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Supp. Table 1. Univariate analysis of delays ≥ 2 hours to first hospital

Patient characteristics	odds ratio (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
Age (years)	0.99 (0.97 - 1.02)	0.680
Female gender (<i>male ref</i>)	1.19 (0.59 - 2.34)	0.624
Low education: pre-primary or none ^a	0.74 (0.27 - 2.08)	0.570
Household size (≥ 8 ref)		
1 (<i>only patient</i>)	2.12 (0.66 to 6.83)	0.207*
2 to 4	1.18 (0.41 to 3.38)	0.762
5 to 7	1.36 (0.44 to 4.22)	0.594
Number of financial dependents (≥ 8 ref)		
1 (<i>only patient</i>)	1.78 (0.42 to 7.50)	0.433
2 to 4	1.21 (0.29 to 5.14)	0.793
5 to 7	1.33 (0.29 to 6.23)	0.715
Employed (<i>no ref</i>)		
Yes	0.56 (0.28 to 1.11)	0.096*
Health insurance (<i>no ref</i>)		
Yes	0.48 (0.24 to 0.94)	0.032*
Location of injury (<i>rural ref</i>)		
Urban	0.79 (0.36 to 1.75)	0.564
Mechanism of Injury (<i>road traffic accident ref</i>)		
Other mechanism	1.63 (0.66 to 3.98)	0.288
Ambulance use at injury site (<i>no ref</i>)		
Yes	1.61 (0.74 to 3.50)	0.231*
OTA classification (<i>Type A ref</i>)		
Type B	1.35 (0.78 to 2.34)	0.285
Type C		
OTA open fracture classification		
Skin: edges approximate	0.39 (0.22 to 0.69)	0.001*
Muscle: loss of muscle with retained function	1.76 (0.52 to 5.94)	0.361
Bone loss: segmental	0.57 (0.11 to 2.98)	0.503
Vascular: injury, no ischemia	3.67 (0.70 to 19.31)	0.124*
Contamination: surface contamination	1.78 (0.79 to 4.04)	0.165*

* $p \leq 0.25$ considered for inclusion in first model; ^aprimary through college education level reference. Supp, supplementary; OTA, Orthopaedic Trauma Association

Supp. Table 2. Univariate analysis of time to treatment hospital

Patient characteristics	Median hours (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
Age (<i>10 year increments</i>)	0.03 (-0.5 to 0.6)	0.914
Gender		
Male	7.8 (5.5 to 7.0)	0.318
Female	7.0 (5.1 to 17.6)	
Education level		
Low education: pre-primary or none	6.6 (4.4 to 8.8)	
Primary+ (primary to college)	7.0 (6.4 to 7.6)	0.707
Household size		
≥ 8 (<i>ref</i>)	9.0 (6.9 to 11.1)	
1 (only patient)	8.0 (3.5 to 12.5)	0.420
2 to 4	6.8 (2.5 to 11.1)	0.051*
5 to 7	6.6 (2.1 to 11.0)	0.044*
Number of financial dependents		
≥ 8 (<i>ref</i>)	6.9 (6.0 to 7.8)	
1 (only patient)	6.9 (5.7 to 8.2)	0.979
2 to 4	6.7 (5.0 to 8.4)	0.806
5 to 7	9.0 (5.5 to 12.5)	0.241*
Employed		
No	7.3 (5.8 to 8.8)	0.644
Yes	6.9 (5.3 to 8.5)	
Health insurance		
No	6.9 (6.3 to 7.6)	0.590
Yes	6.5 (5.9 to 8.7)	
Location of injury		
Rural	19.0 (16.6 to 21.4)	<0.001*
Urban	6.6 (5.8 to 7.4)	
Mechanism of Injury		
Road traffic accident	7.0 (6.5 to 7.5)	0.374
Other mechanism	6.1 (4.1 to 5.9)	
Ambulance use at injury site		
No	6.8 (6.2 to 7.4)	0.088*
Yes	8.4 (6.6 to 10.3)	
Interfacility referral		
No	5.3 (4.1 to 6.5)	0.004*
Yes	7.3 (6.0 to 8.7)	
OTA fracture classification		
Type A (<i>ref</i>)	7.15 (6.3 to 8.0)	
Type B	6.5 (7.2 to 7.8)	0.348
Type C	7.3 (5.4 to 9.2)	0.878
OTA open fracture classification		
Skin: edges do not approximate	-0.4 (-1.7 to 0.9)	0.529
Muscle: loss of muscle with retained function	-0.6 (-3.5 to 2.5)	0.723

Bone loss: segmental	-0.5 (-2.3 to 1.3)	0.580
Vascular: injury, no ischemia	-0.2 (-3.7 to 4.1)	0.906
Contamination: surface contamination	0.7 (-1.4 to 8.6)	0.539

* $p \leq 0.25$ considered for inclusion in first model. Supp, supplementary; OTA, Orthopaedic Trauma Association

Supp. Table 3. Univariate analysis of delays ≥ 12 hours to surgery

Patient characteristics	odds ratio (95% CI)	p
Age (years)	0.97 (0.93 to 1.02)	0.255
Female gender (<i>male ref</i>)	0.47 (0.11 to 2.07)	0.317
Education level > pre-primary	0.28 (0.08 to 0.94)	0.039*
Household size (≥ 8 ref)		
1 (<i>only patient</i>)	0.22 (0.03 to 1.44)	0.114*
2 to 4	0.43 (0.11 to 1.71)	0.229*
5 to 7	0.59 (0.13 to 2.70)	0.497
Number of financial dependents (≥ 8 ref)		
1 (<i>only patient</i>)	0.22 (0.04 to 1.29)	0.093*
2 to 4	0.29 (0.05 to 1.70)	0.166*
5 to 7	0.23 (0.03 to 1.72)	0.151*
Employed (<i>no ref</i>)		
Yes	1.99 (0.45 to 8.86)	0.368
Health insurance (<i>no ref</i>)		
Yes	1.50 (0.56 to 4.05)	0.419
Location of injury (<i>rural ref</i>)		
Urban	0.55 (0.17 to 1.75)	0.313
Mechanism of Injury (<i>road traffic accident ref</i>)		
Other mechanism	1.17 (0.25 to 5.43)	0.841
Ambulance use at injury site (<i>no ref</i>)		
Yes	1.17 (0.33 to 4.25)	0.802
OTA classification (<i>Type A ref</i>)		
Type B	0.71 (0.25 to 1.94)	0.501
Type C	1.97 (0.64 to 6.07)	0.236
OTA open fracture classification		
Skin: edges do not approximate	1.18 (0.46 to 3.00)	0.721
Muscle: loss of muscle with retained function	2.93 (0.57 to 15.00)	0.198
Bone loss: segmental	1.53 (0.18 to 13.30)	0.700
Vascular: injury, no ischemia	2.37 (0.24 to 22.10)	0.449
Contamination: surface contamination	1.52 (0.42 to 5.56)	0.528
Time to treatment hospital (hours)	1.00 (0.96 to 1.04)	0.933

* $p \leq 0.25$ considered for inclusion in first model; ^aprimary through college education level reference. Supp, supplementary; OTA, Orthopaedic Trauma Association

Supp. Table 4. Adjusted full* logistic model of time to initial hospital ≥ 2 hours

Patient characteristic	aOR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
Household size (≥ 8 ref)		
1 (only patient)	0.66 (0.31 to 1.42)	0.291
2 to 4	0.70 (0.29 to 1.71)	0.439
5 to 7	0.73 (0.21 to 2.54)	0.619
Employed (no ref)	0.58 (0.26 to 1.26)	0.166
Patient has insurance (none ref)	0.43 (0.20 to 0.89)	0.024
Ambulance use at injury site (no ref)	1.37 (0.57 to 3.32)	0.479
OTA-OFC: skin edges approximate	0.44 (0.23 to 0.84)	0.012
OTA-OFC: vascular injury, no ischemia	2.17 (0.32 to 14.5)	0.426
OTA-FC: surface contamination	1.74 (0.69 to 4.42)	0.241
AO/OTA Classification (Type A ref)		
Type B	1.5 (0.86 to 2.7)	0.150
Type C	0.58 (0.22 to 1.49)	0.259

aOR, adjusted odds ratio; ref, reference; OTA, Orthopaedic Trauma Association; OFC, open fracture classification. *Full model represents initial model before purposeful selection to achieve the most parsimonious model.