S2 Table - Participants meeting pre-specified criteria for severe enteric fever. Hypokalaemia was observed in four participants, which was attributed to pseudohypokalaemia resulting from delayed sample transport over periods of high ambient temperature[1]

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| **Challenge Group** | **Criteria** | **Event** | **Challenge related** | **Comment** |
| ***S.* Typhi Naïve** | Grade 4 laboratory abnormality | Hypokalaemia | No | K+ 2.9 mmol/lAt time of typhoid diagnosis |
| ***S.* Typhi Naïve** | Grade 4 laboratory abnormality | Hypokalaemia | No | K+ 2.8 mmol/l24 hours after typhoid diagnosis |
| ***S.* Paratyphi (Heterologous re-challenge ST-SPT)** | Grade 4 laboratory abnormality | Hypokalaemia | No | K+ 2.9 mmol/l |
| ***S.* Paratyphi (Heterologous re-challenge ST-SPT)** | Grade 4 laboratory abnormality | Hypokalaemia | No | K+ 2.8 mmol/l |
| ***S.* Typhi (Heterologous re-challenge SPT-ST)** | Grade 4 laboratory abnormality | Elevated CRP | Yes | CRP 231mmol/l 48 hours after typhoid diagnosis |