

Supplementary Table S2. Post-Hoc Statistical Power Analysis

Parameter	Value
Comparison of interest	SGB+HBOT vs. SGB (severe subgroup, PTA4 $\geq$ 70 dB, 2-month improvement)
Observed Cohen's d	0.640 (medium–large effect)
Sample size	$n_1 = 7$ (SGB+HBOT), $n_2 = 11$ (SGB)
α (two-tailed)	0.05
Observed power ($1 - \beta$)	$\approx 21\%$
Required n per arm for 80% power	≈ 38 participants per arm (severe-subgroup stratum)
Required n per arm for 90% power	≈ 52 participants per arm
Interpretation	The study was severely underpowered for detecting the observed effect. A definitive RCT would require substantially larger sample sizes.

Power analysis performed using two-sample t-test formula for independent groups: power = $1 - \beta$, where β is determined by the non-central t-distribution.

The most clinically important comparison — SGB+HBOT vs. SGB in the severe subgroup — was selected as the primary comparison for power estimation given the therapeutic hypothesis that combined therapy is most beneficial in severe cases.

Cohen's d = 0.640 was computed from the observed 2-month PTA4 improvement means and pooled standard deviation in the complete-case sample (SGB+HBOT: $n=7$, mean=23.57 dB; SGB: $n=11$, mean=10.57 dB).

Sample size estimates are for the severe-subgroup stratum only and assume equal allocation, $\alpha = 0.05$ (two-tailed), and a similar effect size in the target population.