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1. Child Mortality by Treatment Group at Sixteen Months of Follow-up, Nepal

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Treatment | Alive, n (%) | Died, n (%) | Total, n |
| Placebo | 13,099 (97.8%) | 290 (2.2%) | 13,389 |
| Vitamin A | 13,499 (98.3%) | 233 (1.7%) | 13,732 |
| Total | 26,598 (98.1%) | 523 (1.9%) | 27,121 |

**Summary:**  
Among the children who received the placebo, mortality rate at sixteen months was observed to be 2.2%, compared with 1.7% among those who received Vitamin A. This shows a modest reduction in child mortality associated with Vitamin A supplementation.

1. Probabilities

Marginal Probabilities

Pr(VitA) = 0.5063

Pr(Died) = 0.0193

Joint Probabilities

Pr(Died and VitA) = 0.0086

Pr(Died and Placebo) = 0.0107

Conditional Probabilities

Pr(Died | VitA) = 0.01697

Pr(Died | Placebo) = 0.02166

Bayes Hand Calculations

Pr(VitA | Died) = 0.4455

1. Jhbhj

**Child Mortality by Sex and Treatment Group, Nepal (Sixteen Months of Follow-up)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Treatment | Sex | Alive, n (%) | Died, n (%) | Total, n |
| Placebo | Female | 6,376 (97.5%) | 166 (2.5%) | 6,542 |
|  | Male | 6,723 (98.2%) | 124 (1.8%) | 6,847 |
| Vitamin A | Female | 6,544 (98.2%) | 121 (1.8%) | 6,665 |
|  | Male | 6,955 (98.4%) | 112 (1.6%) | 7,067 |

**Summary:**  
In the placebo group, mortality was 2.5% among girls and 1.8% among boys. In the Vitamin A group, mortality was 1.8% among girls and 1.6% among boys. Thus, Vitamin A supplementation reduced mortality in both sexes, but the absolute risk reduction was greater for girls (0.7 percentage points) than for boys (0.2 percentage points).

This difference suggests evidence of effect modification by sex: Vitamin A supplementation had a stronger protective effect against mortality among girls than among boys. Quantitatively, the difference in treatment effect between sexes was approximately 0.5 percentage points.