

Appendix 3 (as supplied by the authors): Inverse propensity-score weighting

Appendix 3A: Statistical method

From the propensity score obtained as like explained in appendix 2, we performed a sensitivity analysis using inverse propensity-score weighting. The inverse probability of treatment weighting based on estimated propensity scores was used to obtain a synthetic population in which mode delivery was independent of measured baseline covariates. This analysis included all the study population. The association between mode of delivery and severe acute maternal morbidity was quantified by odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) estimated from a logistic regression model, with a further adjustment for absence of prophylactic oxytocin administration during third stage of labor.

Appendix 3B: Association between cesarean delivery and severe acute maternal morbidity by inverse propensity weighting (n=4908)

Population	OR (95% CI)*
OVERALL	2.3 (2.0-2.6)
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<25 years	1.3 (0.9-1.9)
[25-29] years	1.9 (1.4-2.4)
[30-34] years	2.4 (1.9-3.0)
≥35 years	4.2 (3.1-5.7)

*reference category: vaginal delivery