborn’s birth weight. A sample size calculation was not performed for the newborn’s gestational age because the only previous study\textsuperscript{10} (Hellwig et al. J Neurol 2010) on this topic did not report the standard deviation for gestational age in their article.

For Birth Weight:
The required sample size of the exposed ($n_e$) and unexposed cohort ($n_u$) is:

$$n_e = n_u = \frac{2(z_{1-\alpha/2} + z_{1-\beta})^2}{((\mu_0 - \mu_1)/\sigma)^2}$$

where

$z_{1-\alpha/2} = 1.96 = $ value of the normal distribution corresponding to the two-sided significance level of 0.05

$z_{1-\beta} = 0.84 = $ value of the normal distribution corresponding to a power of 80%

$\mu_0 - \mu_1 = 500$ grams difference between unexposed and exposed cohorts

$\sigma = $ pooled standard deviation $\approx 417$ (based on data from Hellwig et al. J Neurol 2010)

Therefore, the sample size requirement is 11 births in the exposed ($n_e$) and unexposed ($n_u$) cohorts.

We have adequate sample size. The estimated size of our study population enables us to make additional adjustments for multiple comparisons, potential correlation among births to the same parent, and confounders (calculations not shown).