

Supplementary Table SII Subgroup analysis to compare ongoing pregnancy rate for maternal age in the study groups in the full analysis set population.

Primary efficacy variable	Age groups woman (years)	Time-lapse group (n = 369)	Control group (n = 376)	P-value	Difference between groups Mean (95% CI)	Relative risk (95% CI)
No. of ongoing pregnancies (%)						
	Age < 30	37/70 (52.9%) (40.6–64.9%)	34/67 (50.7%) (38.2–63.2%)	0.94	2.1 (–16.1, 20.3)	1.042 (0.754, 1.439)
	30 ≤ Age < 35	74/146 (50.7%) (42.3–59.1%)	78/148 (52.7%) (44.3–61.0%)	0.82	–2 (–14.1, 10.1)	0.962 (0.771, 1.200)
	35 ≤ Age < 40	60/133 (45.1%) (36.5–54.0%)	59/135 (43.7%) (35.2–52.5%)	0.91	1.4 (–11.2, 14.1)	1.032 (0.790, 1.349)
	40 ≤ Age	4/20 (20.0%) (5.7–43.7%)	10/26 (38.5%) (20.2–59.4%)	0.31	–18.5 (–44, 9.2)	0.520 (0.191, 1.417)

For categorical variables, n (%) and exact 95% CI is presented. For comparison between groups, Fisher's exact test (lowest one-sided *P*-value multiplied by 2) was used for dichotomous variables. The CI for dichotomous variables is the unconditional exact confidence limits. If no exact limits can be computed the asymptotic Wald confidence limits with continuity correction are calculated instead.