**Table A in S2 Table. Multivariate negative binomial regression results excluding children potentially exposed to lead by ingestion of fallen paint chips§.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Factor | Total malaria episodes (N=162)\* | Total symptomatic episodes (N=162)\* | Total asymptomatic episodes (N=162)\* |
| Blood lead level quartile |  |  |  |
|  1st | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  2nd | 1.01 (0.74, 1.39) | 1.09 (0.80, 1.47) | 0.83 (0.40, 1.74) |
|  3rd | 1.03 (0.74, 1.43) | 1.16 (0.85, 1.57) | 0.88 (0.39, 1.96) |
|  4th | 0.98 (0.70, 1.38) | 0.96 (0.69, 1.34) | 0.84 (0.39, 1.86) |

§ Incidence rate ratios and 95% confidence intervals shown.

\*Adjusted for iron deficiency, maternal education, socioeconomic status, mosquito net use, environmental risk, and maternity ward location.

**Table B in S2 Table. Multivariate linear regression results excluding children potentially exposed to lead by ingestion of fallen paint chips§.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Factor | Parasite density (mean logarithm)(N=162)\* |
| Blood lead level quartile |  |
|  1st | 0 |
|  2nd | -0.02 (-0.19, 0.14) |
|  3rd | -0.02 (-0.20, 0.15) |
|  4th | -0.01 (-0.18, 0.17) |

§ Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals shown.

\*Adjusted for iron deficiency, maternal education, socioeconomic status, mosquito net use, environmental risk, malaria status before 12 months, and maternity ward location.