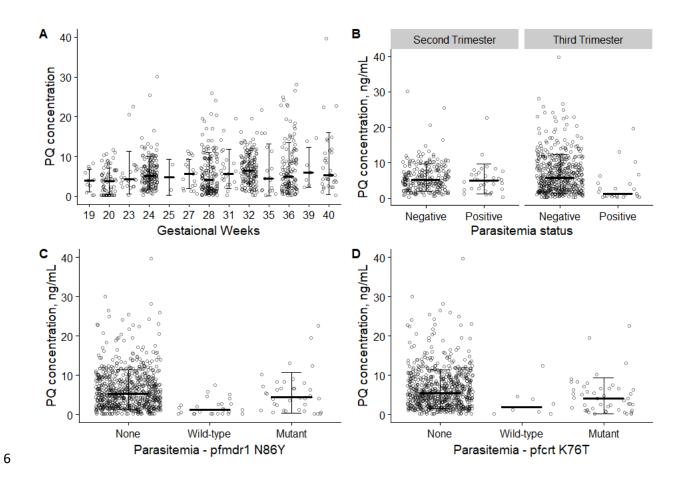
1 Supplemental Tables and Figures

Supplemental Table 1. Piperaquine concentrations providing 99% protection from parasitemia.

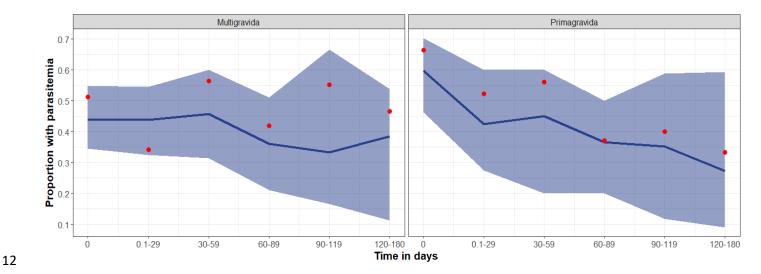
	Median PQ concentration for 99% protection from parasitemia				
	All parasitemia,	pfmdr1 N86,	pfmdr1 86Y,	pfcrt K76,	pfcrt 76T,
	ng/mL	ng/mL	ng/mL	ng/mL	ng/mL
Population	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Second Trimester	19.6 (13.2-31.6)	9.6 (7.0-12.4)	19.6 (12.9-32.2)	6.5 (4.1-9.3)	19.6 (13.1-32.2)
Third Trimester	12.8 (9.2-19.2)	6.5 (4.9-8.3)	12.4 (8.2-17.8)	3.1 (1.5-5.1)	12.7 (9.1-18.0)



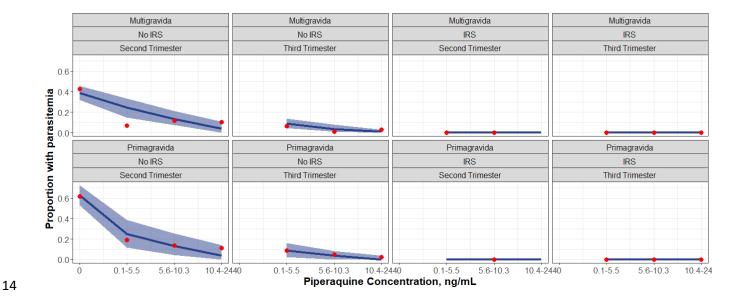
7 Supplemental Figure 1. Measured sparse piperaquine concentrations stratified by

- 8 gestational week (A), trimester and parasitemia status (B) and genotype at pfmdr1 N86Y
- 9 **(B) or** *pfcrt* **K76T (C).**

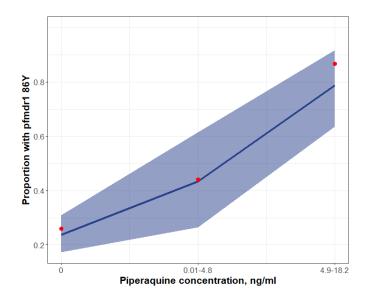
11 A.



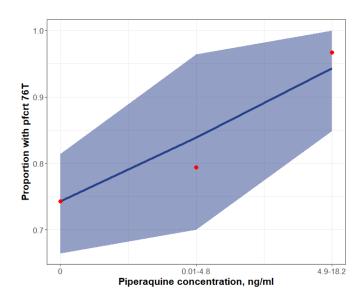
B.



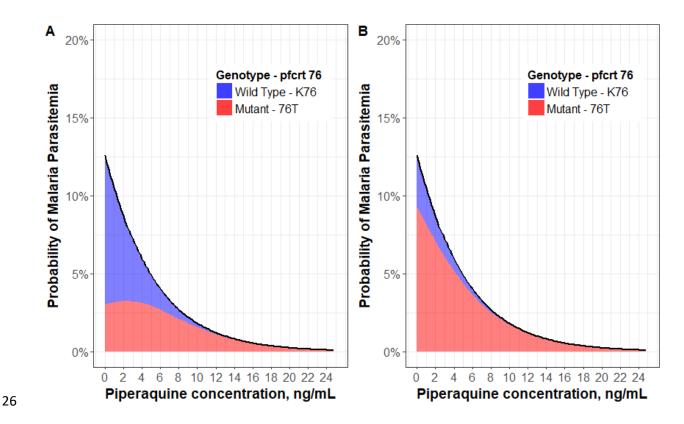
C.



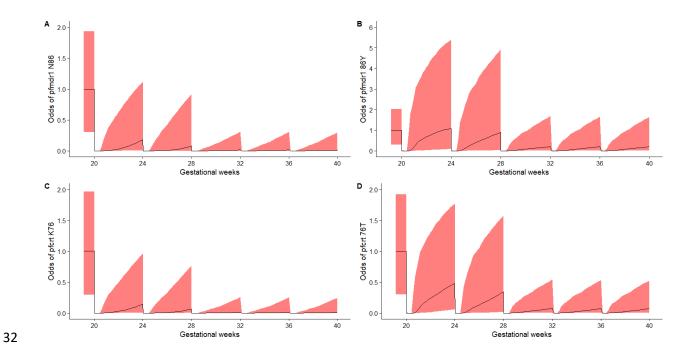
D.



- 23 Supplemental Figure 2. Visual predictive check for PD-parasitemia model for sulfadoxine-
- pyrimethamine (A), PK/PD-parasitemia model for DHA-PQ (B), PK/PD-genotype model
- 25 for pfmdr1 86 (C), and PK/PD-genotype model for pfcrt 76 (D).



Supplemental Figure 3. Contributions of mutant and wild type genotypes to overall parasitemia probability. Results for the second trimester are shown in Figure 2. Shown here is the probability of parasitemia for the third trimester. The black line represents median probability of all parasitemia, and shaded areas indicate the proportion of the probability attributed to wild type (blue) and mutant (red) parasites for *pfmdr1* 86 (A) and *pfcrt* 76 (B).



Supplemental Figure 4. Odds of parasitemia compared to median pre-chemoprevention baseline by gestational age and stratified by genotype including wildtype *pfmdr1* N86 (A), mutant *pfmdr1* 86Y (B), wildtype *pfcrt* K76 (C), and mutant *pfcrt* 76T (D). Lines indicate median odds, and shaded areas indicate odds of 95% of the population.