

Table S1. Causes of stillbirth and their hierarchical position in the Global Network Classification System

Stillbirth	Comment
Maternal or fetal trauma	Significant maternal trauma especially if the maternal abdomen is involved or there is evidence of fetal trauma takes precedence as a cause of stillbirth over all other potential causes
Major congenital anomaly	Major anomaly takes precedence as a cause of death over all other conditions except trauma
Maternal infection	Maternal malaria or syphilis or signs of amnionitis such as fetal or vaginal odor
Asphyxia	Based on the maternal or fetal condition noted including obstructed labor, abruption or previa characterized by antepartum bleeding, preeclampsia/eclampsia, fetal distress and cord complications
Complications of preterm labor	There are some early gestational age stillbirths, generally prior to 32 weeks gestation, where the fetus apparently dies because it is unable to tolerate labor. These very preterm babies are usually not macerated since they usually have died close to delivery
Unknown	No other cause identified