**Supplemental Digital Content 5:** Timing of rotavirus vaccination, serological testing and stool collection

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|  | **RV seronegative infants**(N=164) | **RV seropositive infants**(N=60) | **All**(N=224) | **P value[[1]](#footnote-1)** |
| Receipt of two doses of *Rotarix*, % | 97.0 | 98.3 | 97.3 | 0.494 |
| Age at *Rotarix* dose 1 in weeks, median (IQR) | 6.3 (6, 6.9) | 6.1 (6, 6.4) | 6.3 (6.0, 6.7) | 0.040 |
| Age at *Rotarix* dose 2 in weeks, median (IQR) | 10.9 (10.1, 12.4) | 10.9 (10.1, 11.3) | 10.9 (10.1, 11.7)  | 0.106 |
| Timing of pre-dose titre measurement; days prior to first vaccine dose, median (IQR)[[2]](#footnote-2) | 10.0 (6, 15) | 8.0 (7, 11) | 9.0(6, 14) | 0.020 |
| Timing of post-dose titre, days after last vaccine dose, median (IQR)[[3]](#footnote-3) | 27.0 (18.5, 37.5) | 29.0 (20.5, 48) | 27.0 (19, 40.5) | 0.033 |
| Timing of peri-vaccination stool; days prior to/after first vaccine dose, median (IQR) | -3 (-10, 7) | -5 (-8, 8) | -3.5 (-10, 7) | 0.563 |

1. P-values compare RV-seropositive and RV-seronegative infants adjusted for clustering effect. Depending on the analysis, other methods for comparing arms while handling within-cluster correlation included multinomial and ordinal regression models with robust variance estimation, and Somers’ D for medians, all implemented in Stata version 14. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Pre-dose titre only available in 45 WASH infants and 94 non-WASH infants [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. After the last dose of rotavirus vaccine [↑](#footnote-ref-3)