THE LANCET Global Health

Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Madrid L, Alemu A, Seale AC, et al. Causes of stillbirth and death among children younger than 5 years in eastern Hararghe, Ethiopia: a population-based post-mortem study. *Lancet Glob Health* 2023; published online June 1. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(23)00211-5.

Appendix

Causes of stillbirth and death among young children in Eastern Hararghe, Ethiopia: a population-based post-mortem study.

Table of Contents

Table S1. Causes of death and International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes
(grouped into broader categories)
Table S2. Maternal factors contributing to main cause of death in stillbirths and International
Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes (grouped into broader categories)5
Table S3. Frequency of stillbirths, neonatal and child deaths in the target population (HDSS)
that are enrolled in the study and consented for MITS (4th February 2019 to 3rd February
2021)
Figure S1: Death notification diagram7
Table S4. Breakdown of consent by HDSS, age at death and location of death
Figure S2A: Categories of all identified causes of death combined for stillbirths, neonates,
and children under 5 years10
Figure S2B: Categories of all identified causes of death and position in the causal chain,
combined for stillbirths, neonates, and children under 5 years11
Figure S3. Causal chain of events of all identified causes of death, combined for stillbirths,
neonates, and children under 5 years12

Table S1. Causes of death and International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes (grouped into broader categories)

Category	Condition	ICD-10
Undetermined	Stillbirths	P95
	Neonates and children	R99
Preterm birth	Preterm	P07.3
complications	Extreme immaturity	P07.2
	Respiratory distress syndrome	P22.0
	Necrotizing enterocolitis of foetus and newborn	P77
	Intraventricular haemorrhage	P52.2
	Neonatal jaundice associated with preterm delivery	P59.0
Congenital birth defects	Chromosomal abnormality, unspecified	Q99.9
congenitar bir tir dereets	Congenital hydrocephalus	Q03.9
	Congenital mythocephanus Congenital malformation-absence of unspecified limbs	Q73.0
		-
	Congenital malformation syndromes predominantly affecting facial appearance	Q87.0
	Neural Tube Defect-Craniorachischisis	Q00.1
	Neural Tube Defect-lumbar spina bifida without	Q05.7
	hydrocephalus	200.1
	Neural Tube Defect-lumbar spina bifida with hydrocephalus	Q05.2
	Neural Tube Defect-thoracic spina bifida with	Q05.1
	hydrocephalus	
	Neural Tube Defect-Anencephaly	Q00.0
	Neural Tube Defect-Iniencephaly	Q00.2
	Polycystic kidney disease	Q61.3
	Osteochondrodysplasia with defect of growth of tubular bones and spine	Q77
	Congenital malformation of the musculoskeletal system	Q79
	Congenital malformations syndrome predominantly	Q87
	affecting facial appearance	
	Downs Syndrome, unspecified	Q90.9
Congenital and neonatal	Congenital toxoplasmosis	P37.1
infections	Congenital pneumonia	P23.6
Non-infectious congenital	Intrauterine hypoxia	P20.1
and neonatal conditions	Extremely low birth weight	P07.0
	Other low birth weight	P07.1
	Meconium aspiration syndrome	P24.0
	Light for gestational age	P05.0
	Slow foetal growth	P05.9
	Small for gestational age	P05.1
	Hydrops fetalis not due to haemolytic disease	P83.2
	Hydrops fetalis due to other and unspecified haemolytic disease	P56.9
	Birth asphyxia, severe	P21.0
	Birth asphyxia, moderate	P21.1
	Birth asphyxia, unspecified	P21.9
	Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy of newborn	P91.6
	Other apnoea of the newborn	P28.4

	Disseminated intravascular coagulation	P60					
	Kernicterus	P57.0					
Malnutrition	Marasmus or severe protein-energy malnutrition	E41 - E43					
	Kwashiorkor	E40					
	Marasmic kwashiorkor	E42					
	Moderate protein-energy malnutrition	E44.0					
	Stunting	E45					
Sepsis	Sepsis due to other specified pathogen						
	Bacterial sepsis of the newborn due to other specific	P36.8					
	pathogens						
	Bacterial sepsis of the newborn due to group B	P36.0					
	Streptococcus Sepsis due to group A Streptococcus	A40.0					
	Sepsis due to group A sucproceeds Sepsis due to other Gram negatives organisms	A40.0					
	Sepsis due to Salmonella	A41.3 A02.1					
	Bacterial sepsis of the newborn due to <i>Escherichia coli</i>	P36.4					
	Sepsis, unspecified	A41.9					
Diarrheal diseases	Gastroenteritis/Enteritis due to Enteroinvasive <i>Escherichia</i>	A04.2					
Diarrneal diseases	coli	A04.2					
	Gastroenteritis/Enteritis due to Enteropathogenic	A04.0					
	Escherichia coli (EPEC)						
	Gastroenteritis/Enteritis due to Enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> (ETEC)	A04.1					
	Cholera due to Vibrio cholerae	A00.0					
	Other unspecified gastroenteritis	A09.0					
Lower respiratory tract	Pneumonia due to Respiratory Syncytial virus	J12.1					
infections	Pneumonia due to S. pneumoniae	J13					
	Pneumonia due to Klebsiella spp.	J15.0					
	Pneumonia due to group B Streptococcus	J15.3					
	Pneumonia due to other Gram negatives organisms	J15.6					
	Pneumonia due to other specified bacteria	J16.8					
	Aspiration pneumonia	J69.0					
Meningitis/Encephalitis	Meningococcal meningitis	A39.0					
	Pneumococcal meningitis	G00.1					
	Streptococcal meningitis	G00.2					
	Meningitis due to other specified bacterial	G00.8					
Other diseases	Portal hypertension	K76.6					
	Acute and subacute hepatic failure	K72.0					
	Measles	B05					
	Accidental suffocation or strangulation in bed	W75					
	Hypovolemic shock	R57.1					
	Disseminated intravascular coagulation	D65					
	Febrile convulsions	R56.0					
	Hypothermia	T68					
	Anaemia	D64					
	Hypoglycaemia	E16.2					
	Hydrocephalus, unspecified	G91.9					
	Cellulitis or abscess of the mouth	K12.2					

Table S2. Maternal factors contributing to main cause of death in stillbirths and International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes (grouped into broader categories)

Category	Maternal factor	ICD-10
Foetus affected	Foetus and newborn affected by other forms of placental	P02.1
by complications	separation and haemorrhage (Abruption placentae)	
of placenta,	Foetus affected by other and unspecified morphological and	P02.2
cord, and	functional abnormalities of placenta	
membranes	Foetus and newborn affected by other specified complications of labour and delivery	P03.8
	Premature rupture of membranes, onset of labour after 24 hours	O42.1
	Premature rupture of membranes, labour delayed by therapy	O42.2
	Foetus and newborn affected by prolapsed cord	P02.4
	Foetus and newborn affected by placental transfusion syndromes	P02.3
	Foetus and newborn affected by chorioamnionitis	P02.7
	Prolonged pregnancy	048
	Foetus and newborn affected by oligohydramnios	P01.2
Foetus and	Foetus and newborn affected by multiple pregnancy	P01.5
newborn	rocus and new orm arrected by maniple pregnancy	101.5
affected by		
multiple		
pregnancy		
Uterine rupture	Uterine rupture during delivery	071.1
during delivery		
Foetus and	Foetus and newborn affected by other malpresentation,	P03.1
newborn	malposition and disproportion during labour and delivery	
affected by other		
malpresentation,		
malposition,		
disproportion		
and other		
specified		
complications		
during labour		
and delivery		
Foetus affected	Foetus and newborn affected by breech delivery and	P03.0
by maternal	extraction	
hypertensive	Preeclampsia/Eclampsia/ haemolysis, elevated liver	P00.0
disorders or	enzymes, low platelet count (HELLP) syndrome	
diabetes	Pre-existing type 1 diabetes mellitus	O24.0
i de la companya de la company	Pre-existing type 2 diabetes mellitus	O24.1

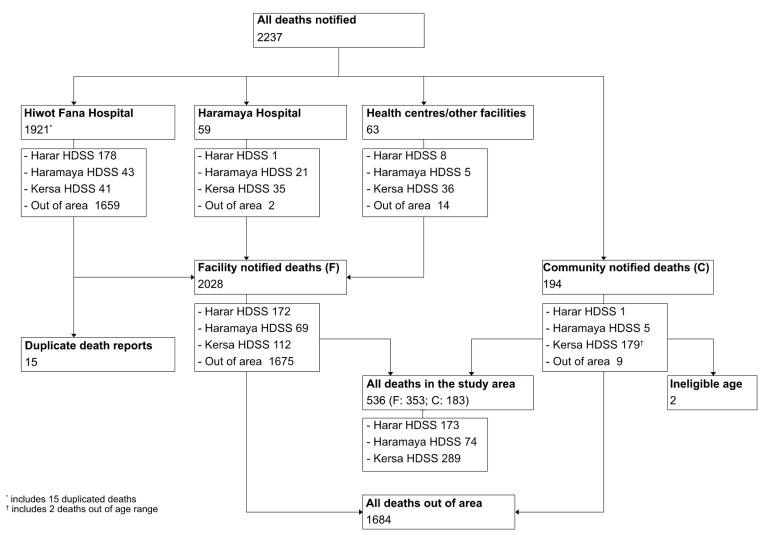
Table S3. Frequency of stillbirths, neonatal and child deaths in the target population (HDSS) that are enrolled in the study and consented for MITS (4th February 2019 to 3rd February 2021).

Site	Age category	Events among HDSS residents	Mortality rate in HDSS (per 1000)	Deaths notified and eligible for the study	Deaths with consent for MITS
Ethiopia All Sites	Live births	11,017	-	-	-
	Stillbirths	173	15	164	116
	Neonatal deaths	132	12	145	59
	Infant/Child deaths	1,064	97	132	20
	TOTAL	1,369	124	441	195
Haramaya HDSS	Live births	3,210	3,210	-	-
	Stillbirths	32	10	45	41
	Neonatal deaths	6	2	22	11
	Infant/Child deaths	135	42	7	1
	TOTAL HARAMAYA	173	54	74	53
Harar HDSS	Live births	1,237	1,237	-	-
	Stillbirths	12	10	62	46
	Neonatal deaths	2	2	64	35
	Infant/Child deaths	23	19	12	3
	TOTAL HARAR	37	30	138	84
Kersa HDSS	Live births	6,570	6,570	-	-
	Stillbirths	129	19	57	30
	Neonatal deaths	124	19	59	12
	Infant/Child deaths	906	138	113	16
	TOTAL KERSA	1049	160	229	58

HDSS: Health & Demographic Surveillance System; CHAMPS: Child Health and Mortality Prevention Surveillance; MITS: Minimally Invasive Tissue Sampling

Figure S1: Death notification diagram

Figure S1: Death notification diagram



	ALL HDSS (n=307)		Haran	Haramaya HDSS			Harar HDSS			Kersa HDSS		
	n	Ν	%	n	Ν	%	n	Ν	%	n	Ν	%
Age group												
Stillbirths	116	139	83	41	44	93	46	61	75	30	34	88
Neonates	59	105	56	11	21	52	35	63	56	12	21	57
Children 1-59 months	20	63	32	1	3	33	3	9	33	16	51	31
Location of death												
Facility	175	264	66	52	66	79	83	132	63	39	65	60
Community	20	43	47	1	2	50	1	1	100	19	41	46
All	195	307	64	53	68	78	84	133	63	58	106	55

Table S4. Breakdown of consent by HDSS, age at death and location of death.

HDSS: Health & Demographic Surveillance System

Table S5. Maternal factors contributing the main cause of death found	in 59 stillbirths

Main cause of stillbirth	Complications of placenta, cord, and membranes [†]		Maternal hypertensive disorders or diabetes		Malposition, malpresentation, disproportion, other		Multiple pregnancy n	%	Uterine rupture during delivery	
	n	%	n	n %	complications of labour or delivery				n	%
					n	%				
Perinatal asphyxia or hypoxia	22	37	13	22	7	12	0	0	1	2
Neural tube defects	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0.0
Other congenital birth defects	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	1	2
Small for gestational age	3	5	5	8	0	0.0	2	3	0	0
Sepsis	1	2	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	0	0
Undetermined	1	2	1	2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (N=59)	27	46	19	32	8	13	3	5	2	4

[†]Placenta available for 47 stillbirths among 114 (41%) included in this analysis. The denominator to calculate the % for each figure is N=59, the number of stillbirths were a maternal contributing factor was found.

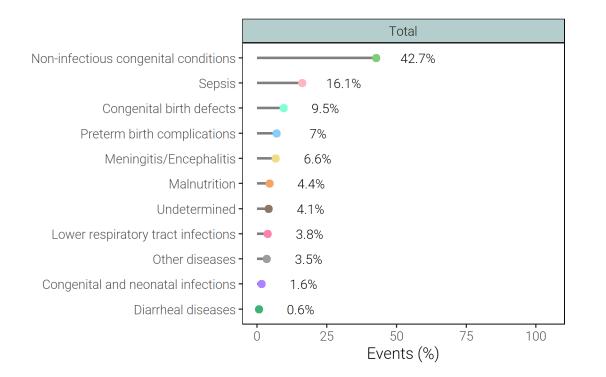


Figure S2A: Categories of all identified causes of death combined for stillbirths, neonates, and children under 5 years

Non-infectious congenital and neonatal conditions: includes intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, low birth weight, meconium aspiration syndrome, light/small for gestational age, hydrops fetalis, apnoea and kernicterus.

Congenital birth defects: includes neural tube defects, congenital hydrocephalus, chromosomal abnormalities and other unspecified congenital malformations.

Preterm birth complications: includes prematurity, respiratory distress syndrome, necrotizing enterocolitis of foetus and newborn, intraventricular haemorrhage and neonatal jaundice of prematurity.

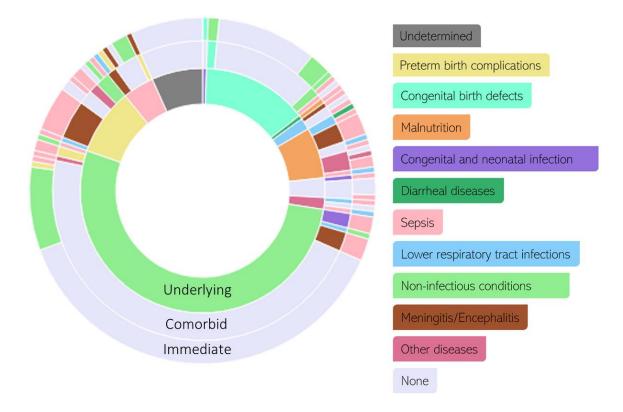
Others: includes diseases that are not very common, such as portal hypertension, hepatic failure, measles, hypovolemic shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation, febrile convulsions, hypothermia, anaemia, hypoglycaemia, hydrocephalus, cellulitis and accidental suffocation.

Figure S2B: Categories of all identified causes of death and position in the causal chain, combined for stillbirths, neonates, and children under 5 years

	Underlying	Morbid1	Morbid2	Morbid3	Morbid4	Immediate			
Non-infectious conditions -	—— 54%	- 10%	 15.6%	-•11.1%	• 20%	→ 35.9%			
Other diseases -	• 1.6%	14%			60%	• 1.3%			
Lower respiratory tract infections -	• 1.6%	- 10%	40.6%	● 5.6%	20%	● 5.1%			
Meningitis/Encephalitis	• 0%	38%	-9.4%	22.2%	• 0%	• 2.6%			
Sepsis-	• 4.2%	- 8%	• 6.2%	• 0%	• 0%	50%			
Preterm birth complications -	9%	• 6%	• 0%		• 0%	• 2.6%			
Diarrheal diseases -	• 0.5%	• 0%	• 6.2%	-•11.1%	• 0%	• 1.3%			
Congenital birth defects -	14.3%	• 4%	• 0%	• 0%	• 0%	• 1.3%			
Congenital and neonatal infections -	• 0.5%	- 8%	• 3.1%	• 0%	• 0%	• 0%			
Undetermined -	- 6.9%	• 0%	• 0%	• 0%	• 0%	• 0%			
Malnutrition -						• 0%			
o 25 50 75 100 o 25 50 75 100 Events (%)									

When more than one condition contributing to death is determined, the entire chain of events is documented; this included the underlying, comorbid conditions (in the causal pathway between underlying and immediate) and immediate factors. The DeCoDe procedure permits one underlying cause of death and one immediate cause but it allows multiple comorbid causes if identified.

Figure S3. Causal chain of events of all identified causes of death, combined for stillbirths, neonates, and children under 5 years



All cases must have an underlying cause. This underlying cause may be the unique cause of death identified or may trigger a chain of events. This included the underlying cause (one per case), comorbid conditions -in the causal pathway between underlying and immediate- (none, one or multiple for each case) and immediate cause of death (none or one per case).