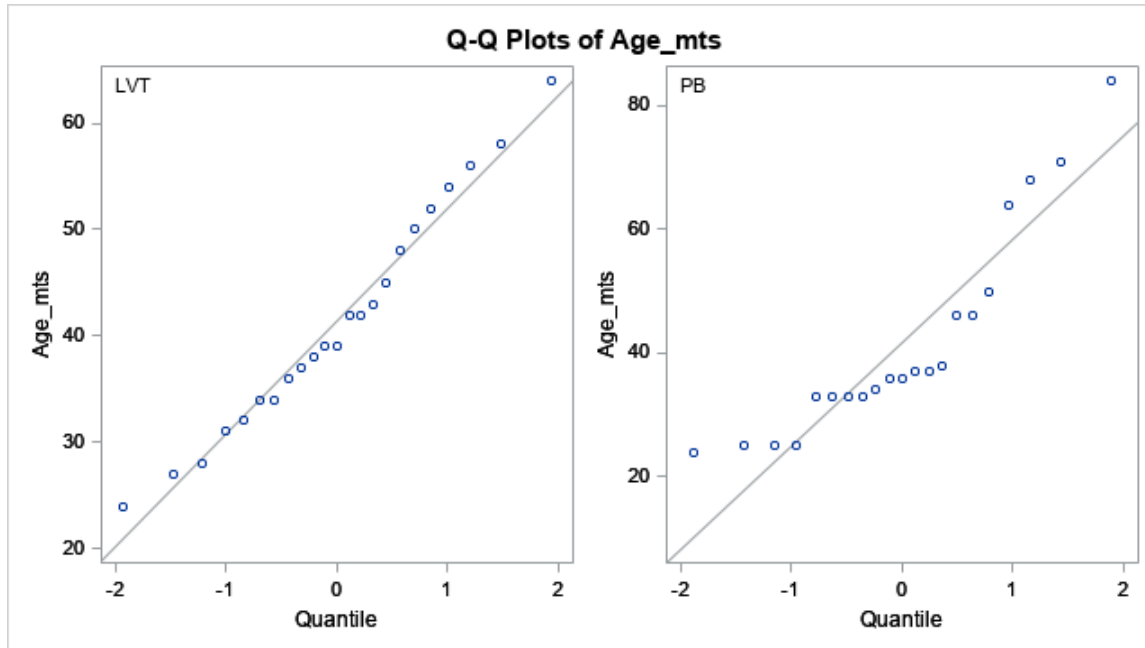


## Supplementary Materials

### Q-Q Plots for Evaluation of Normalcy

For continuous variables in Tables 3, quantile-quantile (QQ) plots were obtained in the (independent) LVT and PB groups. Log- transformation was applied to mitigate skewness in some variables. Comparisons between groups were made by t-tests or Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon U-tests (MWW) as appropriate.

- **AGE in months (Age\_mts)**

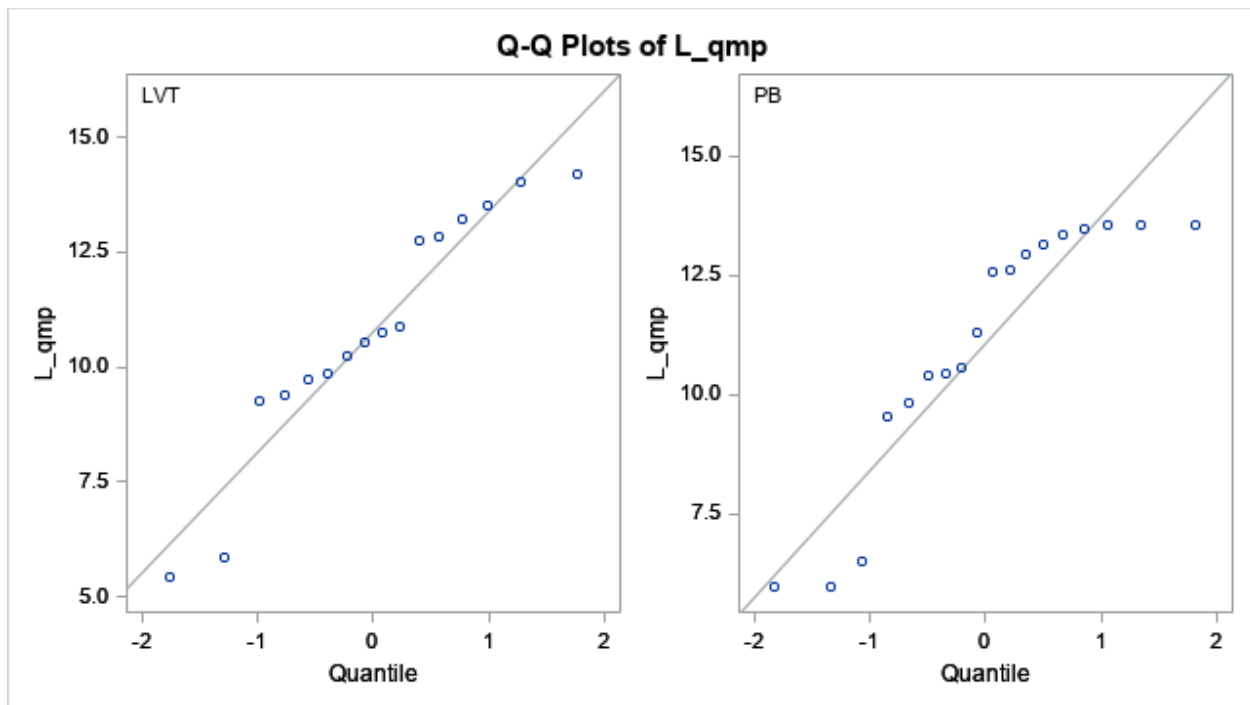


In LVT the normality assumption is tenable, but not so in PB.

Comparison based on MWW test:  $p=0.50$

- **Parasite count (qmp)**

Parasite count was log-transformed [L\_qmp] and then compared between LVT and PB

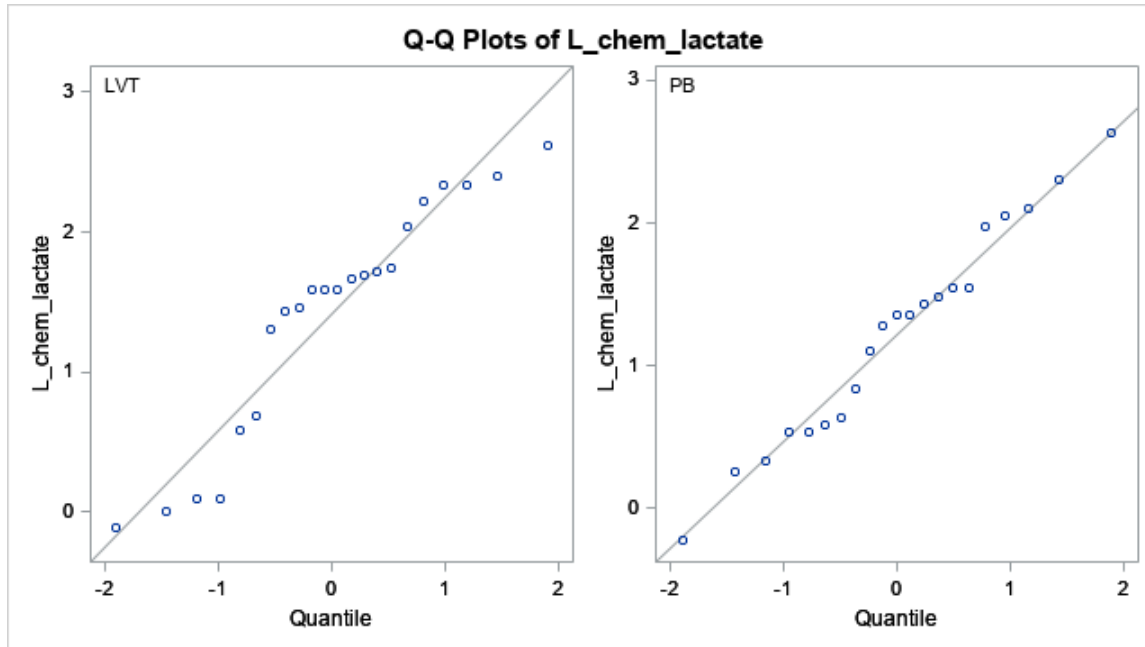


Normality tenable in LVT, but not in PB

Comparison based on MWW test:  $p=0.62$  for positive parasite counts, and separately for proportion of zero counts. Zero Counts: In LVT 7/23 (30%); in PB 3/21 (14%). Difference not significant ( $p=0.29$ ).

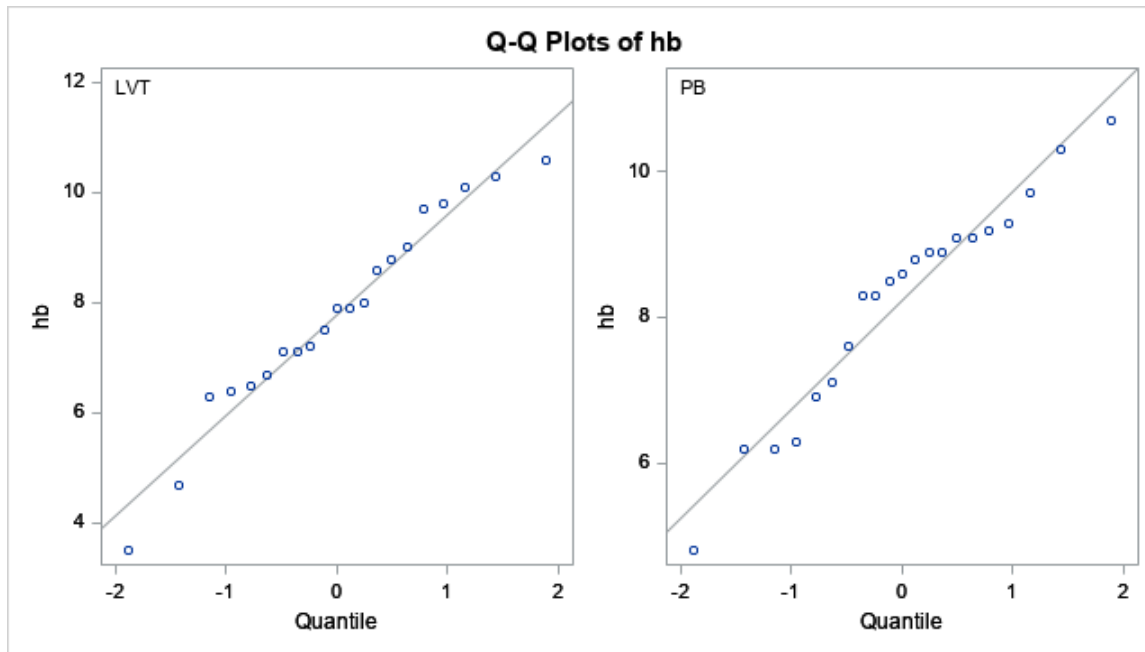
- **Lactate**

Log-transformation applied to reduce skewness before comparison is made



Comparison based on t-test:  $p=0.43$  on log transformed values.

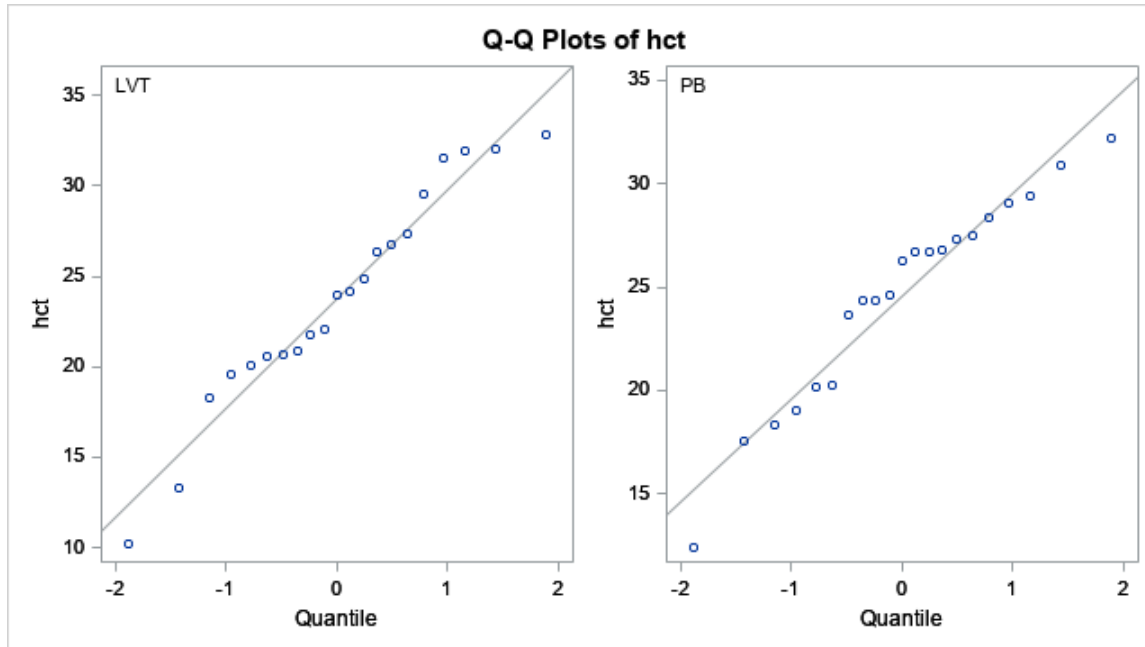
- Hemoglobin (HB)



In LVT one outlier was removed. Normality tenable in both groups.

Comparison based on t-test:  $p=0.41$

- Hematocrit (hct)

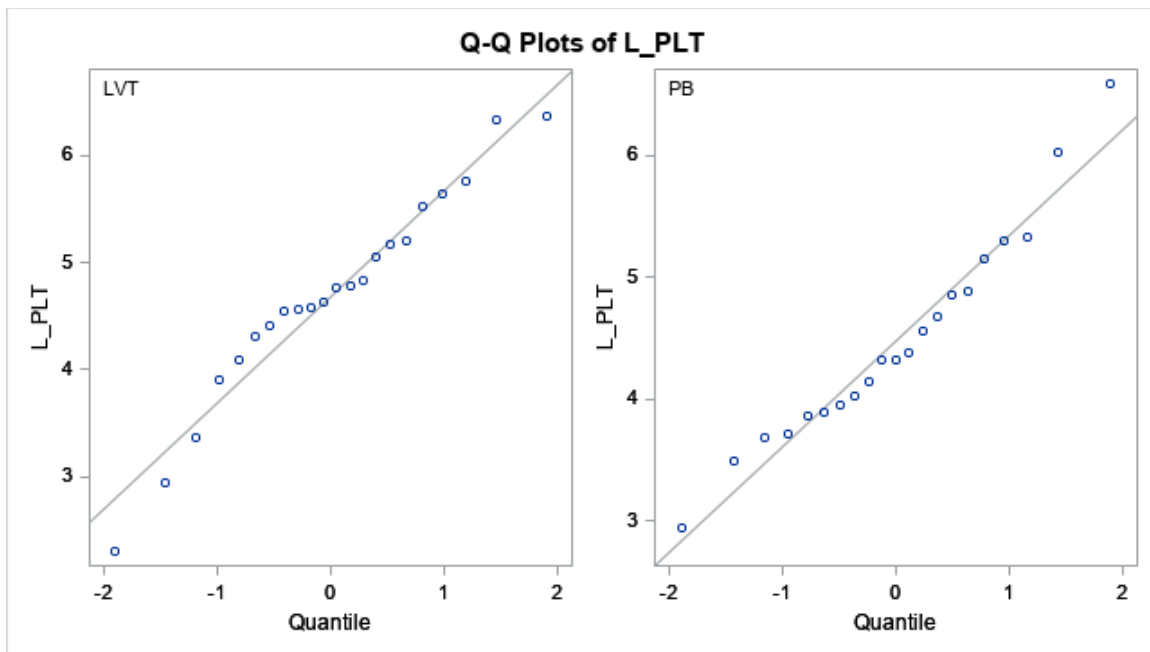


In LVT one outlier was removed. Normal distribution is tenable in both groups

Comparison based on t-test:  $p=0.63$

- **Platelets**

The log-transformation was applied to mitigate skewness.



Normality tenable in each group on log transformed values.

Comparison by t-test:  $p=0.48$