

## **Supplemental Materials**

Coding and interpretation of regression methods with both left and right censoring.

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## 1. Hazard Ratios and Acceleration Factors

| Distribution | Possible interpretation |                     |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
|              | Hazard Ratio            | Acceleration Factor |
| Weibull      | •                       | •                   |
| Log-normal   |                         | •                   |
| Log-logistic |                         | •                   |

Depending on the distribution specified, the regression methods can be interpreted as a hazard ratio or as an acceleration factor.

Acceleration Factor (AF) =  $\exp(\beta)$

Hazard Ratio (HR) =  $\exp(-\beta/\sigma)$

where  $\beta$  is the parameter estimate and  $\sigma$  the scale estimate.

## 2. Interpretation from SAS output

An example from SAS output is below.

| Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Parameter Estimates |           |    |          |                |                       |        |            |            |
|--|-----------|----|----------|----------------|-----------------------|--------|------------|------------|
| Parameter  |           | DF | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Limits |        | Chi-Square | Pr > ChiSq |
| Intercept  |           | 1  | 5.4854   | 0.1497         | 5.1920                | 5.7788 | 1342.97    | <.0001     |
| Occupation   | Other     | 1  | -0.1347  | 0.1251         | -0.3798               | 0.1104 | 1.16       | 0.2814     |
| Occupation   | Housewife | 0  | 0.0000   | .              | .                     | .      | .          | .          |
| Farmland   | No        | 1  | 0.2615   | 0.1345         | -0.0020               | 0.5251 | 3.78       | 0.0518     |
| Farmland   | Yes       | 0  | 0.0000   | .              | .                     | .      | .          | .          |
| Antenatal  | 0-1       | 1  | 0.9839   | 0.1679         | 0.6549                | 1.3130 | 34.34      | <.0001     |
| Antenatal  | 2-3       | 1  | 0.3597   | 0.1427         | 0.0800                | 0.6394 | 6.35       | 0.0117     |
| Antenatal  | 4         | 0  | 0.0000   | .              | .                     | .      | .          | .          |
| Distance   | <30 min   | 1  | 0.2034   | 0.1475         | -0.0857               | 0.4924 | 1.90       | 0.1679     |
| Distance   | ≥60 min   | 1  | -0.2304  | 0.1523         | -0.5290               | 0.0682 | 2.29       | 0.1304     |
| Distance   | 30-59 min | 0  | 0.0000   | .              | .                     | .      | .          | .          |
| Scale  |           | 1  | 1.0571   | 0.0662         | 0.9351                | 1.1951 |            |            |
| Weibull Shape                                      |           | 1  | 0.9460   | 0.0592         | 0.8368                | 1.0694 |            |            |

For the parameter associated with 0-1 antenatal care visits (compared to 4 antenatal care visits), the following interpretations are possible with a Weibull distribution:

Acceleration Factor (AF) =  $\exp(\beta) = \exp(0.9839) = 2.67$

Compared to children whose mothers had 4 or more antenatal care visits, children whose mothers had only 0-1 antenatal care visits had an expected time to vaccination that was 2.67 times as long.

Hazard Ratio (HR) =  $\exp(-\beta/\sigma) = \exp(-0.9839/1.0571) = 0.39$

For numbers <1, this is often interpreted by subtracting from 1 (e.g.,  $1 - 0.39 = 61\%$ ).

Compared to children whose mothers had 4 or more antenatal care visits, children whose mothers had only 0-1 antenatal care visits were 61% less likely to be vaccinated at any age.

### 3. SAS code to implement left and right censoring

The code below corresponds to an analysis of pentavalent dose 3 (see main text Table 2).

```
data dates;
set dates;

/**specify the following variables**/
intdt= /**this is the date of data collection**/
gbirthd= /**this is the date of birth**/
gpenta3d= /**this is the date of pentavalent dose 3 vaccination**/
penta3= /**this variable =1 if the child received pentavalent dose 3
(regardless of date or not)**/

if gpenta3d=. then do;
  penta3days=.;
end;
else do;
  penta3days=gpenta3d-gbirthd;
end;

if gpenta3d ne . then do;
  penta3lcens=0;
  penta3rcens=0;
end;
else if penta3=1 then do;
  penta3rcens=0;
  penta3lcens=1;
end;
else if penta3 ne 1 then do;
  penta3rcens=1;
  penta3lcens=0;
end;

if penta3lcens=0 and penta3rcens=0 then do;
  penta3hi=penta3days;
```

```
penta3lo=penta3days;  
end;  
else if penta3lcens=1 then do;  
  penta3hi=agedays;  
  penta3lo=.;  
end;  
else if penta3rcens=1 then do;  
  penta3hi=.;  
  penta3lo=agedays;  
end;  
run;
```

```
proc lifereg data=dates;  
class /**insert categorical predictor variables here, as appropriate**/  
model (penta3lo, penta3hi) = /**insert categorical and continuous predictor  
variables here, as appropriate**/  
  / dist=Weibull ; /* or dist=LNormal (lognormal) or dist=LLogistic  
(log-logistic) or dist=Gamma */  
run; quit;
```