## **Supplemental Table**

## Heterogeneity of Rotavirus Vaccine Efficacy among Infants in Developing Countries

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Supplemental Table 1. Distribution of covariates with significant imbalance within a stratum of a factor of interest by country.

Country	Factor of Interest Strata	Imbalanced Covariate	Covariate Distribution by Vaccination Status			
			Placebo N (%)	RotaTeq <sup>TM</sup> N (%)	Ρ†	Std proportion Difference <sup>‡</sup>
Ghana	Stunted Z-Score $<$ -2 at enrollment $N=109$	Concomitant vaccines			0.049	0.383
		No	14 (25%)	22 (42%)		
		Yes	43 (75%)	30 (58%)		
		Underweight Z-Scores at enrollment			0.054	0.378
		Z-Score $\geq$ -2	23 (40%)	12 (23%)		
		Z-Score < -2	34 (60%)	40 (77%)		
		Wasting Z-Scores at enrollment			0.063	0.362
		Z-Score $\geq$ -2	45 (79%)	32 (63%)		
		Z-Score < -2	12 (21%)	19 (37%)		
	Stunted Z-Score $<$ -2 at enrollment $N=300$	Co-infection at enrollment				
		Absent	141(93%)	130 (87%)	0.072	0.208
		Present	10 (7%)	19 (13%)		
		Gender	` ′	` '		
Kenya		Male	85 (56%)	69 (46%)	0.084	0.201
•		Female	66 (44%)	80 (54%)		
		Co-administration of OPV near dose				
		No	60 (40%)	44 (30%)	0.063	0.217
		Yes	90 (60%)	104 (70%)		
	Age at first dose ≥ 8 weeks N=397	Birth Weight				
		$\geq$ 2.5 kg	83(100%)	73 (92%)		0.405
Mali		< 2.5 kg		6 (8%)		
		Co-administration of OPV			0.047	0.201
		No	182(91%)	189 (96%)		
		Yes	18 (9%)	8 (4%)	0.001	0.242
		Co-administration of OPV near dose	20 (200()	60 (250)	0.001	0.343
		No	39 (20%)	68 (35%)		
		Yes	161(81%)	129 (65%)		
	Non-Exclusive breastfeeding at enrollment N=161	Birth Weight	27 (052)	40 (1000)		0.220
		$\geq 2.5 \text{ kg}$	37 (95%)	40 (100%)		0.329
		< 2.5 kg Severe Stunted Z-Scores at	2 (5%)			
		enrollment			0.156	0.221
		enrollment $Z$ -Score $\geq$ -3	68 (93%)	86 (98%)		
		Z-Score $\leq$ -3	5 (7%)	2 (2%)		
		Z-30016 < -3	3 (170)	2 (270)		

		Wasting Z-Scores at enrollment Z-Score $\geq$ -2 Z-Score $<$ -2	69 (95%) 4 (5%)	76 (86%) 12 (14%)	0.085	0.28
		Age at first dose			0.129	0.273
	Stunted Z-Score < -2 at enrollment N=126	$\geq$ 6 weeks	53 (84%)	46 (73%)		
		< 6 weeks	10 (16%)	17 (27%)		
		Co-administration of OPV	, ,	, ,	0.028	0.398
		No	56 (89%)	62 (98%)		
_		Yes	7 (11%)	1 (2%)		
		Age at first dose			0.064	0.328
		$\geq$ 6 weeks	60 (88%)	47 (76%)		
		< 6 weeks	8 (12%)	15 (24%)		
	Hadamariah 7 Cara a 2 4 1	Birth Weight	• /	, ,	0.257	0.368
	Underweight Z-Score < -2 at enrollment	$\geq 2.5 \text{ kg}$	15 (88%)	20 (74%)		
	N=130	< 2.5 kg	2 (12%)	7 (26%)		
		Co-administration of OPV near dose	, ,	, ,	0.06	0.334
		No	15 (22%)	23 (37%)		
		Yes	53 (78%)	39 (63%)		
	Wasting Z-Score < -2 at enrollment N=170	Birth Weight				0.343
		$\geq 2.5 \text{ kg}$	30 (100%)	34 (94%)		
		< 2.5 kg	` /	2 (6%)		
		Malaria				0.216
		Negative	82 (100%)	86 (98%)		
		Positive		2 (2%)		
		Breastfeeding Practices at enrollment			0.051	0.306
		Exclusive	78 (95%)	76 (86%)		
		Non-Exclusive	4 (5%)	12 (14%)		
		Severe Wasting Z-Scores at			0.123	0.239
		enrollment			0.125	0.237
		$Z$ -Score $\geq$ -3	56 (68%)	50 (57%)		
		Z-Score < -3	26 (32%)	38 (43%)		
		Age at first dose			0.18	0.255
		≥ 8 weeks	37 (60%)	24 (47%)	0.10	0.200
		< 8 weeks	25 (40%)	27 (53%)		
desh		Co-infection at enrollment	( .0,0)	(30/0)	0.109	0.297
	N=113	Absent	61 (98%)	47 (92%)		
		Present	1 (2%)	4 (8%)		

	Birth Weight			0.147	0.519
	$\geq$ 2.5 kg	18 (75%)	14 (93%)		
	< 2.5 kg	6 (25%)	1 (7%)		
	Severe Underweight Z-Scores at enrollment			0.248	0.225
	$Z$ -Score $\geq$ -3	58 (94%)	50 (98%)		
	Z-Score < -3	4 (6%)	1 (2%)		
	Co-infection at enrollment			0.203	0.242
	Absent	56 (93%)	54 (98%)		
	Present	4 (7%)	1 (2%)		
	Birth Weight			0.327	0.314
	$\geq$ 2.5 kg	6 (30%)	9 (45%)		
II 1 11/7 0 10 11 1	< 2.5 kg	14 (70%)	11 (55%)		
Underweight Z-Score < -2 at enrollment N=115	Medicines for infection taken near enrollment			0.018	0.458
	No	46 (77%)	51 (93%)		
	Yes	14 (23%)	4 (7%)		
	Breastfeeding Practices at enrollment			0.228	0.228
	Exclusive	50 (83%)	50 (91%)		
	Non-Exclusive	10 (17%)	5 (9%)		

<sup>†</sup> P-value from Chi-Square test

<sup>‡</sup> Standardized proportion difference was calculated as (p1-p2)/sqrt((p1(1-p1)+p2(1-p2))/2) where p1 is the proportion (or mean) of the binary covariate in the vaccinated group and p2 is the proportion in the placebo group. A standardized proportion difference of  $\geq 0.2$  was considered a significant imbalance of covariates between vaccine and placebo groups.