

On-line supplement

Figure S1. Flow chart of participant recruitment

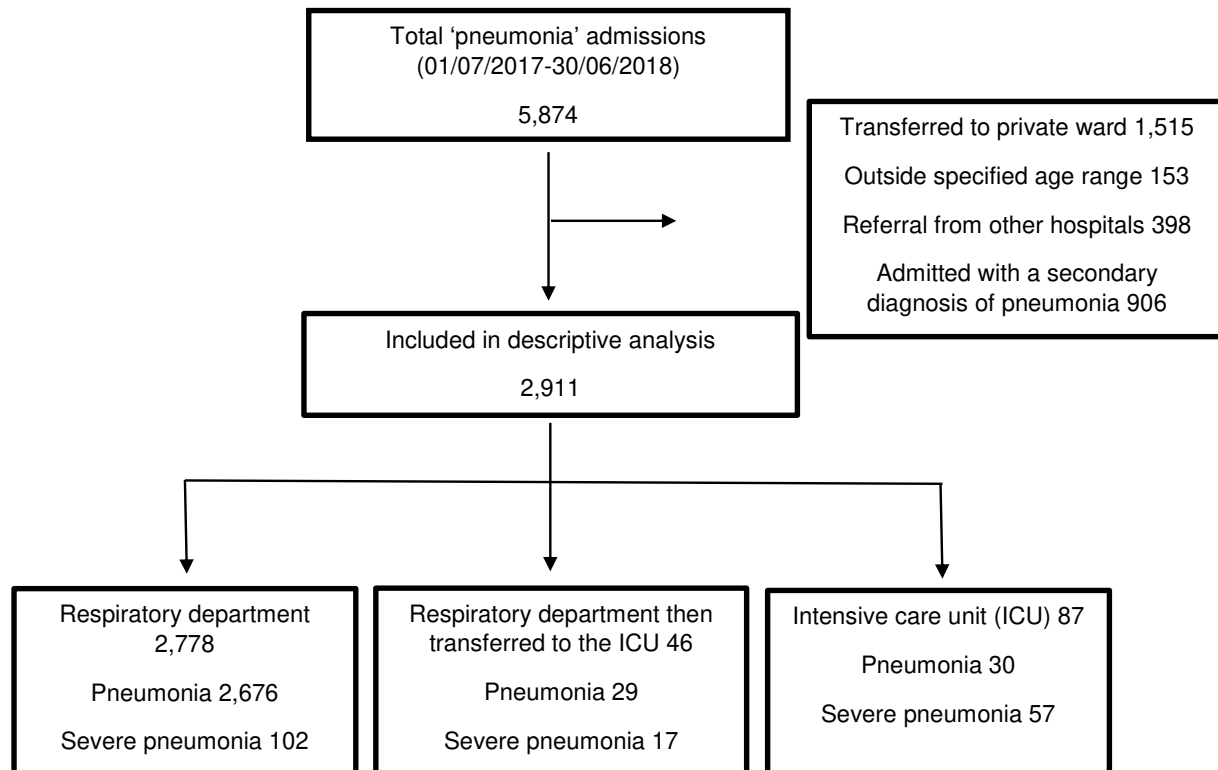


Table S1. Pre-admission antibiotic use in children admitted to hospital with pneumonia

Pre-admission antibiotic used	Respiratory ward	Ward admission followed by ICU transfer	Intensive care unit (ICU)
Used an antibiotic	1406 (50.6)	18 (39.1)	38 (43.7)
Days of use (median, IQR)	3 (3-5)	3.5 (2.0-2.5)	3 (2-5)
Antibiotic provider			
Private clinic	872 (31.4)	13 (28.3)	23 (26.4)
Pharmacy	353 (12.7)	3 (6.5)	4 (4.6)
Hospital outpatient clinic	505 (18.2)	5 (10.9)	12 (13.8)
Others ^a	106 (3.8)	3 (6.5)	6 (6.9)
Unknown ^b	942 (33.9)	22 (47.8)	42 (48.3)
Antibiotic used^c			
Amoxicillin	52 (3.7)	0	1 (2.6)
Amoxi/clav	139 (9.9)	3 (16.7)	2 (5.3)
Macrolide	98 (7.0)	1 (5.6)	1 (2.6)
Cephalosporin 1 st	37 (2.6)	1 (5.6)	0
Cephalosporin 2 nd	320 (22.7)	3 (16.7)	8 (21.1)
Cephalosporin 3 rd	77 (5.5)	3 (16.7)	4 (10.5)
Unknown/Others ^d	606 (43.1)	5 (27.7)	15 (39.5)
Non-oral route			
Intramuscular (IM) ^e	38 (2.7)	2 (11.0)	1 (2.6)
Intravenous (IV) ^e	39 (2.8)	0	6 (15.8)
Total	2778	46	87

Amoxi/clav – amoxicillin with clavulanic acid; ICU – intensive care unit; IQR – interquartile range

^aincluding traditional healer, rural clinic; ^bnot recorded; ^cusing everyone that received an antibiotic as the denominator; ^dmostly unknown, but also included oral clindamycin, quinolones, neomycin inhaler; ^ereceived at least 1 injection – mostly at private clinic; IM gentamycin or IV 3rd generation cephalosporin