Appendix 1. Causes of Neonatal Deaths								
		Interval between						
	Gestation at birth	birth and death						
Allocation	(weeks ^{+days})	(days)	Cause of death					
Amnioinfusion	25 ^{+1/7}	20	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to full-blown ischemia of the small bowel complicated by a grade IV intraventricular hemorrhage. Treatment was discontinued due to poor prognosis.*					
	26 ^{+0/7}	1	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to fulminant early-onset sepsis with PPHN and perforation of the small bowel due to focal ischemia. Treatment was discontinued due to poor prognosis.†					
	24 ^{+3/7}	<1	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to a tension pneumothorax and PPHN. Treatment was discontinued due to poor prognosis.*					

van Kempen LE, van Teeffelen AS, de Ruigh AA, Oepkes D, Haak MC, van Leeuwen E, et al. Amnioinfusion compared with no intervention in women with second-trimester rupture of membranes: a randomized controlled trial. Obstet Gynecol 2019; 133.

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	24+4/7	<1	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to meconium aspiration and	
			fulminant early-onset sepsis. Treatment was discontinued due to poor	
			prognosis.†	
	$24^{+0/7}$	4	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to convulsions due to an	
			intraventricular hemorrhage grade IV. Treatment was discontinued due to poor	
			prognosis.*	
No intervention	27 ^{+0/7}	<1	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to a tension pneumothorax	
			and PPHN. The infant was resuscitated, which was unsuccesful.*	
	25 ^{+2/7}	14	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to interstitial emphysema	
			following mechanical ventilation, presenting with pneumothorax and PPHN in	
			combination with a proven late-onset sepsis. Treatment was discontinued due to	
			poor prognosis.*	

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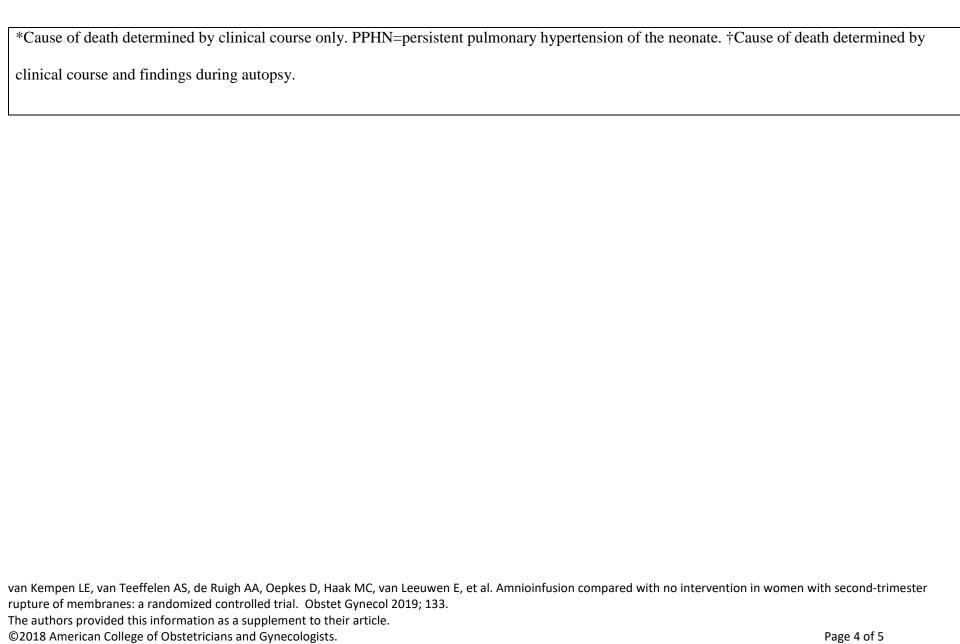
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26+2/7	<1	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency and anemia secondary to Rhesus
		antagonism, a tension pneumothorax, and PPHN. Treatment was discontinued
		due to poor prognosis.*
28+4/7	3	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to fulminant suspected
		early-onset sepsis and PPHN. Treatment was discontinued due to poor
		prognosis.*
25+5/7	<1	Respiratory and circulatory insufficiency secondary to perinatal asphyxia,
		hypovolemic shock due to a hemorrhage in the newborn's neck following a
		traumatic delivery and PPHN. Treatment was discontinued due to poor
		prognosis.*
24 ^{+4/7}	<1	An emergency cesarean section was performed because of cord prolapse. The
		neonate died during resuscitation due to respiratory and circulatory
		insufficiency.*

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Appendix 2. Post-Hoc Analysis for Composite Neonatal Outcome of All Live-Born Neonates in the Intention-To-Treat

Population

Composite neonatal outcome	Amnioinfusion (n=15)	No intervention (n=13)	RR (95% CI)	P value
Death	5 (33%)	6 (46%)	0.72 (0.29–1.82)	0.49
Survival with composite morbidity	6 (40%)	5 (38%)	1.04 (0.41–2.63)	0.93
Survival without composite	4 (27%)	2 (15%)	1.73 (0.38–7.98)	0.48
morbidity				

Data are number (%). n=number of analyzed participants. RR=relative risk. CI=confidence interval.

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