

Supplementary table: Table of evidence

Author/year	Country	Reference	Study design	Statistical analysis	Result
Nguyen et al. 2021	Vietnam	Nguyen, A. K. T., Vu, A. H., Nguyen, T. T., Nguyen, D. V., Ngo, G. C., Pham, T. Q., Inoue, S., et al. 2021. Risk factors and protective immunity against rabies in unvaccinated butchers working at dog slaughterhouses in Northern Vietnam. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> 105(3): 788–793. doi:10.4269/ajtmh.20-1172	Cross-sectional	Pearson correlation Multivariate regression analysis	Study found that 28.3% of butchers were at risk of rabies exposure due to slaughtering sick dog, getting bitten, scratched or knife cut. Only 8.6% had NTA sufficient for protection and only 8.1% of them were vaccinated. Hence dog butchers in Vietnam were at high risk of rabies virus infection.
Pham et al. 2021	Vietnam	Pham, Q. D., Phan, L. T., Nguyen, T. P. T., Doan, Q. M. N., Nguyen, H. D., Luong, Q. C. & Nguyen, T. V. 2021. An Evaluation of the Rabies Surveillance in Southern Vietnam. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> 9(April): 1–9. doi:10.3389/fpubh.2021.610905	Cross-sectional	Descriptive Chi-square test / Fisher's exact test	94 human rabies cases (2009-2018) were reported in Southern Vietnam, with an average of nine cases recorded annually (2.7 cases per 10 million population). The highest number was reported in 2018. Majority of cases were male and those aged 50 years and above.
Sim et al. 2021	Malaysia	Sim, B. N. H., Liang, B. N. W., Ning, W. S. & Viswanathan, S. 2021. A retrospective analysis of emerging rabies: A neglected tropical disease in Sarawak, Malaysia. <i>Journal of the</i>	Cross-sectional	Descriptive	6 cases were identified with a mixture of MN and LMN findings. Most cases did not seek medical attention upon dog bite. The incubation period varied from 17 days to 2 years. All cases died, with 5 cases succumbing to the illness within 2 weeks of symptoms onset. The cumulative

		<i>Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh</i> 51(2): 133–139. doi:10.4997/JRCPE.2021.207			incidence in Sibuluan was estimated at 1.7 per 100,000 population.
Yurachai et al. 2021	Thailand	Yurachai, O., Hinjoy, S. & Wallace, R. M. 2020. An epidemiological study of suspected rabies exposures and adherence to rabies post-exposure prophylaxis in Eastern Thailand, 2015. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> 14(2): 1–17. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0007248	Cross-sectional	Descriptive	46 confirmed and probable cases of human rabies were reported in Thailand (2010 – 2015). 11 were reported from Eastern Thailand. 6,204 suspected rabies exposure reported in 8 Eastern Thailand. Children age < 15 years and elderly age > 60 years had the highest suspected reported exposure rate compared to others (189.7/100,000 and 189.2/100,000). Overall, the estimated suspected rabies exposure rate was 204/100,000.
Phung et al. 2018	Vietnam	Phung, D., Nguyen, H. X., Thi Nguyen, H. L., Luong, A. M., Do, C. M., Tran, Q. D. & Chu, C. 2018. The effects of socioecological factors on variation of communicable diseases: A multiple-disease study at the national scale of Vietnam. <i>PLoS ONE</i> 13(3): 1–14. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0193246	Ecological	Moran's I tests Multilevel negative binomial regression model / zero-inflated negative binomial regression	The average monthly number of rabies cases is 429 from 2011 to 2015. The incidences of rabies ranged from 1.7 to 117.2 per 100,000 with higher incidences observed in Red River, South Central Coast (SCC), and the Mekong Delta regions Climate factors: temperature, humidity and cumulative rainfall were associated with increase in rabies incidence in Vietnam. Socio-economic factors: population density and illiteracy were sensitive factor increased risk of rabies.
Susilawati et al. 2012	Indonesia	Susilawati, N. M., Darwinata, A. E., Dwija, I. B. N. P., Budayanti, N. S., Wirasandhi, G. A. K., Subrata, K.,	Cross-sectional	Descriptive	104 human rabies cases reported in Bali during November 2008-November 2010 which all are fatal and the symptom exhibit by all patients. Almost all (92%) cases had a history

		Susilarini, N. K., et al. 2012. Epidemiological and clinical features of human rabies cases in Bali 2008-2010. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> 12(November 2008): 0–7. Doi:10.1186/1471-2334-12-81			of dog bite. Only 5.8% had their wounds treated and received an anti-rabies vaccine (ARV) after the bite incident. The case-fatality rate was 100%.
Lee et al. 2017	Vietnam	Lee, H. S., Thiem, V. D., Anh, D. D., Duong, T. N., Lee, M., Grace, D. & Nguyen-Viet, H. 2018. Geographical and temporal patterns of rabies post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) incidence in humans in the Mekong River Delta and Southeast Central Coast regions in Vietnam from 2005 to 2015. <i>PloS ONE</i> 13(4): 1–12. Doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0194943	Ecological	Univariate negative binomial regression	Hotspot localities were identified in Southern Vietnam (mainly at Mekong River Delta and South-Central Coast) MRD: strong peak in February / July SCC: middle of the year
Guzman et al.2021	Philippines	Guzman FD, Iwamoto Y, Saito N, Salva EP, Dimaano EM, Nishizono A, et al. (2022) Clinical, epidemiological, and spatial features of human rabies cases in Metro Manila, the Philippines from 2006 to 2015. <i>PLoS Negl Trop Dis</i> 16(7): e0010595. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0010595	Cross-sectional	Descriptive	575 rabies cases from 2006 to 2015. Most patients were male (70.3%) and aged 41 to 60 years (34.1%). The incidence rate of human rabies per 100,000 population in 2007, 2010, and 2015 were 0.1305, 0.1356, and 0.1708 in the National Capital Region; 0.2890, 0.2965, and 0.1961 in Region III; and 0.1449, 0.1272, and 0.1041 in Region IV-A, respectively. 463 people died of rabies.

