# APPENDIX 1

## OGUNLESI MODIFICATION OF THE OYEDEJI
## SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

| SOCIAL CLASS | PROFESSION | EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT |
|---|---|---|
| I | Professional, Senior public servants, Owners of large business concerns, Senior military officers, large scale contractors. | University graduates or equivalents |
| II | Non-academic professionals e.g. Nurses, Secondary school teachers, Secretaries, Owners of medium sized business. Intermediate grade public servants | School certificate holders and equivalent |
| III | Non manual skilled workers including clerks, typists, telephone operators. Junior school teachers. Drivers | Grade II teachers or equivalent |
| IV | Petty traders. Labourers. Messengers. | Primary certificate |
| V | Unemployed. Full time house wives. Students. Subsistence farmers. | No formal education |

Ogunlesi TA, Dedeke IOF, Kuponiyi OT. Socio-economic classification of children attending specialist paediatric centres in Ogun state, Nigeria. Niger Med Pr. 2008; 54(1):21–25.

# Sheffield Scoring System

**TABLE 6.** Idealised scoring system

History taking
  Significant preexisting condition: 1
  Presence of melaena: 1
  History of large amount of haematemesis: **1**
Clinical assessment
  HR >20 from the mean HR for age: 1
  Prolonged capillary refill: 4
Laboratory findings
  Hb drop of >20 g/L: 3
Management and resuscitation
  Need for a fluid bolus: 3
  Need for blood transfusion (Hb of <80 g/L): 6
  Need for other blood product: 4
Total score 24: cutoff 8
  Interventional group: true-positive = 31, false-negative = 4
  Noninterventional group: true-negative = 31, false-positive = 3
  Sensitivity: 88.57%, 95% CI 73.24−96.73
  Specificity: 91.18%, 95% CI 76.30−98.04
  PPV: 91.18%, 95% CI 76.30−98.04
  NPV: 88.57%, 95% CI 73.24−96.73

CI = confidence interval; Hb = haemoglobin; HR = heart rate; NPV = negative predictive value; PPV = positive predictive value.
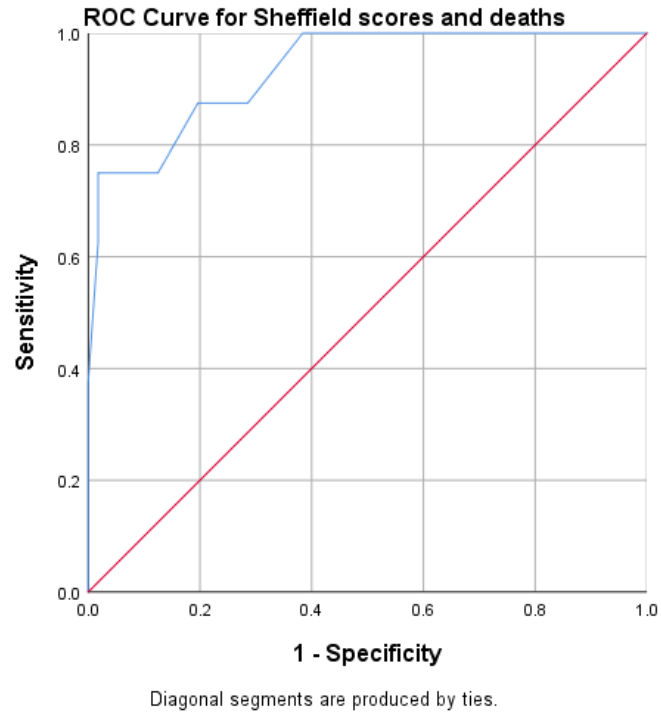
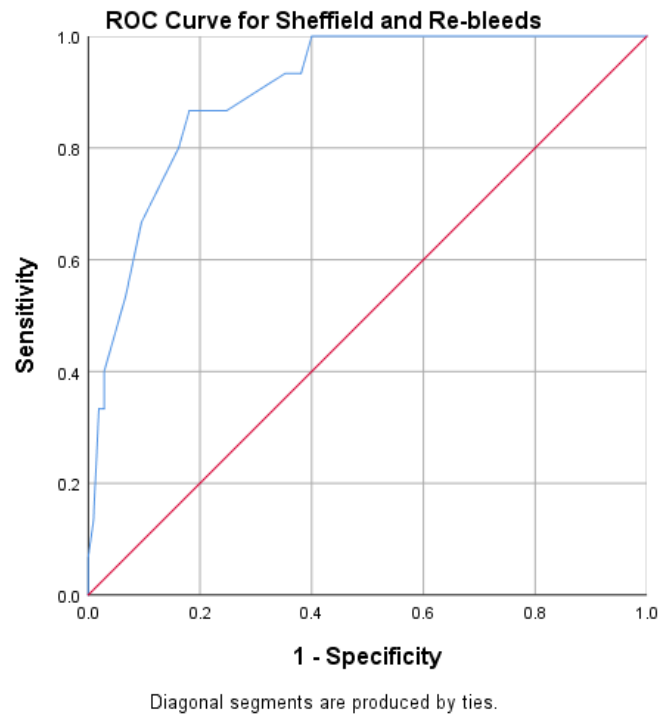Figure 1a: ROC curve for Sheffield scores and deaths in the study participants



Figure 1b: ROC curve for Sheffield scores and re-bleeds in the study participants

**Table 1: Co-morbid conditions observed in the study participants**

| Underlying/Comorbid  Condition | Frequency |
|---|---|
| Biliary Atresia | 1 |
| Chronic Kidney disease secondary to Nephrocalcinosis, Hydronephrosis | 2 |
| Congenital heart disease (ASD + Pulmonary stenosis) | 1 |
| Covid19 and MIS | 2 |
| Cholelithiasis | 1 |
| Food Allergy | 2 |
| GERD | 1 |
| Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis | 1 |
| Hepatitis B | 1 |
| Hodgkin's lymphoma | 1 |
| Malaria | 6 |
| Metastatic Retinoblastoma | 1 |
| Portal Hypertension | 5 |
| Nasopharyngeal Mass | 1 |
| Sickle cell anaemia | 5 |
| Retroviral disease | 2 |
| Portal vein thrombosis | 4 |
| Sepsis | 33 |
| None | 49 |

ASD- Atrial septal defect, MIS-Multisystem inflammatory response, GERD-

Gastroesophageal reflux disease.

**Table 2: Characteristics of study participants in relation to GI endoscopy status.**

| UPPER GI BLEEDING | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Parameter** | **Endoscopy yes**<br>**n=53**<br>**N (%)** | **Endoscopy no**<br>**N=38**<br>**N (%)** | **Total**<br>**N=91**<br>**N (%)** | **P value** |
| **Age group(years)** | | | | |
| <1 | 4(7.6) | 7(18.4) | 11(12.1) | |
| 1-<6 | 13(24.5) | 18(47.4) | 31(34.1) | **0.015** |
| 6-12 | 22(41.5) | 9(23.7) | 31(34.1) | |
| >12 | 14(26.4) | 4(10.5) | 18(19.7) | |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Male | 21(39.6) | 29(76.3) | 50(54.9) | **0.000** |
| Female | 32(60.4) | 9(23.7) | 41(45.1) | |
| **Died** | | | | |
| Yes | 3(5.7) | 3(7.9) | 6(6.6) | 0.671 |
| No | 50(94.3) | 35(92.1) | 85(93.4) | |
| **Rebleeds/Readmissions** | | | | |
| Yes | 8(15.1) | 6(15.8) | 14(15.4) | 0.927* |
| No | 45(84.9) | 32(84.2) | 77(84.6) | |
| **Sheffield score** | | | | |
| >8 | 24(45.3) | 19(50.0) | 43(47.3) | 0.656 |
| <8 | 29(54.7) | 19(50.0) | 48(52.7) | |
| **Socioeconomic status** | | | | |
| High | 7(13.2) | 8(20.5) | 15(16.5) | 0.571 |
| Middle | 31(58.5) | 19(51.3) | 50(54.9) | |
| Low | 15() | 11(28.2) | 26(28.6) | |
| LOWER GI BLEEDING | | | | |
| **Parameter** | **Endoscopy (yes)**<br>**n=17**<br>**N (%)** | **Endoscopy( No)**<br>**n=12**<br>**N (%)** | **Total**<br>**n=29**<br>**N (%)** | **P value** |
| **Age** | | | | |
| <1 | 0 (0.0) | 1(9.1) | 1(3.4) | 0.146* |
| 1-<6 | 4 (22.2) | 4(36.4) | 8(27.6) | |
| 6-12 | 6 (33.3) | 6(54.5) | 12(41.4) | |
| >12 | 7 (44.4) | 1(0.0) | 8(27.6) | |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Male | 10(58.8) | 4(33.3) | 14(48.3) | 0.176 |
| Female | 7(41.2) | 8(66.7) | 15(51.7) | |
| **Died** | | | | |
| Yes | 1(5.9) | 1(8.3) | 2(6.9) | 0.291* |
| No | 16(94.1) | 11(91.7) | 27(93.1) | |
| **Rebleeds/Readmissions** | | | | |
| Yes | 3(17.6) | 1(8.3) | 4(13.8) | 0.473* |
| No | 14(82.4) | 11(91.7) | 25(86.2) | |
| **Sheffield score** | | | | |
| >8 | 3(17.6) | 5(41.7) | 8(27.6) | 0.154 |
| <8 | 14(82.4) | 7(58.3) | 21(72.4) | |
| **Socioeconomic status** | | | | |
| High | 6(35.3) | 1(8.3) | 7(24.1) | 0.154* |
| Middle | 9(52.9) | 7(58.3) | 16(55.2) | |
| Low | 2(11.8) | 4(33.3) | 6(20.7) | |

Chisquare stastic for pvalue,*Fischer's exact test for p valu

**Table 3: Type of Bleed and Endoscopic yield in the study participants**

| Type of Bleed | Number of children with bleed | Number of participants with significant endoscopic finding | Endoscopic yield % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All Haematemesis | 52 | 40 | 76.9 |
| Haematemesis only | 41 | 36 | 87.8 |
| Haematemesis and melena | 12 | 10 | 83.3 |
| Melena only | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Haematochezia only | 17 | 15 | 88.2 |

**All Haematemesis=Haematemesis only+Haematemesis with melena+Haematemesis with haematochezia from UGIB

ROC Curve for Sheffield score and variceal banding
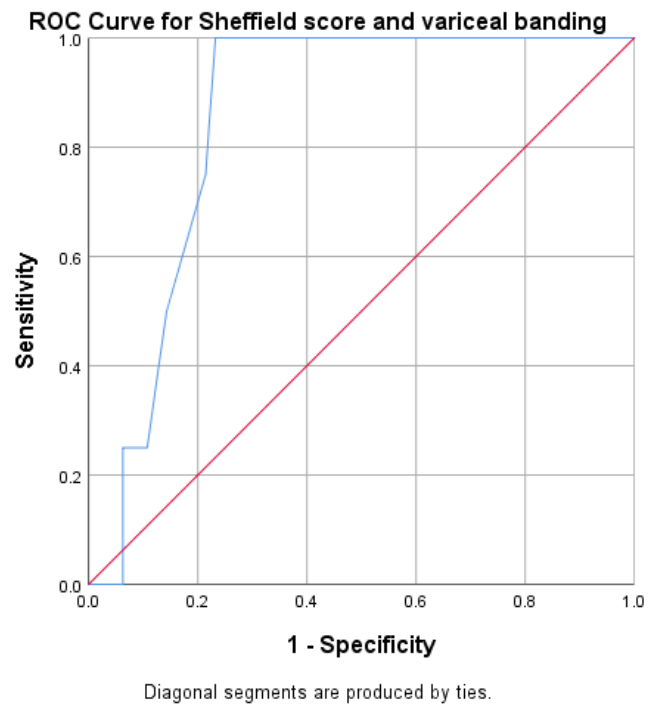
Diagonal segments are produced by ties.

Figure 2: Receiver operating curve for Sheffield score and variceal banding in the participants with UGIB.