

Supplementary Online Content

Isanaka S, Mugusi F, Hawkins C, Spiegelman D, Okuma J, Aboud S, Guerino C, Fawzi WW. Effect of high- vs standard-dose multivitamin supplementation at the initiation of HAART on HIV disease progression and mortality in Tanzania: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. doi:10.1001/jama.2012.13083.

eTable. Cause of death among those receiving high-dose and standard-dose multivitamin supplementation

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Cause of death among those receiving high-dose and standard-dose multivitamin supplementation

Primary cause of death as determined by verbal autopsy	All patients		Patients with BMI at baseline < 16 kg/m ²	
	N ¹		N ¹	
	Standard-dose regimen (n = 220)	High-dose regimen (n = 233)	Standard-dose regimen (n = 31)	High-dose regimen (n = 44)
Pneumonia	30	35	2	5
<i>Pneumocystis jiroveci</i> pneumonia	12	9	0	0
Pulmonary tuberculosis	10	14	2	2
Extrapulmonary tuberculosis	2	2	1	0
CVA / stroke / intracranial hemorrhage	1	1	0	0
Heart failure	1	2	0	0
Diabetes	1	0	0	0
Vomiting	12	18	3	2
Diarrhea	18	24	7	7
Acute watery diarrhea	2	2	0	1
Persistent diarrhea	2	2	0	0
Dysentery	1	0	0	0
Renal failure	1	2	0	0
Convulsions	1	1	0	0
Meningitis	12	7	1	2
Viral encephalitis	2	0	0	0
Severe headache	3	0	0	0
Suicide	0	1	0	1
Malaria	14	11	2	3
Septicemia	2	10	0	3
Fever	9	6	0	1
Anemia	10	7	2	1
Severe anemia with congestive heart failure	14	10	5	0
Kaposi's sarcoma	1	1	0	0
Wasting	0	0	0	0
Invasive cervical carcinoma	0	0	0	0
HIV / AIDS with opportunistic infection	41	48	6	12
Suspected IRIS	1	0	0	0
Undetermined ²	34	29	3	4
Other	3	7	1	2

¹ Sum may not equal total due to multiple causes of death.

¹ Limited data to ascertain cause of death.