Appendix 1. Causes of Neonatal Deaths

Allocation	Gestation at birth (weeks^{+days})	Interval between birth and death (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.
The authors provided this information as a supplement to their article.

	$24^{+4/7}$	<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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$26^{+2/7}$	<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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*Cause of death determined by clinical course only. PPHN=persistent pulmonary hypertension of the neonate. †Cause of death determined by clinical course and findings during autopsy.

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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 morbidity	4 (27%)	2 (15%)	1.73 (0.38–7.98)	0.48

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

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