Supplementary Table S1. Unadjusted and adjusted prevalence ratios for IgG seropositivity and past hospitalization for dengue by anthropometric characteristics in children from Bucaramanga, Colombia, assuming non-linearity.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Anthropometric characteristic | SeropositivePrevalence Ratio (95% CI)1 |  | HospitalizedPrevalence Ratio (95% CI)1,2 |
| Unadjusted | Adjusted3 |  | Unadjusted | Adjusted3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Height-for-age Z |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Overall | 1.05 (0.95, 1.16) | 1.04 (0.95, 1.14) |  | 1.05 (0.63, 1.75) | 0.94 (0.57, 1.55) |
|  Girls | 1.07 (0.93, 1.22) | 1.09 (0.96, 1.24) |  | 0.93 (0.46, 1.86) | 0.83 (0.42, 1.65) |
|  Boys | 1.02 (0.89, 1.18) | 0.99 (0.87, 1.13) |  | 1.24 (0.60, 2.55) | 1.06 (0.52, 2.18) |
|  *P*, interaction with sex | 0.51 | 0.29 |  | 0.81 | 0.88 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Body mass index-for-age Z4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Overall | 0.98 (0.89, 1.08) | 1.02 (0.93, 1.11) |  | 0.85 (0.51, 1.43) | 0.81 (0.49, 1.35) |
|  Girls | 1.05 (0.91, 1.21) | 1.02 (0.89, 1.16) |  | 0.83 (0.37, 1.85) | 0.86 (0.38, 1.92) |
|  Boys | 0.92 (0.82, 1.05) | 1.02 (0.90, 1.14) |  | 0.87 (0.45, 1.67) | 0.77 (0.40, 1.47) |
|  *P*, interaction with sex | 0.29 | 0.74 |  | 0.82 | 0.59 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waist circumference-for-age Z5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Overall | 0.93 (0.83, 1.03) | 1.07 (0.97, 1.19) |  | 1.16 (0.69, 1.93) | 1.15 (0.69, 1.93) |
|  Girls | 1.03 (0.89, 1.19) | 1.19 (1.03, 1.36) |  | 0.96 (0.45, 2.05) | 0.93 (0.43, 1.98) |
|  Boys | 0.83 (0.71, 0.96) | 0.97 (0.85, 1.12) |  | 1.38 (0.70, 2.72) | 1.39 (0.71, 2.71) |
|  *P*, interaction with sex | 0.04 | 0.02 |  | 0.33 | 0.32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Estimated between the 90th and 10th percentiles of the anthropometric index distribution from generalized estimating equations with the Poisson distribution. Seropositivity or past hospitalization was the dichotomous outcome and predictors included linear and spline terms for each anthropometric index. In all models, the robust sandwich estimate of the variance was used to account for intra-family correlations.

2 Estimates for hospitalization are restricted to IgG seropositive children.

3 Adjusted for age, sex, informant’s education level, and home ownership.

4 The multivariable model included as a covariate waist circumference-for-age Z adjusted for body mass index (BMI)-for-age Z through the method of residuals.

5 Adjusted for BMI-for-age Z through the method of residuals.

Supplementary Table S2. Unadjusted and adjusted prevalence ratios for IgG seropositivity and past hospitalization for dengue by anthropometric characteristics in children from Bucaramanga, Colombia, assuming linearity.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Anthropometric characteristic | SeropositivePrevalence Ratio (95% CI)1 |  | HospitalizedPrevalence Ratio (95% CI)1,2 |
| Unadjusted | Adjusted3 |  | Unadjusted | Adjusted3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Height-for-age Z |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Overall | 1.02 (0.99, 1.06) | 1.02 (0.98, 1.05) |  | 1.04 (0.88, 1.24) | 1.00 (0.84, 1.19) |
|  Girls | 1.04 (0.99, 1.09) | 1.04 (0.99, 1.09) |  | 1.01 (0.78, 1.32) | 1.00 (0.77, 1.31) |
|  Boys | 1.01 (0.96, 1.06) | 1.00 (0.96, 1.05) |  | 1.07 (0.86, 1.34) | 1.02 (0.81, 1.28) |
|  *P*, interaction with sex | 0.53 | 0.31 |  | 0.74 | 0.88 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Body mass index-for-age Z4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Overall | 1.00 (0.97, 1.03) | 1.01 (0.98, 1.03) |  | 0.96 (0.84, 1.11) | 0.95 (0.84, 1.09) |
|  Girls | 1.01 (0.97, 1.06) | 1.00 (0.96, 1.05) |  | 0.98 (0.80, 1.19) | 0.98 (0.80, 1.20) |
|  Boys | 0.99 (0.95, 1.02) | 1.01 (0.98, 1.05) |  | 0.96 (0.79, 1.16) | 0.91 (0.77, 1.09) |
|  *P*, interaction with sex | 0.33 | 0.72 |  | 0.88 | 0.62 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waist circumference-for-age Z5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Overall | 0.94 (0.87, 1.02) | 1.06 (0.97, 1.16) |  | 1.17 (0.79, 1.74) | 1.18 (0.80, 1.72) |
|  Girls | 1.04 (0.92, 1.18) | 1.21 (1.04, 1.39) |  | 0.92 (0.49, 1.72) | 0.99 (0.52, 1.88) |
|  Boys | 0.88 (0.80, 0.97) | 0.98 (0.88, 1.09) |  | 1.38 (0.85, 2.25) | 1.37 (0.86, 2.18) |
|  *P*, interaction with sex | 0.04 | 0.02 |  | 0.32 | 0.32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Per unit of each anthropometric index, assuming linearity. Estimates are from generalized estimating equations with the Poisson distribution. Seropositivity or past hospitalization was the dichotomous outcome and predictors included linear and spline terms for each anthropometric index. In all models, the robust sandwich estimate of the variance was used to account for intra-family correlations.

2 Estimates for hospitalization are restricted to IgG seropositive children.

3 Adjusted for age, sex, informant’s education level, and home ownership.

4 The multivariable model included as a covariate waist circumference-for-age Z adjusted for body mass index (BMI)-for-age Z through the method of residuals.

5 Adjusted for BMI-for-age Z through the method of residuals.

Supplementary Table S3. Unadjusted and adjusted prevalence ratios for IgG seropositivity and past hospitalization for dengue by anthropometric characteristics in adults from Bucaramanga, Colombia, assuming non-linearity.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Anthropometric characteristic | SeropositivePrevalence Ratio (95% CI)1 |  | HospitalizedPrevalence Ratio (95% CI)1,2 |
| Unadjusted | Adjusted3 |  | Unadjusted | Adjusted3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Height, cm | 0.96 (0.90, 1.01) | 0.90 (0.83, 0.99) |  | 0.68 (0.21, 2.18) | 0.19 (0.04, 0.79) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Body mass index4, kg/m2  | 1.03 (0.97, 1.10) | 1.03 (0.97, 1.10) |  | 1.01 (0.28, 3.70) | 1.22 (0.34, 4.31) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waist circumference5, cm | 0.93 (0.87, 0.99) | 0.89 (0.81, 0.98) |  | 1.53 (0.22, 10.93) | 1.09 (0.13, 9.00) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Estimated between the 90th and 10th percentiles of the anthropometric characteristic distribution from generalized estimating equations with the Poisson distribution. Seropositivity or past hospitalization was the dichotomous outcome and predictors included linear and spline terms for each anthropometric index. In all models, the robust sandwich estimate of the variance was used to account for intra-family correlations.

2 Estimates for hospitalization are restricted to IgG seropositive adults.

3 Adjusted for age, sex, education level, and socioeconomic status.

4 The multivariable model included as a covariate waist circumference adjusted for BMI through the method of residuals.

5 Adjusted for BMI through the method of residuals.

Supplementary Table S4. Unadjusted and adjusted prevalence ratios for IgG seropositivity and past hospitalization for dengue by anthropometric characteristics in adults from Bucaramanga, Colombia, assuming linearity.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Anthropometric characteristic | Seropositiveprevalence ratio (95% CI)1 |  | Hospitalizedprevalence ratio (95% CI)1,2 |
| Unadjusted | Adjusted3 |  | Unadjusted | Adjusted3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Height, cm | 1.00 (1.00, 1.00) | 1.00 (0.99, 1.00) |  | 0.99 (0.95, 1.03) | 0.94 (0.90, 0.99) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Body mass index4, kg/m2  | 1.00 (1.00, 1.01) | 1.00 (1.00, 1.01) |  | 0.98 (0.92, 1.05) | 1.00 (0.94, 1.06) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waist circumference5, cm | 1.00 (0.99, 1.00) | 0.99 (0.99, 1.00) |  | 1.01 (0.98, 1.05) | 1.00 (0.95, 1.06) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Per unit of each anthropometric variable, assuming linearity. Estimates are from generalized estimating equations with the Poisson distribution. Seropositivity or past hospitalization was the dichotomous outcome and predictors included linear and spline terms for each anthropometric index. In all models, the robust sandwich estimate of the variance was used to account for intra-family correlations.

3 Estimates for hospitalization are restricted to IgG seropositive adults.

2 Adjusted for age, sex, education level, and socioeconomic status.

4 The multivariable model included as a covariate waist circumference adjusted for BMI through the method of residuals.

5 Adjusted for BMI through the method of residuals.