Appendix

Supplementary Table: Hazard ratio estimates for late death using proportional hazards (Cox) regression Two models were built applying shortest possible death delay (model 1) or longest possible death delay (model 2) after ETU release to deaths with unknown date of death. The third model only used complete data (excluding those with missing date of death and number of days hospitalized). Variables with p<0.2 in the log-rank test were included in the first model, and variables with likelihood ratio test (LRT) p-value<0.1 (for model 3, p-value<0.2) were kept in the final model. Age is grouped in two groups to avoid overfitting the model.

Independent variables	Model 1[a]		Model 2[b]		Model 3[c]	
	aHR[*] (95% CI)	LRT p-value	aHR[*] (95% CI)	LRT p-value	aHR[*] (95% CI)	LRT p-value
Failures	59		59		14	
Person-years	1964.5		2010.4		1825.6	
Age group						
<55	1	<0.001	1	<0.001	1	0.029
≥55	3.12 (1.73-5.63)		3.24 (1.80-5.86)		4.35 (1.36-13.9)	
Area of residence						
urban (Conakry)	1	0.014	1	0.016	-	-
non-urban (all others)	2.73 (1.09-6.85)		2.69 (1.07-6.76)		-	-
Number of days hospitalised						
<12 days (below the median)	1	0.004	1	0.002	1	0.17
≥ 12 days (equal to or above the median)	2.54 (1.39-4.66)		2.66 (1.45-4.88)		2.16 (0.68-6.91)	
unknown	1.17 (0.34-4.10)		1.15 (0.33-4.05)		-	

[a] Shortest possible death delay (one day after ETU release) was applied to all dead survivors with missing date of death (n=43).
[b] Longest possible death delay (days between ETU release and December 31st, 2015, earliest date by which all those late deaths were confirmed) was applied to all dead survivors with missing date of death (n=43).
[c] Complete data only (excluding 73 observations with unknown number of days hospitalized and 43 late deaths with unknown date of death; for one observation, both were missing)
[*] Adjusted for the variables in the table