**S1 Table. Search strategy used to determine the eligibility of publications on etiologies of acute febrile illness, published from January 01, 2005 to December 31, 2017 (N=190)**

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| **Database Search** | **Manual Search** |
| **Databases**1. Embase
2. Global Health
3. Ovid MEDLINE
 | Mapping the aetiology of non-malarial febrile illness in Africa and SE Asia Project (Available at:<http://www.wwarn.org/non-malarial-febrile-illness-nmfi-map>)  |
| **Search terms and search strategy**1. (undifferentiated adj2 fever).ab.
2. (undifferentiated adj2 fever).ti.
3. (acute adj2 febrile adj2 illness).ab.
4. (acute adj2 febrile adj2 illness).ti.
5. (non$specific adj2 fever).ab.
6. (non$specific adj2 fever).ti.
7. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6
8. Limit 7 to abstracts
9. Limit 8 to English language
10. Limit 9 to human
11. Journal article.pt.
12. 10 and 11
13. Limit 12 to yr=”2005-2017”
14. Remove duplicates
 | **Other review publications**1. Acestor N, Cooksey R, Newton PN, et al. Mapping the aetiology of non-malarial febrile illness in Southeast Asia through a systematic review--terra incognita impairing treatment policies. PLoS One. 2012;7(9):e44269.
2. Prasad N, Murdoch DR, Reyburn H, Crump JA. Etiology of Severe Febrile Illness in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review.PLoS One. 2015;10(6):e0127962
3. Reddy EA, Shaw AV, Crump JA. Community-acquired bloodstream infections in Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Infect Dis. 2010;10(6):417-32.
4. Deen J, von Seidlein L, Andersen F, et al. Community-acquired bacterial bloodstream infections in developing countries in south and southeast Asia: a systematic review. Lancet Infect Dis. 2012;12(6):480-7
5. Church J, Maitland K. Invasive bacterial co-infection in African children with Plasmodium falciparum malaria: a systematic review. BMC Med. 2014;12:31. doi: 10.1186/1741-7015-12-31.
 |
| **Search result:** 1,083 Abstracts | **Search result:** 256 abstracts |