Multivariable results of the modified Poisson regression models, with fixed effect at the regional level, of providers' determinants of delivery of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnancy administered as directly observed therapy

Variables	IPTp administered as DOT RR (95% CI)
	N=4,971
Fixed effects for regions	60 Dummies
Facilities	
Facility type (Health centre)	Reference
Hospital	1.00 (0.87-1.16)
Health post/Dispensary	**0.84 (0.71-0.99)**
Public facility	**1.22 (1.06-1.40)**
Facility has fee for ANC medicines	**0.75 (0.61-0.92)**
Facility has IPTp guidelines	1.10 (0.99-1.22)
Facility claims routine IPTp	**3.21 (1.36-7.56)**
SP stocked-out on visit day	**0.42 (0.29-0.62)**
Providers	
Provider is a physician	Reference
Enrolled nurse/Midwife	**3.96 (1.86-8.40)**
Registered nurse/Midwife	**3.92 (1.85-8.32)**
Other	**4.17 (1.94-8.97)**
Supervised in last 6 months	0.99 (0.86-1.14)
Trained for IPTp in last year	**1.14 (1.03-1.26)**
Consultations/Clients	
Primigravidae	1.01 (0.94-1.10)
First visit at facility	**1.50 (1.38-1.64)**
Education (None)	Reference
Primary	0.98 (0.90-1.06)
Secondary/Higher	1.02 (0.92-1.13)
Age (<20 years)	Reference
20-29 years	0.97 (0.87-1.08)
≥30 years	0.90 (0.80-1.02)
Cubic b-spline for weeks of pregnancy (5 degrees of freedom; the grey area represents the 95% confidence intervals)	
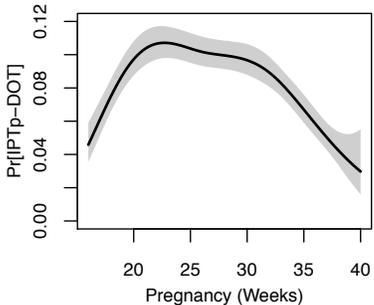
Statistically significant results at the $\alpha=0.05$ level are bolded

RR (95% CI) = relative risk with 95% confidence intervals; SP = sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine; IPTp = intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnancy; DOT = directly observed therapy; ANC = antenatal care.