## S2. STROBE checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

| Title and abstract | Item No. | Recommendation | Page No. | Relevant text from manuscript |
|--------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1                  | (a) Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract | 1, 2 | The title states “a cohort study”, and this is also described in the abstract |
|                    | (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found | 2 | This is described in the abstract |

| Introduction       | Item No. | Recommendation | Page No. | Relevant text from manuscript |
|--------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 2                  | Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported | 5, 6 | This is described in the introduction |

| Objectives         | Item No. | Recommendation | Page No. | Relevant text from manuscript |
|--------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 3                  | State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses | 6 | “This study sought to determine the clinical and drug-related factors, and *Leishmania* species associated with treatment failure in children and adults with cutaneous leishmaniasis” |

| Methods            | Item No. | Recommendation | Page No. | Relevant text from manuscript |
|--------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Study design       | 4        | Present key elements of study design early in the paper | 6 | Section “study design” |
| Setting            | 5        | Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection | 7 | Section “Study setting and participants” |

| Participants       | Item No. | Recommendation | Page No. | Relevant text from manuscript |
|--------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 6                  | (a) Cohort study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up | 7 | Section “Study setting and participants” |
|                    | Case-control study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls | 7 | Section “Study setting and participants” |
|                    | Cross-sectional study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants | 7 | Section “Study setting and participants” |
|                    | (b) Cohort study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed | Not applicable |
|                    | Case-control study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case | Not applicable |

Continued on next page
| Variables | 7 | Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable | 7, 8 | Section: “Outcome and exposure measures” |
| Data sources/measurement | 8* | For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group | 6 - 8 | Described in sections: “Study setting and participants” and “Outcome and exposure measures” |
| Bias | 9 | Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias | 8, 9 | Section: “Statistical analysis” |
| Study size | 10 | Explain how the study size was arrived at | | As the number of patients was determined by the size of the original studies, all patients who met eligibility criteria were included in the analysis. |
| Quantitative variables | 11 | Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why | 8, 9 | Section: “Statistical analysis” |
| Statistical methods | 12 | (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding | 8, 9 | Section: “Statistical analysis” |
| | | (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions | 9 | Section: “Statistical analysis” |
| | | (c) Explain how missing data were addressed | 7, 9 | “Patients’ records that did not include assessment of therapeutic response or have missing data regarding weight or treatment information (doses prescribed and received) were excluded.” Additional information is described in the section of “Statistical analysis”.

| (d) Cohort study | If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed | | Not applicable: only participants with complete follow-up in the original studies were included in this analysis. See section “Study setting and participants” |
| Case-control study | If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed | | |
| Cross-sectional study | If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy | | |
| (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses | 9 | Section: “Statistical analysis” |

| Results | 13* | (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed | 9, 10 | This is described in the results section and figure 1 |
| | | (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage | Not applicable | |
| | | (c) Consider use of a flow diagram | Figure 1 | |

Continued on next page
| Section          | Mark | Recommendation                                                                                     | Reference | Additional Information |
|------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Descriptive data | 14*  | (a) Give characteristics of study participants (e.g., demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. This was described in the results section and table 1. |
|                  |      | (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest. Number of participants included in the analysis for each variable is described in table 1. |
|                  |      | (c) **Cohort study**—Summarise follow-up time (e.g., average and total amount). Follow-up time was defined in the study design and only records of participants with complete follow-up were included in this study (see methods section: “minimum 13 weeks or 90 days if pentavalent antimony, and minimum 26 weeks or 180 days if miltefosine”). Number of participants included in each follow-up evaluation is described in Figure 1. |
| Outcome data     | 15*  | **Cohort study**—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time. Incidence of failure was estimated at the end of follow-up period. See “Results”. |
|                  |      | **Case-control study**—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure. |
|                  |      | **Cross-sectional study**—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures. |
| Main results     | 16   | (a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (e.g., 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included. This is described throughout the results section. |
|                  |      | (b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized. This is described in the sections of results and methods. |
|                  |      | (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period. Not applicable. |
| Other analyses   | 17   | Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses. Subgroup and sensitivity analysis were described in the results section, table 3 and S1 Table. |
| Continued on next page |     |                                                                                                      |
## Discussion

### Key results
18. Summarise key results with reference to study objectives

This is described throughout the discussion section. 16 – 20

### Limitations
19. Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias

See discussion section, page 20. 20

### Interpretation
20. Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence

This is described in the discussion section, for all the findings and risk factors identified in the study. 16 – 20

### Generalisability
21. Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results

Mentioned in the discussion, see: “…which allowed us to generalize our findings to CL patients from central and southwestern Colombia with predominance of *L. V. panamensis*.” 20 - 21

## Other information

### Funding
22. Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based

All sources of funding were declared.