

# Indeterminant Interferon- $\gamma$ Release Assays in Refugee Children with Splenomegaly, Uganda, 2020–2023

## Appendix

### Additional Methods

To model the relative prevalence of indeterminate IGRA results by splenomegaly status, we used log-binomial regression, stratified by older versus younger children, and fitted additional models that included an indicator for each 2-year age band (among older children) and for wasting as proxy for acute malnutrition (in both age groups). We defined wasting as a Z-score  $>2$  SD below the median weight-for-height for children 2–5 years of age or the median body-mass-index-for-age for children 6–14 years of age using 2009 WHO Child Growth Standards. We excluded from analysis 20 children (1.1%) with missing values or improbable Z-scores ( $>5$  SD above or below the median).

Splenomegaly was associated with a significantly increased prevalence of indeterminate results for older children (prevalence ratio 4.1 [95% CI 2.6–6.3]) but not younger children (prevalence ratio 1.6 [95% CI 0.6–4.0]). Those estimates remained unchanged when adjusted for wasting and age. Neither wasting nor any 2-year age band among older children were associated with indeterminate results.