Supplementary Table 3. Confounder analysis: Stillbirth

Potential confounder	Crude analysis			Adjusted analysis			% change in crude odds ratio[5]	P-value for homogeneity	Missing values[6]
	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value[4]	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value[4]			
Hypertension at enrolment or delivery	0.88	(0.18, 4.21)	0.875	1.00	(0.19, 5.32)	1.000	13.39	0.422	86
Labor type	0.43	(0.13, 1.46)	0.163	0.39	(0.11, 1.35)	0.122	9.96	*	15
Treatment of malaria infection during pregnancy[2]	0.56	(0.15, 2.15)	0.392	0.51	(0.13, 2.02)	0.328	9.31	0.333	3
Indoor residual spraying in preceding 12 months	0.43	(0.13, 1.46)	0.162	0.39	(0.11, 1.36)	0.128	8.22	0.584	26
Gravidae	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.39	(0.11, 1.34)	0.121	7.42	0.573	0
Delivery location	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.39	(0.11, 1.39)	0.132	6.08	0.459	0
HIV status	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.44	(0.13, 1.49)	0.175	4.98	0.794	0
Wealth quintiles	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.44	(0.14, 1.37)	0.144	4.92	0.043	0
Delivery type	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.44	(0.13, 1.48)	0.173	4.55	*	0
Maternal hemoglobin level at delivery[3]	0.57	(0.15, 2.17)	0.401	0.54	(0.14, 2.11)	0.369	4.29	0.694	32
Prior stillbirth[1]	0.30	(0.07, 1.39)	0.103	0.32	(0.07, 1.45)	0.117	4.20	*	192
Age of sexual debut (years)	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.44	(0.13, 1.44)	0.161	4.15	0.178	0
Placental malaria (PCR diagnosis)	0.42	(0.13, 1.44)	0.155	0.44	(0.13, 1.48)	0.171	3.20	0.737	7
Type of personnel attending birth	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.41	(0.12, 1.42)	0.145	3.09	0.433	0
Bed net ownership	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.43	(0.13, 1.45)	0.161	2.96	0.324	0
Neisseria gonorrhoeae co-infection (malaria and/or STI/RTI)	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.43	(0.13, 1.46)	0.164	2.89	*	0
Co-infection (malaria and/or STI/RTI)	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.43	(0.14, 1.36)	0.139	2.60	0.045	0
Recruitment site	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.43	(0.13, 1.48)	0.168	2.59	0.330	0
Chlamydia trachomatis co-infection (malaria or STI/RTI)	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.41	(0.12, 1.39)	0.139	2.19	*	0
Sex of baby	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.43	(0.12, 1.48)	0.168	1.89	0.673	0
Number of lifetime sexual partners	0.42	(0.13, 1.43)	0.154	0.43	(0.13, 1.45)	0.161	1.81	0.461	6
STI/RTI co-infection	0.42	(0.13, 1.43)	0.153	0.43	(0.13, 1.43)	0.155	1.53	0.101	5
Treatment of STIs/RTIs during pregnancy including syphilis	0.55	(0.10, 2.88)	0.470	0.55	(0.11, 2.93)	0.481	1.35	*	258
Syphilis at enrolment (high titre)	0.42	(0.13, 1.43)	0.153	0.42	(0.13, 1.33)	0.128	1.14	0.007	5
Maternal age at enrolment (years)	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.42	(0.12, 1.45)	0.158	0.78	0.433	0

Prior miscarriage[1]	0.30	(0.07, 1.39)	0.103	0.31	(0.07, 1.39)	0.104	0.60	0.337	192
Prior preterm birth[1]	0.30	(0.07, 1.39)	0.103	0.31	(0.07, 1.40)	0.105	0.52	*	192
Bed net usage (on night prior to survey)	0.42	(0.12, 1.43)	0.152	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.151	0.34	0.408	3
Marital status	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.42	(0.12, 1.44)	0.155	0.19	0.354	0
Bacterial vaginosis and STI co-infection	0.42	(0.13, 1.43)	0.153	0.42	(0.13, 1.43)	0.153	0.12	0.372	5
Treatment of STIs/RTIs during pregnancy excluding syphilis	0.43	(0.13, 1.45)	0.161	0.43	(0.13, 1.45)	0.162	0.07	*	13
Trichomonas vaginalis co-infection (malaria and/or STI/RTI)	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.42	(0.12, 1.42)	0.149	0.00	0.998	0

CI = Confidence Interval
PCR = Polymerase Chain Reaction
STI = Sexually Transmitted Infection
RTI = Reproductive Tract Infection
HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus
[1] Excludes women who have not been previously pregnant
[2] Therapy against malaria infection (apart from IPTp) after enrolment and before delivery
[3] Anemia was defined as haemoglobin level < 11grams/deciliter
[4] Confounding is not reflected in *P*-values
[5] Confounding is assessed by observing the difference between the crude odds ratio and adjusted odds ratio. When there is no difference (adjusted / crude – 1) between these two estimates, the observed exposure–outcome effect is not confounded by the potential confounding variable. We considered variables *a priori* that odds ratios of IPTp-SP doses by 10% or more to be potential confounders and retained them for the multivariable model. In this table, only the variable 'Hypertension at enrolment or delivery' demonstrated evidence of confounding on the outcome effect 'stillbirth'.
[6] Missing values were excluded from the crude odds ratio
* Insufficient events to perform stratified analysis for interaction