# Supplement to Causes and consequences of child growth failure in low resource settings

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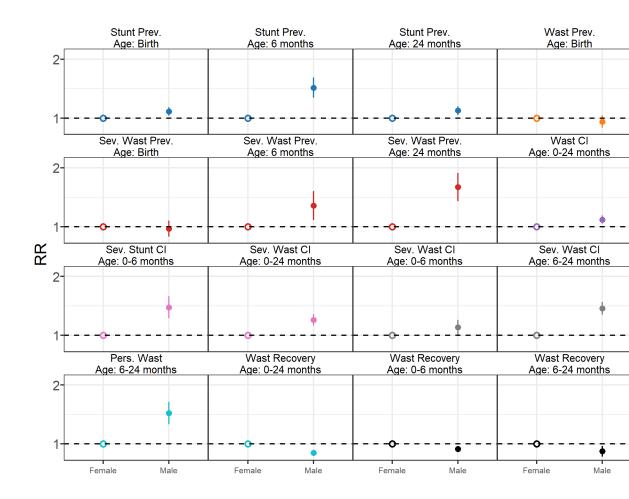
# Overview

**Recommended citation:** Mertens A N, et al. 2020. Causes and consequences of child growth failure in low resource settings. *Journal Name*. doi.

This site contains supplementary information to the  $\it Causes$  and  $\it consequences$  of  $\it child$   $\it growth$   $\it failure$   $\it in$   $\it low$   $\it resource$   $\it settings.$ 

## Relative risk plots

2.0.1 Relative risks between levels of all exposures for prevalence and cumulative incidence of wasting and stunting outcomes



# Growth velocity

\*\* [TEMP] Will fill in with PAR plots of growth velocity \*\*

# Sensitivity analysis using fixed effects

The primary analyses presented in this manuscript pooled across individual studies using random effects. Inferences about estimates from fixed effects models are restricted to only the included studies. [^1] The random effects approach was more conservative in the presence of study heterogeneity, as evidenced by larger confidence intervals around each point estimates. Overall, the inference from results produced by each method was similar.

# 4.1 Primary manuscript figures recreated with estimates pooled using fixed effects

More estimates are significant when pooling using fixed effects due to the generally smaller confidence intervals.

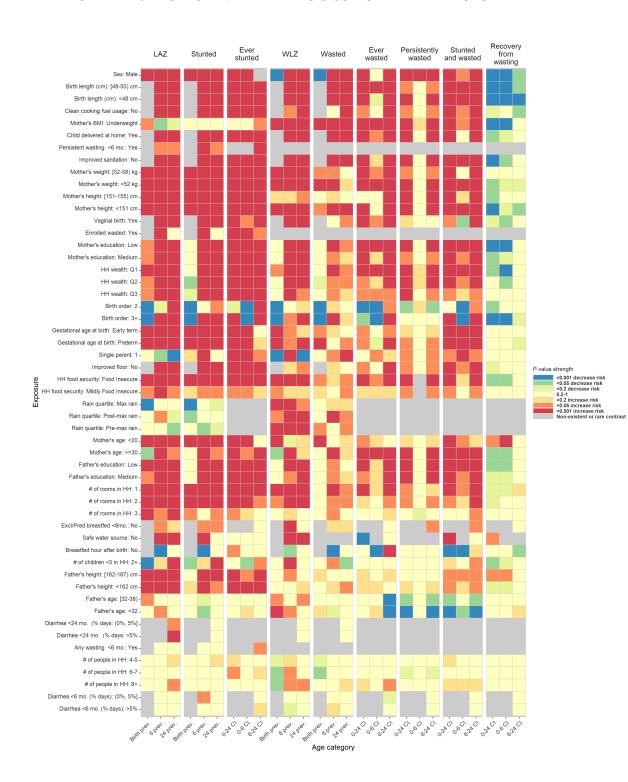
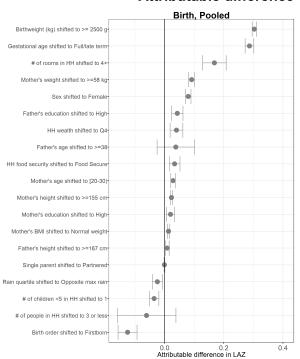
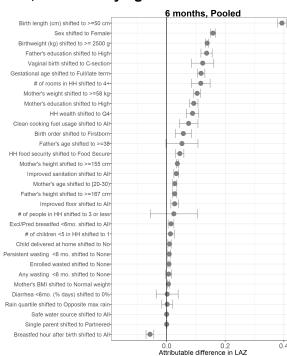
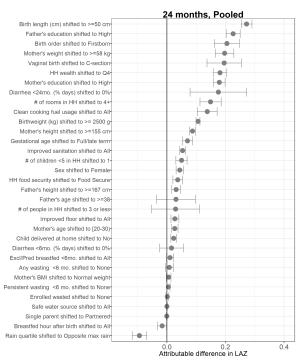


Figure 1a. Heatmap of significance and direction across exposure-outcome combinations of associations estimated using fixed effects.

#### Attributable difference - LAZ, stratified by age

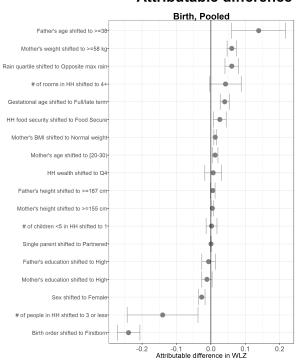


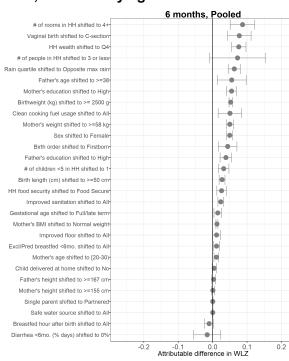


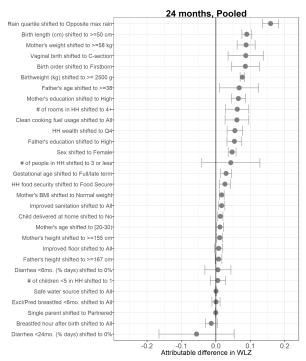


Extended Data Figure 3  $\mid$  Age-stratified population attributable differences in length-for-age Z-scores estimated using fixed effects.

#### Attributable difference - WLZ, stratified by age

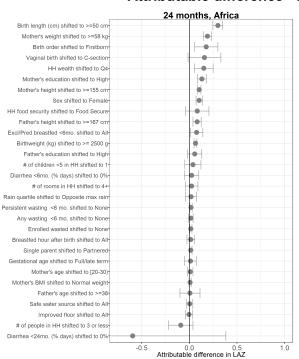


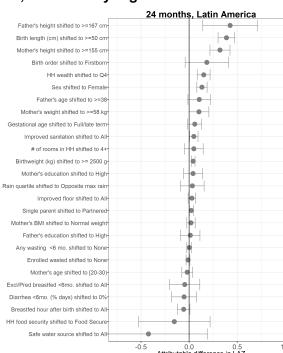


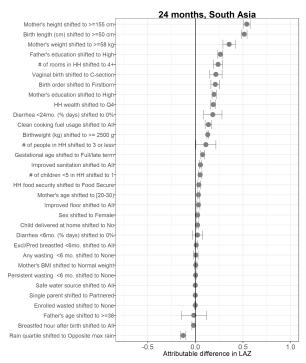


Extended Data Figure 4  $\mid$  Age-stratified population attributable differences in weight-for-length Z-scores estimated using fixed effects.

#### Attributable difference - LAZ, stratified by region

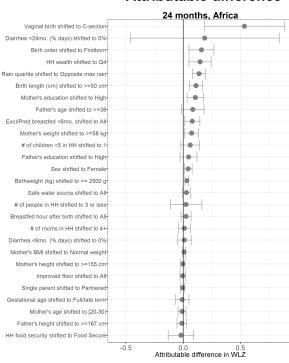


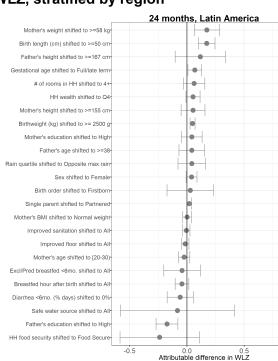


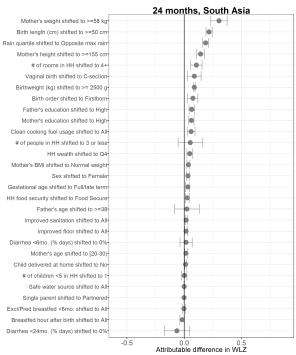


Extended Data Figure 7  $\mid$  Region-stratified population attributable differences in length-for-age Z-scores estimated using fixed effects.

#### Attributable difference - WLZ, stratified by region







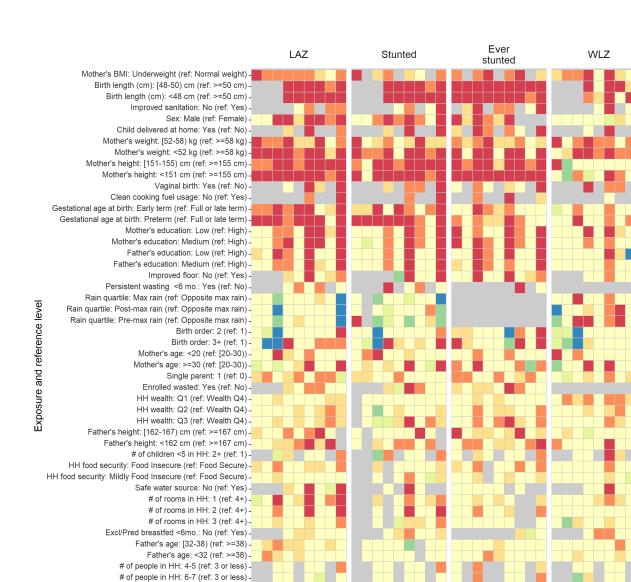
Extended Data Figure 8  $\mid$  Region-stratified population attributable differences in weight-for-length Z-scores estimated using fixed effects.

# Unadjusted RF plots

\*\* [TEMP] Will fill in with all primary plots, unadjusted \*\*

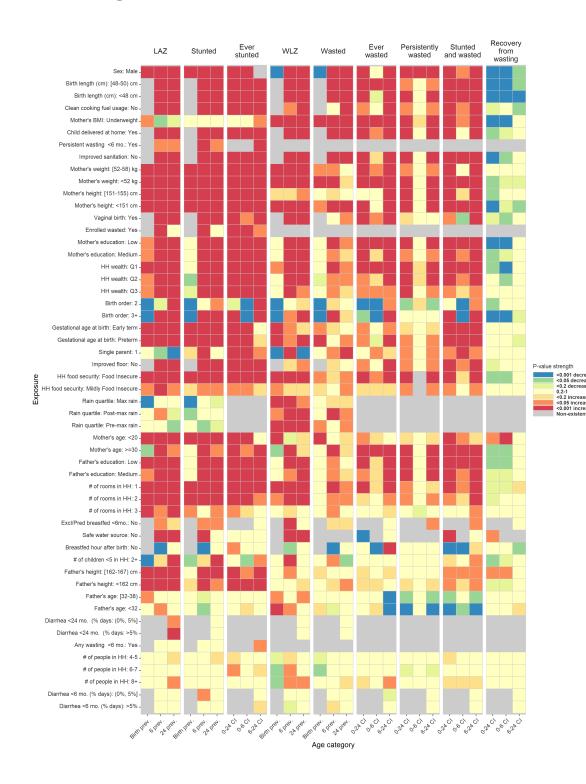
### Heatmaps

# 6.1 Heatmap of significance of estimates, region stratified



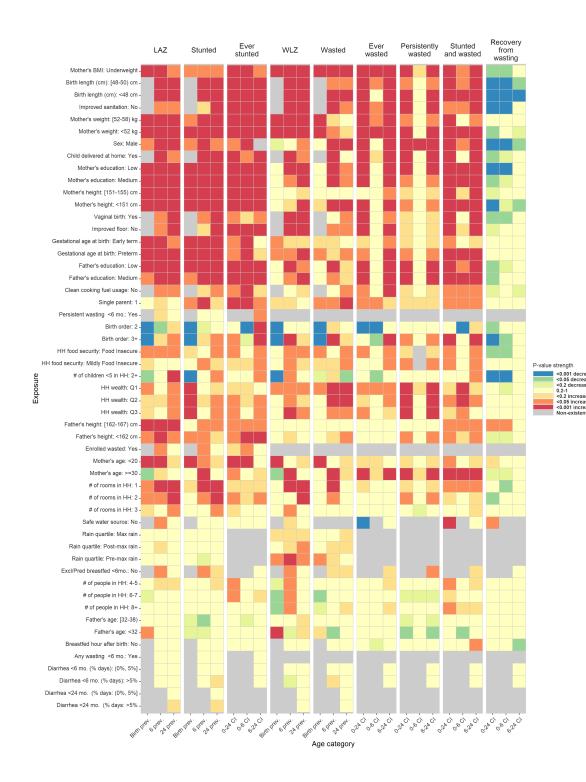
 $6.1.\ \ HEATMAP\ OF\ SIGNIFICANCE\ OF\ ESTIMATES,\ REGION\ STRATIFIED 27$ 

# 6.2 Heatmap of significance of estimates pooled using fixed effects



 $6.2.\ \ HEATMAP\ OF\ SIGNIFICANCE\ OF\ ESTIMATES\ POOLED\ USING\ FIXED\ EFFECTS 29$ 

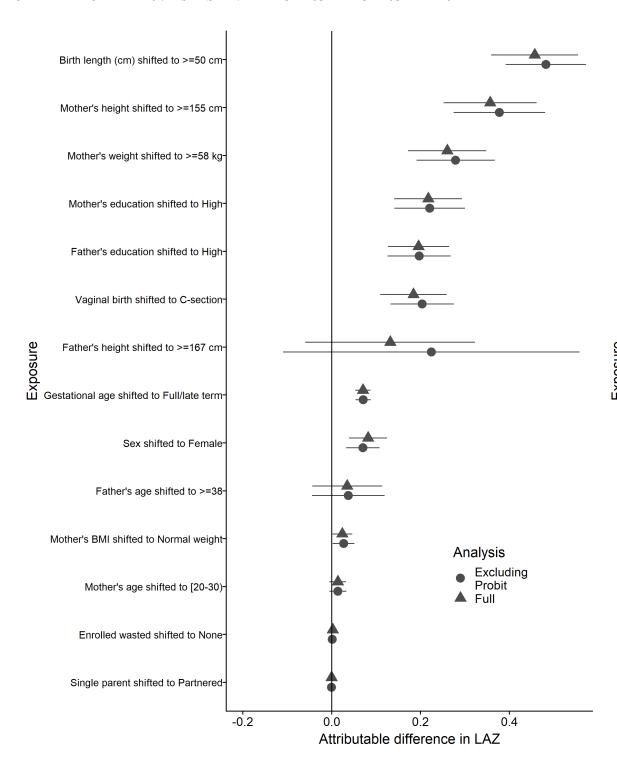
# 6.3 Heatmap of significance of estimate, unadjusted



# Sensitivity to dropping PROBIT trial

7.1 Comparison of attributable differences estimated with and without the PROBIT trial

Because PROBIT was the only European study, we also conducted a sensitivity analysis as to the effect of removing PROBIT on attributable differences at 24 months (within the exposures measures during the PROBIT trial). Other than for the estimated associations between father's height and child Z-scores at 24 months (which was measured in few other studies), PROBIT is not highly influential.



# Forest plots of relative risk

\*\* [TEMP] Will fill in with all primary forest plots - right now just printing one for space/speed of publishing \*\*