

Table S1: Baseline characteristics of Malawi cohort

	Total n=458	Survivors n=352	Non-survivors n=106	p-value
Demographics				
Gender – male, number (%)	243 (53.1)	180 (51.1)	63 (59.4)	0.15
Age in years, median (IQR)	35 (26-47)	33.5 (25-45)	40 (30-52)	0.001
Length of stay in days, median (IQR)	4 (2-7)	5 (2-7)	3 (1-5)	< 0.0001
Clinical parameters				
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg, median (IQR),	110 (97-122)	111 (98-121)	110 (91.5-129)	0.37
Heart rate, beats/min, median (IQR),	101 (86-118)	101 (86-117)	102 (87-123)	0.46
Respiratory rate, breaths/min, median (IQR),	28 (20-32)	28 (24-37.75)	27 (20-32)	0.002
Glasgow Coma Scale <15, number (%)	15 (14-15)	15 (15-15)	14 (8-15)	< 0.0001
HIV infection, Number(%) ^b	213 (53.7)	163 (53.4)	50 (54.3)	0.91
Risk stratification scores				
qSOFA, median (IQR)	2 (1-2)	1 (1-1)	2 (1-2)	< 0.0001
qSOFA ≥2, number (%)	188 (41)	112 (31.8)	76 (71.7)	< 0.0001

Part of the data in this table has been previously published.¹

Abbreviations: IQR: inter quartile range, qSOFA : quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment.

Reference List

1. Huson MAM, Katete C, Chunda L, Ngoma J, Wallrauch C, Heller T, van der Poll T, Grobusch MP, 2017. Application of the qSOFA score to predict mortality in patients with suspected infection in a resource-limited setting in Malawi. *Infection* 45: 893-896.