Cochrane Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever (Review)

Wijedoru L, Mallett S, Parry CM

Wijedoru L, Mallett S, Parry CM.
Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever.
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 5. Art. No.: CD008892.
DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008892.pub2.

www.cochranelibrary.com

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

WILEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER . . . 1
ABSTRACT . . . 1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY . . . 2
BACKGROUND . . . 3
OBJECTIVES . . . 6
METHODS . . . 6
RESULTS . . . 9
Figure 1. . . . 10
Figure 2. . . . 11
Figure 3. . . . 12
Figure 4. . . . 13
Figure 5. . . . 15
Figure 6. . . . 16
Figure 7. . . . 17
Figure 8. . . . 19
Figure 9. . . . 20
Figure 10. . . . 21
Figure 11. . . . 22
Figure 12. . . . 24
Figure 13. . . . 25
Figure 14. . . . 26
Figure 15. . . . 28
Figure 16. . . . 29
Figure 17. . . . 31
Figure 18. . . . 32
DISCUSSION . . . 36
Figure 19. . . . 37
Figure 20. . . . 38
Figure 21. . . . 39
Figure 22. . . . 42
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS . . . 44
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS . . . 45
REFERENCES . . . 45
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES . . . 52
DATA . . . 120
Test 1. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. 1 result per study. . . . 121
Test 2. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC. . . . 122
Test 3. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC and BM. . . . 123
Test 4. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC and PCR. . . . 123
Test 5. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Indeterminates reported. . . . 124
Test 6. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Indeterminates not reported. . . . 124
Test 7. Typhidot-M. Antibody: IgM. . . . 125
Test 8. Typhi rapid Tr-02. Reference: BC. Antibody: IgM. . . . 125
Test 9. Typhi rapid Tr-02. Reference: BC & PCR. Antibody: IgM. . . . 126
Test 10. Typhidot all tests 1 result per study. . . . 126
Test 11. TUBEX. Reference:BC. . . . 127
Test 12. TUBEX. Reference: BC & PCR. . . . 128
Test 13. TUBEX 1 result per study. . . . 128
Test 14. KIT ICT. Reference:BC. Threshold > 1+. . . . 129
Test 15. KIT ICT. Reference: BC & PCR. Threshold > 1+. . . . 129
Test 16. KIT latex agglutination. Threshold > 1+. . . . 130

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 17. KIT Dipstick. Threshold > 1+. 130
Test 18. KIT ICT. Threshold > 1+. 131
Test 19. KIT all tests. Threshold > 1+. One result per study.. 131
Test 20. KIT all tests. Threshold > 2+ studies only. 132
Test 21. Enterocheck WB. 132
Test 22. PanBio. 133
Test 23. SD Bioline. Antibody: IgG. 133
Test 24. SD Bioline. Antibody: IgM. 134
Test 25. SD Bioline Antibody: IgM and IgG. 134
Test 26. Mega Salmonella. Antibody: IgG. 135
Test 27. Mega Salmonella. Antibody: IgM. 135
Test 28. Multi-Test Dip-S-Tick. 135
Test 29. Enteroscreen. 136
Test 30. Onsite Typhoid Combo CTK Biotech. 136
ADDITIONAL TABLES 136
APPENDICES 140
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS 145
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST 145
SOURCES OF SUPPORT 145
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW 146

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

[Diagnostic Test Accuracy Review]

Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Lalith Wijedoru[1], Sue Mallett[2], Christopher M Parry[1]

[1]Department of Clinical Sciences, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK. [2]Institute of Applied Health Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK

Contact address: Lalith Wijedoru, Department of Clinical Sciences, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, L3 5QA, UK. lwijedoru@hotmail.com.

Editorial group: Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group.
Publication status and date: New, published in Issue 5, 2017.

Citation: Wijedoru L, Mallett S, Parry CM. Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 5. Art. No.: CD008892. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008892.pub2.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial Licence, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited and is not used for commercial purposes.

ABSTRACT

Background

Differentiating both typhoid (*Salmonella* Typhi) and paratyphoid (*Salmonella* Paratyphi A) infection from other causes of fever in endemic areas is a diagnostic challenge. Although commercial point-of-care rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) for enteric fever are available as alternatives to the current reference standard test of blood or bone marrow culture, or to the widely used Widal Test, their diagnostic accuracy is unclear. If accurate, they could potentially replace blood culture as the World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended main diagnostic test for enteric fever.

Objectives

To assess the diagnostic accuracy of commercially available rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) and prototypes for detecting *Salmonella* Typhi or Paratyphi A infection in symptomatic persons living in endemic areas.

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group Specialized Register, MEDLINE, Embase, Science Citation Index, IndMED, African Index Medicus, LILACS, ClinicalTrials.gov, and the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) up to 4 March 2016. We manually searched WHO reports, and papers from international conferences on *Salmonella* infections. We also contacted test manufacturers to identify studies.

Selection criteria

We included diagnostic accuracy studies of enteric fever RDTs in patients with fever or with symptoms suggestive of enteric fever living in endemic areas. We classified the reference standard used as either Grade 1 (result from a blood culture and a bone marrow culture) or Grade 2 (result from blood culture and blood polymerase chain reaction, or from blood culture alone).

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently extracted the test result data. We used a modified QUADAS-2 extraction form to assess methodological quality. We performed a meta-analysis when there were sufficient studies for the test and heterogeneity was reasonable.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Main results

Thirty-seven studies met the inclusion criteria and included a total of 5080 participants (range 50 to 1732). Enteric fever prevalence rates in the study populations ranged from 1% to 75% (median prevalence 24%, interquartile range (IQR) 11% to 46%). The included studies evaluated 16 different RDTs, and 16 studies compared two or more different RDTs. Only three studies used the Grade 1 reference standard, and only 11 studies recruited unselected febrile patients. Most included studies were from Asia, with five studies from sub-Saharan Africa. All of the RDTs were designed to detect *S.*Typhi infection only.

Most studies evaluated three RDTs and their variants: TUBEX in 14 studies; Typhidot (Typhidot, Typhidot-M, and TyphiRapid-Tr02) in 22 studies; and the Test-It Typhoid immunochromatographic lateral flow assay, and its earlier prototypes (dipstick, latex agglutination) developed by the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam (KIT) in nine studies. Meta-analyses showed an average sensitivity of 78% (95% confidence interval (CI) 71% to 85%) and specificity of 87% (95% CI 82% to 91%) for TUBEX; and an average sensitivity of 69% (95% CI 59% to 78%) and specificity of 90% (95% CI 78% to 93%) for all Test-It Typhoid and prototype tests (KIT). Across all forms of the Typhidot test, the average sensitivity was 84% (95% CI 73% to 91%) and specificity was 79% (95% CI 70% to 87%). When we based the analysis on the 13 studies of the Typhidot test that either reported indeterminate test results or where the test format means there are no indeterminate results, the average sensitivity was 78% (95% CI 65% to 87%) and specificity was 77% (95% CI 66% to 86%). We did not identify any difference in either sensitivity or specificity between TUBEX, Typhidot, and Test-it Typhoid tests when based on comparison to the 13 Typhidot studies where indeterminate results are either reported or not applicable. If TUBEX and Test-it Typhoid are compared to all Typhidot studies, the sensitivity of Typhidot was higher than Test-it Typhoid (15% (95% CI 2% to 28%), but other comparisons did not show a difference at the 95% level of CIs.

In a hypothetical cohort of 1000 patients presenting with fever where 30% (300 patients) have enteric fever, on average Typhidot tests reporting indeterminate results or where tests do not produce indeterminate results will miss the diagnosis in 66 patients with enteric fever, TUBEX will miss 66, and Test-It Typhoid and prototype (KIT) tests will miss 93. In the 700 people without enteric fever, the number of people incorrectly diagnosed with enteric fever would be 161 with Typhidot tests, 91 with TUBEX, and 70 with Test-It Typhoid and prototype (KIT) tests. The CIs around these estimates were wide, with no difference in false positive results shown between tests.

The quality of the data for each study was evaluated using a standardized checklist called QUADAS-2. Overall, the certainty of the evidence in the studies that evaluated enteric fever RDTs was low.

Authors' conclusions

In 37 studies that evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of RDTs for enteric fever, few studies were at a low risk of bias. The three main RDT tests and variants had moderate diagnostic accuracy. There was no evidence of a difference between the average sensitivity and specificity of the three main RDT tests. More robust evaluations of alternative RDTs for enteric fever are needed.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

The accuracy of rapid diagnostic tests for detecting typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Cochrane researchers assessed the accuracy of commercially-available rapid diagnostic tests and their prototypes (including TUBEX, Typhidot, Typhidot-M, Test-it Typhoid, and other tests) for detecting typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever in people living in countries where the estimated number of individuals with the disease at any one time is greater than 10 per 100,000 population. If accurate, they could replace the current World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended diagnostic test: culture (growing the bacteria that causes the infection from a patient's blood or bone marrow).

Background

Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever are infections caused by the bacteria *Salmonella* Typhi and *Salmonella* Paratyphi A respectively. The term 'enteric fever' is used to describe both infections. Enteric fever can be difficult to diagnose as the signs and symptoms are similar to those of other infectious diseases that cause fever such as malaria.

The recommended test to confirm if a person has enteric fever is to grow the *Salmonella* from their blood. It takes at least 48 hours to give a result, so cannot help healthcare workers make a diagnosis the same day the blood culture is taken. Blood cultures may give a negative result even though a person has enteric fever. The test also requires a laboratory and trained staff, which are often unavailable in communities where enteric fever is common.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) are designed to be easy to use, and to deliver a quick result without the need for a blood culture laboratory. The cost of an enteric fever RDT would be significantly less than a blood culture, and requires less training to perform.

Study characteristics

Cochrane researchers searched the available literature up to 4 March 2016 and included 37 studies. Most studies recruited participants from South Asia. Most participants were adults, with 22 studies including children. All of the RDTs evaluated detected *Salmonella* Typhi (typhoid fever) only.

Quality of the evidence

The Cochrane researchers evaluated the quality of the data for each study using a standardized checklist called QUADAS-2. High quality studies that compared different types of RDT in the same patients were few in number. Two-thirds of the included studies did not evaluate the RDTs in the context of patients who are typically tested for the disease. Many studies utilized a particular study design (a case control study) which risks overestimating RDT accuracy. In the studies evaluating the Typhidot RDT, it was often unclear how many test results were indeterminate, when the test cannot distinguish a current episode of infection from a previous disease episode. Overall, the certainty of the evidence in the studies that evaluated enteric fever RDTs was low.

Key results

Sensitivity indicates the percentage of patients with a positive test result who are correctly diagnosed with disease. Specificity indicates the percentage of patients who are correctly identified as not having disease. TUBEX showed an average sensitivity of 78% and specificity of 87%. Typhidot studies, grouped together to include Typhidot, Typhidot-M, and TyphiRapid-Tr02, showed an average sensitivity of 84% and specificity of 79%. When Typhidot studies with clear reporting of indeterminate results are considered, the average sensitivity and specificity of Typhidot was 78% and 77% respectively. Test-It Typhoid and prototypes (KIT) showed an average sensitivity of 69% and specificity of 90%.

Based on these results, in 1000 patients with fever where 30% (300 patients) have enteric fever, we would expect Typhidot tests reporting indeterminate results or where tests do not produce indeterminate results to, on average, miss the diagnosis (give a false negative result) in 66 patients with enteric fever, TUBEX to miss 66, and Test-It Typhoid and prototypes (KIT) to miss 93. In the 700 people without enteric fever, the number of people incorrectly given a diagnosis of enteric fever (a false positive result) would be on average 161 with these Typhidot tests, 91 with TUBEX, and 70 with the Test-It Typhoid and prototypes (KIT). These differences in the number of false negative and false positive results in patients from the different tests are not statistically important. The RDTs evaluated are not sufficiently accurate to replace blood culture as a diagnostic test for enteric fever.

BACKGROUND

Target condition being diagnosed

Typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever are diseases caused by *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi and Paratyphi A respectively. Typhoid, the more common infection, is an important infectious disease in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) with over 22 million new cases worldwide and an estimated 200,000 deaths annually (WHO 2003). South and South-East Asia are the most affected areas of the world, with an estimated annual incidence in some areas of greater than 100 people per 100,000 population (Crump 2004). Enteric fever is common in areas with inadequate sanitation and hygiene, particularly regarding food, water, and disposal of human excrement, and only to this extent are these diseases tropical (Gill 2009). Despite advances in technology and public health strategies, enteric fever remains a major cause of morbidity in the developing world (Bhutta 2006). Urbanization, global warming, and traditional methods of waterside living have created even greater demands for clean water in developing countries (UNICEF 2006). We will use the term 'enteric fever' throughout this Cochrane Review to include both typhoid and paratyphoid fever, unless specified. The causative organisms are Gram-negative bacilli that are transmitted by the faecal-oral route when a person ingests food or water that is contaminated with infected human faeces. The most important reservoirs of infection are short-term convalescents or chronic human carriers. Food handlers who are carriers are a particularly important source of transmission (Gill

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

2009; Andrews 2015).

The clinical presentation of enteric fever varies from a mild illness with a low-grade fever, malaise, and slight dry cough to a severe clinical illness with multiple complications including intestinal perforation (Ismail 2006). Toxic apathy, blanching 'rose spots' on the trunk, abdominal organomegaly, and diarrhoea are also associated with enteric fever, but the clinical picture is highly variable between geographical location and age groups. Enteric fever can present in many different and non-specific ways, thus posing a diagnostic challenge for the health professional. Enteric fever is usually diagnosed on clinical grounds and treated presumptively. The diagnosis may be delayed or missed, while other febrile illnesses are being considered (Parry 2002).

There is antimicrobial resistance to *S. enterica* serovar Typhi and Paratyphi A worldwide (Kariuki 2015). Health professionals in the tropics overprescribe antimicrobials for many reasons, including cultural factors and patient expectation (Okeke 2005). The purchase of drugs such as antimicrobials from untrained vendors and unlicensed pharmacists is commonplace in the developing world (Larsson 2008). A major challenge is the inability to confirm diagnoses in resource-limited settings where traditional laboratory methods of diagnosing enteric fever are unavailable. Healthcare workers are therefore reliant on their clinical skills to make an educated guess of the cause of illness or to prescribe an antimicrobial that targets several bacteria, or both (Shetty 2008). This over treatment has contributed to increasing resistance to fluoroquinolones (for example, ciprofloxacin) and multiple drug resistance (resistance to chloramphenicol, ampicillin, and co-trimoxazole) in *S. enterica* serovar Typhi and Paratyphi A in endemic Asian countries (Chuang 2009).

Index test(s)

Current enteric fever rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) include a variety of different methods and formats. RDTs can be applied to blood or urine samples, with blood RDTs (using either venous or capillary samples, or both) most common. Test formats are based on lateral flow, flow-through, agglutination, or solid phase methods (Pastoor 2008). RDTs may detect antigens (components of the causative *Salmonella* organism) or antibodies (markers of the person's immune response to the antigen). The type of antibody class or immunoglobulin detected could be either immunoglobulin-M (IgM), which may be indicative of recent exposure, or immunoglobulin-G (IgG), which can indicate recent or previous exposure. Examples of commercial RDTs for enteric fever that have been undergoing evaluation in recent years include Typhidot®, Typhidot-M®, and TUBEX™ (Baker 2010; Thriemer 2013). Future RDTs are also likely to take a serological approach, although the identification of novel antigens that are free of cross-reacting epitopes is a major challenge (Baker 2010).

Typhidot, TUBEX, and Test-It Typhoid (KIT) RDTs

The three commercially available index tests that have most commonly been evaluated in published studies are: Typhidot (including Typhidot-M, and TyphiRapid Tr-02); TUBEX; and Test-It Typhoid and its earlier prototypes developed by the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam. The Typhidot test measures both IgM and IgG antibodies against a 50 kDa outer membrane protein (OMP) antigen in a miniaturized dot-blot enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) format. The test is considered positive if the IgM is positive, and indeterminate if the IgG is positive but IgM negative. The Typhidot-M test measures IgM against the same 50 kDa antigen in the same dot-blot format after removal of the total IgG. The TyphiRapid Tr-02 test measures IgM antibodies against the 50 kD antigen in an immunochromatographic (ICT) format.

The TUBEX TF tests for antibodies against *S.* Typhi lipopolysaccharide (LPS) antigen by quantifying inhibition of binding between O9 monoclonal antibodies and LPS-coupled magnetic particles. A visible decolourization of patient serum in the test reagent solution through magnetic particle separation indicates a positive result. Samples are graded as 0 to 10 according to the colour of the reaction mixture at the end of the procedure. Those with a grade greater than 2 are considered positive. Unlike the Typhidot test there has been a single version of the TUBEX test, although there may have been minor test modifications not made public by the manufacturer (Thriemer 2013).

The tests developed by KIT detect IgM antibodies against the *S.* Typhi LPS O9 antigen. The test has been applied in different formats as a prototype RDT using a dipstick and latex agglutination format, and an ICT lateral flow assay. The ICT lateral flow format is now commercially available as the Test-it Typhoid test.

Other RDTs included

Enterocheck WB® detects *S.* Typhi-specific antibodies to LPS antigen in an ICT lateral flow format. As the patient sample flows through the cassette, the antibody-antigen complexes are immobilized by a coated membrane leading to the formation of a pink to pink-purple coloured band. The absence of this coloured band in the test region indicates a negative test result (Anusha 2011; Anagha 2012).

SD Bioline similarly utilizes an ICT method to visually and qualitatively detect IgG and IgM antibodies to unspecified *S.* Typhi antigens which are indirectly labelled with colloidal gold (via an antibody). The immune complexes are captured by anti-IgM or anti-IgG antibodies immobilized on the test strip to give a qualitatively positive or negative result (Kawano 2007).

The Multi-Test Dip-S-Tick is also a qualitative test, but in a dipstick format that detects IgG antibodies against *S.* Typhi O, H, and Vi antigens. It is part of a fever stick which tests for five other pathogens in addition to *S.* Typhi (Olsen 2004).

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

The PanBio test utilizes a direct ELISA format. Unspecified *S.* Typhi antigen-coated microwell strips are incubated with a patient's serum for 20 minutes. The absorbance readings at a wavelength of 450 nm are converted into 'PanBio units' with greater than 10 PanBio units considered positive, and less than 10 PanBio units as negative (Gopalakrishnan 2002).

With the Mega *Salmonella* test, patient antibodies bind to unspecified *S.* Typhi antigens insolubilized on microplates, and are quantitatively detected by ELISA with both an IgM and IgG-specific peroxidase-labelled reagent (Kawano 2007).

Clinical pathway

Prior test(s)

A RDT for enteric fever should be used in a patient who presents with fever who currently lives in, or has recently visited, an area of medium to high endemicity. It is likely that patients would not have received any prior testing. However, it is more likely that a patient may have been given a clinical diagnosis, or indeed empirical antimicrobial treatment, based on history and examination (Darton 2014). The setting could be primary, secondary, or even tertiary care, but more commonly in a setting that has limited diagnostic laboratory facilities. Unfortunately the clinical diagnosis of the disease is imprecise, so any patient with a fever from endemic regions should be subject to an enteric fever RDT, not just those with classical signs and symptoms of the target conditions (Parry 2011). In areas endemic for HIV, dengue, and malaria as well as enteric fever, patients may have had other point-of-care testing performed (Abba 2011).

Role of index test(s)

The definitive diagnosis of enteric fever requires confirmation with a laboratory test to distinguish it from other infections (such as dengue, malaria, rickettsial infections, leptospirosis, and melioidosis) that present with similar symptoms (Waddington 2014). The current recommendation is to use blood culture to diagnose enteric fever (WHO 2003). This test is specific, but lacks sensitivity and so will miss patients who actually have the disease (Mogasale 2016). A bone marrow culture, although more sensitive, is impractical for routine use (Wain 2001). Furthermore, bacterial culture requires a relatively sophisticated laboratory usually unavailable in areas where enteric fever is common (Parry 2011).

It is anticipated that in low-resource settings endemic for enteric fever, a robust RDT could be utilized instead of blood or bone marrow cultures in a febrile patient, that is to replace the expensive reference standard test in daily clinical practice. A positive RDT result at the point-of-care would prompt treatment with appropriate antimicrobials. A negative result would prompt consideration of other illnesses as the cause of the patient's fever (Parry 2011). Simple, accurate, and robust RDTs would be of considerable help to clinicians managing patients in areas where enteric fever is common (Baker 2010). In addition, an enteric fever RDT could be used as a triage tool to trigger further testing, such as blood culture, in settings where microbiological culture is less accessible. In secondary or tertiary care settings a positive RDT could warrant the collection of a peripheral blood culture prior to starting antimicrobial therapy (Parry 2011).

Alternative test(s)

Widal test

The Widal test (WT) is a serological test that detects agglutinating antibodies to LPS (O antigen) and flagella (H antigen). The WT is the principal alternative test and is widely used but is neither sensitive nor specific (Olopoenia 2000). In its original format the WT required both acute and convalescent-phase serum samples taken approximately 10 days apart. The test has also been evaluated as a single, acute-phase serum sample (Saha 1996). In people with enteric fever, titres often rise before the clinical onset, making it very difficult to demonstrate the diagnostic four-fold rise between initial and subsequent samples (Gill 2009).

The role of the WT is controversial because the sensitivity, specificity, and predictive values vary considerably between geographical areas (Parry 2002). Test results need to be interpreted carefully in the light of previous history of enteric fever and vaccination. Interpretation of the result is also greatly helped by knowledge of the background levels of antibodies in the local healthy population (House 2001). The increasing use of enteric fever vaccines and the occurrence of infection with other *Salmonella enterica* serovars lower the specificity of the WT (Waddington 2014). Infection with non-*Salmonella* organisms (for example, malaria, dengue, brucellosis) also leads to cross-reactivity in the WT in enteric fever-endemic regions (Olopoenia 2000). There is considerable variation in agglutinin levels among non-infected populations. These levels are susceptible to change over time and depend on the degree of endemicity (Parry 2002). Despite these shortcomings of both sensitivity and specificity, because the WT is simple and inexpensive, it is still widely used as a diagnostic test (Fadeel 2004).

Nucleic acid amplification tests

Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) for enteric fever diagnosis, such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and real-time PCR are being explored. Theoretically, NAATs could amplify DNA from dead or unculturable bacteria, thus addressing the concern of poor culture positivity because of pre-treatment with antimicrobials (Wain 2001). One study found that a novel three-colour real-time PCR technique had the same limitations in test sensitivity as culture and deemed it an unsuitable methodology for the

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

routine diagnosis of enteric fever (Nga 2010). Methods that combine culture and PCR methods have been also been tested (Zhou 2010). The use of NAATs in developing countries will most likely be limited in the medium-term because of high cost and the lack of laboratory infrastructure (Olsen 2004).

Metabolomics

A new group of diagnostic tests rely on the metabolites produced by the host in response to infection. Metabolites induced by specific infections could be measured in the blood and urine of affected patients (Baker 2010). By comparing the metabolite profiles from healthy patients to profiles of patients with typhoid and paratyphoid infections, thresholds could be determined to identify those with acute enteric fever (McKinnon 2014). Similar studies have used metabolomics to identify diagnostic markers of malaria and dengue fever (Andrews 2015). The use of metabolomic tests currently requires specialized laboratory infrastructure, so use of these tests in both developed and developing countries is likely to have very restricted applicability.

Rationale

RDTs have the potential to be useful to clinicians working in resource-limited settings in LMICs. Differentiating the common causes of the febrile patient by clinical criteria is challenging without the laboratory support for blood films, serology, or blood cultures (Bhutta 2006). A diagnostic test in such a setting must be cheap, simple to perform, and able to quickly deliver a result. Such a test should correctly identify true enteric fever cases among febrile patients, ensuring prompt and specific treatment, allowing the avoidance of broad-spectrum medication that cover all common causes of fever. In many endemic areas, treatment for enteric fever may be given to all patients with fever (Larsson 2008). The diagnosis of enteric fever by an RDT could reduce unnecessary prescription of antimicrobials, reduce drug expenditure, and limit the development of antimicrobial resistance (Andrews 2015). The role of an enteric fever RDT in practice is to identify those febrile patients who warrant anti-*Salmonella* antibiotic treatment as opposed to conservative management, antimalarial treatment, or treatment for other bacterial infections (Parry 2011).

The reference standard for diagnosing enteric fever has been culture of *S.* Typhi or Paratyphi A from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or other sterile sites. The mainstay of diagnosis in clinical practice is a positive blood culture, although the test is only positive in 40% to 80% of cases, usually in the first two weeks of the disease (Parry 2002; WHO 2003). This lack of sensitivity is due to the low number of bacteria circulating in the blood, and may also be affected by: prior antimicrobial therapy (Wain 1998); the type of culture medium used; the ratio of blood to broth; stage of illness at the time of presentation; and the duration of incubation (Mogasale 2016). Bone marrow culture gives a higher culture-positive rate, probably because the concentration of organisms is higher than in the blood, and may remain positive even after antibiotic therapy has been started (Wain 2001). Bone marrow culture is positive in 80% to 95% of patients with enteric fever, including in patients who have been taking antibiotics for several days regardless of the duration of the illness (Parry 2002). Although bone marrow culture is more sensitive, it is difficult to obtain, relatively invasive, and is of little use in public health settings (Wain 2001). Even with sophisticated laboratories, confirming the diagnosis of enteric fever can be difficult with negative blood or bone marrow cultures despite a patient actually having enteric fever (Baker 2010).

It is quite possible that RDTs are more sensitive than the current reference standards for enteric fever. If laboratory isolation of the causative organisms is neither cost-effective nor reliable, then there is a potential role for RDTs to replace microbiological culture as the main diagnostic test (Parry 2011). If no single reference standard test exists, use of a composite reference standard (CRS) could improve estimation of diagnostic test accuracy (Storey 2015).

OBJECTIVES

To assess the diagnostic accuracy of commercially available rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) and prototypes for detecting *Salmonella* Typhi or Paratyphi A infection in symptomatic persons living in endemic areas.

Secondary objectives

- To identify which types and brands of commercial test best detect enteric fever.
- To investigate the sources of heterogeneity between study results (see the 'Investigations of heterogeneity' section).

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included the following types of studies.

- Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in which patients are randomized to one of several index tests and all receive a reference standard.
- Paired comparative trials in which a series of patients receive two or more index tests and a reference standard.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

- Prospective cohort studies in which a series of patients from a given population are recruited and receive one or more index test and a reference standard.
- Retrospective case control studies that compare a group of patients with laboratory-confirmed enteric fever cases (positive reference standard) and a group of patients without enteric fever (negative reference standard). In case control design studies, we only extracted data relating to the index test(s) from control groups participants with fever, and not from healthy control participants without fever.

Participants

Patients living in enteric fever-endemic areas attending a healthcare facility with fever were eligible. This may or may not have included patients with a clinical suspicion of enteric fever.
When only a subgroup of participants in a study was eligible for inclusion in the review, we included the study provided that we were able to extract relevant data specific to that subgroup. Subgroups included participants enrolled as separate groups, for example a clinical cohort subgroup without healthy control patient subgroup (Fadeel 2011).

Index tests

All rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) specifically designed to detect enteric fever cases. We categorized the tests as follows.
- RDTs that were applied to blood samples (venous or capillary) to detect antigens.
- RDTs that were applied to blood samples (venous or capillary) to detect antibodies (IgG, IgM, or both).
- RDTs that were applied to urine samples to detect antigens.
- RDTs that were applied to urine samples to detect antibodies (IgG, IgM, or both).

We classified the RDTs further by format, for example, lateral flow, flow-through, agglutination, or solid phase kits.
Studies may have compared one or more RDT against one or more reference standard.

Target conditions

- Typhoid fever caused by *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi.
- Paratyphoid fever caused by *Salmonella enterica* serovar Paratyphi A.

Reference standards

Studies were required to diagnose enteric fever using one of the following reference standards.
- Bone marrow culture.
- Peripheral blood culture, peripheral blood PCR, or both.

We defined a Grade 1 study as one that used both bone marrow culture and peripheral blood culture as the reference standard. In Grade 1 studies, we considered either bone marrow or peripheral blood culture positivity a positive reference standard.
We defined a Grade 2 study as one that used either peripheral blood culture only as the reference standard, or peripheral blood culture and peripheral blood PCR as the composite reference standard. In Grade 2 studies, we considered either blood culture or blood PCR positivity a positive composite reference standard.
As overall estimates of accuracy ignoring the use of different reference standards are difficult to interpret, we reported the results separately for each grade of reference standard (Reitsma 2009).

Search methods for identification of studies

We attempted to identify all relevant studies regardless of language or publication status (published, unpublished, in press, or ongoing).

Electronic searches

We searched the following databases using the search terms and strategy described in Appendix 1: the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group Specialized Register (4 March 2016); MEDLINE (OVID, 1966 to 1 March 2016); Embase (OVID, 1974 to 4 March 2016); Science Citation Index-expanded (Web of Science, 1900 to 4 March 2016), IndMED; African Index Medicus, and LILACS (1982 to 4 March 2016). We also searched ClinicalTrials.gov and the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) (www.who.int/trialsearch). for trials in progress, using "typhoid", "paratyphoid", "enteric fever", "rapid diagnostic test", "RDT", and "diagnostics" as search terms.

Searching other resources

We checked the reference lists of all studies identified by the above methods, and we manually searched World Health Organization (WHO) reports. In addition we manually searched papers from the 3rd (1997) to the 7th (2009) International Conferences on Typhoid Fever and other Salmonellosis. We contacted test manufacturers to identify ongoing or unpublished studies.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

One review author (LW) screened the titles and abstracts of articles identified by the search strategy. We coded articles that did not fulfil the inclusion criteria as 'do not retrieve'. In the case of

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

potentially eligible articles or if we were unclear whether the articles met the inclusion criteria or not, we coded these articles as 'retrieve'. We retrieved the full-text texts of articles in the 'retrieve' category. Two review authors (LW and CMP) independently assessed the full-text articles for inclusion and consulted a third review author (SM) in case of disagreement. We listed all studies excluded after full-text assessments and their reasons for exclusion in the 'Characteristics of excluded studies' section. We presented the study selection process in a study flow diagram.

Data extraction and management

Two review authors (LW and CMP) independently extracted a standard set of data from each study article (see Appendix 2), using a pre-piloted specifically designed data extraction form. A third review author (SM) cross checked the data extraction and resolved any discrepancies by discussion with the two review authors (LW and CMP). If information was missing or not clear, we contacted the study investigators.

We extracted the number of true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives based only on the *Salmonella enterica* serovars the test was designed to detect (Typhi or Paratyphi A) as a 2 x 2 table for each study along with the corresponding threshold value. If data for multiple 2 x 2 tables were presented based on more than one threshold for a single study, we extracted each table and the threshold values. If this data (2 x 2 table) was also available for a subgroup of patients in the study, we extracted this data if the subgroup of patients was of interest (that is, grouped by patient age). For studies that we only included a subgroup of participants in the review, we only extracted this data and presented it for that particular subgroup. In case control design studies, we restricted negative controls to febrile participants, and we excluded healthy control participants from the 2 x 2 table data.

Where a study applied multiple index tests or reference standards, we extracted data for each test. Since blood culture, bone marrow culture, and blood PCR are imperfect reference standards, where possible we extracted the results of a composite reference standard (blood culture and bone marrow culture, or blood culture and blood PCR), such that we documented a negative result if bone marrow culture, blood culture, PCR, or all three, were negative (Reitsma 2009). We extracted the number of uninterpretable or invalid test results.

For Moore 2014 and Maude 2015, two review authors (LW and CMP) were the study authors, so one review author (SM) independently extracted data using individual participant data (from CMP) as we could not extract ideal data for review from the published articles. In Fadeel 2011, the article did not report results summarized across the cohort. For both Typhidot and TUBEX tests, for nested case control results within a cohort of patients, we back calculated 2 x 2 tables to reflect cohort composition (see the 'Strengths and weaknesses of the review' section).

Assessment of methodological quality

Two review authors (LW and CMP) independently assessed the quality of each individual study using a modified QUADAS-2 tool (Whiting 2003; see Appendix 3). We answered each quality indicator on the checklist with a 'yes', 'no', or 'unclear' response for each study, and we provided the reason for our judgment.

Statistical analysis and data synthesis

We entered all 2 x 2 table data from all RDTs in included articles into Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) (Review Manager 2014), which calculates sensitivity and specificity with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We used forest plots and summary receiver operating characteristic (SROC) plots to present the variation in sensitivities and specificities between studies. In the description of studies we recorded the number of uninterpretable or invalid test results.

The statistical analysis focused on sensitivity and specificity at average operating points for the three main commercially-available RDTs and their prototypes: TUBEX; Typhidot (including Typhidot-M); and Test-it Typhoid (and KIT prototypes). We included each test in a separate meta-analysis. For other tests we identified fewer than four studies, so we did not complete any meta-analysis summary. Where sufficient data were available, we performed meta-analyses to estimate and compare the performance of the tests.

For Test-It Typhoid and prototypes (KIT) studies, we performed a meta-analysis for the threshold of > 1+ only as this was the manufacturer's recommendation. Data from the same study may contribute to different comparisons (for example, RDT versus blood culture; RDT versus bone marrow and blood culture), but we only combined one set of data from each study in an individual meta-analysis.

For meta-analysis we used the bivariate random-effects models of sensitivity and specificity (Reitsma 2005; Chu 2006). We exported the data from RevMan 5 (Review Manager 2014) into STATA models fitted using xtmelogit with all three main test types included in a single model allowing for unequal variances between tests and allowing correlation of sensitivity and specificity for each test in the random effects. Within xtmelogit we calculated pairwise comparisons of the difference between sensitivity and difference in specificity with 95% CIs of the three tests. We also used xtmelogit for heterogeneity analyses to compare sensitivity and specificity for the subgroup of studies where the Typhidot test reported indeterminate test results or not. We entered meta-analysis parameter estimates (bivariate model parameter estimates and confidence and prediction region parameters) into RevMan 5 (Review Manager 2014).

For PanBio Multi-test Dip-S-Tick, Mega Salmonella, and SD Bioline tests, where the only included data is from comparisons of tests with fewer than four studies, we compared individual tests with results from Typhidot and TUBEX on the same participants

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

as available. We based comparisons on conservative estimates from unpaired comparisons of proportions, as paired data were not available from articles. Where 95% CIs did not overlap between test estimates, we established statistical significance without formal testing. Where 95% CI overlapped, we reported the differences in unpaired proportions with 95% CIs for the differences.

Investigations of heterogeneity

As part of the Secondary objectives, we planned to investigate the sources of heterogeneity between study results, including the following.

- *Salmonella enterica* serovars (Typhi or Paratyphi A).
- Study design (see 'Types of studies').
- Test population (patients with a clinically-suspected infection of typhoid or paratyphoid, or unselected febrile patients).
- Reference test (Grade 1 or Grade 2 - see 'Reference standards').
- Index test format (for example, lateral flow versus agglutination; IgM versus IgG versus IgM-IgG combination).
- Index test sample (blood versus urine participant sample).
- Level of disease endemicity (for example, medium versus high) (Crump 2004).
- Participant characteristics (for example, adults versus children).
- Geographical location (by sub-Saharan Africa versus the rest of the world).

The rationale for distinguishing sub-Saharan Africa from the rest of the world was that non-typhoidal *Salmonellae* (NTS) are an important cause of bacteraemia in sub-Saharan Africa (Parry 2011), and may affect the performance of enteric fever RDTs in these settings.

Sensitivity analyses

There was insufficient data to carry out sensitivity analyses to assess the robustness of the meta-analyses based on quality components.

Assessment of reporting bias

We did not attempt to assess reporting bias.

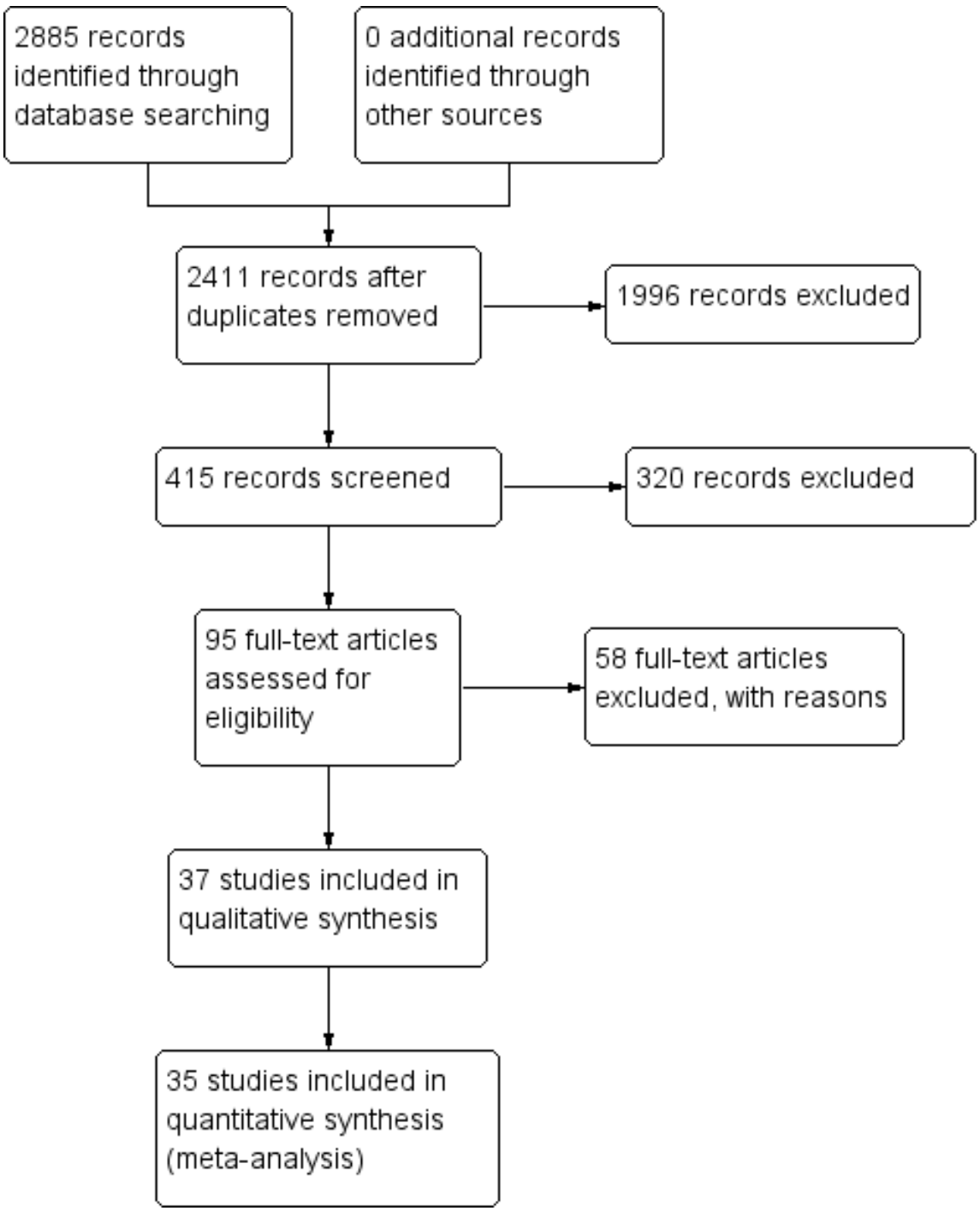
RESULTS

Results of the search

We have summarized the study selection process in a PRISMA flow-chart (Figure 1). We performed a literature search up to 4 March 2016 and identified a total of 2885 titles and abstracts. There were 2411 articles after we removed duplicates. We retrieved 95 full-text articles for assessment. From the total number of 95 full-text articles retrieved and assessed, we included a total of 37 studies for qualitative analysis in the Cochrane Review. We did not include two of the studies (Anagha 2012 and Anusha 2011) in the quantitative analysis as together they were not powered sufficiently for a meta-analysis of the single index test (Enterocheck WB) they evaluated (Table 1; Figure 2). The number of included studies in the quantitative analysis after full-text assessment was 35.

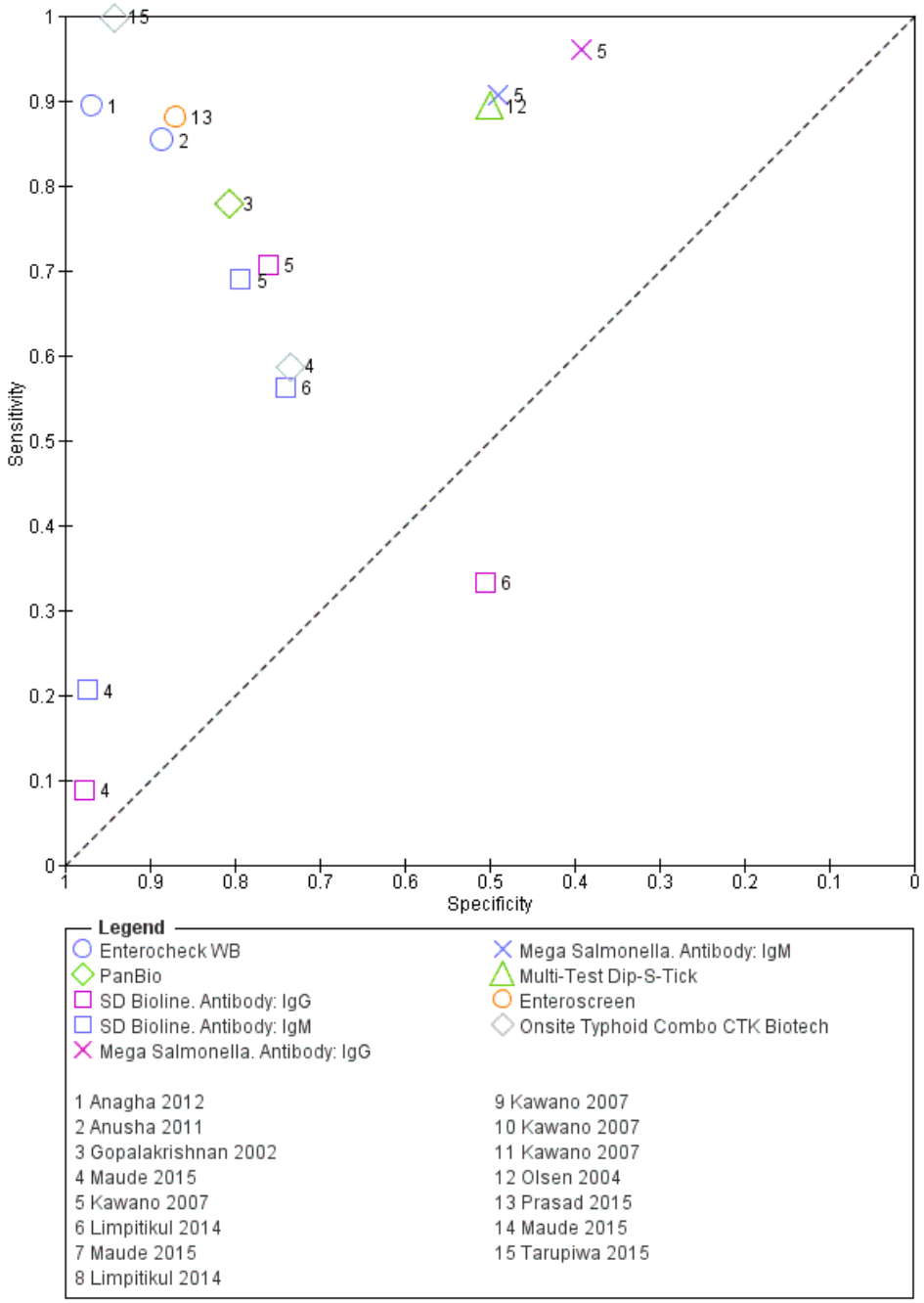
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 2. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: Enterocheck WB, PanBio, SD Bioline, Mega Salmonella, Multi-Test Dip-S-Tick.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Most included studies recruited participants from the Asia-Pacific. The South Asian study locations included: India (10 studies); Bangladesh (five studies); and Pakistan (four studies). In South-East Asia, the study locations included: Indonesia (five studies); Vietnam (two studies); Malaysia (one study); Cambodia (one study); Thailand (one study), and Papua New Guinea (one study). East Asian countries included China (one study) and the Philippines (one study). From Africa, two studies were from the north (Egypt), and five studies were from sub-Saharan countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and South Africa) where non-typhoidal *Salmonellae* (NTS) are also an important cause of bacteraemia. Six studies recruited patients from areas of medium enteric fever endemicity (Crump 2004). Most study participants were from areas considered highly endemic for enteric fever (Crump 2004).

Eighteen of the studies included both adults and children, and seven studies included children only. The age distribution of recruited patients was not clear in 14 of the included studies. Thirty-three studies included participants attending a tertiary healthcare facility, 15 studies included secondary (district) healthcare attendees, and seven studies included primary healthcare attendees. Twenty studies recruited inpatients, 12 studies recruited outpatients, while 10 studies did not state the point of recruitment.

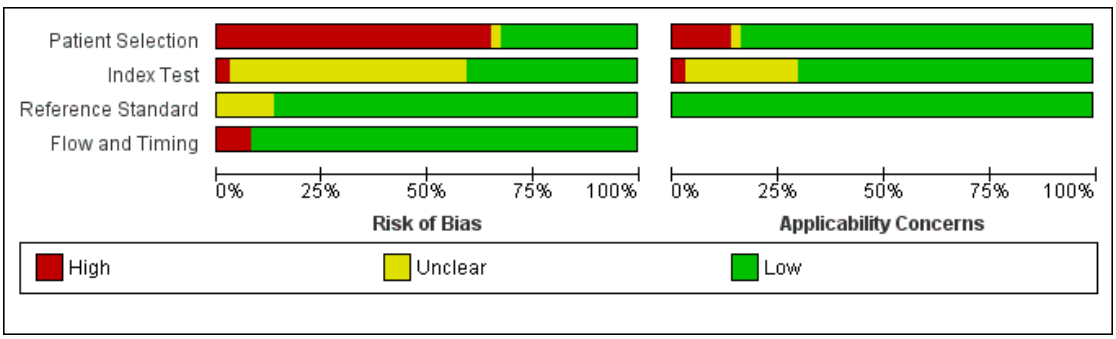
All of the RDTs evaluated were antibody tests on blood designed to detect *S.* Typhi infection. None of the included studies evaluated a RDT that detected *S.* Paratyphi A infection. All the RDTs evaluated used venous blood as the biological sample with one study additionally using capillary blood samples (Anusha 2011). There were no suitable studies that evaluated RDTs using other biological samples such as saliva or urine.

The included studies evaluated 13 index tests in total (Table 1). The most commonly evaluated RDTs were Typhidot and its variants (Typhidot; Typhidot-M; TyphiRapid Tr-02; Malaysian Biodiagnostic Research SDN BHD, Malaysia) in 22 studies, and TUBEX TF (IDL Biotech, Sollentuna, Sweden) in 14 studies. An index test created by the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam (KIT), and now commercially available as the Test-it-Typhoid test (LifeAssay Diagnostics, South Africa) was evaluated in three different test formats in nine studies (dipstick assay; latex agglutination assay; lateral flow immunochromatographic test (ICT)). Other index tests evaluated included: Enterocheck WB (Zephyr Biomedicals, Tulip Group, Goa, India) in two studies; Enteroscreen (Zephyr Biomedicals, Tulip Group, Goa, India); SD Bioline (Standard Diagnostics, Kyonggi-do, Korea); Mega Salmonella (Mega Diagnostics, Los Angeles,USA); Multi-Test Dip-S-Tick (PANBIO INDX Inc., Baltimore, USA); and Onsite Typhoid IgG/IgM combo (CTK Biotech Inc., San Diego, California, USA) in one study each.

Methodological quality of included studies

We have summarized the methodological quality of the 37 included studies in Figure 3. We extracted this data using a modified QUADAS-2 criteria proforma (Appendix 3) that focused on four domains of methodological quality: patient selection; index test; reference standard; and flow and timing. The domain with the highest level of risk for bias across all studies was that of patient selection (> 50%). We have summarized the risk of bias and the review authors' judgements about the applicability concerns of these domains for each included study in Figure 4.

Figure 3. Risk of bias and applicability concerns graph: review authors' judgements about each domain presented as percentages across included studies.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 4. Risk of bias and applicability concerns summary: review authors' judgements about each domain for each included study.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Only 11 studies recruited unselected febrile patients. Most included studies selected patients on the basis of a clinical suspicion of enteric fever, although the criteria for suspecting enteric fever were usually not stated. Only three studies employed the Grade 1 reference standard, with blood and bone marrow culture (Bhutta 1999; Gasem 2002; Khan 2002). All studied used peripheral blood culture. Three studies also used blood PCR (Siba 2012; Moore 2014; Maude 2015). One study used stool culture, and another used the Widal Test in a composite reference standard (Gopalakrishnan 2002; Pastoor 2008). Only half of the included studies reported that the index test results were interpreted without knowledge of the reference standard results. Patients were recruited prospectively in 26 of the 37 included studies. Index tests were performed retrospectively on stored samples in 18 studies. Twenty-three studies reported enrolling a consecutive or random group of patients (see the 'Characteristics of included studies' section). Sixteen studies used a case control design where diagnostic accuracy results can be overestimated, although all these studies reported results separately for control groups from febrile patients. Nineteen studies used cohort (not case control) designs, and in two studies the reporting was unclear.

Findings

Typhidot and its variants

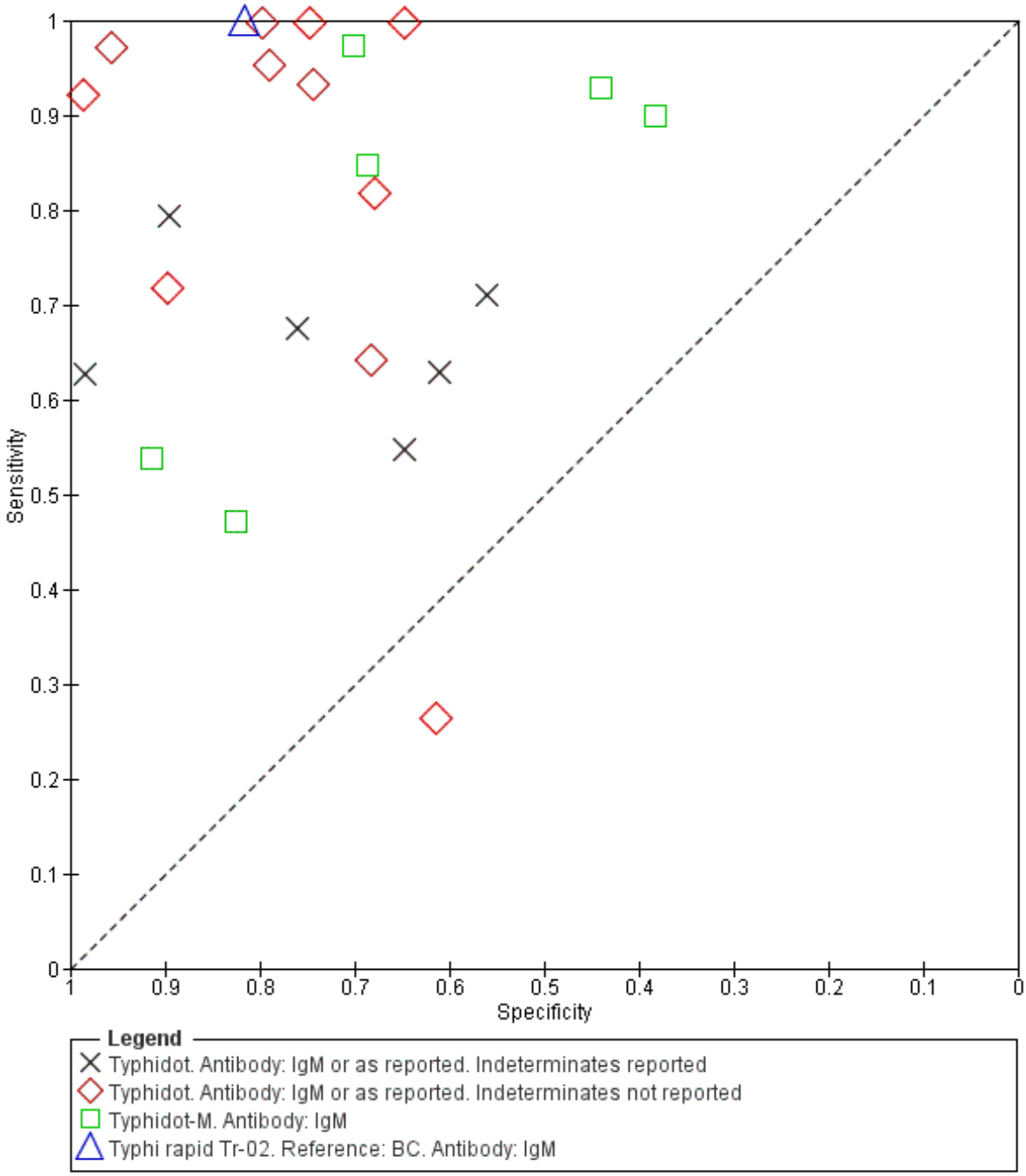
Three variants of the Typhidot test were studied: Typhidot (17 studies); Typhidot-M (six studies); and TyphiRapid Tr-02 (one study).

For the Typhidot test, indeterminate results can be produced which are classified as both IgM test negative but IgG test positive (Olsen 2004; Naheed 2008). Some studies explicitly classified indeterminate results, where others did not clearly report indeterminate results (Siba 2012), or only presented the IgM data without the IgG data (Khan 2002). We attempted to separately extract the IgM and IgG positive data from each study and, where possible, used the IgM data only to allow comparison of results between all three types of Typhidot test by classifying the indeterminate results as negative (see the 'Differences between protocol and review' section).

The study results plotted in receiver operating characteristic (ROC) space are shown in Figure 5. The Typhidot variant studies did not perform consistently across studies. Figure 6 shows the forest plots of studies evaluating Typhidot RDTs by various test type, and by whether indeterminate results were reported or not. There is no obvious visually distinguishable trend in test performance with prevalence across non-case control studies.

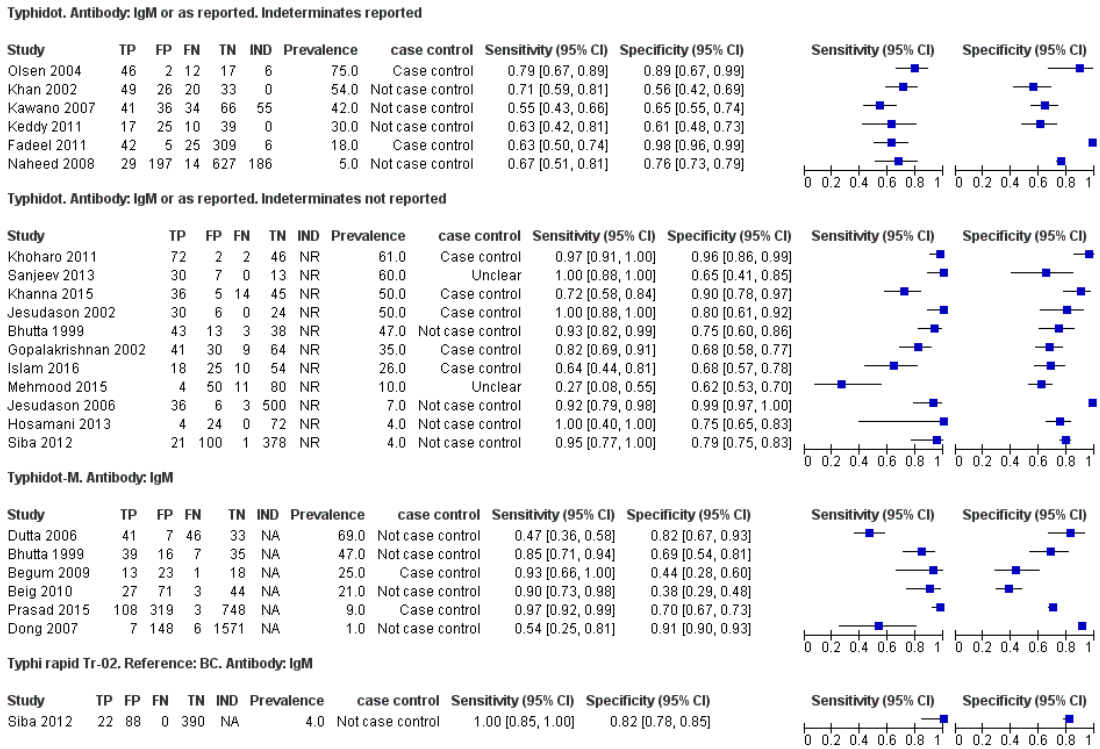
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 5. Summary ROC Typhidot all test types.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

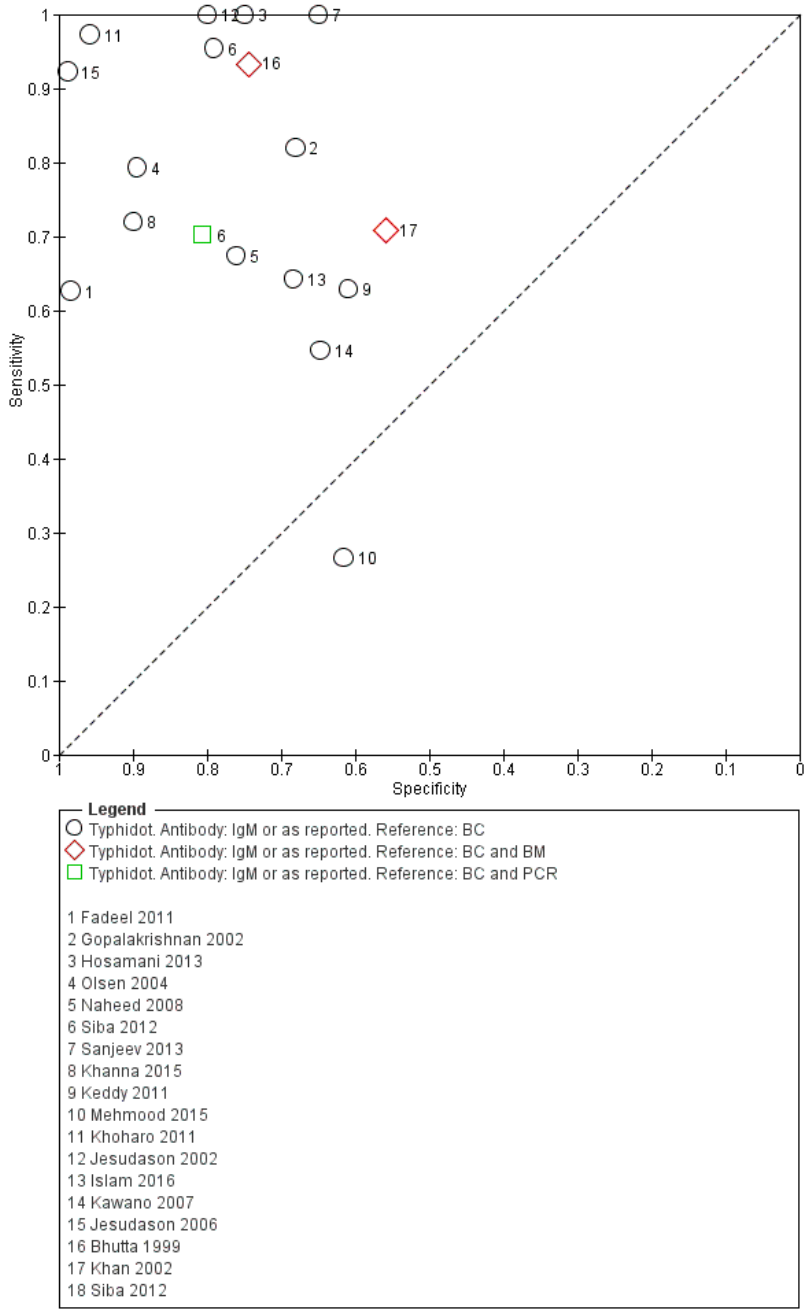
Figure 6. Forest plots for Typhidot all test types.



The included studies used three different grades of reference test: Grade 1 (peripheral blood culture or bone marrow culture, or both); Grade 2 (peripheral blood culture only); and Grade 2 (peripheral blood culture, nucleic acid amplification (blood PCR), or both). To determine the impact of the reference test on accuracy, we plotted the study results in ROC space according to the reference test used in Figure 7. In the study that used both blood culture alone, and blood culture combined with blood PCR on the same patients (Siba 2012), use of the composite reference standard of PCR and blood culture lowered test sensitivity results by about 25%.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 7. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot of tests: Typhidot and Typhidot-M by reference test.Abbreviations: BC: blood culture; BM: bone marrow; BC & PCR: blood culture and polymerase chain reaction.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

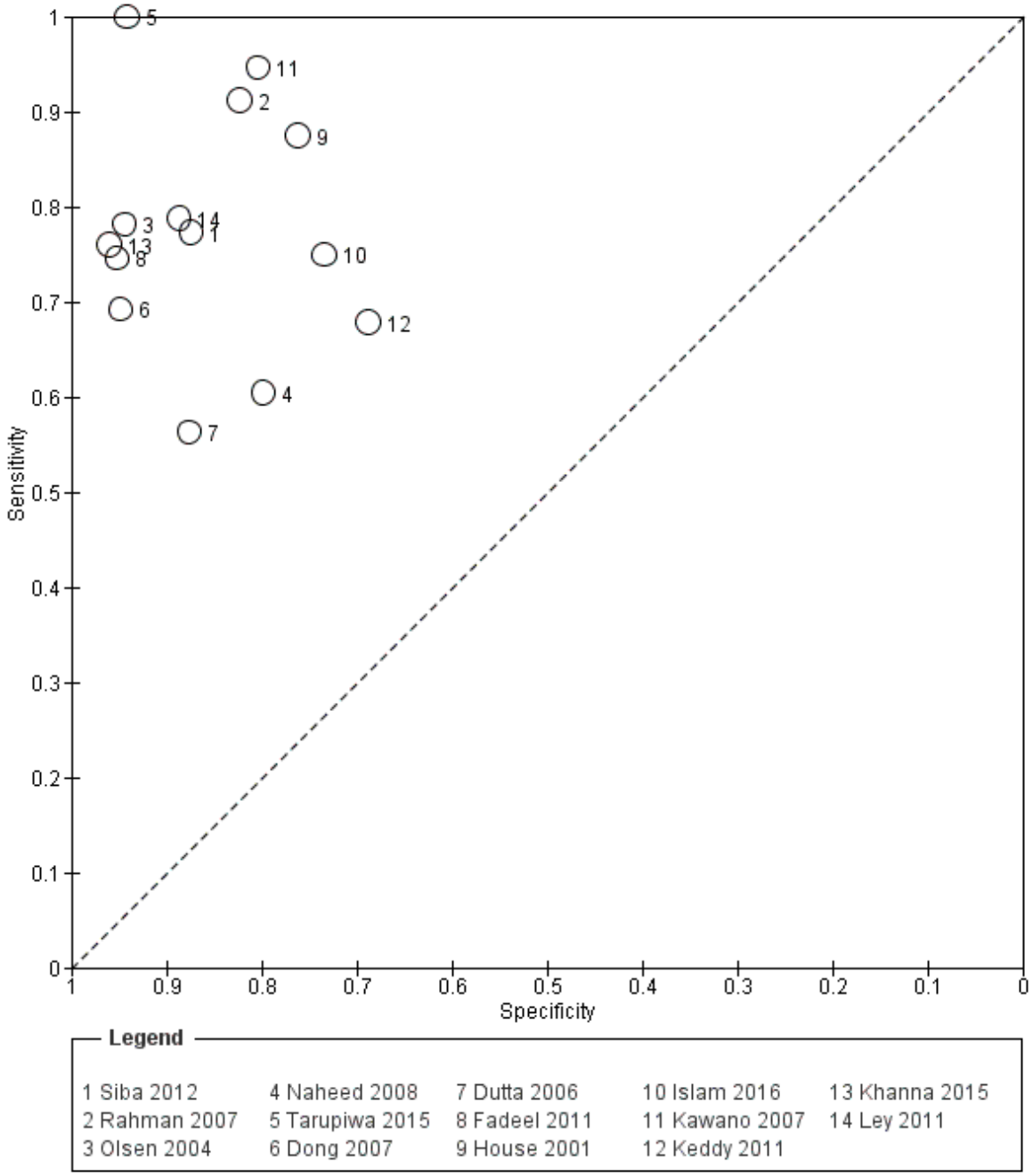
The median sample size of all studies of Typhidot and its variants was 127 (range 50 to 1732). The earliest study was published in 1999, with the remainder being published in the 2000s. The latest study was published in 2016. Sensitivities ranged from 27% to 100%, and specificities ranged from 38% to 99% (Figure 6). The meta-analytical average sensitivity and specificity for all three Typhidot test types were 84% (95% confidence interval (CI) 73% to 91%) and 79% (70% to 87%) respectively based on 22 studies (Summary of findings). However, based on the 13 Typhidot studies where indeterminates were reported or were not produced by the test (Typhidot-M and TyphiRapid Tr-02) which have a lower risk of bias, the average sensitivity was 78% (95% CI 65% to 87%) and specificity was 77% (95% CI 66% to 86%). Comparing the 13 studies at lower risk of bias with the nine studies that did not report indeterminates, the difference in sensitivity was −9.8% (95% CI −26.1% to 6.4%) and specificity of −8.0% (95% CI −24.2% to 8.3%). Studies where indeterminates were not reported are at a higher risk of bias and have both higher average sensitivity and specificity, although neither difference is statistically significant.

TUBEX

Fourteen studies evaluated TUBEX. We have presented the study results plotted in ROC space and as a forest plot in Figure 8 and Figure 9, which illustrate heterogeneity in test performance between studies. All included studies were Grade 2 (peripheral blood culture only as reference standard), with one study using both blood culture and blood PCR (Siba 2012). This heterogeneity is mirrored when the TUBEX test results are presented by those with and without a case control study design (Figure 10). One study used two different reference tests (Figure 11). As with the Typhidot studies, the composite reference standard of blood culture and PCR lowered sensitivity by around 25%.

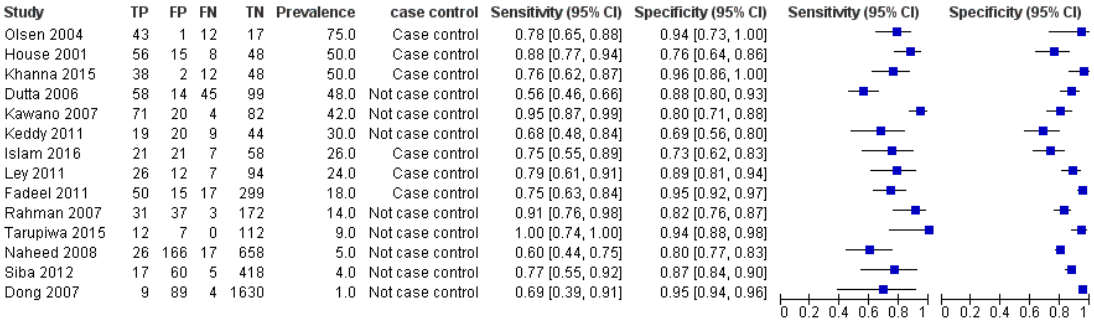
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 8. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot of test: TUBEX. Reference test: Blood culture. One result per study.



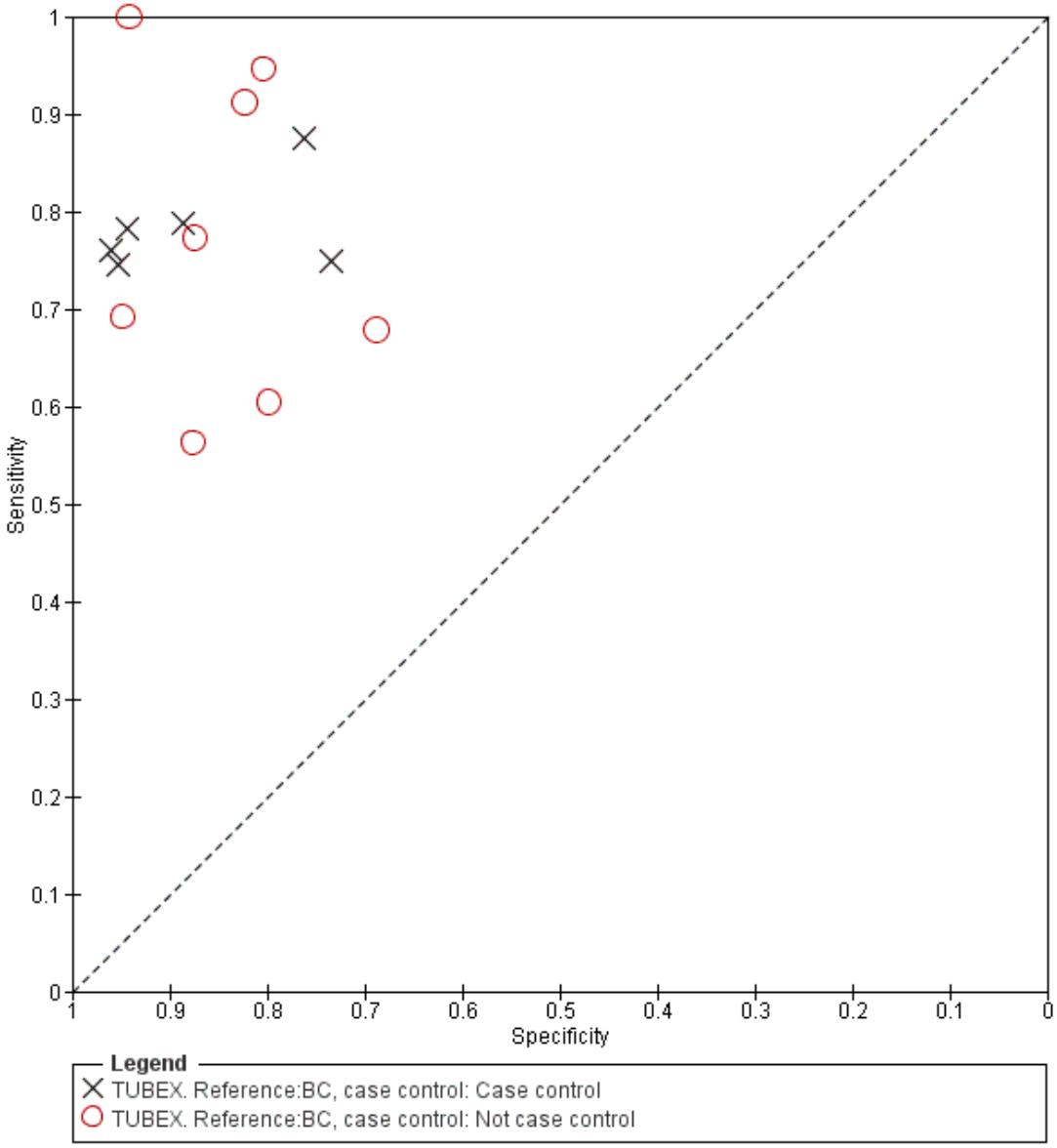
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 9. Forest plot of TUBEX. Reference test blood culture.



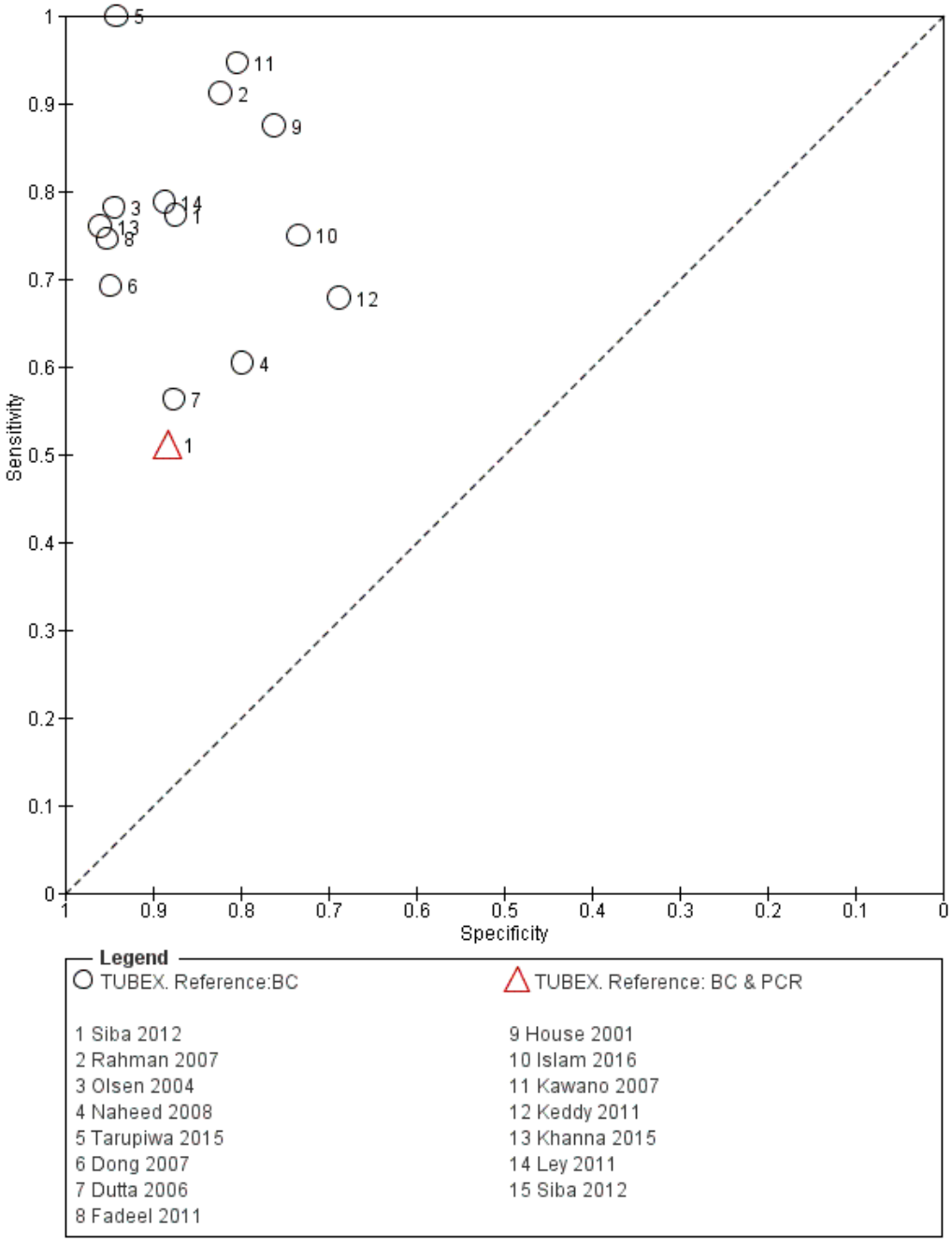
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 10. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: TUBEX by case control design.Abbreviation: BC: blood culture.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 11. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: TUBEX by reference testAbbreviations: BC: blood culture; BC & PCR: blood culture and polymerase chain reaction.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

The median sample size was 158 (range 73 to 1732). The earliest study was published in 2001, and the most recent study published in 2016. Sensitivities ranged from 56% to 100%, and specificities ranged from 69% to 96% (Figure 9). The meta-analytical average sensitivity and specificity (95% CI) were 78% (71% to 85%) and 87% (82% to 91%) respectively (Summary of findings).

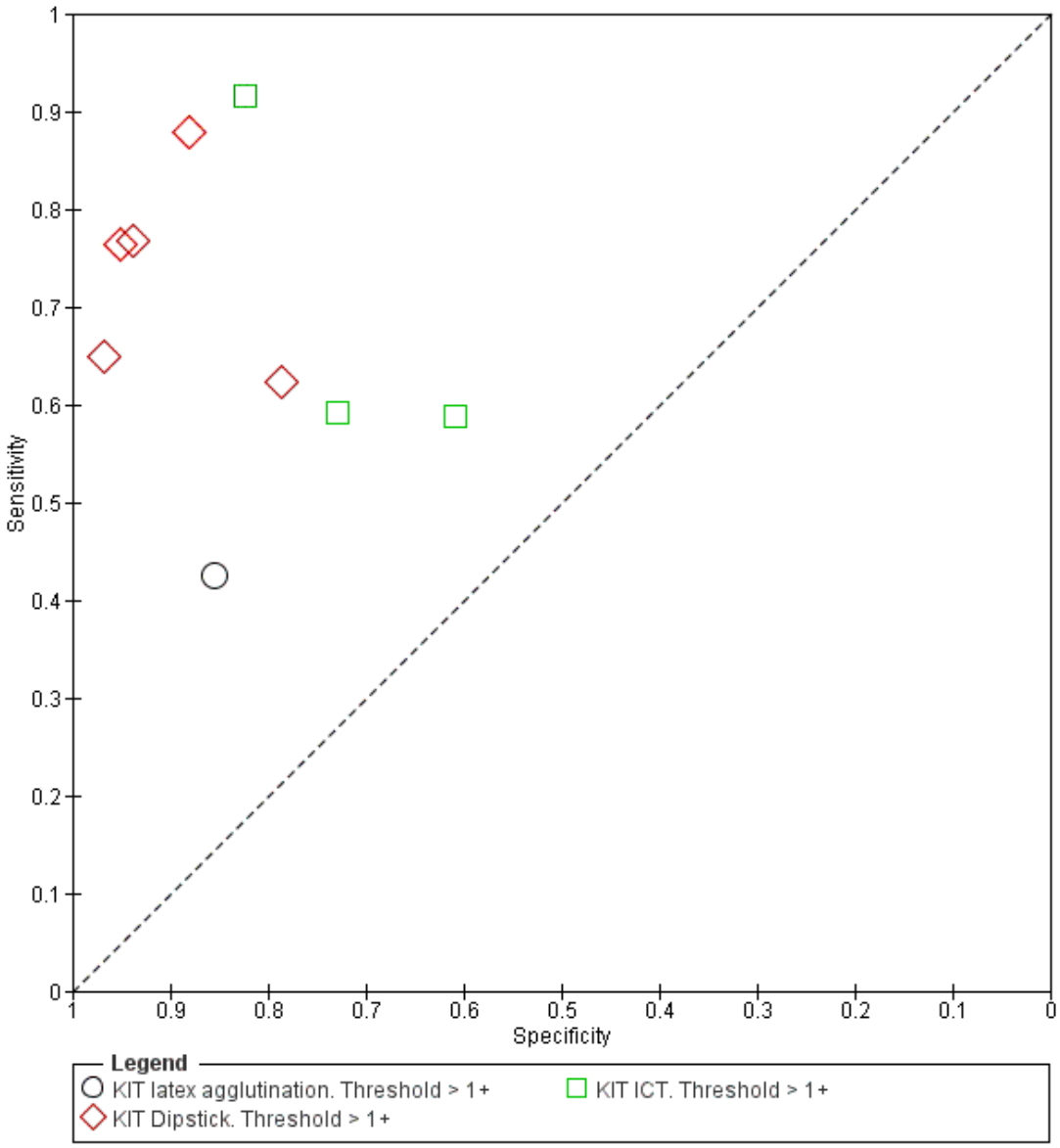
Test-It Typhoid and Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) prototypes

Nine studies evaluated the performance of the Test-it Typhoid index test and its earlier KIT prototype formats: five as a dipstick assay; one as a latex agglutination test; and three as the ICT lateral flow assay. The KIT ICT lateral flow assay is now commercially available as Test-It Typhoid (LifeAssay) and two studies evaluated this (Moore 2014; Maude 2015). In the dipstick and lateral flow assay formats, the test gives a semi-quantitative result scored as 1+, 2+, 3+, or 4+ dependent on the intensity of the band on the test strip. The manufacturer's recommended threshold that is considered positive is 1+ or more. A few studies have additionally evaluated a threshold of 2+ or more.

All studies evaluating this test plotted in ROC space by different test types (1+ result classified as positive) are presented in Figure 12. Although the dipstick and ICT RDTs appear to perform better with higher average sensitivities, most studies adopted a case control design (Figure 13).

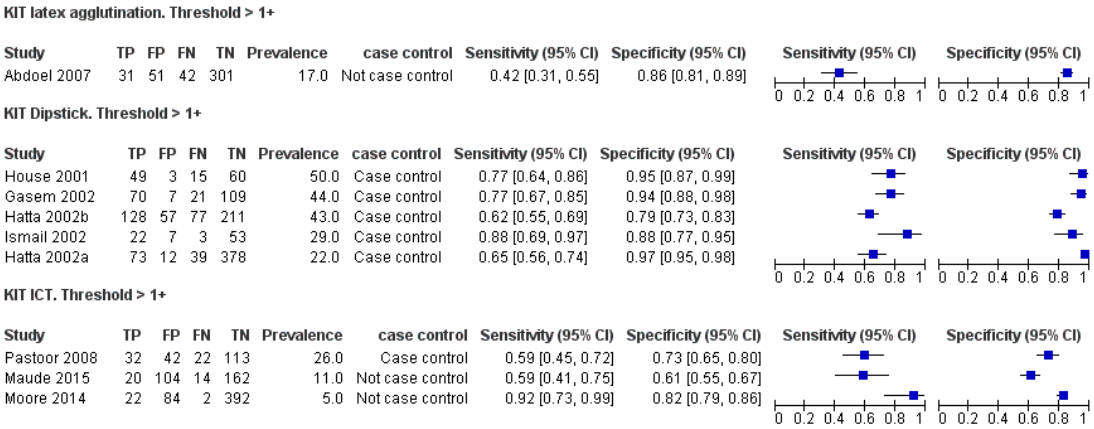
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 12. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: KIT all test types. Threshold > 1+.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

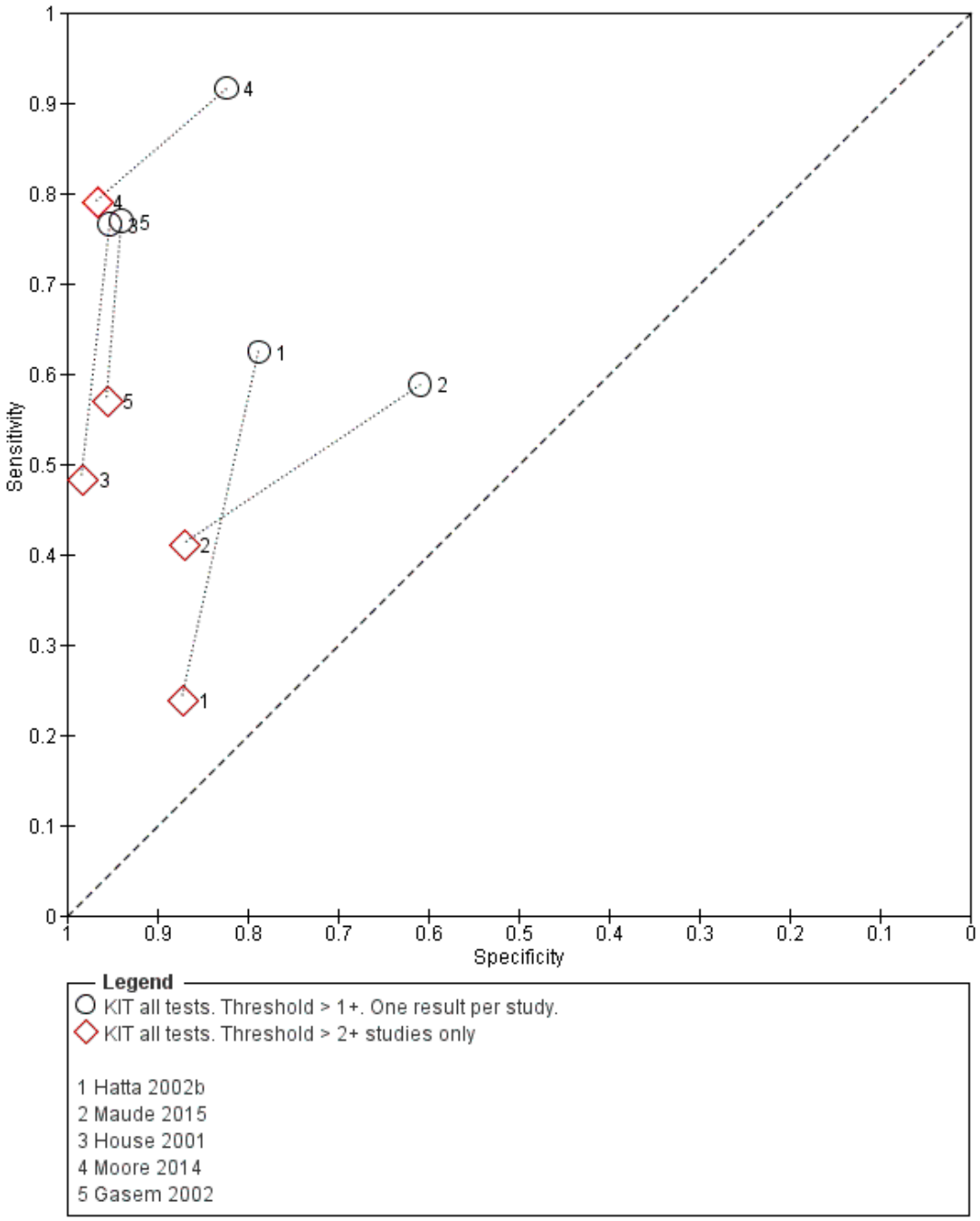
Figure 13. Forest plot of tests: KIT Threshold > 1+ by test type. Reference test: blood culture.



The results for both thresholds (1+ versus 2+ when we could extract these results from the same study) are illustrated in Figure 14. Increasing the threshold to greater or equal to 2 (≥ 2+) decreases the sensitivity of the index test but increases the specificity. One study suggested the diagnostic accuracy was improved by using a threshold of 2+ or more (Moore 2014).

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 14. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: KIT test by threshold > 1+ and > 2+.

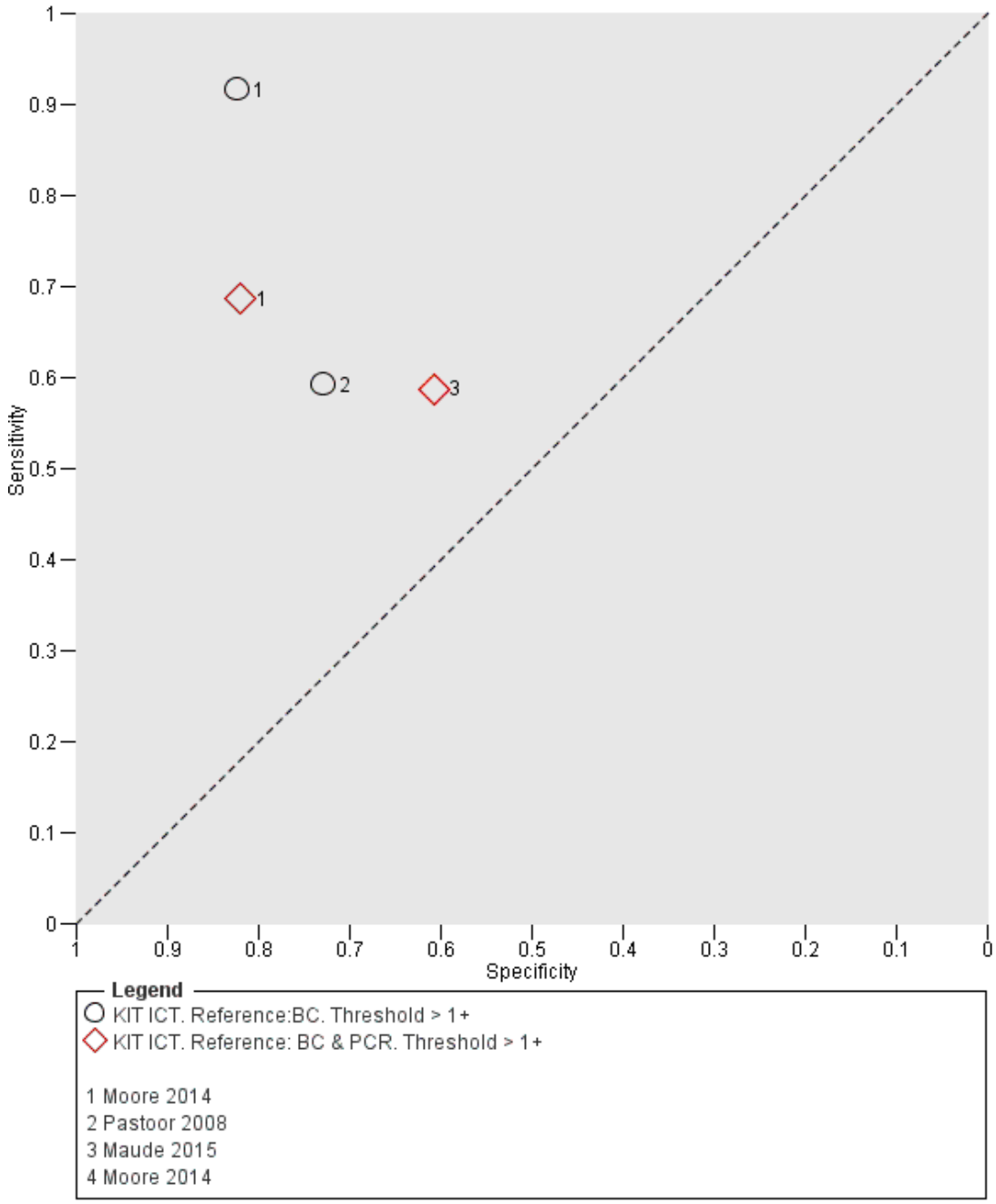


Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Included studies evaluated these assays against different reference standards: Grade 2 (peripheral blood culture only); and Grade 2 (peripheral blood culture and blood PCR) (Moore 2014; Maude 2015). One study was a Grade 1 study (peripheral blood culture, or bone marrow culture, or both) although less than half (61/127) had a bone marrow culture performed, with the remainder using blood culture only as the reference standard (Gasem 2002). Figure 15 illustrates the performance of the ICT lateral flow assay by these different reference standards. Figure 16 present study results according to case control or non-case control design.

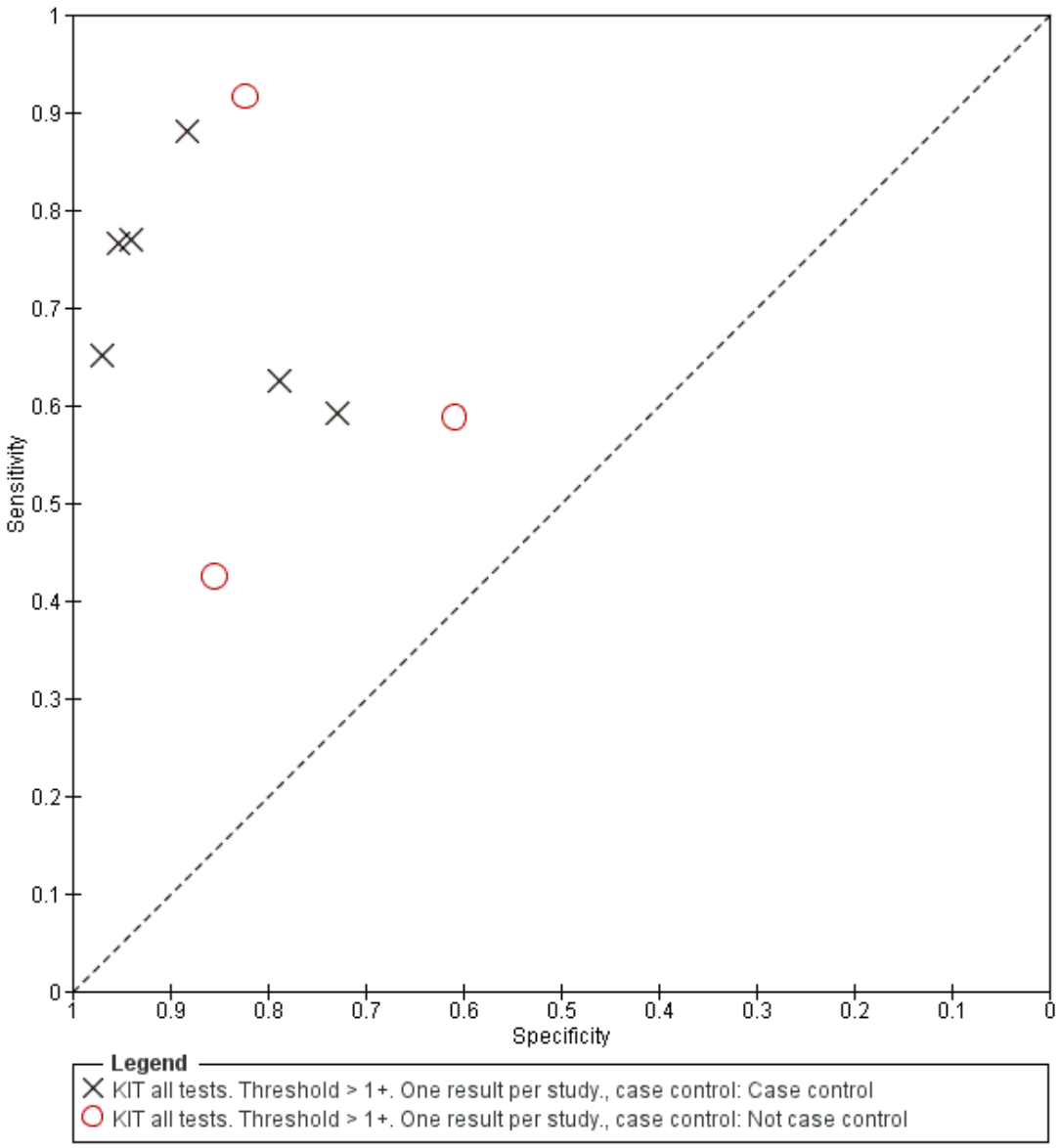
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 15. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: KIT ICT by reference test.Abbreviations: BC: blood culture; BC & PCR: blood culture and polymerase chain reaction.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 16. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: KIT by case control (All test types. Threshold >1+).



Combining all different formats, the median sample size was 300 (range 85 to 502). Studies were published from 2001 to 2015. Sensitivities ranged from 42% to 92%, and specificities ranged from 61% to 97% (Figure 13). The meta-analytical average sensitivity and specificity across all nine studies of KIT RDTs based

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

on a threshold of > +1 was 69% (95% CI 59% to 78%) and 90% (95% CI 78% to 93%) respectively (Summary of findings).

Comparisons between index tests

When comparing the three main tests (Typhidot, TUBEX, and Test-it Typhoid (KIT ICT)) we used two different groups of comparator Typhidot test because of the risk of bias introduced when studies at risk of indeterminates do not report whether indeterminates were present or how they were treated in study results. Our primary analysis related to all Typhidot tests (based on 22 studies) with a sensitivity analysis based on restricting to the 13 Typhidot studies with lower risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates.

Using all 37 studies including all 22 studies with Typhidot results to compare Typhidot, TUBEX, and Test-It Typhoid (KIT) tests, TUBEX had a 10% higher average sensitivity than Test-It Typhoid (KIT) (95% CI −1.6% to 21.7%) although this was not a statistically significant difference. The specificity was similar between tests with TUBEX having a slightly lower average specificity of 0.5% (95% CI −7.7% to 8.9%). This also was not a statistically significant difference.

Comparing Typhidot to Test-It Typhoid (KIT), there was a statistically significant difference in average sensitivity when compared to all Typhidot tests (Typhidot higher sensitivity 15.0%, 95% CI 2.0% to 28.1%) but the difference in sensitivity was not statistically significant when Test-It Typhoid was compared to Typhidot tests with a lower risk of bias, due to clear reporting of indeterminates (9.3%, 95% CI −5.2% to 23.7%). The differences in average specificity were not statistically significant for either comparison (22 Typhidot studies: lower Typhidot specificity of −7.6%, 95% CI −18.6% to 3.4%; 13 Typhidot studies: lower Typhidot specificity of −9.5%, 95% CI −21.5% to 2.4%).

Comparing Typhidot to TUBEX, Typhidot had a slightly higher average sensitivity when all studies were compared to TUBEX but this was not statistically significant (5.0%, 95% CI −6.1% to 16.1%). When TUBEX was compared to Typhidot tests with a lower risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates, Typhidot had a slightly lower, but not significant, average sensitivity (−0.7%, 95% CI −13.6% to 12.0%). The average specificity was lower for Typhidot compared with TUBEX based on all studies (−8.2%, 95% CI −17.7% to 1.4%) and based on Typhidot studies with lower risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates (−10.1%, 95% CI −20.6% to 0.5%). In neither case was the difference in specificity statistically significant.

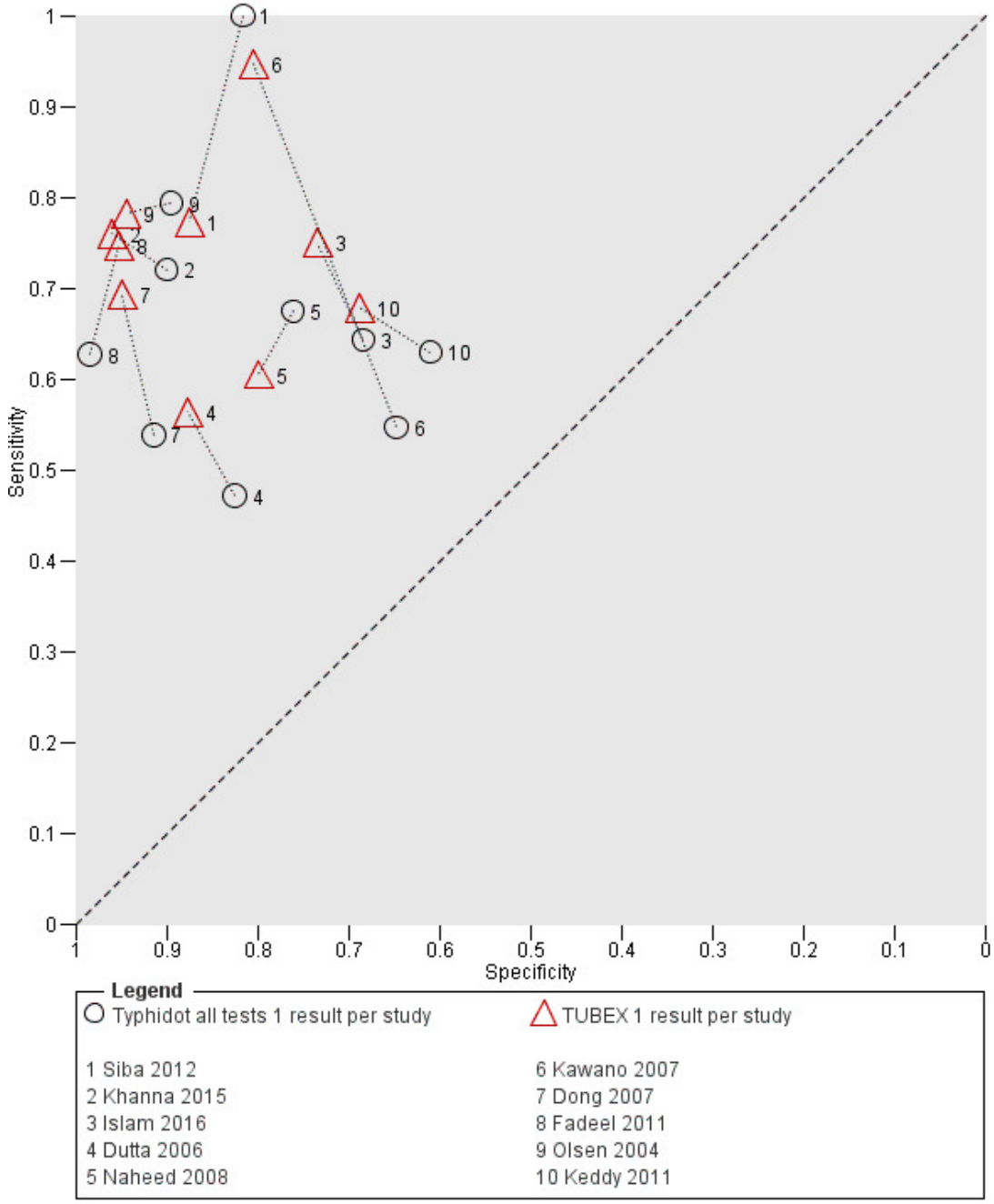
Paired comparisons between index tests

Direct comparison of diagnostic tests in the same patients in the same study provides the highest level of evidence to compare tests (Rutter 2001; Takwoingi 2013).

Eleven studies compared different RDTs within the same study. There were 10 paired comparisons of Typhidot/Typhidot-M and TUBEX (Figure 17), and one study compared TUBEX and Test-It Typhoid (and KIT prototypes) (House 2001), although it is unclear whether or not these were on the same patients (Figure 18). There were no paired comparisons of Test-It Typhoid (and KIT prototypes) and Typhidot tests. There was no statistically significant difference in either average sensitivity nor average specificity between Typhidot and TUBEX tests, with a lower sensitivity in Typhidot (−7.6%, 95% CI −19.8% to 4.6%) and a lower specificity in Typhidot (−3.7%, 95% CI −13.9% to 6.5%). This is supported by Figure 17, where no consistent direction is evident for differences between these tests.

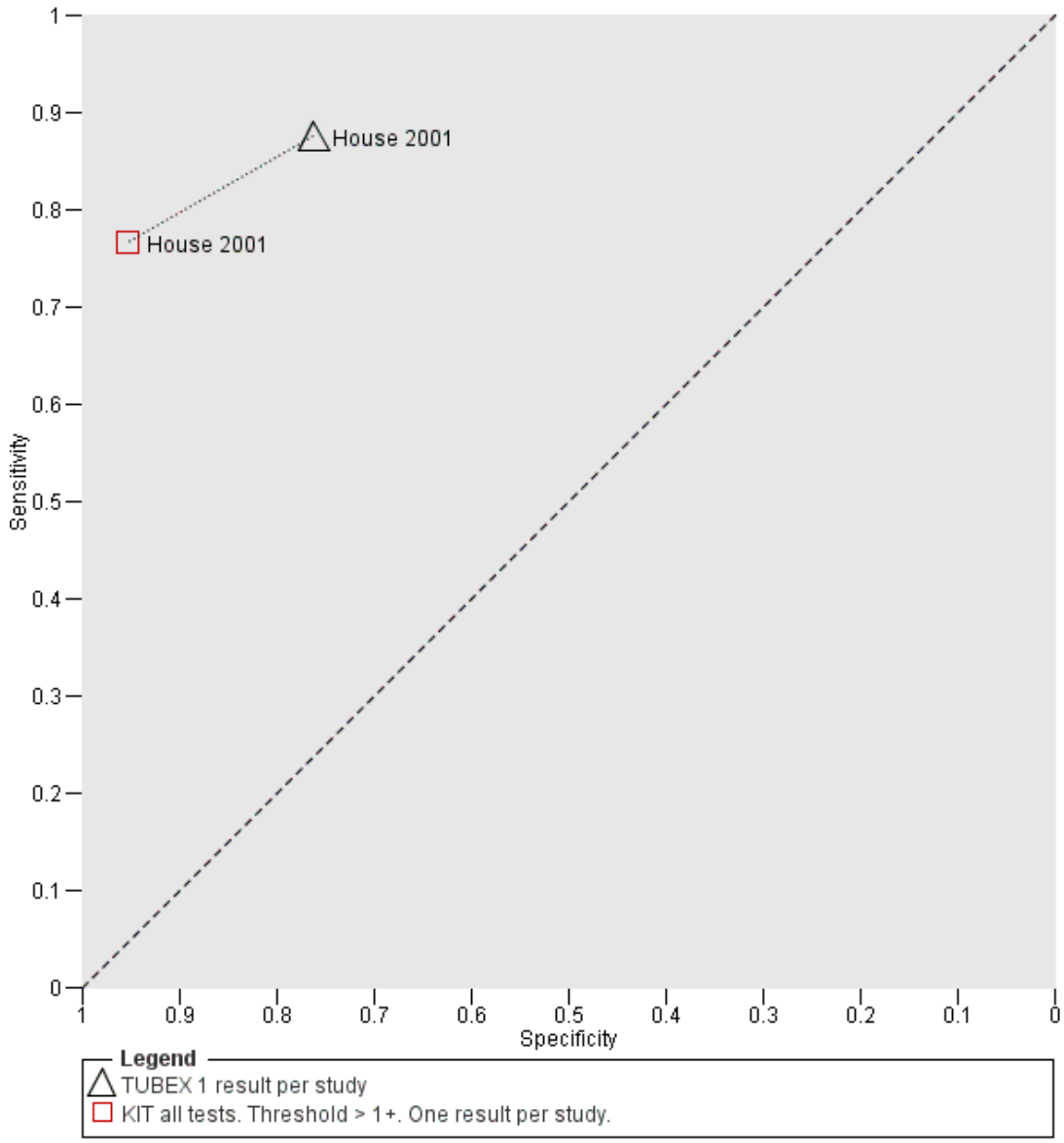
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 17. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: Typhidot versus TUBEX. Paired studies only. One result per index test per study.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 18. Summary receiver operating characteristic: TUBEX versus KIT. Paired results. One result per index per study.



Other RDT evaluations

There were seven other commercial RDTs that were evaluated by only 1, 2, or 3 studies, and therefore we did include them in

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

the meta-analyses ('Methodological quality of included studies' section). We have presented the results of these individual studies and tests in the 'Data and analyses' section and Figure 2. Further research is needed before there is sufficient data to recommend these tests. From the current studies, the most promising tests are Enterocheck WB, Enteroscreen, and PanBio.

Enterocheck WB was not compared with any other index tests in the two included studies (Anusha 2011; Anagha 2012), so only lower quality indirect evidence is available to compare test performance to other tests (Figure 2). For both studies, both sensitivity and specificity were reasonably high (Anagha 2012: sensitivity 89%, 95% CI 67% to 99%; specificity 97%, 95% CI 89% to 100%; Anusha 2011: sensitivity 85%, 95% CI 73 to 94%; specificity 89%, 95% CI 85% to 92%).

Enteroscreen was only tested in one case control study (Prasad 2015), where it was compared to Typhdot in overlapping participants. In this single case control study, Enteroscreen had a significantly lower sensitivity (Typhidot higher sensitivity based on conservative estimate of unpaired proportions; difference in sensitivity 9%, 95% CI 3% to 16%) but a significantly higher specificity (Typhidot lower specificity; difference 17%, 95% CI 14% to 20%).

Gopalakrishnan 2002 tested both PanBio and Typhidot in the same study. While the sensitivity of the tests was similar (78% and 82% respectively), the specificity of PanBio was superior in this study (81% versus 68%; 13% difference in conservative unpaired proportions with 95% CI 0.6% to 25%. We noted that there was insufficient data for more appropriate paired comparison).

Multi-test Dip-S-Tick was tested in the same study participants as TUBEX and Typhidot (Olsen 2004). There was no significant difference in sensitivity between the tests, but a clinically and statistically inferior specificity in Multi-test-Dip-S-Tick (specificity: 50%, 95% CI 26% to 74%) compared in the same participants with both TUBEX (TUBEX higher specificity; difference in specificity of 44%, 95% CI 19% to 69%) and Typhidot (Typhidot higher specificity; difference in specificity of 39% (95% CI 12% to 66%).

A single study compared Mega Salmonella to Typhidot, TUBEX, and SD Bioline using the same participants (Kawano 2007). Mega Salmonella had superior sensitivity to Typhidot and SD Bioline but significantly lower specificity (the 95% CI for specificity did not overlap with those from TUBEX or SD Bioline). In this study TUBEX has similar sensitivity to Mega Salmonella (95% and 91% respectively) and significantly higher specificity (80%, 95% CI 71 to 88) versus 49% (95% CI 39 to 59) respectively). Mega Salmonella had an inferior performance to TUBEX, SD Bioline, and Typhidot, although this was only based on evidence from one included study.

Three included studies evaluated SD Bioline (Kawano 2007; Limpitikul 2014; Maude 2015), and all three studies reported the preferred IgM test format. In Kawano 2007, SD Bioline IgM had an inferior performance to TUBEX when tested on the same participants. SD Bioline had significantly lower sensitivity to TUBEX (51% (95% CI 58% to 72%) versus 95% (95% CI 87% to 99%) respectively) and similar specificity (76% versus 80% respectively). In Maude 2015, SD Bioline IgM had significantly lower sensitivity at 21% (95% CI 9% to 38%) compared to both Test-It Typhoid (Life Assay) and Onsite Typhoid (CTK Biotech), both with a reported sensitivity of 59% (95% CI 41% to 75%), indicated as the 95% CIs did not overlap.

Two included studies assessed Onsite Typhoid (CTK Biotech). In Maude 2015, it was compared with both Test-It Typhoid (Life Assay) and the SD Bioline test. Onesite Typhoid had similar results to the Test-It Typhoid test, which were superior in sensitivity to SD Bioline. However, SD Bioline had significantly higher specificity (97%, 95% CI 95% to 99%) than both Test-It Typhoid test (61%, 95% CI 55% to 67%) and Onsite Typhoid (74%, 95% CI 68% to 79%). Tarupiwa 2015 evaluated Onsite Typhoid alongside TUBEX, where the performances of both tests were closely comparable. We note that these results are based on two studies and further research is needed.

Heterogeneity

There were insufficient studies for formal heterogeneity analysis using meta-analysis of test subgroups, except for a comparison of Typhidot test studies at lower risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminate results. For other potential sources of heterogeneity ('Investigations of heterogeneity' and 'Secondary objectives' sections) where individual study characteristics could be investigated, such as study design, prevalence, and study reference standard, we presented results for visual examination of heterogeneity in summary ROC (SROC) plots and forest plots.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Summary of findings

Review question: to assess the diagnostic accuracy of rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) for detecting enteric fever in persons living in endemic areas presenting to a healthcare facility with fever
Patients/population: clinically-suspected enteric fever patients or unselected febrile patients
Role: first test for enteric fever in patients presenting to a healthcare facility with fever in endemic areas
Index tests: all RDTs specifically designed to enteric fever cases applied to patient blood or urine samples
Reference standards: bone marrow culture, peripheral blood culture, peripheral blood culture, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on blood
Studies: prospective cohort, retrospective case control
Setting: healthcare facility in enteric fever endemic areas

Index test	Effect (95% confidence interval (CI))	Participants Total number, number with disease, (number of studies)	Test result	Number of results per 1000 participants tested[1] (95% CI)		
				Prevalence 1%	Prevalence 10%	Prevalence 30%
Typhidot (all types)	Sensitivity 84 (73 to 91) Specificity 79 (70 to 87)	6928, 982 (22)	TP FN FP TN	8 (7 to 9) 2 (1 to 3) 208 (129 to 297) 782 (693 to 861)	84 (73 to 91) 16 (9 to 27) 189 (117 to 270) 711 (630 to 783)	252 (219 to 273) 48 (27 to 81) 147 (91 to 210) 553 (490 to 609)
Typhidot indeterminants reported or not applicable	Sensitivity 78 (65 to 87) Specificity 77 (66 to 86)	5555, 662 (13)	TP FN FP TN	8 (7 to 9) 2 (1 to 3) 228 (139 to 337) 762 (653 to 851)	78 (65 to 87) 22 (13 to 35) 207 (126 to 306) 693 (594 to 774)	234 (195 to 261) 66 (39 to 105) 161 (98 to 238) 539 (462 to 602)
Typhidot indeterminate results reported	Sensitivity 66 (59 to 73) Specificity 81 (58 to 93)	1721, 339 (6)	TP FN FP TN	7 (6 to 7) 3 (3 to 4) 188 (69 to 416) 802 (574 to 921)	66 (59 to 73) 34 (27 to 41) 171 (63 to 378) 729 (522 to 837)	198 (177 to 219) 102 (81 to 123) 133 (49 to 294) 567 (406 to 651)
TUBEX	Sensitivity 78 (71 to 85) Specificity 87 (82 to 91)	4885, 627 (14)	TP FN FP TN	8 (7 to 9) 2 (2 to 3) 129 (89 to 178) 861 (812 to 901)	78 (71 to 85) 22 (15 to 29) 117 (81 to 162) 783 (738 to 819)	234 (213 to 255) 66 (45 to 87) 91 (63 to 126) 609 (574 to 637)

Test-it Typhoid and KIT prototypes (threshold > 1+)	Sensitivity 69 (59 to 78) Specificity 90 (78 to 93)	2828, 682 (9)	TP FN FP TN	7 (6 to 8) 3 (2 to 4) 99 (69 to 218) 891 (772 to 921)	69 (59 to 78) 31 (22 to 41) 90 (63 to 198) 810 (702 to 837)	207 (177 to 234) 93 (66 to 123) 70 (49 to 154) 630 (546 to 651)
Attributes of tests contributing to benefits and risks						
Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs)[2]	RDTs are designed to provide test results typically in less than 1 hour, whereas currently used blood culture tests require 48 hours. The technical ability needed to conduct these rapid tests is designed to be lower than typical laboratory based tests, meaning they have the potential to be delivered nearer to the patient, further reducing time to diagnosis. However, some variants of the Typhidot test requires additional laboratory equipment, whereas the TUBEX and Test-it Typhoid test do not. The TUBEX tests and some variants of Typhidot require cold chain storage. The Test-it Typhoid test does not. In this Cochrane Review all included rapid tests were used on blood samples. None of the included studies conducted tests on urine samples					
Overall certainty of evidence						
Indeterminate results: for the Typhidot index test, there are concerns about studies which do not report indeterminate results (IgM negative and IgG positive). These results can frequently occur and if these results are not included in the analysis this biases study results to be overly-optimistic **Case control studies:** many of these studies use a case control design. This study design is at risk of overestimating both sensitivity and specificity **Reference standard:** the highest grade of reference standard includes either bone marrow culture or PCR using blood, in addition to blood culture. However using bone marrow as a reference standard is invasive and more severe patients may be selected into these studies. Most included studies use only blood culture, and studies using more than 1 reference standard for example, PCR showed a reduction in RDT sensitivity by 20% to 25% **Precision:** average estimates of both sensitivity and specificity have low precision, due to the heterogeneity between studies **Paired studies:** there are few paired studies, where more than 1 test is used in the same patients. These studies provide the most direct evidence for comparing tests Typhidot paired with TUBEX: Total 4245, 484 patients with disease Typhidot paired with Test-it Typhoid and KIT prototypes: no paired studies Test-it Typhoid and KIT prototypes paired with TUBEX: total 127, 64 patients with disease. It remains unclear if the tests were used in the same cohort of patients					

Abbreviations: False Negatives (FN); False Positives (FP); immunoglobulin-G (IgG); immunoglobulin-M (IgM); Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam (KIT); polymerase chain reaction (PCR); True Negatives (TN); True Positives (TP).

[1]We used 2 systematic reviews of bacteraemia in Asia and Africa to inform prevalences of 30% (Asia); 10% (Africa: adults and children) and 1% (Africa: children) (Reddy 2010; Deen 2012).

[2]Keddy 2011.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

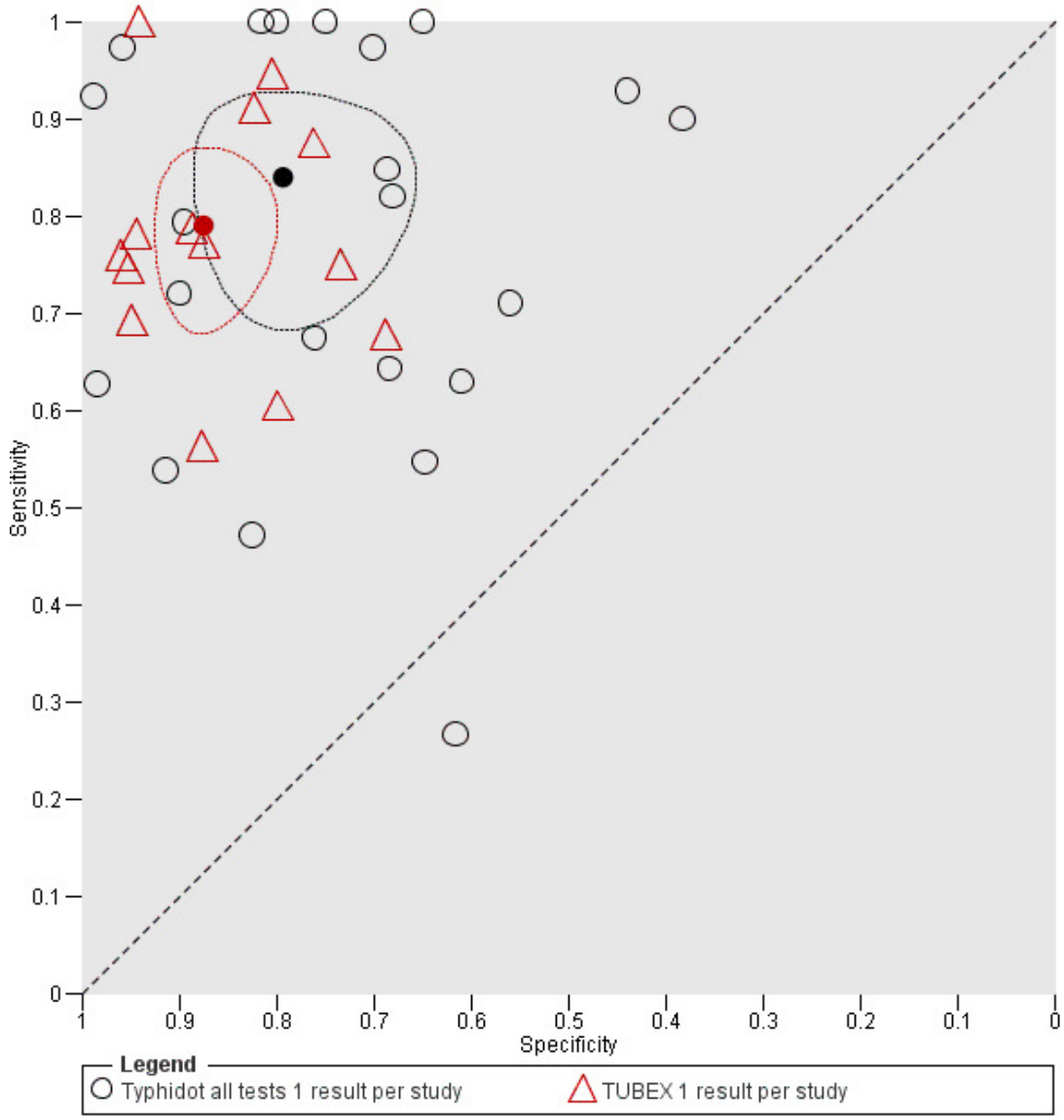
DISCUSSION

The principal findings of this systematic review were that the diagnostic accuracy of the three main groups of commercially available rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) for enteric fever (Typhidot and its variants, TUBEX, Test-It Typhoid and prototype (KIT) tests) was moderate. There was no statistically significant difference in the average sensitivity between Typhidot, TUBEX, or Test-It Typhoid tests, except when we compared all Typhidot tests to Test-It Typhoid (84% all Typhidot studies, 78% Typhidot studies with low risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates, 78% TUBEX, 69% Test-It Typhoid). There was no statistically significant difference for average specificity between these tests (79% all Typhidot studies, 77% Typhidot with low risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates, 87% TUBEX, 90% Test-It Typhoid); see 'Summary of findings' table 1 (Summary of findings).

A clinically useful test requires high values for both sensitivity and specificity. There was no statistical evidence to demonstrate that one group of tests was significantly better than the other (Figure 17; Figure 18; Figure 19; Figure 20; Figure 21). The quality of studies that evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of RDTs for enteric fever was generally low. Only three of the 37 included studies used the Grade 1 reference standard requiring a bone marrow and blood culture result, and less than one-third of studies recruited unselected febrile patients.

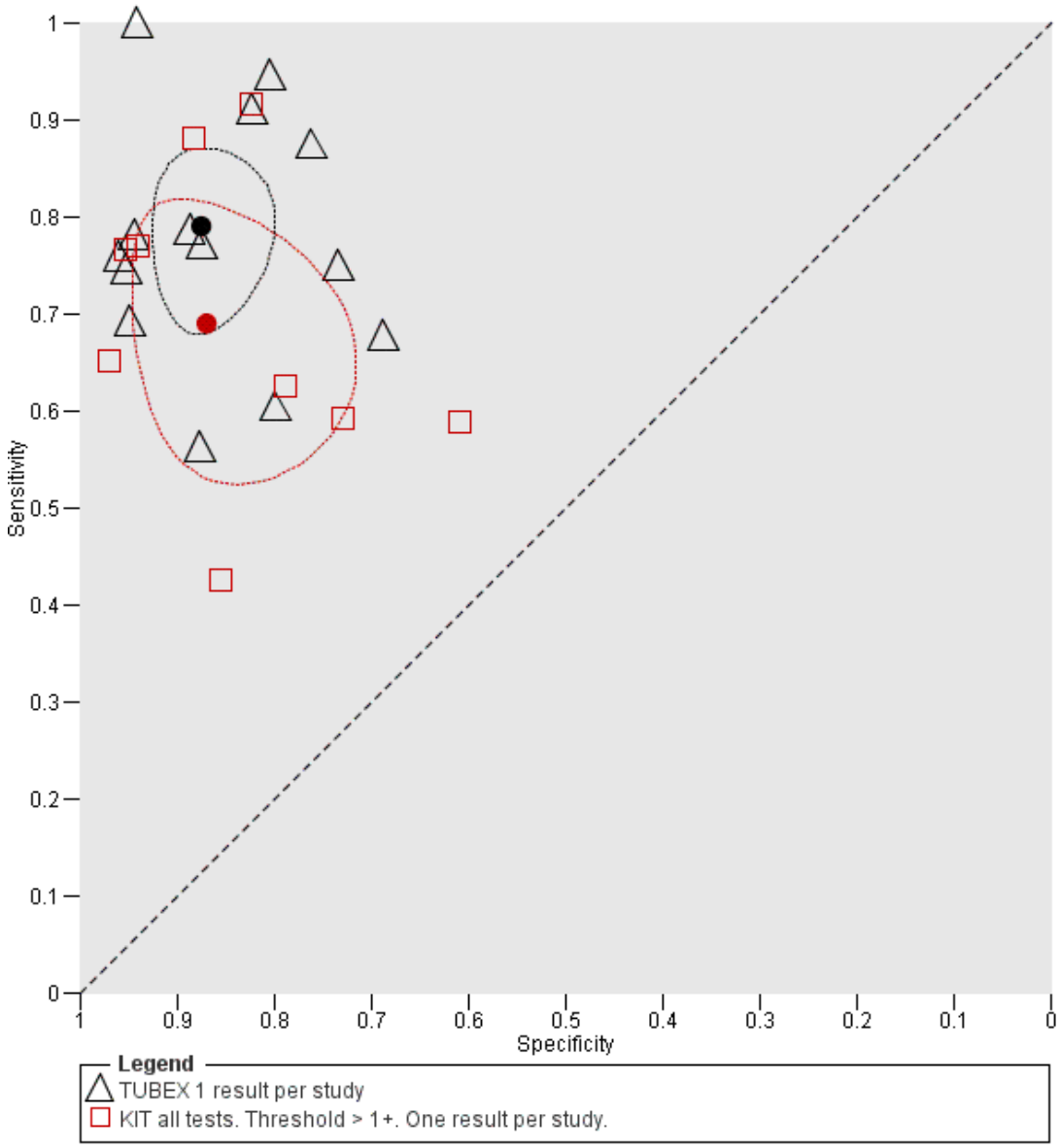
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 19. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: Typhidot versus TUBEX tests. One result per index test per study.



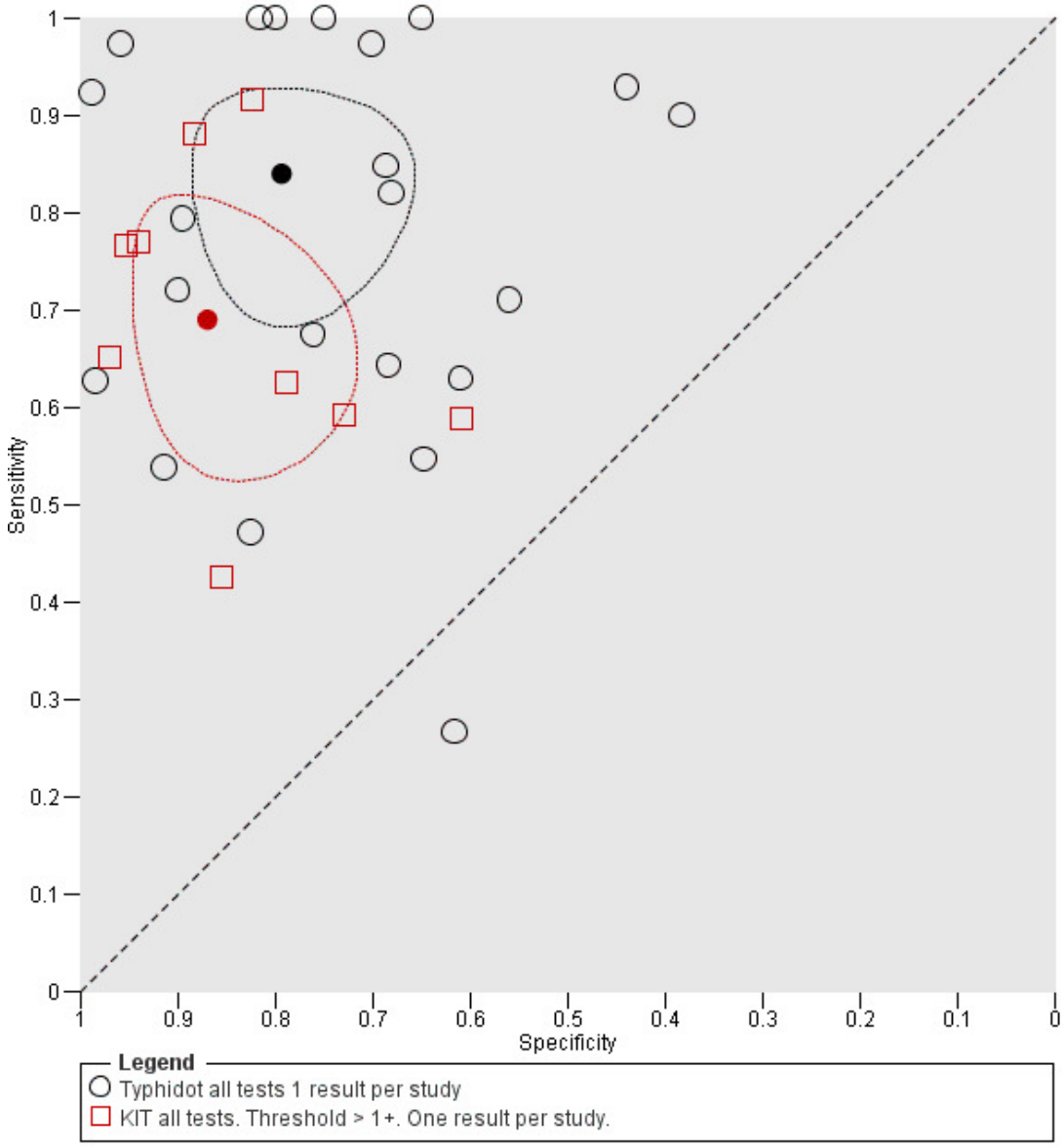
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 20. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: TUBEX versus Test-it Typhoid (KIT) tests. One result per index test per study.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 21. Summary receiver operating characteristic: Typhidot versus KIT. No paired studies. One result per index per study.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

In a hypothetical cohort of 1000 patients presenting with fever where 30% (300 patients) have enteric fever: on average, and based on all the test results, Typhidot will miss the diagnosis in 48 of the 300 patients with enteric fever (66 missed based on Typhidot studies with low risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates); TUBEX will miss 66; and Test-It Typhoid and prototype (KIT) tests will miss 93. In the 700 people without enteric fever the average number of patients with a false positive diagnosis of enteric fever would be 147 with Typhidot tests, (161 in Typhidot tests with low risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates), 91 with TUBEX, and 70 with Test-It Typhoid and prototype (KIT) tests. The target product profile of an enteric fever RDT has not been defined. A sensitivity of > 90% and specificity of > 95% are probably minimum targets. In our hypothetical cohort of patients a test with our minimum target product profile would miss on average 30 of 300 enteric fever patients and give a false positive diagnosis in 35 of 700 without enteric fever.

RDTs for other febrile illnesses, such as malaria and dengue, already have been tested extensively in standardized evaluations that have provided an evidence base for World Health Organization (WHO) guidance and for the diagnostic algorithms used in endemic regions (WHO 2009; Abba 2011). The diagnostic tests for acute enteric fever have not been evaluated with the same rigorous methods. A diagnostic test to detect chronic (asymptomatic) carriers and individuals who have had prior exposure to the causative pathogens may also be of considerable epidemiological value. Such tests could potentially strengthen surveillance programmes aimed at identifying populations with a high-burden of enteric fever that might benefit from vaccination initiatives (Andrews 2015). The lack of such diagnostics obscures the true burden and impact of the disease; crucial information needed for policymakers, Ministries of Health, and others (Baker 2010; Crump 2014).

It is important to highlight the heterogeneity among the included studies. Patient selection (unselected febrile patients versus those suspected to have enteric fever) is a major source of heterogeneity. The variation in how indeterminate results in evaluations of Typhidot (IgG positivity, IgM positivity, or both) were treated and reported was also considerable (see the 'Strengths and weaknesses of the review' section). Most included studies took place in tertiary centres in South-Asian settings highly endemic for enteric fever. There were also studies set in medium-endemic regions but relatively few in sub-Saharan Africa (Crump 2004).

Thriemer review

Thriemer and colleagues published a systematic review of TUBEX and Typhidot for the diagnosis of acute enteric fever (Thriemer 2013). They reported a meta-analysis average sensitivity and specificity of TUBEX of 69% (95% CI 45% to 85%) and 88% (95% CI 83% to 91%) respectively. The Thriemer review authors also reported Typhidot sensitivity and specificity estimates of between 56% and 84% and 31 and 97% respectively (Thriemer 2013). They did not perform a meta-analysis for Typhidot due to the limited data available. These results are comparable to the findings of this Cochrane Review: TUBEX sensitivity of between 71% to 85% and specificity 82% to 91%; Typhidot sensitivity 73% to 91% and specificity 70% to 87% (Summary of findings). There are however a number of methodological differences between the two reviews.

Thriemer 2013 only included studies that used a commercial blood culture system with automated detection of positive cultures, and excluded studies using an 'in-house' blood culture system with manual detection of positive cultures. The number of studies of these tests using commercial blood culture systems was limited, which meant a meta-analysis was not possible. Commercial blood culture systems ensure that the reference test has been performed in a consistent and quality assured manner. If the 'in-house' blood culture system employs accepted media formulations and is subjected to appropriate quality control testing, it should be as sensitive as commercial systems (Wilson 1994). The major difference between the commercial automated and 'in-house' manual blood culture systems relates to the speed of result, with the automated systems detecting bacterial growth earlier.

Thriemer 2013 did not include test accuracy data for the Typhidot-M test. The Thriemer review authors explored various classifications of how to treat the indeterminate results when describing the statistical approach to analysing the Typhidot test data. In our Cochrane Review we have included studies that looked at Typhidot-M and classified indeterminate results as negative. To allow a clearer comparison between the Typhidot and Typhidot-M test results, we extracted the IgM antibody data from the Typhidot studies when given in the report.

The Thriemer review only included commercially available RDTs at the time of the literature search. We included the Test-it Typhoid ICT lateral flow assay (LifeAssay Diagnostics), which is now commercially available. This test was developed from several prototype RDTs by the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in Amsterdam. The Test-it Typhoid test and the KIT protypes all measure IgM antibodies against an lipopolysaccharide (LPS) antigen in various formats. In this review we have evaluated both the KIT prototypes and the commercial RDT.

Reference standard

The evaluation of RDTs in enteric fever is complicated by the lack of a suitable reference standard (Baker 2010). The quality of the reference standard used in these studies affects the diagnostic accuracy results of each RDT. Combinations of peripheral blood culture, bone marrow culture, and blood PCR positivity have been used to indicate a true positive result (enteric fever case).

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

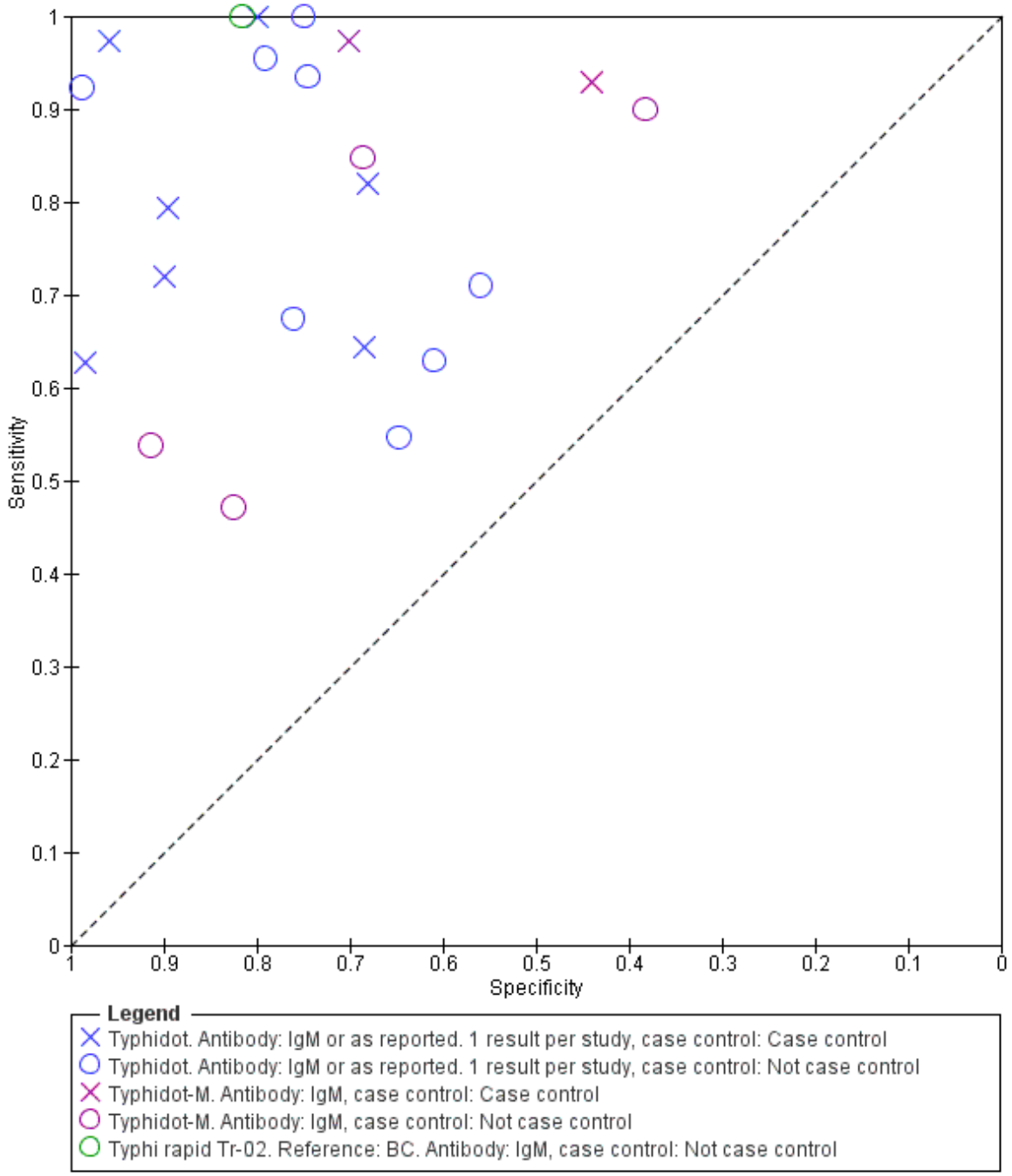
If these reference tests are negative then we have described these as a non-enteric fever case. Blood culture lacks sensitivity (WHO 2003; Mogasale 2016), so it is likely some of the culture-negative patients will actually have enteric fever. It must be acknowledged that culture-negative patients with a positive RDT result may actually be true positives rather than false positives. Most Grade 2 studies used blood culture only as the reference standard (Figure 7; Figure 11). The stronger studies were those where index tests were evaluated against more than one different reference test (Siba 2012; Moore 2014). Studies with more robust reference standards demonstrated reduced RDT sensitivity. The Grade 1 studies using bone marrow culture were conducted in higher prevalence populations (Khan 2002: 54%; Bhutta 1999: 47%), and perhaps in those with more severe disease. This correlates with the reduced index test performance in other high prevalence studies (Olsen 2004: 75%). In the TUBEX (Figure 7) and Typhidot (Figure 11) studies, there seem to be a common 20% to 25% reduction in sensitivity when the blood polymerase chain reaction (PCR) result was combined with blood culture as a composite reference standard. PCR has the potential ability to increase the number of typhoid cases identified by detecting dead bacteria or bacteria that cannot be cultured (Massi 2005; Nga 2010). It appears that these patients are less likely to be antibody positive in the RDTs, which explains the decrease in sensitivity when a PCR reference test is used.

Study design

The identification of studies that use or avoid a case control design formed part of the assessment of methodological quality (Whiting 2003). Case control designs can introduce bias and increase apparent accuracy as more severe disease is often compared to healthy patients. Studies that avoid a case control design by recruiting a cohort of unselected febrile patients have a lower risk of bias relating to patient selection. Over a third (16) of the 37 studies used a case control study design. Figure 22, Figure 10, and Figure 16 are receiver operating characteristic (ROC) plots for Typhidot, TUBEX, and Test-It Typhoid and KIT prototypes respectively. Each study is plotted indicating whether they adopted or avoided a case control design. Across all three index test groups, case control studies had higher apparent accuracy, with results having a higher combination of sensitivity and specificity. This highlights the importance of robust study designs in the evaluation of diagnostic test accuracy.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Figure 22. Summary receiver operating characteristic plot: Typhidot tests by case control design.



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Only 11 of the 37 included studies recruited unselected febrile patients. Most of the other studies used a clinical suspicion of enteric fever as the major entry criteria, but rarely specified the precise clinical criteria used to suspect the disease. The choice of the optimum non-disease control group is also difficult. Unselected febrile patients with another confirmed diagnosis are the optimum control group, but difficult to recruit. Thriemer 2013 also discussed this control group issue (Type 1 control). Patients with suspected enteric fever or non-specific fever but who are blood culture negative are less satisfactory as a non-disease control group (Type 2 control) and will decrease the apparent specificity of the test (Thriemer 2013). Cases in this group may actually have enteric fever despite testing negative on both index and reference tests. In addition to this, studies that analysed index tests in healthy afebrile controls are likely to have overestimated specificity.

Comparisons between tests

Comparisons of diagnostic tests are typically based on a combination of both direct comparisons where the tests are compared in the same patients, and indirect comparisons, where the tests being compared are conducted on different patients. Direct comparisons are at lower risk of bias as when the same patients at the same time point are tested as patients are tested with the same disease severity and comorbidities, and other features of study design that may give rise to potential for bias are also the same.

We compared Typhidot, TUBEX, and Test-It Typhoid based on a combination of direct and indirect test comparisons. We did not detect any statistically significant difference between these tests when the comparisons were based on Typhidot tests at lower risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates.

There were 11 studies with direct comparisons of different RDTs within the same study (Figure 17; Figure 18). TUBEX and Typhidot/Typhidot-M were the most common comparisons. There was no statistical difference detected and no consistent direction of difference found between these two groups of index tests (Typhidot and variants versus TUBEX).

Summary of main results

We have summarized the main quantitative diagnostic test accuracy results in 'Summary of findings' table 1 (Summary of findings).

- The number of high quality studies that evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of RDTs for enteric fever was low, as many studies adopted a case control study design.
- Only 3/37 included studies used the Grade 1 reference standard of bone marrow culture.
- Less than one-third of the included studies (11/37) recruited unselected febrile patients. Most used a clinical suspicion of enteric fever as the major inclusion criterion.
- Most included studies (86%) recruited patients from the Asia-Pacific region, and 50% of studies recruited from South Asia.
- The three main groups of RDTs for enteric fever evaluated were: Typhidot and its variants; TUBEX; and the Test-it Typhoid test with its earlier dipstick/latex agglutination/lateral flow assays prototypes developed by the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam.
- The diagnostic accuracy for enteric fever of the three main RDT groups was moderate. TUBEX performed the most consistently with moderate average sensitivity (78%) and better specificity (87%), but when compared to Typhidot there was no evidence to suggest that one was better than the other.
- The Test-it Typhoid tests and KIT protypes demonstrated moderate sensitivity, but higher levels of specificity (average 90%).
- For Enterocheck WB, Enteroscreen, PanBio Multi-test Dip-S-Tick, Mega Salmonella, SD Bioline,and Onsite Typhoid, there is insufficient evidence to recommend these tests, as there are only results from 1, 2, or 3 included studies. Several of these RDTs had inferior performance to either Typhidot or TUBEX, based on comparison of sensitivity in the same participants in single studies.
- We did not find any statistically significant differences in sensitivity or specificity between Typhidot tests evaluated with low risk of bias due to clear reporting of indeterminates and the TUBEX and Test-It Typhoid tests, based on combined data from both direct and indirect test comparisons (comparisons of test on either the same patients or different patients).
- Analysis of direct paired (comparative) data was possible across 10 studies comparing Typhidot and TUBEX, but we did not find any statistically significant difference between the two tests. It is not possible to state that one group of index tests has higher accuracy than another. Within individual studies data was available to compare other commercial tests, and further studies are needed to substantiate findings from single studies.
- There was insufficient data to formally investigate sources of heterogeneity as listed in the 'Secondary objectives' and 'Investigations of heterogeneity' sections.
- There were no eligible studies that evaluated RDTs exclusively for detecting paratyphoid disease.

Strengths and weaknesses of the review

A major problem with most included studies was the use of a relatively weak reference standard. Blood culture has an estimated sensitivity of between 40% to 80% (WHO 2003), with a more recent systematic review estimating sensitivity to be around 60% (Mogasale 2016). Only three studies used the best reference stan-

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

dard currently available (blood culture and bone marrow culture). Bone marrow culture is estimated to increase the number of true positives by an additional 10% over blood culture alone (WHO 2003; Mogasale 2016). The additional benefit of a blood PCR result is undefined, and the testing methodology has not yet been standardized (Smits 2013). A weak reference standard means that a number of true positive results were classified as false negatives (Reitsma 2009). There was a great variation in the reporting of the accreditation and quality of microbiology laboratories where the cultures were processed.

Statistical analysis of Typhidot and its variants was complicated, given the evolution of the product target from measuring both IgM and IgG antibodies to just IgM alone. This was compounded by the inadequate clarity of the reported results. Many of the included studies were not well reported, and did not perform well under the scrutiny of the modified QUADAS-2 tool. The data for a number of studies was incomplete, and could not be clarified despite contacting corresponding authors. Only a few studies reported blinding of the index and reference tests.

A weakness of the review related to the classification and subsequent analysis of indeterminate results for Typhidot tests. When we could extract both IgG and IgM data for Typhidot, we classified a case that was IgG positive and IgM negative as indeterminate. This differed from the treatment of indeterminate results of some included studies (Fadeel 2011; Olsen 2004).

Thriemer 2013 described the differences in sensitivity and specificity from one study (Kawano 2007) in three different ways: when indeterminate results were excluded; when indeterminate results were considered negative; and when indeterminate results were included in the denominator. In our Cochrane Review, this is illustrated in Figure 5 and Figure 6. These demonstrate a roughly 20% decrease in sensitivity when we included indeterminate results in the analysis. It is important to acknowledge variation in the classification of indeterminate results as a limitation in the analysis of results for Typhidot.

Data extraction from certain case control studies, Fadeel 2011, required careful recalculation where different categories of negative patients were described, for example, blood culture negative and Widal Test positive, versus known negatives. Index tests were then tested against different sub-groups within the cohort. This change in sampling meant that the prevalence of disease changed depending on which subgroup the index test was used in.

This review covers both typhoid and paratyphoid fever, but there were no suitable studies related to paratyphoid alone. Another weakness of this review was the variability in the treatment of paratyphoid cases as part of the diagnostic test accuracy data between studies. In one study, authors excluded cases of blood culture positive *Salmonella* Paratyphi A (Jesudason 2006). A number of studies classified blood culture positive cases of paratyphoid as true negatives (Gasem 2002; Dutta 2006; Hosamani 2013; Sanjeev 2013). In contrast, paratyphoid fever was classified as a target condition along with typhoid fever in two studies (Dong 2007; Prasad 2015).

Applicability of findings to the review question

A low number of studies have evaluated the diagnostic test accuracy of enteric fever RDTs. Furthermore, the number of good quality studies was low. The main issues relating to quality include: utility of a second-class reference standard; recruitment of clinically suspected enteric fever patients as opposed to unselected febrile patients; poor reporting of whether investigators were blinded to reference test results when interpreting the index tests; and frequent use of a case control design. The sensitivity and specificity of TUBEX, Typhidot and its variants, and Test-it Typhoid test and its KIT protypes are not robust enough to replace existing diagnostic tools in enteric fever.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

The moderate sensitivity and specificity of the evaluated RDTs does not support their use as a replacement for blood culture for diagnosing enteric fever. The performance of the RDTs might be improved by combination with a transparent clinical algorithm for suspected enteric fever, but such algorithms do not exist. RDTs can only influence clinical practice if healthcare professionals trust the result. Although the specificity of the TUBEX and Test-it Typhoid test and KIT prototypes were fairly good, if the RDT delivers a negative result in a patient believed to have enteric fever, the clinician is still likely to prescribe antimicrobials. If a febrile patient from an endemic region with a positive enteric fever RDT result also has an alternative febrile illness diagnostic positive (for example, dengue or malaria RDT) this further complicates management.

Although this Cochrane Review treated typhoid and paratyphoid fever as separate target conditions, in clinical practice the distinction is not clear. Paratyphoid fever is often milder as a clinical syndrome compared to typhoid (Waddington 2014), although in some reports the two syndromes have been indistinguishable (Maskey 2006). In some geographical areas, the levels of multi drug-resistance in *S.* Paratyphi A is lower than in *S.* Typhi, but nalidixic acid resistance is more common (Darton 2014). Despite these differences in antimicrobial susceptibility patterns between typhoid and paratyphoid (McKinnon 2014), an RDT that detects both typhoid and paratyphoid infections is the most clinically relevant in terms of prompting the commencement of antimicrobials. An RDT that distinguishes the two serovars should not alter management (Andrews 2015).

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Implications for research

The cornerstone of diagnostic test accuracy studies is the reference standard. Research into developing a better reference standard for the diagnosis of enteric fever in both adults and children is needed (Mogasale 2016). This could help the diagnosis of enteric fever in well-resourced settings, and significantly raise the quality of future evaluations of RDTs and other diagnostic tests (Reitsma 2009). The formulation of a composite reference standard for enteric fever could be one such strategy (Storey 2015). RDTs that detect both paratyphoid and typhoid fever on the same test are necessary given the similarities in treatment, and the increasing similarities in clinical presentation in some settings (Maskey 2006).

Current enteric fever RDTs rely on detecting immuno-serological responses. Alternative biomarkers of acute enteric fever, such as metabolomic profiles (Baker 2010; McKinnon 2014), could form the basis of new groups of RDTs. The unique host genomic signatures during bacterial versus viral infections could also lead to novel RDTs in the future (Herberg 2016).

Combining an RDT within a transparent clinical algorithm for the febrile patient could potentially improve diagnostic test accuracy. Further research on combining clinical prediction rules for febrile illnesses in typhoid endemic with disease-specific RDTs could be a potential route in a community-based setting (Parry 2011). Qualitiative research on how healthcare professionals view RDTs will be needed to guide larger-scale implementation programmes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The editorial base for the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group is funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for the benefit of low- and middle-income countries (Grant: 5242). The views expressed in this review do not necessarily reflect UK government policy. We thank Sarah Donegan (SD) who contributed to the statistical integrity of the protocol and review planning; Vittoria Lutje (VL) who was responsible for the strategy and conduct of the literature search; Christianne Esparza (CE) who co-ordinated the retrieval of papers for the review; and Anne-Marie Stephani (AMS) who co-ordinated administrative and technical support.

The Contact Editors for this review were Dr Karen Steingart and Dr Olalekan Uthman.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Abdoel 2007 ***{published data only}***
Abdoel TH, Pastoor R, Smits HL, Hatta M. Laboratory evaluation of a simple and rapid latex agglutination assay for the serodiagnosis of typhoid fever. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 2007;**101**(10):1032–8.

Anagha 2012 ***{published data only}***
Anagha K, Deepika B, Shahriar R, Sanjeev K. The easy and early diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research* 2012;**6**(2):198–9.

Anusha 2011 ***{published data only}***
Anusha R, Ganesh R, Lalitha J. Comparison of a rapid commercial test, Enterocheck WB®, with automated blood culture for diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Annals of Tropical Paediatrics* 2011;**31**(3):231–4.

Begum 2009 ***{published data only}***
Begum Z, Hossain MA, Musa AK, Shamsuzzaman AK, Mahmud MC, Ahsan MM, et al. Comparison between DOT EIA IgM and Widal Test as early diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Mymensingh Medical Journal* 2009;**18**(1):13–7.

Beig 2010 ***{published data only}***
Beig FK, Ahmad F, Ekram M, Shukla I. Typhidot M and Diazo test vis-à-vis blood culture and Widal Test in the early diagnosis of typhoid fever in children in a resource poor setting. *Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2010;**14**(6):589–93.

Bhutta 1999 ***{published data only}***
Bhutta ZA, Mansurali N. Rapid serologic diagnosis of pediatric typhoid fever in an endemic area: a prospective comparative evaluation of two dot-enzyme immunoassays and the Widal Test. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 1999;**61**(4):654–7.

Dong 2007 ***{published data only}***
Dong B, Galindo CM, Shin E, Acosta CJ, Page AL, Wang M, et al. Optimizing typhoid fever case definitions by combining serological tests in a large population study in Hechi City, China. *Epidemiology and Infection* 2007;**135**(6):1014–20.

Dutta 2006 ***{published data only}***
Dutta S, Sur D, Manna B, Sen B, Deb AK, Deen JL, et al. Evaluation of new-generation serologic tests for the diagnosis of typhoid fever: data from a community-based surveillance in Calcutta, India. *Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease* 2006;**56**(4):359–65.

Fadeel 2011 ***{published data only}***
Fadeel MA, House BL, Wasfy MM, Klena JD, Habashy EE, Said MM, et al. Evaluation of a newly developed ELISA against Widal, TUBEX-TF and Typhidot for typhoid fever surveillance. *Journal of Infection in Developing Countries* 2011;**5**(3):169–75.

Gasem 2002 ***{published data only}***
Gasem MH, Smits HL, Goris MGA, Dolmans WMV. Evaluation of a simple and rapid dipstick assay for the

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

diagnosis of typhoid fever in Indonesia. *Journal of Medical Microbiology* 2002;**51**(2):173–7.

Gopalakrishnan 2002 *{published data only}*
Gopalakrishnan V, Sekhar WY, Soo EH, Vinsent RA, Devi S. Typhoid fever in Kuala Lumpur and a comparative evaluation of two commercial diagnostic kits for the detection of antibodies to *Salmonella* Typhi. *Singapore Medical Journal* 2002;**43**(7):354–8.

Hatta 2002a *{published data only}*
Hatta M, Goris MGA, Heerkens E, Gooskens J, Smits HL. Simple dipstick assay for the detection of *Salmonella* Typhi-specific IgM antibodies and the evolution of the immune response in patients with typhoid fever. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 2002;**66**(4):416–21.

Hatta 2002b *{published data only}*
Hatta M, Mubin H, Abdoel T, Smits HL. Antibody response in typhoid fever in endemic Indonesia and the relevance of serology and culture to diagnosis. *South East Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* 2002; **33**(4):742–51.

Hosamani 2013 *{published data only}*
Hosamani MA, Patil AB, Nadagir SD, Madhusudhan NS, Sambrani P. Diagnosis of enteric fever by Widal and two dot-enzyme immunoassays: utility and difficulties. *Journal of Pure and Applied Microbiology* 2013;**7**(3):2378–83.

House 2001 *{published data only}*
House D, Wain J, Ho VA, Diep TS, Chinh NT, Bay PV, et al. Serology of typhoid fever in an area of endemicity and its relevance to diagnosis. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2001;**39**(3):1002–7.

Islam 2016 *{published data only}*
Islam K, Sayeed MA, Hossen E, Khanam F, Charles RC, Andrews J, et al. Comparison of the performance of the TPTest, Tubex, Typhidot and Widal immunodiagnostic assays and blood cultures in detecting patients with typhoid fever in Bangladesh, including using a Bayesian latent class modeling approach. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases* 2016; **10**(4):e0004558.

Ismail 2002 *{published data only}*
Ismail TF, Smits H, Wasfy MO, Malone JL, Fadeel MA, Mahoney F. Evaluation of dipstick serologic tests for diagnosis of brucellosis and typhoid fever in Egypt. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2002;**40**(9):3509–11.

Jesudason 2002 *{published data only}*
Jesudason M, Esther E, Mathai E. Typhidot test to detect IgG and IgM antibodies in typhoid fever. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 2002;**116**:70–2.

Jesudason 2006 *{published data only}*
Jesudason MV, Sivakumar S. Prospective evaluation of a rapid diagnostic test Typhidot® for typhoid fever. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 2006;**123**(4):513–6.

Kawano 2007 *{published data only}*
Kawano L, Leano SA, Agdamag DMA. Comparison of serological test kits for diagnosis of typhoid fever in the Philippines. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2007;**45**(1): 246–7.

Keddy 2011 *{published data only}*
Keddy KH, Sooka A, Letsoalo ME, Hoyland G, Chaignat CL, Morrissey AB, et al. Sensitivity and specificity of two typhoid fever rapid antibody tests for laboratory diagnosis at two sub-Saharan African sites. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 2011;**89**(9):640–7.

Khan 2002 *{published data only}*
Khan E, Azam F, Ahmed S, Hassan R. Diagnosis of typhoid fever by Dot Enzyme Immunoassay in an endemic region. *Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association* 2002;**52**(9): 415–7.

Khanna 2015 *{published data only}*
Khanna A, Khanna M, Gill KS. Comparative evaluation of Tubex TF (inhibition magnetic binding immunoassay) for typhoid fever in endemic area. *Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research* 2015;**9**(11):DC14–7.

Khoharo 2011 *{published data only}*
Khoharo HK. A comparative study of the typhidot (Dot-EIA) and Widal tests in blood culture positive cases of typhoid fever. *Tropical Doctor* 2011;**41**(3):136–8.

Ley 2011 *{published data only}*
Ley B, Thriemer K, Ame SM, Mtove GM, von Seidlein L, Amos B, et al. Assessment and comparative analysis of a rapid diagnostic test (TUBEX®) for the diagnosis of typhoid fever among hospitalized children in rural Tanzania. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2011;**11**:147.

Limpitikul 2014 *{published data only}*
Limpitikul W, Henpraserttae N, Saksawad R, Laoprasopwattana K. Typhoid outbreak in Songkhla, Thailand 2009-2011: clinical outcomes, susceptibility patterns, and reliability of serology tests. *PLoS ONE* 2014;**9** (11):e111768.

Maude 2015 *{published data only}*
Maude RR, de Jong HK, Wijedoru L, Fukushima M, Ghose A, Samad R, et al. The diagnostic accuracy of three rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid fever at Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chittagong, Bangladesh. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 2015;**20**(10):1376–84.

Mehmood 2015 *{published data only}*
Mehmood K, Sundus A, Naqvi IH, Ibrahim MF, Siddique O, Ibrahim NF. Typhidot: a blessing or a menace. *Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences* 2015;**31**(2):439–43. [DOI: 10.12669/pjms.312.5934]

Moore 2014 *{published data only}*
Moore CE, Pan-Ngum W, Wijedoru LPM, Sona S, Nga TVT, Duy PT, et al. Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy of a typhoid IgM flow assay for the diagnosis of typhoid fever in Cambodian children using a Bayesian latent class model assuming an imperfect gold standard. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 2014;**90**(1):114–20. [DOI: 10.4269/ajtmh.13-0384]

Naheed 2008 *{published data only}*
Naheed A, Ram PK, Brooks WA, Mintz ED, Hossain MA, Parsons MM, et al. Clinical value of TUBEX™

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

and Typhidot® rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid fever in an urban community clinic in Bangladesh. *Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease* 2008;**61**(4):381–6.

Olsen 2004 ***{published data only}***
Olsen SJ, Pruckler J, Bibb N, Nguyen TM, Tran MT, Nguyen TM, et al. Evaluation of rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid fever. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2004;**42**(5): 1885–9.

Pastoor 2008 ***{published data only}***
Pastoor R, Hatta M, Abdoel TH, Smits HL. Simple, rapid, and affordable point-of-care test for the serodiagnosis of typhoid fever. *Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease* 2008;**61**(2):129–34.

Prasad 2015 ***{published data only}***
Prasad KJ, Oberoi JK, Goel N, Wattal C. Comparative evaluation of two rapid Salmonella- IgM tests and blood culture in the diagnosis of enteric fever. *Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology* 2015;**33**(2):237–42.

Rahman 2007 ***{published data only}***
Rahman M, Siddique AK, Tam FCH, Sharmin S, Rashid H, Iqbal A, et al. Rapid detection of early typhoid fever in endemic community children by the TUBEX® O9-antibody test. *Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious DIsease* 2007;**58**(3):275–81.

Sanjeev 2013 ***{published data only}***
Sanjeev H, Nayak S, Pai Asha KB, Rai R, Karnaker V, Ganesh HR. A systematic evaluation of a rapid DOT-EIA, blood culture, and Widal Test in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Nitte University Journal of Health Science* 2013;**3**(1): 21–4.

Siba 2012 ***{published data only}***
Siba V, Horwood PF, Vanuga K, Wapling J, Sehuko R, Siba PM, et al. Evaluation of serological diagnostic tests for typhoid fever in Papua New Guinea using a composite reference standard. *Clinical and Vaccine Immunology* 2012; **19**(11):1833–7.

Tarupiwa 2015 ***{published data only}***
Tarupiwa A, Tapera S, Mtapuri-Zinyowera S, Gumbo P, Ruhanya V, Gudza-Mugabe M, et al. Evaluation of TUBEX-TF and OnSite Typhoid IgG/IgM Combo rapid tests to detect *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi infection during a typhoid outbreak in Harare, Zimbabwe. *BioMed Research Notes* 2015;**8**:50.

References to studies excluded from this review

Alejandria 2012 ***{published data only}***
Alejandria M, Concepcion AO, Li RJ, Gutierrez J. The sensitivity and specificity of serologis tests in the diagnosis of typhoid fever in adults: a meta-analysis. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2012;**16**(Suppl 1):e393. [DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2012.05.521]

Bakr 2011 ***{published data only}***
Bakr WMK, El Aktar LA, Ashour MS, El Toukhy AM. The dilemma of Widal Test - which brand to use? A study of four different Widal brands: a cross sectional comparative study. *Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials* 2011;**10**:7. 10.1186/1476–0711–10–7]

Banchuin 1987 ***{published data only}***
Banchuin N, Appassakij H, Sarasombath S, Manatsathit S, Rungpitarangsi B, Komolpit P, et al. Detection of *Salmonella* typhi protein antigen in serum and urine: a value for diagnosis of typhoid fever in an endemic area. *Asian Pacific Journal of Allergy and Immunology* 1987;**5**(2):155–9.

Banerjee 1984 ***{published data only}***
Banerjee V, Mukherjee A. Comparative evaluation of microtitre and tube agglutination technique for serodiagnosis of enteric fever. *Journal of Communicable Diseases* 1984;**16**(1):82–3.

Boomsma 1988 ***{published data only}***
Boomsma LJ. Clinical aspects of typhoid fever in two rural Nigerian hospitals: a prospective study. *Tropical and Geographical Medicine* 1988;**40**(2):97–102.

Cardona-Castro 2000 ***{published data only}***
Cardona-Castro N, Gotuzzo E, Rodriguez M, Guerra H. Clinical application of a dot blot test for diagnosis of enteric fever due to *Salmonella* entrica serovar Typhi is patients with typhoid fever from Colombia and Peru. *Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology* 2000;**7**(2):312–3.

Castonguay-Vanier 2013 ***{published data only}***
Castonguay-Vanier J, Davong V, Bouthasavong L, Sengdetka D, Simmalavong M, Seupsavith A, et al. Evaluation of a simple blood culture amplification and antigen detection method for diagnosis of *Salmonella* enterica serovar Typhi bacteraemia. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2013;**51**(1):142–8.

Chaicumpa 1992 ***{published data only}***
Chaicumpa W, Ruangkunaporn Y, Burr D, Chongsa-Nguan M, Echeverria P. Diagnosis of typhoid fever by detection of *Salmonella* Typhi antigen in urine. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 1992;**30**(9):2513–5.

Chart 2007 ***{published data only}***
Chart H, Cheasty T, de Pinna E, Siorvanes L, Wain J, Alam D, et al. Serodiagnosis of *Salmonella* enterica serovar Typhi and *S.* enterica serovars Paratyphi A, B and C human infections. *Journal of Medical Microbiology* 2007;**56**(Pt 9): 1161–6. [DOI: 10.1099/jmm.0.47197-0]

Chatterjee 1988 ***{published data only}***
Chatterjee PP, Mohan M, Talwar V, Rawat S. Evaluation of co-agglutination test for diagnosis of typhoid fever in children. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 1988;**87**: 157–60.

Choo 1994 ***{published data only}***
Choo KE, Oppenheimer SJ, Ismail AB, Ong KH. Rapid serodiagnosis of typhoid fever by dot enzyme immunoassay in an endemic area. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 1994;**19**(1): 172–6.

Choo 1997 ***{published data only}***
Choo KE, Davis TME, Ismail A, Ong KH. Longevity of antibody responses to a *Salmonella* Typhi-specific outer membrane protein: interpretation of a dot enzyme

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

immunosorbent assay in an area of high typhoid fever endemicity. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 1997;**57**(6):656–9.

Chua 2012 ***{published data only}***
Chua AL, Aziah I, Balaram P, Bhuvanendran S, Anthony AAA, Mohmad SN, et al. Identification of carriers among individuals recruited in the Typhoid Registry in Malaysia using stool culture, polymerase chain reaction, and dot enzyme immunoassay as detection tools. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health* 2012;**27**(2):NP2740–8. [DOI: 10.1177/1010539512458521; PUBMED: 23000800]

Coovadia 1986 ***{published data only}***
Coovadia YM, Singh V, Bhana RH, Moodley N. Comparison of passive haemagglutination test with Widal agglutination test for serological diagnosis of typhoid fever in an endemic area. *Journal of Clinical Pathology* 1986;**39**(6):680–3.

Das 2013 ***{published data only}***
Das S, Rajendran K, Dutta P, Taha SK, Dutta S. Validation of a new serology-based dipstick test for rapid diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease* 2013;**76**(1):5–9. [DOI: 10.1016/j.diagmicrobio.2013.01.012]

Dhanalakshmi 1986 ***{published data only}***
Dhanalakshmi D, Mallika M, Kumaravel K, Bhavani M, Lakshminarayana CS. Detection of *Salmonella* Typhi antigens by slide coagglutination in urine from patients with typhoid fever. *Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology* 1984;**27**(1):33–5.

el-Falaky 1970 ***{published data only}***
el-Falaky IH, Hassan A, Wahab MF, el-Kholy S. Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever by Haemagglutination. *Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association* 1970;**45**(1):109–18.

Fadeel 2004 ***{published data only}***
Fadeel MA, Crump JA, Mahoney FJ, Nakhla IA, Mansour AM, Reyad B, et al. Rapid diagnosis of typhoid fever by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay detection of *Salmonella* serovar Typhi antigens in urine. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 2004;**70**(3):323–8.

Felezsko 2004 ***{published data only}***
Feleszko W, Maksymiuk J, Oracz G, Golicka D, Szajewska H. The TUBEX™ typhoid test detects current *Salmonella* infections. *Journal of Immunological Methods* 2004;**285**(1):137–8. [DOI: 10.1016/j.jim.2003.10.020]

Gorelov 1988 ***{published data only}***
Gorelov AL, Levina GA, Kulyakina MN, Pavlova IP, Shakkanina KL, Prozorovsky SSV. Development and employment of an enzyme immuno-assay test system for the detection of *Salmonella* typhi antigens in the blood typhoid fever patient. *Laboratornoe Delo* 1988;**1**:79–83.

Handojo 2004 ***{published data only}***
Handojo I, Edijanto SP, Probohoesodo MY, Mahartini NN. Comparison of the diagnostic value of local Widal slide test with imported Widal slide test. *South East Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* 2004;**35**(2):366–70.

Hoffman 1986 ***{published data only}***
Hoffman SL, Flanigan TP, Klaucke D, Leksana B, Rockhill RC, Punjabi NH, et al. The Widal slide agglutination test: a valuable rapid diagnostic test in typhoid fever patients at the Infectious Disease Hospital of Jakarta. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 1986;**123**(5):869–75.

House 2005 ***{published data only}***
House D, Chinh NT, Diep TS, Parry CM, Wain J, Dougan G, et al. Use of paired serum samples for serodiagnosis of typhoid fever. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2005;**43**(9):4889–90. [DOI: 10.1128/JCM.43.9.4889-4890.2005]

Jackson 1995 ***{published data only}***
Jackson AA, Ismail A, Ibrahim TA, Kader ZS, Nawi NM. Retrospective review of dot enzyme immunoassay test for typhoid fever in an endemic area. *South East Asian Journal of Public Health* 1995;**26**(4):625–30.

John 1984 ***{published data only}***
John TJ, Sivadasan K, Kurien B. Evaluation of passive bacterial agglutination for the diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 1984;**20**(4):751–3.

Kalhan 1998 ***{published data only}***
Kalhan R, Kaur I, Singh RP, Gupta HC. Rapid diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Indian Journal of Paediatrics* 1998;**65**(4):561–4.

Kalhan 1999 ***{published data only}***
Kalhan R, Kaur I, Singh RP, Gupta HC. Latext agglutination test (LAT) for the diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Indian Journal of Paediatrics* 1999;**36**(1):65–8.

Kariuki 2004 ***{published data only}***
Kariuki S, Mwituria J, Munyalo A, Revathi G, Onsongo J. Typhoid is over-reported in Embu and Nairobi, Kenya. *African Journal of Health Science* 2004;**11**(3-4):103–10.

Kaur 1988a ***{published data only}***
Kaur IR, Talwar V, Gupta HC, Rawat S. Comparative evaluation of latex agglutination (LAT) and coagglutination (COAG) tests for rapid diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Journal of Communicable Diseases* 1998;**20**(4):344–8. PUBMED: 3268601]

Kaur 1988b ***{published data only}***
Kaur I, Talwar V, Rawat S, Anwar M, Gupta HC. Comparison of rapid serodiagnostic tests for antigen detection in typhoid fever. *Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology* 1998;**31**(3):245–7. PUBMED: 3235132]

Khanam 2013 ***{published data only}***
Khanam F, Sheikh A, Sayeed MA, Bhuiyan MS, Choudhury FK, Salma U, et al. Evaluation of a typhoid/paratyphoid diagnostic assay (TPTest) detecting anti-Salmonella IgA in secretions of peripheral blood lymphocytes in patients in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases* 2013;**7**(7):e2316. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0002316]

Khanam 2015 ***{published data only}***
Khanam F, Sayeed MA, Choudhury FK, Sheikh A, Ahmed D, Goswami D, et al. Typhoid fever in young children in Bangladesh: clinical findings, antibiotic susceptibility pattern and immune responses. *PLoS*

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Neglected Tropical Diseases 2015;**9**(4):e0003619. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0003619]

Kollaritsch 1988 ***{published data only}***
Kollaritsch H, Hirschl A, Stanek G, Rotter ML. Agglutination test versus ELISA in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. *European Journal of Epidemiology* 1988;**4**(1):127–8.

Korbsrisate 1998 ***{published data only}***
Korbsrisate S, Sarasombath S, Praaporn N, Iamkamala P, Hossain M, Mckay S. Detection of IgM antibody against region IV flagellin of *Salmonella* paratyphi A. *Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* 1998; **29**(4):864–71.

Kuchuloria 2016 ***{published data only}***
Kuchuloria T, Imnadze P, Mamuchishvili N, Chokheli M, Tsertsvadze T, Endeladze M, et al. Hospital-based surveillance for infectious etiologies among patients with acute febrile illness in Georgia, 2008-2011. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 2016;**94**(1): 236–42. [DOI: 10.4269/ajtmh.15-0400]

Lim 1998 ***{published data only}***
Lim PL, Tam FCH, Cheong YM, Jegathesan M. One-step 2-minute test to detect typhoid-specific antibodies based on particle separation in tubes. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 1998;**36**(8):2271–8.

Lutterloh 2012 ***{published data only}***
Lutterloh E, Likaka A, Sejvar J, Manda R, Naiene J, Monroe SS, et al. Multidrug-resistant typhoid fever with neurologic findings on the Malawi-Mozambique border. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2012;**54**(8):1100–6. [DOI: 10.1093/cid/cis012]

Malik 2001 ***{published data only}***
Malik AS, Malik RH. Typhoid fever in Malaysian children. *Medical Journal of Malaysia* 2001;**56**(4):478–90.

Mukherjee 1993 ***{published data only}***
Mukherjee C, Malik A, Khan HM, Malik A. Rapid diagnosis of typhoid fever for coagglutination in an Indian hospital. *Journal of Medical Microbiology* 1993;**39**(1):74–7.

Munir 2015 ***{published data only}***
Munir T, Lodhi M, Ali S, Hussain Zaidi SB, Razak S. Early diagnosis of typhoid By PCR for FliC-d gene of Salmonella Typhi in patients taking antibiotics. *Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons--Pakistan* 2015;**25**(9):662–6.

Narayanappa 2010 ***{published data only}***
Narayanappa D, Sripathi R, Jagdishkumar K, Rajani HS. Comparative study of dot enzyme immunoassay (Typhidot-M) and Widal test in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Indian Pediatrics* 2010;**47**(4):331–3.

Neil 2012 ***{published data only}***
Neil KP, Sodha SV, Lukwago L, O-Tipo S, Mikoleit M, Simington SD, et al. A large outbreak of typhoid fever associated with a high rate of intestinal perforation in Kasese District, Uganda, 2008-2009. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2012;**54**(8):1091–9. [DOI: 10.1093/cid/cis025]

Nguyen 1997 ***{published data only}***
Nguyen NQ, Tapchaisri P, Chongsa-nguan M, Cao VV, Doan TT, Sakolvaree Y, et al. Diagnosis of enteric fever caused by *Salmonella* spp. in Vietnam by a monoclonal antibody-based dot-blot ELISA. *Asian Pacific Journal of Allergy and Immunology* 1997;**15**(4):205–12.

Ong 1989 ***{published data only}***
Ong LY, Pang T, Lim SH, Tan EL, Puthucheary SD. A simple adherence test for detection of IgM antibodies in typhoid. *Journal of Medical Microbiology* 1989;**29**(3): 195–8.

Pandya 1995 ***{published data only}***
Pandya M, Pillai P, Deb M. Rapid diagnosis of typhoid fever by detection of Barber protein and Vi antigen of *Salmonella* serotype Typhi. *Journal of Medical Microbiology* 1995;**43**(3): 185–8.

Petchclai 1987 ***{published data only}***
Petchclai B, Ausavarungnirun R, Manatsathit S. Passive hemagglutination test for enteric fever. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 1987;**25**(1):138–41.

Peterson 2010 ***{published data only}***
Peterson G, Bai J, Nagaraja TG, Narayanan S. Diagnostic microarray for human and animal bacterial diseases and their virulence and antimicrobial resistance genes. *Journal of Microbiological Methods* 2010;**80**(3):223–30. [DOI: 10.1016/j.mimet.2009.12.010]

Preechakasedkit 2012 ***{published data only}***
Preechakasedkit P, Pinwattana K, Dungchai W, Siangproh W, Chaicumpa W, Tongtawe P, et al. Development of a one-step immunochromatographic strip test using gold nanoparticles for the rapid detection of *Salmonella* Typhi in human serum. *Biosensors & Bioelectronics* 2012;**31**(1): 562–6. [DOI: 10.1016/j.bios.2011.10.031]

Rai 1989 ***{published data only}***
Rai GP, Zachariah K, Shrivastava S. Comparative efficacy of indirect haemagglutination test, indirect fluorescent antibody test and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay in serodiagnosis of typhoid fever. *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 1989;**92**(6):431–4.

Shrivastava 2011 ***{published data only}***
Shrivastava B, Shrivastava V, Shrivastava A. Comparative study of diagnostic procedures in *Salmonella* infection, causative agent of typhoid fever - an overview study. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy* 2011;**2**(9):127–9.

Surachmanto 2011 ***{published data only}***
Surachmanto E. Prevalance of co-morbidity of asthma acute exacerbation with typhoid fever. *European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* 2011;**66**(Suppl 94):141.

Tantivanich 1984 ***{published data only}***
Tantivanich S, Chongsanguan M, Sangpetchsong V, Tharavanij S. A simple and rapid diagnostic test for typhoid fever. *Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 1984;**15**(3):317–22.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Thevanesam 1992 *{published data only}*
Thevanesam V. An evaluation of the SAT in the diagnosis of typhoid. *Ceylon Medical Journal* 1992;**37**(2):48–51.

Watt 2005 *{published data only}*
Watt G, Jongsakul K, Ruangvirayuth R, Kantipong P, Silpapojakul K. Short report: prospective evaluation of a multi-test strip for the diagnoses of scrub and murine typhus, leptospirosis, dengue fever and *Salmonella* Typhi infection. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 2005;**72**(1):10–2.

West 1989 *{published data only}*
West B, Richens JE, Howard PF. Evaluation in Papua New Guinea of a urine coagglutination test and a Widal slide agglutination test for rapid diagnosis of typhoid fever. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 1989;**83**(5):715–7.

Wijedoru 2012 *{published data only}*
Wijedoru LPM, Kumar V, Chanpheaktra N, Chheng K, Smits HL, Pastoor R, et al. Typhoid fever among hospitalised children in Siem Reap, Cambodia. *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics* 2012;**58**(1):68–70.

Yan 2011 *{published data only}*
Yan M, Tam FCH, Kan B, Lim PL. Combined rapid (TUBEX) test for Typhoid-Paratyphoid A fever based on strong anti-012 response: design and critical assessment of sensitivity. *PLoS ONE* 2011;**6**(9):e24743.

Zaka-ur-Rab 2012 *{published data only}*
Zaka-ur-Rab Z, Abqari S, Shahab T, Islam N, Shukla I. Evaluation of salivary and anti-*Salmonella* Typhi lipopolysaccharide IgA ELISA for serodiagnosis of typhoid fever in children. *Archives of Diseases in Childhood* 2012;**97**(3):236–8. [DOI: 10.1136/adc.2011.300622]

Additional references

Abba 2011
Abba K, Deeks JJ, Olliaro PL, Naing CM, Jackson SM, Takwoingi Y, et al. Rapid diagnostic tests for diagnosing uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in endemic countries. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 7. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008122.pub2]

Andrews 2015
Andrews JR, Ryan ET. Diagnostics for invasive Salmonella infections: Current challenges and future directions. *Vaccine* 2015;**33**(Supplement 3):C8–15.

Baker 2010
Baker S, Favorov M, Dougan G. Searching for the elusive typhoid diagnostic. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2010;**10**:45.

Bhutta 2006
Bhutta ZA. Current concepts in the diagnosis and treatment of typhoid fever. *BMJ* 2006;**333**(7558):78–82.

Chu 2006
Chu H, Cole SR. Bivariate meta-analysis of sensitivity and specificity with sparse data: a generalized linear mixed model approach. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2006;**59**(12):1331–2.

Chuang 2009
Chuang CH, Su LH, Perera J, Carlos C, Tan BH, Kumarasinghe G, et al. Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance of *Salmonella enteric* serotype Typhi in seven Asian countries. *Epidemiology and Infection* 2009;**137**(2):266–9.

Crump 2004
Crump JA, Luby SP, Mintz ED. The global burden of typhoid fever. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 2004;**82**(4):346–53.

Crump 2014
Crump JA. Updating and refining estimates of typhoid fever burden for public health action. *Lancet Global Health* 2014;**2**(10):e551–3.

Darton 2014
Darton TC, Blohmke CJ, Pollard AJ. Typhoid epidemiology, diagnostics and the human challenge model. *Current Opinion in Gastroenterology* 2014;**30**(1):7–17. [DOI: 10.1097/MOG.0000000000000021; PUBMED: 24304980]

Deen 2012
Deen J, von Seidlein L, Andersen F, Elle N, White NJ, Lubell Y. Community-acquired bacterial bloodstream infections in developing countries in South and Southeast Asia: a systematic review. *Lancet Infectious Diseases* 2012;**12**(6):480–7.

Gill 2009
Gill GV, Beeching NJ. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. *Lecture Notes in Tropical Medicine*. 6th Edition. West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, 2009:280–6.

Herberg 2016
Herberg JA, Kaforou M, Wright VJ, Shailes H, Eleftherohorinou H, Hoggart CJ, et al. Diagnostic test accuracy of a 2-transcript host RNA signature for discriminating bacterial versus viral infection in febrile children. *JAMA* 2016;**316**(8):835–45. [DOI: 10.1001/jama.2016.11236]

Ismail 2006
Ismail TF. Rapid Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 2006;**123**(4):489–92.

Kariuki 2015
Kariuki S, Gordon MA, Feasey N, Parry CM. Antimicrobial resistance and management of invasive *Salmonella* disease. *Vaccine* 2015;**33**(Suppl 3):C21–9. [DOI: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2015.03]

Larsson 2008
Larsson M, Kronvall G, Chuc NT, Karlsson I, Lager F, Hanh HD, et al. Antibiotic medication and bacterial resistance to antibiotics: a survey of children in a Vietnamese community. *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 2008;**5**(10):711–21.

Maskey 2006
Maskey AP, Day JN, Phung QT, Thwaites GE, Campbell JI, Zimmerman M, Farrar JJ, Basnyat B. *Salmonella enterica* serovar Paratyphi A and *S. enterica* serovar Typhi cause

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

indistinguishable clinical syndromes in Kathmandu, Nepal. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2006;**42**(9):1247–53.

Massi 2005
Massi MN, Shirakawa T, Gotoh A, Bishnu A, Hatta M, Kawabata M. Quantitative detection of *Salmonella enteric* serovar Typhi from blood of suspected typhoid fever patients by real-time PCR. *International Journal of Medical Microbiology* 2005;**295**(2):117–20.

McKinnon 2014
McKinnon LR, Abdool Karim Q. Honing in on enteric fever. *eLife* 2014;**3**:e03545.

Mogasale 2016
Mogasale V, Ramani E, Mogsale VV, Park JY. What proportion of *Salmonella* Typhi cases are detected by blood culture? A systematic literature review. *Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials* 2016;**15**(1):32. [DOI: 10.1186/s12941-016-0147-z; PUBMED: 27188991]

Nga 2010
Nga TVT, Karkey A, Dongol S, Thuy HN, Dunstan S, Holt K, et al. The sensitivity of real-time PCR amplification targeting invasive *Salmonella* serovars in biological specimens. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2010;**10**:125.

Okeke 2005
Okeke IN, Klugman KP, Bhutta ZA, Duse AG, Jenkins P, O'Brien TF, et al. Antimicrobial resistance in developing countries. Part II: strategies for containment. *Lancet Infectious Diseases* 2005;**5**(9):568–80.

Olopoenia 2000
Olopoenia LA, King AL. Widal Agglutination Test - 100 years later: still plagued by controversy. *Postgraduate Medical Journal* 2000;**76**(892):80–4.

Parry 2002
Parry CM, Hien TT, Dougan G, White NJ, Farrar JJ. Typhoid Fever. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2002;**347**(22):1770–82.

Parry 2011
Parry CM, Wijedoru L, Arjyal A, Baker S. The utility of diagnostic tests for enteric fever in endemic locations. *Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy* 2011;**9**(6):711–25. [DOI: 10.1586/eri.11.47.; PUBMED: 21692675]

Reddy 2010
Reddy EA, Shaw AV, Crump JA. Community-acquired bloodstream infections in Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Infectious Diseases* 2010;**10**(6):417–32.

Reitsma 2005
Reitsma JB, Glas AS, Rutjes AW, Scholten RJ, Bossuyt PM, Zwinderman AH. Bivariate analysis of sensitivity and specificity produces informative summary measures in diagnostic reviews. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2005;**58**(10):982–90.

Reitsma 2009
Reitsma JB, Rutjes AWS, Khan KS, Coomarasamy A, Bossuyt PM. A review of solutions for diagnostic accuracy studies with an imperfect or missing reference standard. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2009;**62**(8):797–806.

Review Manager 2014 [Computer program]
Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager (RevMan). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Rutter 2001
Rutter CM, Gatsonis CA. A hierarchical regression approach to meta-analysis of diagnostic test accuracy evaluations. *Statistics in Medicine* 2001;**20**(19):2865–84.

Saha 1996
Saha SK, Ruhulamin M, Hanif M, Islam M, Khan WA. Interpretation of the Widal test in the diagnosis of typhoid fever in Bangladeshi children. *Annals of Tropical Paediatrics* 1996;**16**(1):75–8.

Shetty 2008
Shetty P. Antibiotic resistance: frequently asked questions. 26 March 2008. www.scidev.net/global/health/feature/antibiotic-resistance-frequently-asked-questions.html (accessed 10 June 2009).

Smits 2013
Smits HL. Limitations of typhoid fever diagnostics and the need for prevention. *Expert Review of Molecular Diagnostics* 2013;**13**(2):147–9. [DOI: 10.1586/ERM.12.145]

Storey 2015
Storey HL, Huang Y, Crudder C, Golden A, de los Santos T, Hawkins K. A meta-analysis of typhoid diagnostic accuracy studies: a recommendation to adopt a standardized composite reference. *PLoS ONE* 2015;**10**(11):e0142364. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0142364]

Takwoingi 2013
Takwoingi Y, Leeflang MM, Deeks JJ. Empirical evidence of the importance of comparative studies of diagnostic test accuracy. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2013;**158**(7):544–54. [DOI: 10.7326/0003-4819-158-7-201304020-00006; PUBMED: 23546566]

Thriemer 2013
Thriemer K, Ley B, Menten J, Jacobs J, van den Ende J. A systematic review and meta-analysis of the performance of two point of care typhoid fever tests, TUBEX TF and Typhidot, in endemic countries. *PLOS ONE* 2013;**8**(12):e81263. [DOI: 10.1371/journalpone.0081263]

UNICEF 2006
UNICEF. Progress for Children. A Report Card on Water and Sanitation. Number 6, September 2006. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Progress˙for˙Children˙No.˙5˙-˙English.pdf (accessed 11 September 2010).

Waddington 2014
Waddington CS, Darton TC, Pollard AJ. The challenge of enteric fever. *Journal of Infection* 2014;**68**(Supplement 1):S38–50. [DOI: 10.1016/j.jinf.2013.09.013]

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Wain 1998

Wain J, Diep TS, Ho VA, Walsh AM, Nguyen TT, Parry CM, et al. Quantitation of bacteria in blood of typhoid fever patients and relationship between counts and clinical features, transmissibility, and antibiotic resistance. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 1998;**36**(6):1683–7.

Wain 2001

Wain J, Pham JB, Ha V, Nguyen NM, To SD, Walsh AL, et al. Quantitation of bacteria in bone marrow from patients with typhoid fever: relationship between counts and clinical features. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 2001; **39**(4):1571–6.

Whiting 2003

Whiting P, Rutjes AW, Reitsma JB, Bossuyt PM, Kleijnen J. The development of QUADAS: a tool for the quality assessment of studies of diagnostic accuracy included in systematic reviews. *BMC Medical Research Methodology* 2003;**3**:25.

WHO 2003

World Health Organization. Background document: the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of typhoid fever. WHO/V&B/03.07. 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/68122/1/WHO˙V-B˙03.07˙eng.pdf (accessed 11 September 2010).

WHO 2009

World Health Organization. Evaluation of commercially available anti-dengue virus immunoglobulin M tests. Diagnostic Evaluation Series No. 3. http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/documents/diagnostics-evaluation-3.pdf?ua=1. Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (accessed 11 September 2010). [ISBN 978 92 4 1597753]

Wilson 1994

Wilson ML. Blood cultures. Introduction. *Clinics in Laboratory Medicine* 1994;**14**(1):1–7.

Zhou 2010

Zhou L, Pollard AJ. A fast and highly sensitive blood culture PCR method for clinical detection of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi. *Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials* 2010;**9**:14.

References to other published versions of this review

Wijedoru 2010

Wijedoru L, Donegan S, Parry C. Rapid Diagnostic Tests for Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric) Fever. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2010, Issue 12. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008892]

* *Indicates the major publication for the study*

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Abdoel 2007

Study characteristics				Study character
Patient sampling	Prospective multi-centre study Healthcare setting: primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare centres Point of recruitment: inpatients and outpatients			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Indonesia Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: both adults and children Gender distribution: not stated Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid Sample size: 425			
Index tests	Name: latex agglutination assay, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Netherlands Biological sample: venous blood			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Retrospective analysis. Index tests performed on stored serum samples. Time interval not stated			
Comparative				
Notes	The study authors report that two raters evaluated the reproducibility of 123 of the index tests			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Abdoel 2007 (*Continued*)

Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Anagha 2012

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: secondary Point of recruitment: not specified whether inpatient or outpatient	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: not specified	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

	Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: fever > 4 days and clinical suspicion of typhoid Sample size: 83
Index tests	Enterocheck WB
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture
Flow and timing	Prospective analysis.Time interval not stated.
Comparative	
Notes	

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Unclear			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		Unclear	**High**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Unclear			
		Unclear	**Unclear**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		
		Low	**Low**

DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Anusha 2011

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary paediatric hospital. Point of recruitment: not specified whether inpatients or outpatients	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: mean age 6.25 years, SD 3.86 years Gender distribution: male 52% female 48% Entry criteria: children between 6 months and 18 years of age, and fever ≥ 3 days, and clinical features of typhoid Sample size: 450	
Index tests	Enterocheck WB	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture	
Flow and timing	Prospective study.	
Comparative		
Notes	Index tests were used on whole blood or serum, but the study authors did not specify the numbers of each	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Unclear			
		Unclear	**Unclear**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Anusha 2011 (*Continued*)

Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Begum 2009

Study characteristics			**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: not specified whether inpatient or outpatient		
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Bangladesh Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: not specified Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid fever, and febrile non-typhoid controls, and healthy controls Data extraction was based on febrile non-typhoid controls only Sample size: 100		
Index tests	Typhidot		
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture		
Flow and timing	Prospective study. Timing not stated.		
Comparative			
Notes	Healthy (afebrile) controls also recruited.		
Methodological quality			**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection			**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Unclear		
Was a case-control design avoided?	No		

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		High	**High**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes			
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes			
		Low		

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Beig 2010

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: paediatric inpatient			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: children (not formally stated) Gender distribution: not stated Entry criteria: 6 months to 12 years, and fever > 4 days, and clinical suspicion of typhoid Sample size: 145			
Index tests	Typhidot-M			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Prospective study. Timing not stated.			
Comparative				
Notes				
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	No			
		High	**High**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Beig 2010 (*Continued*)

If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Low**

DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			
		Low	**Low**	

DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes			
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes			
		Low		

Bhutta 1999

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: paediatric inpatients	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Pakistan Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: children (not formally stated) Gender distribution: male 41% female 49% Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid fever Sample size: 97	
Index tests	Typhidot and Typhidot-M	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Bhutta 1999 (*Continued*)

Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: Peripheral blood culture and/or bone marrow culture		
Flow and timing	Prospective study. Timing unclear.		
Comparative			
Notes	Malaysian Biodiagnostic Research (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) donated rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs)		

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	Yes			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Bhutta 1999 (*Continued*)

		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	No		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Dong 2007

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study as part of a vaccine surveillance programme Healthcare settings: primary, secondary, and tertiary centres (85 in total) Point of recruitment: inpatient and outpatient	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: China Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): medium Age: not specified Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: aged between 5 and 60 years with a history of fever ≥ 3 days Sample size: 1874	
Index tests	Typhidot-M TUBEX	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: both *Salmonella* Typhi and *Salmonella* Paratyphi A Reference standard: peripheral blood culture (8 mL)	
Flow and timing	Prospective multicentre study as part of a vaccine surveillance programme. Index tests performed in real time during patient recruitment	
Comparative		
Notes	Reported diagnostic test accuracy for detecting cases of *Salmonella* Paratyphi A as well as *Salmonella* Typhi.	
Methodological quality		**Methodological**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Dong 2007 (*Continued*)

Item	Authors' judgement	Risk of bias	Applicability concerns	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	Yes			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Yes			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Dong 2007 (*Continued*)

Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Dutta 2006

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study as part of a community-based typhoid surveillance study and mass vaccination programme Healthcare setting: primary, secondary, and tertiary (7 health outposts in total) Point of recruitment: inpatient and outpatient			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: not specified Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: fever ≥ 3 days Sample size: 6697 plus 172 healthy controls. Only a subset of participants had TUBEX or Typhidot testing. Control participants for 2x2 were based on febrile participants and did not include healthy controls			
Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Community-based typhoid surveillance study and mass vaccination programme. Timing of sample testing unclear			
Comparative				
Notes	Not all patients received the same index test. If *Salmonella* Paratyphi was isolated, study authors classified this as a true negative If a participant was both blood culture-positive and malaria film-positive, the study authors excluded them from the analysis (n = 1). Study authors only included a small number or participants in the analysis			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Dutta 2006 (*Continued*)

Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes		
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes		
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	No		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests			**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		High	**High**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	No		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		High	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Fadeel 2011

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: secondary and tertiary (5 fever hospitals) Point of recruitment: inpatients			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Egypt Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): medium Age: over the age of 4 years Gender distribution: not stated Entry criteria: fever lasting for at least 2 days, or febrile ≥ 38.5°C on admission, with a clinical suspicion of typhoid fever or brucellosis Sample size: 2897			
Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot-M			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standards: peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Divided into 3 main groups of 'typhoid' (cases), 'febrile non-typhoid' (controls), and healthy controls. Timing unclear			
Comparative				
Notes	Case: control design. Excluded febrile cases of diarrhoea and pneumonia. Study authors classified a Widal Test titre of > 320 as a typhoid case			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	No			
		High	**High**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Fadeel 2011 (*Continued*)

Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		
		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Gasem 2002

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: secondary (3) and tertiary (1) Point of recruitment: inpatient	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Indonesia Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: not stated Gender distribution: not stated	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Gasem 2002 (*Continued*)

	Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid (127) and 80 febrile 'non-typhoids' Sample size: 207
Index tests	Dipstick assay from the Royal Tropical Institute, Netherlands (KIT)
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standards: peripheral blood culture or bone marrow culture, or both
Flow and timing	Prospective multi-centre study. Timing unclear.
Comparative	
Notes	Not all patients had both bone marrow culture and blood culture Study authors classified Isolation of *Salmonella* Paratyphi as a non-typhoid case.

Methodological quality **Methodological**

Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Unclear			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Gasem 2002 (*Continued*)

Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**

DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Gopalakrishnan 2002

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Retrospective single-centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: not specified whether inpatient or outpatient	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Malaysia Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): medium Age: not specified Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: Widal test titres greater than 640 Sample size: 144	
Index tests	Typhidot PanBio	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standards: peripheral blood culture or stool culture, or both	
Flow and timing	Retrospective analysis of stored samples. Timing unclear.	
Comparative		

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Gopalakrishnan 2002 (*Continued*)

Notes	Inclusion criteria based on Widal Test titres - limiting. Reference standard included isolation of *Salmonella* Typhi from stool Index tests were performed retrospectively on stored samples Typhidot-M performed on only small subset of samples.			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	No			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Unclear**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Gopalakrishnan 2002 (*Continued*)

Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Unclear		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Hatta 2002a

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: primary, secondary, and tertiary Point of recruitment: inpatient and outpatient			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Indonesia and Kenya Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: not specified Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid, and other febrile illnesses (controls), and healthy afebrile controls Sample size: 504			
Index tests	Dipstick Assay, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Netherlands			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Prospective recruitment at multiple sites. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes	Case-control study design from 2 geographical locations, including controls from a non-endemic area (Netherlands)			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Unclear			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Hatta 2002a (*Continued*)

Was a case-control design avoided?	No		
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear		
		High	**Low**
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests			**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	No		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Hatta 2002b

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Propspective multicentre study Healthcare setting: Primary, secondary, and tertiary Point of recruitment: inpatient and outpatient			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Indonesia Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: not specified Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid Sample size: 473			
Index tests	Dipstick assay, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) Netherlands			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition:*Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture (5 mL)			
Flow and timing	Prospective multi-centre study. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes	There is a potential overlap of patients/data between the paper by Hatta 2002a.			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Hatta 2002b (*Continued*)

If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**

DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**

DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Hosamani 2013

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: not stated	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: mixed Gender distribution: 58% Male 42% Female Entry criteria: history of fever more than 2 to 3 days duration and a clinical diagnosis of enteric fever	
Index tests	Typhidot	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (volume not stated)			
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes	No sources of funding declared.			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Hosamani 2013 (*Continued*)

		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		High	

House 2001

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: secondary and tertiary Point of recruitment: inpatients	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Vietnam Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: adults and children Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: *Salmonella* Typhi on blood culture, and febrile controls, and healthy controls Sample size: 290	
Index tests	TUBEX Dipstick Assay, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Netherlands	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture	
Flow and timing	Prospective multicentre study. Timing unclear.	
Comparative		
Notes	Mostly children recruited. Sample size 290 but only 127 analysed. Case control design	

Methodological quality			**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

House 2001 (*Continued*)

DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes			
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

House 2001 (*Continued*)

		Low	

Islam 2016

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary international reference centre Point of recruitment: not stated			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Bangladesh Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: mixed Gender distribution: 52% male 48% female Entry criteria: non-pregnant, 1 to 59 years of age, fever ≥ 39.0°C for 3 to 7 days duration, lacking obvious alternative diagnosis			
Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot TPTest			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (3 to 5 mL)			
Flow and timing	Prospective study at a tertiary reference centre. Timing unclear			
Comparative				
Notes	Unable to clarify whether patients in Group VI (visceral leishmaniasis/tuberculosis) also received a blood culture			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Islam 2016 (*Continued*)

DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Unclear			
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes			
		Low		

Ismail 2002

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: tertiary (5 infectious diseases hospitals) Point of recruitment: inpatients	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Ismail 2002 (*Continued*)

Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Egypt Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): medium Age: not specified Gender distribution: not specified Entry criteria: febrile in-patients meeting pre-determined case definitions Sample size: 85
Index tests	Dipstick assay, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Netherlands
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture
Flow and timing	Prospective multicentre study. Samples tested retrospectively 2 to 3 months after recruitment
Comparative	
Notes	Part of a brucellosis diagnostic study. Samples tested retrospectively 2 to 3 months later.

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	No			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		High	**Unclear**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Low**	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Ismail 2002 (*Continued*)

DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	

DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes			
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes			
		Low		

Jesudason 2002

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Tertiary healthcare setting Point of recruitment: unclear whether inpatient, outpatient, or both	
Patient characteristics and setting	Country: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age(s): unclear Gender distribution: unclear Four pre-determined groups for entry into the study: 1. *Salmonella* Typhi blood culture positive; 2. Non-Typhi Gram-negative bacilli culture positive; 3. Widal Test positive; and 4. Widal Test negative. Sample size: 150 recruited (60 analysed)	
Index tests	Typhidot	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Jesudason 2002 (*Continued*)

Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture		
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.		
Comparative			
Notes	Indian Association Medical Microbiology External Quality Assurance Scheme laboratory accreditation		

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	No			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Unclear**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Jesudason 2002 (*Continued*)

		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Jesudason 2006

Study characteristics			**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: both inpatients and outpatients		
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Ages: unclear Gender distribution: unclear Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid fever Sample size: 563		
Index tests	Typhidot		
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture		
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.		
Comparative			
Notes	Study authors excluded one case of *Salmonella* paratyphi A.		
Methodological quality			**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection			**DOMAIN 1: Pa**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Jesudason 2006 (*Continued*)

Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes		
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes		
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests			**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Unclear**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Kawano 2007

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary infectious diseases hospital Point of recruitment: inpatients			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Philippines Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: both adults and children Gender distribution: 53.6% (male) 46.4% (female) Entry criteria: febrile patients with a clinical suspicion of typhoid fever Sample size: 177			
Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot SD Bioline Mega Salmonella			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes				
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference stan-	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Kawano 2007 (*Continued*)

dard?			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Keddy 2011

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: secondary and tertiary hospitals Point of recruitment: inpatient	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: South Africa and Tanzania Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): medium Age: both adults and children Gender distribution: 54.3% (male) 45.7% (female) Entry criteria: South Africa - clinically suspected typhoid fever with no pre-treatment with antibiotics Tanzania - unselected febrile illnesses, but only those with clinical suspicion of typhoid fever were	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Keddy 2011 (*Continued*)

	recruited Sample size: 92			
Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition:*Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Prospective multicentre study			
Comparative				
Notes				
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Keddy 2011 (*Continued*)

Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**

DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Khan 2002

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Retrospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary hospital Point of recruitment: both inpatient and outpatient	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Pakistan Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: unclear Gender distribution: unclear Entry criteria: patients with clinical suspicion of typhoid who went on to have the index RDT Sample size: 1760 (128 analysed)	
Index tests	Typhidot-M	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard: peripheral blood culture, or bone marrow culture, or both	
Flow and timing	Retrospective analysis on stored samples. Timing unclear.	
Comparative		
Notes	Unable to distinguish which cases were bone marrow positive.	
Methodological quality		**Methodological**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Khan 2002 (*Continued*)

Item	Authors' judgement	Risk of bias	Applicability concerns	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	No			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Unclear**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	Yes			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Yes			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	No			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Khan 2002 (*Continued*)

Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		High	

Khanna 2015

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: unclear			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: mixed Gender distribution: not stated Entry criteria: cases were febrile patients with a positive blood culture for *Salmonella* Typhi. Healthy afebrile controls			
Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (5 mL)			
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes	Case control study			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	No			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Khanna 2015 (*Continued*)

		High	**Low**
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests			**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Khoharo 2011

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single-centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: not stated	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Khoharo 2011 (*Continued*)

Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Pakistan Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: adults (> 18 years) Gender distribution: not stated Entry criteria: aged 18 to 40 years; fever < 14 days; clinical features suggesting typhoid fever; no history of antimicrobial therapy or typhoid immunization in the recent past
Index tests	Typhidot
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (volume not stated)
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.
Comparative	
Notes	No declaration of funding. Entry criteria could exclude numerous cases of typhoid

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	No			
		High	**High**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Khoharo 2011 (*Continued*)

Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		
		Low	**Low**

DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Ley 2011

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Retrospective multi-centre study Healthcare settings: secondary Point of recruitment: both inpatient and outpatient	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Tanzania Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): medium Age: children between the ages of 2 months and 14 years Gender distribution: unclear Entry criteria: selected samples from a fever surveillance study Surveillance study entry criteria: fever > 3 days or those matching set clinical severity criteria	
Index tests	TUBEX	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition:*Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture	
Flow and timing	Retrospective analysis on stored samples. Timing unclear.	
Comparative		

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Ley 2011 (*Continued*)

Notes	Only blood culture positive patients included. Samples from 2 different patient populations			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	No			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Ley 2011 (*Continued*)

Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Limpitikul 2014

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study (3 hospitals within a single province) Healthcare setting: secondary Point of recruitment: both inpatients and outpatients			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Thailand Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: children under 15 years of age Gender distribution: not recorded Entry criteria: any febrile illness in children under 15 years of age			
Index tests	SD Bioline			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (volume not stated)			
Flow and timing	Prospective recruitment with a retrospective analysis of stored samples			
Comparative				
Notes	Outbreak situation in Songkhla Province.			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes			
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No			
		Low		

Maude 2015

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single-centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: inpatient	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Maude 2015 (*Continued*)

Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Bangladesh Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: mixed Gender distribution: 173 males; 127 females Entry criteria: > 6 months of age with < 2 weeks fever and a documented fever > 38
Index tests	Test-It-Typhoid (KIT immunochromatographic lateral flow assay) SD Bioline CTK Biotech Onsite
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (1 to 12 mL in children, 5 to 12mL in adults) or blood nucleic acid amplification (polymerase chain reaction (PCR)), or both
Flow and timing	Prospective recruitment with retrospective testing of stored samples
Comparative	
Notes	Two review authors (LW and CMP) are authors on this study.

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Maude 2015 (*Continued*)

DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Yes			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes			
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No			
		Low		

Mehmood 2015

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Retrospective single centre analysis study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: not stated	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Pakistan Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: mixed Gender distribution: 59 males/86 females Entry criteria: unselected fever of greater than 3 days	
Index tests	Typhidot	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (volume not specified)	
Flow and timing	Retrospective analysis of stored samples. Timing unclear.	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Comparative				
Notes				
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Unclear			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Unclear			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	No			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			
		Unclear	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Moore 2014

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: inpatient			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Cambodia Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: children over 6 months and under 16 years Gender distribution: unclear Entry criteria: documented fever of > 38°C Sample size: 500			
Index tests	Immunochromatographic lateral flow assay, KIT (Test-It-Typhoid prototype)			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Retrospective testing of stored samples			
Comparative				
Notes	Score of 2+ or more considered positive. We contacted the study authors for further details based on the abstract			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes		
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests			**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Naheed 2008

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: primary community clinics Point of recruitment: outpatients			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Bangladesh Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: both adults and children Gender distribution: 51% (male) 49% (female) Entry criteria: fever for any duration in < 5 years / > 3 days in > 5years and a documented fever of 38.0°C Sample size: 867			
Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition:*Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Prospective multicentre study. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes	Study authors classified 139 results that were indeterminate as negative			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Olsen 2004

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: secondary and tertiary Point of recruitment: inpatients	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Vietnam Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: both adults and children Gender distribution: 56.9% (male) 43.1% (female) Entry criteria: > 4 days of fever, and greater than 3 years old and controls with other febrile illnesses Sample size: 79 (59 patients and 20 controls)	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Olsen 2004 (*Continued*)

Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot Multi-Test Dip-S-Tick		
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition:*Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture		
Flow and timing	Prospective multicentre study. Samples processed at a different site. Timing unclear		
Comparative			
Notes	Different processing sites for blood culture, that is not in the same laboratory		

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	No			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Unclear**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Olsen 2004 (*Continued*)

Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**

DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Pastoor 2008

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: inpatient	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Indonesia Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: unclear Gender distribution: unclear Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid fever Sample size: 209	
Index tests	Immunochromatographic lateral flow assay, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Netherlands	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition:*Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture and Widal Test	
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.	
Comparative		
Notes	Study authors compared diagnostic test results of the ICT with both blood culture and the Widal Test	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Unclear	**Unclear**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Pastoor 2008 (*Continued*)

Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Prasad 2015

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Single centre retrospective analysis study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: both inpatients and outpatients			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: unclear Gender distribution: unclear Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of enteric fever			
Index tests	Typhidot-M Enteroscreen-IgM			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (volume not stated)			
Flow and timing	Retrospective analysis of stored samples. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes	Study authors classified *Salmonella* Paratyphi blood culture positive cases as disease-negative.			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	No			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Prasad 2015 (*Continued*)

Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear		
		High	**Low**
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests			**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		
		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Rahman 2007

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: outpatients			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Bangladesh Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: children Gender distribution: unclear Entry criteria: fever > 3 days but < 7 days Sample size: 243			
Index tests	TUBEX			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture			
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes				
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Unclear			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Rahman 2007 (*Continued*)

If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Unclear**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Sanjeev 2013

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective single centre study Healthcare setting: tertiary Point of recruitment: not stated	
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: India Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: not clear Gender distribution: not stated Entry criteria: clinical suspicion of typhoid fever	
Index tests	Typhidot	

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Sanjeev 2013 (*Continued*)

Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (volume not specified)		
Flow and timing	Prospective single centre study. Timing unclear.		
Comparative			
Notes			
Methodological quality			**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection			**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Unclear		
Was a case-control design avoided?	Unclear		
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	No		
		High	**Low**
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests			**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Unclear	**Unclear**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Sanjeev 2013 (*Continued*)

		Unclear	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes		
		Low	

Siba 2012

Study characteristics		**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multicentre study Healthcare setting: secondary and tertiary hospitals Point of recruitment: outpatients	
Patient characteristics and setting	Country: Papua New Guinea Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): high Age: adults and children Gender distribution: 51% (male) 49% (female) Entry criteria: febrile patients with axillary temp > 37.5°C and > 2 days of fever (or clinical suspicion of typhoid fever) Sample size: 530 (500 analysed)	
Index tests	TUBEX Typhidot TyphiRapid-Tr02	
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture and PCR	
Flow and timing	Prospective multicentre study. Timing unclear.	
Comparative		
Notes		

Methodological quality			**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Siba 2012 (*Continued*)

DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		High	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes			
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard				**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No			
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing				**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear			
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes			
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No			

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Siba 2012 (*Continued*)

		Low	

Tarupiwa 2015

Study characteristics				**Study character**
Patient sampling	Prospective multi-centre study Healthcare setting: primary Point of recruitment: outpatient			
Patient characteristics and setting	Countries: Zimbabwe Level of typhoid endemicity (Crump 2004): medium Age: mixed Gender distribution: not stated Entry criteria: 'typical signs and symptoms of typhoid'			
Index tests	TUBEX On-Site Typhoid IgG/IgM Combo			
Target condition and reference standard(s)	Target condition: *Salmonella* Typhi Reference standard(s): peripheral blood culture (3 to 5 mL)			
Flow and timing	Prospective multicentre study. Timing unclear.			
Comparative				
Notes	Diagnostic test accuracy data not provided in published paper but supplied separately by the corresponding authors			
Methodological quality				**Methodological**
Item	**Authors' judgement**	**Risk of bias**	**Applicability concerns**	
DOMAIN 1: Patient Selection				**DOMAIN 1: Pa**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes			
Was a case-control design avoided?	Yes			
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes			
		Low	**Low**	
DOMAIN 2: Index Test All tests				**DOMAIN 2: In**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Tarupiwa 2015 (*Continued*)

Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Unclear		
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 3: Reference Standard			**DOMAIN 3: Re**
Is the reference standards likely to correctly classify the target condition?	No		
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Unclear		
		Low	**Low**
DOMAIN 4: Flow and Timing			**DOMAIN 4: Fl**
Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Unclear		
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes		
Were all patients included in the analysis?	No		
		Low	

Abbreviations: PCR: polymerase chain reaction; RDT: rapid diagnostic test.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Alejandria 2012	Meta-analysis from an International Congress on Infectious Diseases (ICID) poster abstract
Bakr 2011	4 different types of Widal Test used, that is, not a new rapid diagnostic test (RDT)
Banchuin 1987	Antigen detection was neither a commercially-available rapid diagnostic test or a prototype
Banerjee 1984	We were unable to extract specificity and sensitivity data
Boomsma 1988	We were unable to extract sensitivity and specificity data
Cardona-Castro 2000	Not a commercially available test ('Dot Blot' Test from Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA)
Castonguay-Vanier 2013	We could only extract data for patients with Gram-negative rod positive blood cultures. The study authors did not present data on RDT performance on culture negative patients, therefore we could not perform analyses
Chaicumpa 1992	Not a commercially available test (an unspecified Indirect dot blot ELISA)
Chart 2007	Not a commercially available RDT. A range of *Salmonella* serodiagnostic tests were performed at a UK reference laboratory on sera from UK residents returning from travelling abroad
Chatterjee 1988	Not a commercially available test. "COAG" co-agglutination test produced in-house by Indian tertiary hospital laboratory
Choo 1994	We were unable to extract data about performance of test in blood culture positive patients. DOT EIA (early Typhidot-M)
Choo 1997	We were unable to extract relevant sensitivity and specificity data. DOT-EIA (early Typhidot-M)
Chua 2012	Evaluates a test for detecting chronic carriage rather than acute typhoid (enteric) fever
Coovadia 1986	Not a commercially available test (passive haemagglutination)
Das 2013	Not a commercially available test - candidate created by SPAN Diagnostics (India)
Dhanalakshmi 1986	We were unable to determine which blood culture positive patients were also positive on the urinary COAG tests
el-Falaky 1970	We were unable to extract sensitivity and specificity data as no cut-offs mentioned for haemagglutination
Fadeel 2004	Not a commercial test: ELISA antibody detection from urine
Felezsko 2004	Letter outlining use of TUBEX to detect non-typoidal *Salmonella* infections (e.g. *S. enteritidis*)

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

(*Continued*)

Gorelov 1988	Comparison of two types of Widal Test
Handojo 2004	Evaluation of a Widal slide agglutination test, a variant of an existing diagnostic test
Hoffman 1986	Evaluation of a slide agglutination Widal Test
House 2005	Paired serum samples rather than a single use RDT
Jackson 1995	Dot Enzyme Immmunoassay (EIA) - early Typhidot-M. We were unable to extract sensitivity or specificity data
John 1984	Not a commercial test: passive bacterial agglutination
Kalhan 1998	Not a commercial test: reverse passive haemagglutination assay (possible RDT candidate)
Kalhan 1999	Not a commercial test: Latex Agglutination Test
Kariuki 2004	No actual RDT evaluated. Study compared blood culture with the Widal Test
Kaur 1988a	Not commercially-available rapid diagnostic tests. In-house latex agglutination (LAT) and coagglutination (COAG) tests which are not prototypes
Kaur 1988b	The serodiagnostic tests evaluated were not commercially available point-of-care tests
Khanam 2013	The TPTest is not a commercially-available RDT
Khanam 2015	The study detailed the assessment of the human immune response rather than diagnostic test accuracy
Kollaritsch 1988	Letter to the editor about a single case - not a diagnostic study
Korbsrisate 1998	Not a commercial test: Indirect ELISA IgM antibody detection
Kuchuloria 2016	No commercial RDTs were used in the febrile illness study, only laboratory serology for *Salmonella* Typhi
Lim 1998	Reference standard inadequately described, and not all patients received any form of reference standard. TUBEX
Lutterloh 2012	Use of TUBEX to determine cases as part of active surveillance during an outbreak. We were unable to extract any data regarding diagnostic test accuracy
Malik 2001	No data of index test (Typhidot) positivity in non-culture positive patients
Mukherjee 1993	Not a commercial test. In-house co-agglutination test
Munir 2015	This study only included clinical typhoid or conifrmed typhoid cases. Study authors excluded patients currently receiving or who had recently received antimicrobials. We were unable to extract data related to diagnostic test accuracy

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

(*Continued*)

Narayanappa 2010	We were unable to extract data index test data (Typhidot-M) from control (non-typhoid fever) group
Neil 2012	Variety of serological diagnostic tests used during investigation of an acute outbreak in Uganda. No specific RDT used
Nguyen 1997	The monoclonal antibody-based dot-blot ELISA evaluated is not a commercially-available rapid diagnostic test
Ong 1989	Test based on adherence IgM "capture" - not commercially available Confirmed typhoid case was blood or stool culture positive, or both
Pandya 1995	Not a commercially available RDT: latex agglutination to a) Typhi Vi; and b) Barber protein
Petchclai 1987	Not a commercial test: passive haemagglutination test (PHA) We were unable to extract sensitivity and specificity data
Peterson 2010	Evaluation of general bacterial microarray/genetics rather than point-of-care testing
Preechakasedkit 2012	RDT development rather than evaluation of test accuracy
Rai 1989	Non-commercial tests. We were unable to extract sensitivity and specificity data
Shrivastava 2011	Repeat publication of data published by Olsen 2004 from Vietnam.
Surachmanto 2011	TUBEX in asthmatics. We were unable to extract diagnostic test data
Tantivanich 1984	Not a commercial test: latex agglutination.
Thevanesam 1992	Widal Test evaluation, not a commercial RDT
Watt 2005	We were unable to extract sensitivity and specificity data
West 1989	Not a commercial test: urinary co-agglutination technique
Wijedoru 2012	Data from this study had already been included in Moore 2014
Yan 2011	We were unable to extract specificity data
Zaka-ur-Rab 2012	Not a commercial test: Salivary IgA to lipopolysaccharide (LPS)

Abbreviations: RDT: rapid diagnostic test.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

DATA

Presented below are all the data for all of the tests entered into the review.

Tests. Data tables by test

Test	No. of studies	No. of participants
1 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. 1 result per study	17	3691
2 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC	15	3466
3 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC and BM	2	225
4 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC and PCR	1	500
5 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Indeterminates reported	6	1721
6 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Indeterminates not reported	11	1970
7 Typhidot-M. Antibody: IgM	6	3334
8 Typhi rapid Tr-02. Reference: BC. Antibody: IgM	1	500
9 Typhi rapid Tr-02. Reference: BC & PCR. Antibody: IgM	1	500
10 Typhidot all tests 1 result per study	22	6928
11 TUBEX. Reference:BC	14	4885
12 TUBEX. Reference: BC & PCR	1	500
13 TUBEX 1 result per study	14	4885
14 KIT ICT. Reference:BC. Threshold > 1+	2	709
15 KIT ICT. Reference: BC & PCR. Threshold > 1+	2	800
16 KIT latex agglutination. Threshold > 1+	1	425
17 KIT Dipstick. Threshold > 1+	5	1394
18 KIT ICT. Threshold > 1+	3	1009
19 KIT all tests. Threshold > 1+. One result per study.	9	2828
20 KIT all tests. Threshold > 2+ studies only	5	1607
21 Enterocheck WB	2	533
22 PanBio	1	144

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

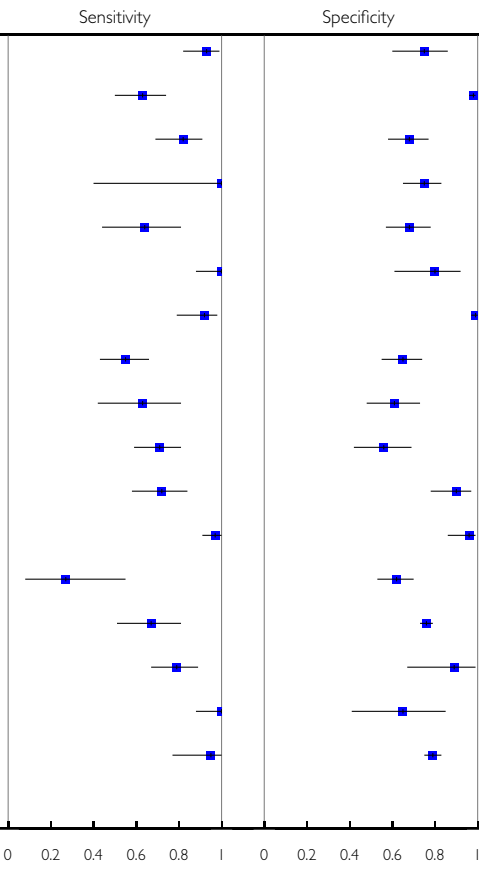
23 SD Bioline. Antibody: IgG	3	1669
24 SD Bioline. Antibody: IgM	3	1590
25 SD Bioline Antibody: IgM and IgG	1	300
26 Mega Salmonella. Antibody: IgG	1	177
27 Mega Salmonella. Antibody: IgM	1	177
28 Multi-Test Dip-S-Tick	1	75
29 Enteroscreen	1	1521
30 Onsite Typhoid Combo CTK Biotech	2	436

Test 1. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. 1 result per study.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 1 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. 1 result per study

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Bhutta 1999	43	13	3	38	0.93 [0.82, 0.99]	0.75 [0.60, 0.86]
Fadeel 2011	42	5	25	309	0.63 [0.50, 0.74]	0.98 [0.96, 0.99]
Gopalakrishnan 2002	41	30	9	64	0.82 [0.69, 0.91]	0.68 [0.58, 0.77]
Hosamani 2013	4	24	0	72	1.00 [0.40, 1.00]	0.75 [0.65, 0.83]
Islam 2016	18	25	10	54	0.64 [0.44, 0.81]	0.68 [0.57, 0.78]
Jesudason 2002	30	6	0	24	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.80 [0.61, 0.92]
Jesudason 2006	36	6	3	500	0.92 [0.79, 0.98]	0.99 [0.97, 1.00]
Kawano 2007	41	36	34	66	0.55 [0.43, 0.66]	0.65 [0.55, 0.74]
Keddy 2011	17	25	10	39	0.63 [0.42, 0.81]	0.61 [0.48, 0.73]
Khan 2002	49	26	20	33	0.71 [0.59, 0.81]	0.56 [0.42, 0.69]
Khanna 2015	36	5	14	45	0.72 [0.58, 0.84]	0.90 [0.78, 0.97]
Khoharo 2011	72	2	2	46	0.97 [0.91, 1.00]	0.96 [0.86, 0.99]
Mehmood 2015	4	50	11	80	0.27 [0.08, 0.55]	0.62 [0.53, 0.70]
Naheed 2008	29	197	14	627	0.67 [0.51, 0.81]	0.76 [0.73, 0.79]
Olsen 2004	46	2	12	17	0.79 [0.67, 0.89]	0.89 [0.67, 0.99]
Sanjeev 2013	30	7	0	13	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.65 [0.41, 0.85]
Siba 2012	21	100	1	378	0.95 [0.77, 1.00]	0.79 [0.75, 0.83]



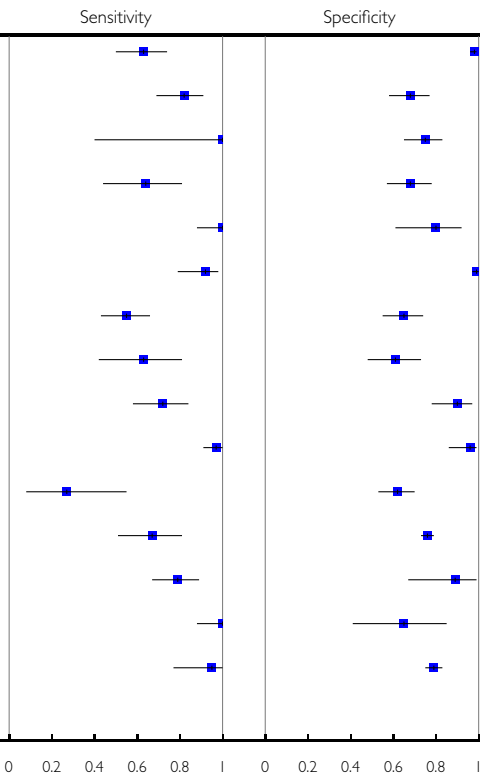
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 2. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 2 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Fadeel 2011	42	5	25	309	0.63 [0.50, 0.74]	0.98 [0.96, 0.99]
Gopalakrishnan 2002	41	30	9	64	0.82 [0.69, 0.91]	0.68 [0.58, 0.77]
Hosamani 2013	4	24	0	72	1.00 [0.40, 1.00]	0.75 [0.65, 0.83]
Islam 2016	18	25	10	54	0.64 [0.44, 0.81]	0.68 [0.57, 0.78]
Jesudason 2002	30	6	0	24	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.80 [0.61, 0.92]
Jesudason 2006	36	6	3	500	0.92 [0.79, 0.98]	0.99 [0.97, 1.00]
Kawano 2007	41	36	34	66	0.55 [0.43, 0.66]	0.65 [0.55, 0.74]
Keddy 2011	17	25	10	39	0.63 [0.42, 0.81]	0.61 [0.48, 0.73]
Khanna 2015	36	5	14	45	0.72 [0.58, 0.84]	0.90 [0.78, 0.97]
Khoharo 2011	72	2	2	46	0.97 [0.91, 1.00]	0.96 [0.86, 0.99]
Mehmood 2015	4	50	11	80	0.27 [0.08, 0.55]	0.62 [0.53, 0.70]
Naheed 2008	29	197	14	627	0.67 [0.51, 0.81]	0.76 [0.73, 0.79]
Olsen 2004	46	2	12	17	0.79 [0.67, 0.89]	0.89 [0.67, 0.99]
Sanjeev 2013	30	7	0	13	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.65 [0.41, 0.85]
Siba 2012	21	100	1	378	0.95 [0.77, 1.00]	0.79 [0.75, 0.83]



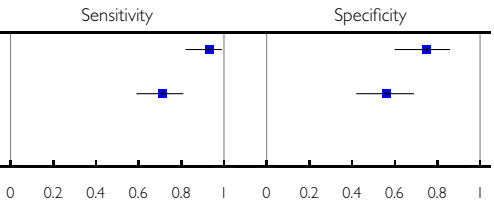
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 3. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC and BM.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 3 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC and BM

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Bhutta 1999	43	13	3	38	0.93 [0.82, 0.99]	0.75 [0.60, 0.86]
Khan 2002	49	26	20	33	0.71 [0.59, 0.81]	0.56 [0.42, 0.69]

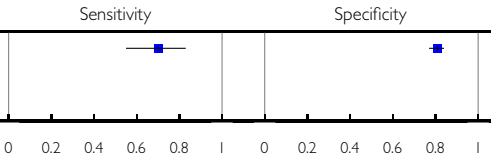


Test 4. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC and PCR.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 4 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Reference: BC and PCR

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Siba 2012	33	88	14	365	0.70 [0.55, 0.83]	0.81 [0.77, 0.84]



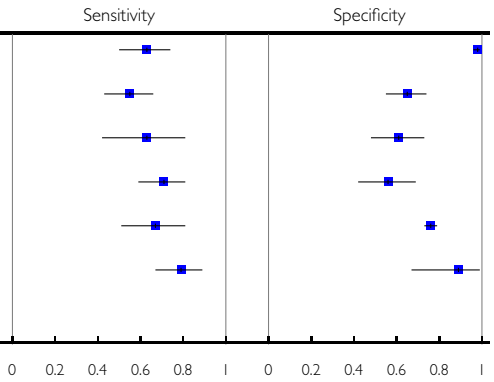
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 5. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Indeterminates reported.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 5 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Indeterminates reported

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Fadeel 2011	42	5	25	309	0.63 [0.50, 0.74]	0.98 [0.96, 0.99]
Kawano 2007	41	36	34	66	0.55 [0.43, 0.66]	0.65 [0.55, 0.74]
Keddy 2011	17	25	10	39	0.63 [0.42, 0.81]	0.61 [0.48, 0.73]
Khan 2002	49	26	20	33	0.71 [0.59, 0.81]	0.56 [0.42, 0.69]
Naheed 2008	29	197	14	627	0.67 [0.51, 0.81]	0.76 [0.73, 0.79]
Olsen 2004	46	2	12	17	0.79 [0.67, 0.89]	0.89 [0.67, 0.99]

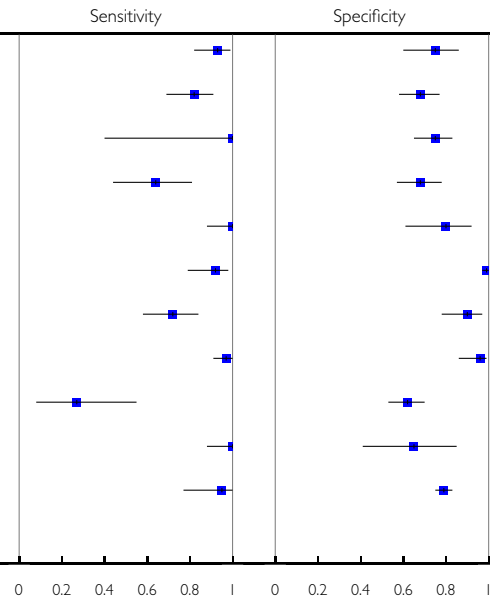


Test 6. Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Indeterminates not reported.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 6 Typhidot. Antibody: IgM or as reported. Indeterminates not reported

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Bhutta 1999	43	13	3	38	0.93 [0.82, 0.99]	0.75 [0.60, 0.86]
Gopalakrishnan 2002	41	30	9	64	0.82 [0.69, 0.91]	0.68 [0.58, 0.77]
Hosamani 2013	4	24	0	72	1.00 [0.40, 1.00]	0.75 [0.65, 0.83]
Islam 2016	18	25	10	54	0.64 [0.44, 0.81]	0.68 [0.57, 0.78]
Jesudason 2002	30	6	0	24	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.80 [0.61, 0.92]
Jesudason 2006	36	6	3	500	0.92 [0.79, 0.98]	0.99 [0.97, 1.00]
Khanna 2015	36	5	14	45	0.72 [0.58, 0.84]	0.90 [0.78, 0.97]
Khoharo 2011	72	2	2	46	0.97 [0.91, 1.00]	0.96 [0.86, 0.99]
Mehmood 2015	4	50	11	80	0.27 [0.08, 0.55]	0.62 [0.53, 0.70]
Sanjeev 2013	30	7	0	13	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.65 [0.41, 0.85]
Siba 2012	21	100	1	378	0.95 [0.77, 1.00]	0.79 [0.75, 0.83]



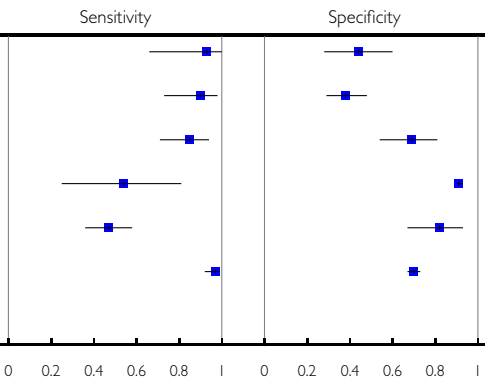
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 7. Typhidot-M. Antibody: IgM.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 7 Typhidot-M. Antibody: IgM

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Begum 2009	13	23	1	18	0.93 [0.66, 1.00]	0.44 [0.28, 0.60]
Beig 2010	27	71	3	44	0.90 [0.73, 0.98]	0.38 [0.29, 0.48]
Bhutta 1999	39	16	7	35	0.85 [0.71, 0.94]	0.69 [0.54, 0.81]
Dong 2007	7	148	6	1571	0.54 [0.25, 0.81]	0.91 [0.90, 0.93]
Dutta 2006	41	7	46	33	0.47 [0.36, 0.58]	0.83 [0.67, 0.93]
Prasad 2015	108	319	3	748	0.97 [0.92, 0.99]	0.70 [0.67, 0.73]

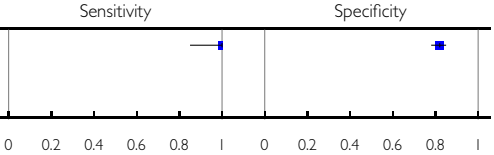


Test 8. Typhi rapid Tr-02. Reference: BC. Antibody: IgM.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 8 Typhi rapid Tr-02. Reference: BC. Antibody: IgM

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Siba 2012	22	88	0	390	1.00 [0.85, 1.00]	0.82 [0.78, 0.85]



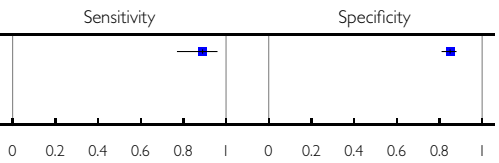
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 9. Typhi rapid Tr-02. Reference: BC & PCR. Antibody: IgM.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 9 Typhi rapid Tr-02. Reference: BC % PCR. Antibody: IgM

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Siba 2012	42	68	5	385	0.89 [0.77, 0.96]	0.85 [0.81, 0.88]

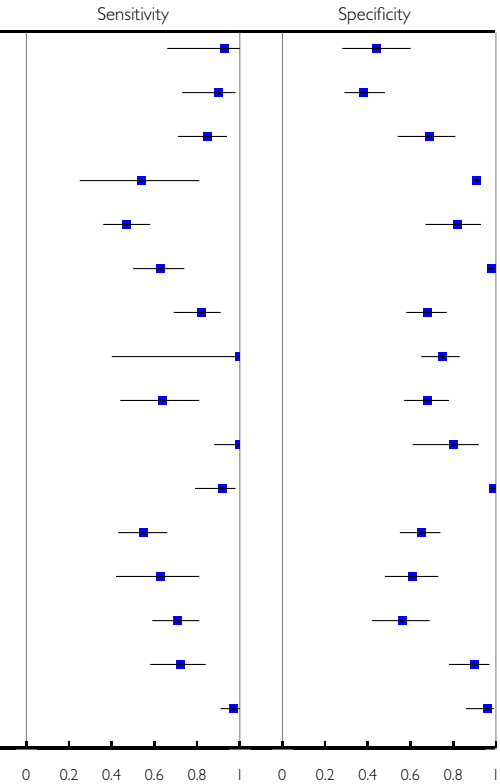


Test 10. Typhidot all tests 1 result per study.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 10 Typhidot all tests 1 result per study

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Begum 2009	13	23	1	18	0.93 [0.66, 1.00]	0.44 [0.28, 0.60]
Beig 2010	27	71	3	44	0.90 [0.73, 0.98]	0.38 [0.29, 0.48]
Bhutta 1999	39	16	7	35	0.85 [0.71, 0.94]	0.69 [0.54, 0.81]
Dong 2007	7	148	6	1571	0.54 [0.25, 0.81]	0.91 [0.90, 0.93]
Dutta 2006	41	7	46	33	0.47 [0.36, 0.58]	0.83 [0.67, 0.93]
Fadeel 2011	42	5	25	309	0.63 [0.50, 0.74]	0.98 [0.96, 0.99]
Gopalakrishnan 2002	41	30	9	64	0.82 [0.69, 0.91]	0.68 [0.58, 0.77]
Hosamani 2013	4	24	0	72	1.00 [0.40, 1.00]	0.75 [0.65, 0.83]
Islam 2016	18	25	10	54	0.64 [0.44, 0.81]	0.68 [0.57, 0.78]
Jesudason 2002	30	6	0	24	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.80 [0.61, 0.92]
Jesudason 2006	36	6	3	500	0.92 [0.79, 0.98]	0.99 [0.97, 1.00]
Kawano 2007	41	36	34	66	0.55 [0.43, 0.66]	0.65 [0.55, 0.74]
Keddy 2011	17	25	10	39	0.63 [0.42, 0.81]	0.61 [0.48, 0.73]
Khan 2002	49	26	20	33	0.71 [0.59, 0.81]	0.56 [0.42, 0.69]
Khanna 2015	36	5	14	45	0.72 [0.58, 0.84]	0.90 [0.78, 0.97]
Khoharo 2011	72	2	2	46	0.97 [0.91, 1.00]	0.96 [0.86, 0.99]

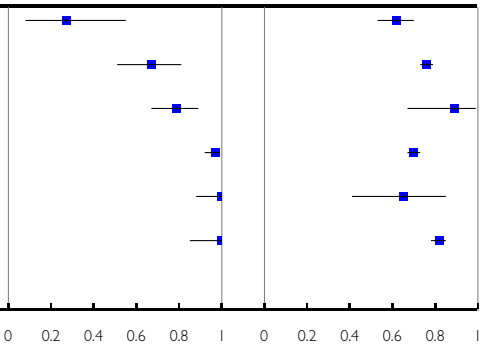


(*Continued . . .*)

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

(. . . *Continued*)

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Mehmood 2015	4	50	11	80	0.27 [0.08, 0.55]	0.62 [0.53, 0.70]
Naheed 2008	29	197	14	627	0.67 [0.51, 0.81]	0.76 [0.73, 0.79]
Olsen 2004	46	2	12	17	0.79 [0.67, 0.89]	0.89 [0.67, 0.99]
Prasad 2015	108	319	3	748	0.97 [0.92, 0.99]	0.70 [0.67, 0.73]
Sanjeev 2013	30	7	0	13	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.65 [0.41, 0.85]
Siba 2012	22	88	0	390	1.00 [0.85, 1.00]	0.82 [0.78, 0.85]

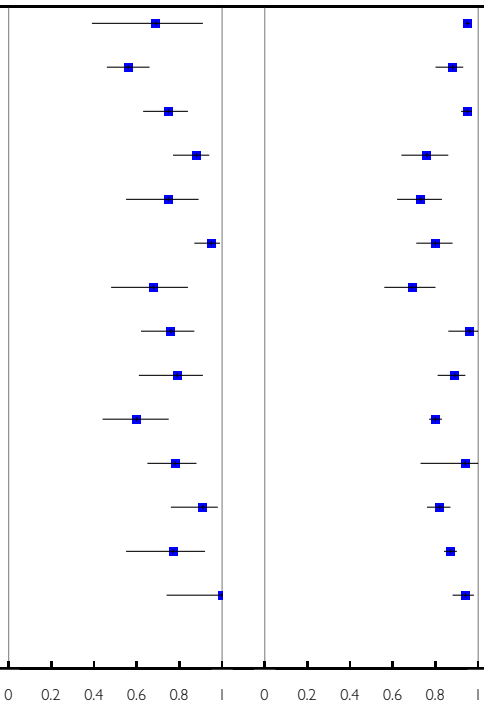


Test 11. TUBEX. Reference:BC.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 11 TUBEX. Reference:BC

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Dong 2007	9	89	4	1630	0.69 [0.39, 0.91]	0.95 [0.94, 0.96]
Dutta 2006	58	14	45	99	0.56 [0.46, 0.66]	0.88 [0.80, 0.93]
Fadeel 2011	50	15	17	299	0.75 [0.63, 0.84]	0.95 [0.92, 0.97]
House 2001	56	15	8	48	0.88 [0.77, 0.94]	0.76 [0.64, 0.86]
Islam 2016	21	21	7	58	0.75 [0.55, 0.89]	0.73 [0.62, 0.83]
Kawano 2007	71	20	4	82	0.95 [0.87, 0.99]	0.80 [0.71, 0.88]
Keddy 2011	19	20	9	44	0.68 [0.48, 0.84]	0.69 [0.56, 0.80]
Khanna 2015	38	2	12	48	0.76 [0.62, 0.87]	0.96 [0.86, 1.00]
Ley 2011	26	12	7	94	0.79 [0.61, 0.91]	0.89 [0.81, 0.94]
Naheed 2008	26	166	17	658	0.60 [0.44, 0.75]	0.80 [0.77, 0.83]
Olsen 2004	43	1	12	17	0.78 [0.65, 0.88]	0.94 [0.73, 1.00]
Rahman 2007	31	37	3	172	0.91 [0.76, 0.98]	0.82 [0.76, 0.87]
Siba 2012	17	60	5	418	0.77 [0.55, 0.92]	0.87 [0.84, 0.90]
Tarupiwa 2015	12	7	0	112	1.00 [0.74, 1.00]	0.94 [0.88, 0.98]



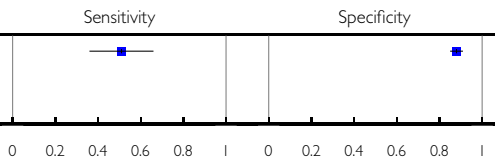
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 12. TUBEX. Reference: BC & PCR.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 12 TUBEX. Reference: BC % PCR

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Siba 2012	24	53	23	400	0.51 [0.36, 0.66]	0.88 [0.85, 0.91]

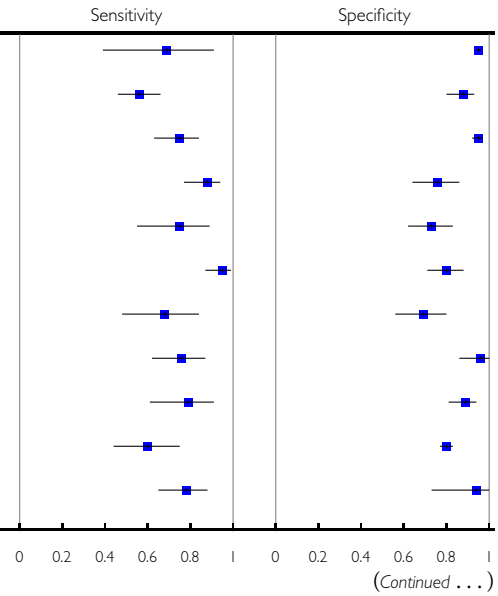


Test 13. TUBEX 1 result per study.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 13 TUBEX 1 result per study

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Dong 2007	9	89	4	1630	0.69 [0.39, 0.91]	0.95 [0.94, 0.96]
Dutta 2006	58	14	45	99	0.56 [0.46, 0.66]	0.88 [0.80, 0.93]
Fadeel 2011	50	15	17	299	0.75 [0.63, 0.84]	0.95 [0.92, 0.97]
House 2001	56	15	8	48	0.88 [0.77, 0.94]	0.76 [0.64, 0.86]
Islam 2016	21	21	7	58	0.75 [0.55, 0.89]	0.73 [0.62, 0.83]
Kawano 2007	71	20	4	82	0.95 [0.87, 0.99]	0.80 [0.71, 0.88]
Keddy 2011	19	20	9	44	0.68 [0.48, 0.84]	0.69 [0.56, 0.80]
Khanna 2015	38	2	12	48	0.76 [0.62, 0.87]	0.96 [0.86, 1.00]
Ley 2011	26	12	7	94	0.79 [0.61, 0.91]	0.89 [0.81, 0.94]
Naheed 2008	26	166	17	658	0.60 [0.44, 0.75]	0.80 [0.77, 0.83]
Olsen 2004	43	1	12	17	0.78 [0.65, 0.88]	0.94 [0.73, 1.00]

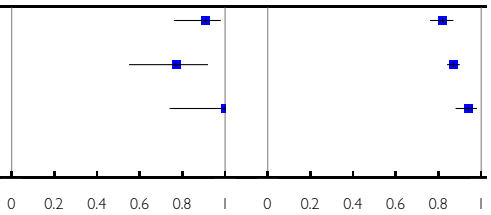


(*Continued* . . .)

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

(. . . *Continued*)

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Rahman 2007	31	37	3	172	0.91 [0.76, 0.98]	0.82 [0.76, 0.87]
Siba 2012	17	60	5	418	0.77 [0.55, 0.92]	0.87 [0.84, 0.90]
Tarupiwa 2015	12	7	0	112	1.00 [0.74, 1.00]	0.94 [0.88, 0.98]

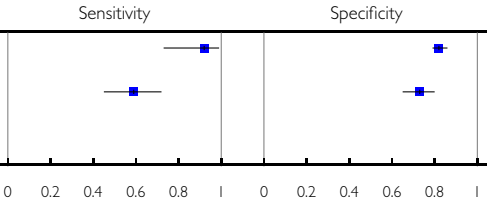


Test 14. KIT ICT. Reference:BC. Threshold > 1+.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 14 KIT ICT. Reference:BC. Threshold > 1+

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Moore 2014	22	84	2	392	0.92 [0.73, 0.99]	0.82 [0.79, 0.86]
Pastoor 2008	32	42	22	113	0.59 [0.45, 0.72]	0.73 [0.65, 0.80]

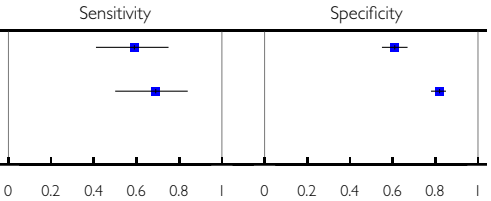


Test 15. KIT ICT. Reference: BC & PCR. Threshold > 1+.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 15 KIT ICT. Reference: BC % PCR. Threshold > 1+

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Maude 2015	20	104	14	162	0.59 [0.41, 0.75]	0.61 [0.55, 0.67]
Moore 2014	22	84	10	384	0.69 [0.50, 0.84]	0.82 [0.78, 0.85]



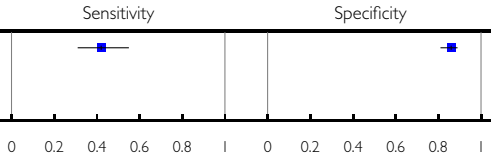
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 16. KIT latex agglutination. Threshold > 1+.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 16 KIT latex agglutination. Threshold > 1+

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Abdoel 2007	31	51	42	301	0.42 [0.31, 0.55]	0.86 [0.81, 0.89]

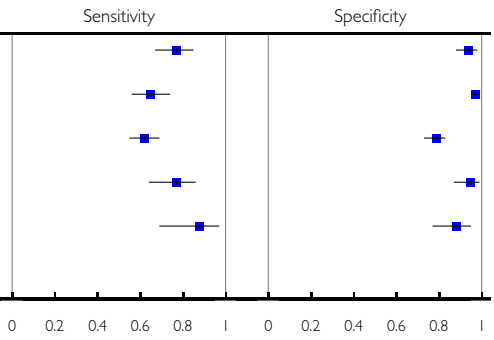


Test 17. KIT Dipstick. Threshold > 1+.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 17 KIT Dipstick. Threshold > 1+

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Gasem 2002	70	7	21	109	0.77 [0.67, 0.85]	0.94 [0.88, 0.98]
Hatta 2002a	73	12	39	378	0.65 [0.56, 0.74]	0.97 [0.95, 0.98]
Hatta 2002b	128	57	77	211	0.62 [0.55, 0.69]	0.79 [0.73, 0.83]
House 2001	49	3	15	60	0.77 [0.64, 0.86]	0.95 [0.87, 0.99]
Ismail 2002	22	7	3	53	0.88 [0.69, 0.97]	0.88 [0.77, 0.95]



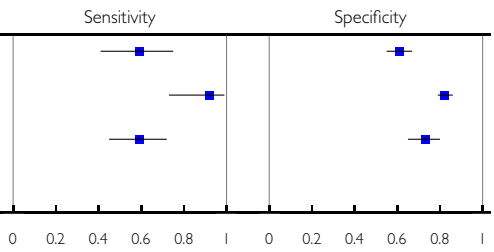
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 18. KIT ICT. Threshold > 1+.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 18 KIT ICT. Threshold > 1+

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Maude 2015	20	104	14	162	0.59 [0.41, 0.75]	0.61 [0.55, 0.67]
Moore 2014	22	84	2	392	0.92 [0.73, 0.99]	0.82 [0.79, 0.86]
Pastoor 2008	32	42	22	113	0.59 [0.45, 0.72]	0.73 [0.65, 0.80]

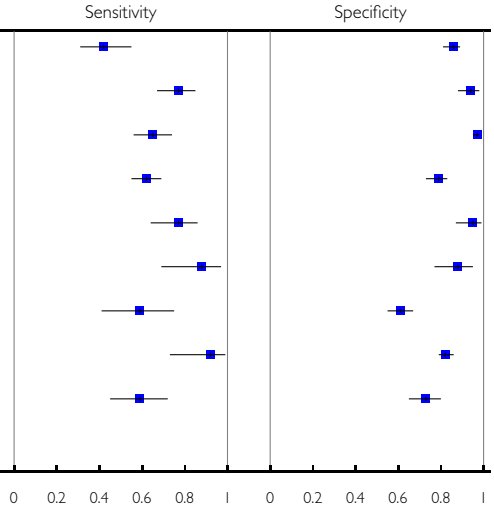


Test 19. KIT all tests. Threshold > 1+. One result per study..

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 19 KIT all tests. Threshold > 1+. One result per study.

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Abdoel 2007	31	51	42	301	0.42 [0.31, 0.55]	0.86 [0.81, 0.89]
Gasem 2002	70	7	21	109	0.77 [0.67, 0.85]	0.94 [0.88, 0.98]
Hatta 2002a	73	12	39	378	0.65 [0.56, 0.74]	0.97 [0.95, 0.98]
Hatta 2002b	128	57	77	211	0.62 [0.55, 0.69]	0.79 [0.73, 0.83]
House 2001	49	3	15	60	0.77 [0.64, 0.86]	0.95 [0.87, 0.99]
Ismail 2002	22	7	3	53	0.88 [0.69, 0.97]	0.88 [0.77, 0.95]
Maude 2015	20	104	14	162	0.59 [0.41, 0.75]	0.61 [0.55, 0.67]
Moore 2014	22	84	2	392	0.92 [0.73, 0.99]	0.82 [0.79, 0.86]
Pastoor 2008	32	42	22	113	0.59 [0.45, 0.72]	0.73 [0.65, 0.80]



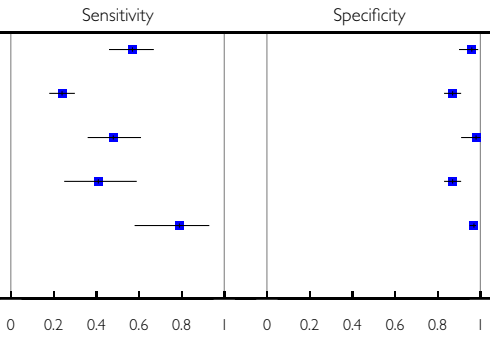
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 20. KIT all tests. Threshold > 2+ studies only.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 20 KIT all tests. Threshold > 2+ studies only

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Gasem 2002	52	5	39	111	0.57 [0.46, 0.67]	0.96 [0.90, 0.99]
Hatta 2002b	49	34	156	234	0.24 [0.18, 0.30]	0.87 [0.83, 0.91]
House 2001	31	1	33	62	0.48 [0.36, 0.61]	0.98 [0.91, 1.00]
Maude 2015	14	34	20	232	0.41 [0.25, 0.59]	0.87 [0.83, 0.91]
Moore 2014	19	15	5	461	0.79 [0.58, 0.93]	0.97 [0.95, 0.98]

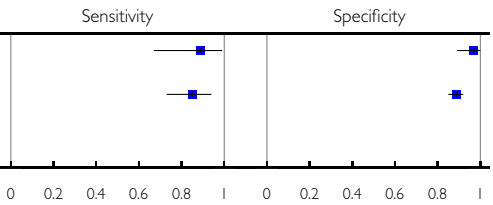


Test 21. Enterocheck WB.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 21 Enterocheck WB

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Anagha 2012	17	2	2	62	0.89 [0.67, 0.99]	0.97 [0.89, 1.00]
Anusha 2011	47	45	8	350	0.85 [0.73, 0.94]	0.89 [0.85, 0.92]



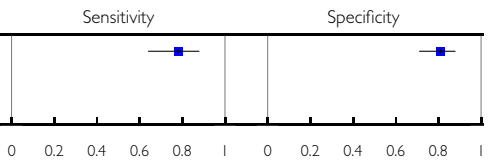
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 22. PanBio.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 22 PanBio

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Gopalakrishnan 2002	39	18	11	76	0.78 [0.64, 0.88]	0.81 [0.71, 0.88]

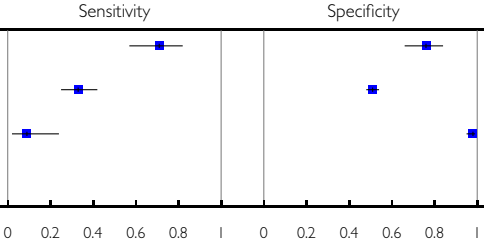


Test 23. SD Bioline. Antibody: IgG.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 23 SD Bioline. Antibody: IgG

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Kawano 2007	41	22	17	70	0.71 [0.57, 0.82]	0.76 [0.66, 0.84]
Limpitikul 2014	45	536	90	548	0.33 [0.25, 0.42]	0.51 [0.48, 0.54]
Maude 2015	3	6	31	260	0.09 [0.02, 0.24]	0.98 [0.95, 0.99]



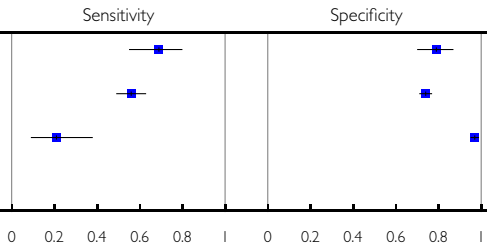
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 24. SD Bioline. Antibody: IgM.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 24 SD Bioline. Antibody: IgM

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Kawano 2007	40	19	18	73	0.69 [0.55, 0.80]	0.79 [0.70, 0.87]
Limpitikul 2014	112	244	87	697	0.56 [0.49, 0.63]	0.74 [0.71, 0.77]
Maude 2015	7	7	27	259	0.21 [0.09, 0.38]	0.97 [0.95, 0.99]

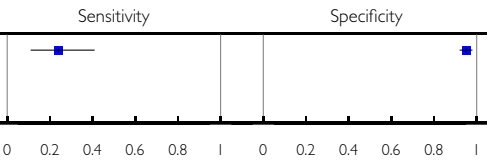


Test 25. SD Bioline Antibody: IgM and IgG.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 25 SD Bioline Antibody: IgM and IgG

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Maude 2015	8	12	26	254	0.24 [0.11, 0.41]	0.95 [0.92, 0.98]



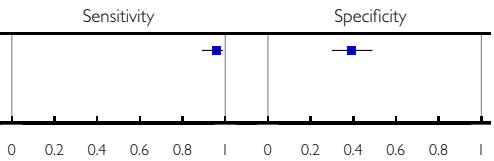
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 26. Mega Salmonella. Antibody: IgG.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 26 Mega Salmonella. Antibody: IgG

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Kawano 2007	72	62	3	40	0.96 [0.89, 0.99]	0.39 [0.30, 0.49]

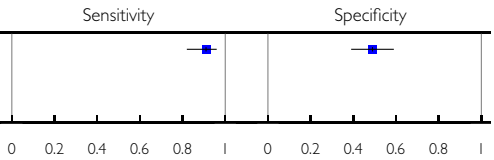


Test 27. Mega Salmonella. Antibody: IgM.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 27 Mega Salmonella. Antibody: IgM

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Kawano 2007	68	52	7	50	0.91 [0.82, 0.96]	0.49 [0.39, 0.59]

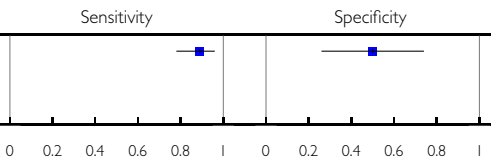


Test 28. Multi-Test Dip-S-Tick.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 28 Multi-Test Dip-S-Tick

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Olsen 2004	51	9	6	9	0.89 [0.78, 0.96]	0.50 [0.26, 0.74]



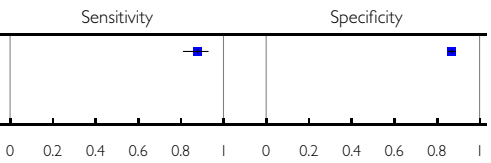
Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Test 29. Enteroscreen.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 29 Enteroscreen

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Prasad 2015	104	182	14	1221	0.88 [0.81, 0.93]	0.87 [0.85, 0.89]

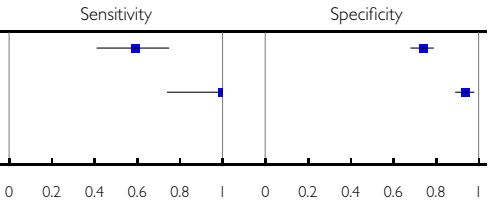


Test 30. Onsite Typhoid Combo CTK Biotech.

Review: Rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid and paratyphoid (enteric) fever

Test: 30 Onsite Typhoid Combo CTK Biotech

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Maude 2015	20	70	14	196	0.59 [0.41, 0.75]	0.74 [0.68, 0.79]
Tarupiwa 2015	12	7	0	117	1.00 [0.74, 1.00]	0.94 [0.89, 0.98]



Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Summary of all index tests

Index Test Name	Manufacturer	Methods	Formats	Biological specimen	Threshold for positivity values	Number of evaluations
TUBEX® TF	IDL Biotech, Bromma, Sweden	Inhibition Binding Magnetic Immunoassay. Detects IgM to *S.* Typhi O9 antigen. Semi-quantitative colorimetric.	Mix buffer/reagent into plastic well with patient specimen. 3 minutes for result	Whole blood, plasma, or serum	Semi-quantitative colour change scale (0 to 10) provided by manufacturer. Positive if colour change scale ≥ 3	14
Typhidot®	Malaysian Bio-Diagnostics Research, Selangor, Malaysia	Dot-enzyme immunoassay. Detects IgG and IgM to 50 kdA *S.* Typhi Outer Membrane Protein (OMP) antigen.	Mix serum/whole blood plus reagent incubating commercially-prepared pre-dotted antigen filter paper strips. 60 minutes for result	Whole blood, plasma, or serum	Qualitative: either positive or negative. A positive result is a visible reaction (IgG or IgM) of an intensity equal to or greater than that of the control reaction on the commercially prepared filter paper	17
Typhidot-M®	Malaysian Bio-Diagnostics Research, Selangor, Malaysia	Dot-enzyme immunoassay. Detects IgM to 50 kdA *S.* Typhi OMP antigen.	Mix serum/whole blood plus reagent incubating commercially-prepared pre-dotted antigen filter paper strips. 60 minutes for result	Whole blood, plasma, or serum	Qualitative: either positive or negative. Positive as per Typhidot. The absence of any visible spot indicated a negative test result	6
TyphiRapid Tr-02 (Typhidot)	Reszon Diagnostics International, Malaysia	Prototype of Typhidot. Immunochromatography assay. Detects IgM to 50 kdA *S.* Typhi OMP antigen.	Mix serum/whole blood plus buffer/reagent into a well.	Whole blood, plasma, or serum	We were unable to get hold of the manufacturer and are awaiting a response from the study author	1

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Table 1. Summary of all index tests (*Continued*)

KIT ICT Test-It Typhoid^{TM}	LifeAssay Diagnostics, Cape Town, South Africa	Lateral flow immunochromatographic (ICT) assay. Detects IgM to *S.* Typhi lipopolysaccharide (LPS) antigen. Semi-quantitative.	Mix serum/whole blood plus buffer/ reagent into lateral flow cassette. Two-site (test and control) immunoassay on a porous nitrocellulose membrane. 15 minutes for result	Whole blood, plasma, or serum	Semi-quantitative result line intensity scale (negative to +4) provided by manufacturer. A positive result is ≥ +1	3
KIT Dipstick Assay	Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam	Detects IgM to *S.* Typhi LPS antigen. Simplified version of ELISA technique.	Strip of nitrocellulose membrane with immobilized antigen detection band. Serum plus reagent incubated on dipstick for 3 hours at room temperature. Dipsticks rinses with water and dried. >3 hours for result	Serum	Semi-quantitative result line intensity scale (negative to +4) provided by manufacturer. A positive result is ≥ +1	5
KIT Dri-Dot Assay (latex agglutination)	Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam	Detects IgM to *S.* Typhi LPS antigen. White agglutination card.	Dot of dried detection reagent conjugated to blue latex reagent. Antigen-activated latex stabilized by drying a drop of latex reagent onto card suspended in serum. Card rotated by hand in near-horizontal position to further induce agglutination. 30 seconds for result	Serum	Qualitative: positive or negative. Positive when agglutination was observed within 30 seconds. Negative when no agglutination was observed	1

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Table 1. Summary of all index tests (*Continued*)

SD Bioline Salmonella typhi IgG/IgM Fast	Standard Diagnostics Inc., Gyeonggi, Korea	ICT flow method. Detects IgM and IgG antibodies to unspecified *S.* Typhi antigens.	4 drops of reagent mixed well with patient specimen. Nitrocellulose strip suspended into with 3 sites (IgM, IgG, and control). 30 minutes for result	Serum, plasma, or whole blood	Qualitative: positive or negative. Positive if line appears in both control and 1 or both of IgM or IgG test zones	3
Enterocheck WB®	Zephyr Biologicals, Goa, India	ICT Detects IgM antibodies to *S.* Typhi LPS antigen.	Two-site (IgM test, and control) immunoassay cassette on a porous nitrocellulose membrane. 15 minutes for result	Whole blood, plasma, or serum	Qualitative: positive or negative. Presence of a line in both the test and control zones indicates a positive result	2
Enteroscreen ®	Zephyr Biologicals, Goa, India	ICT Detects IgM and IgG antibodies to *S.* Typhi LPS antigen.	Three-site (IgG, IgM, and control) immunoassay cassette on a porous nitrocellulose membrane. 15 minutes for result	Whole blood, plasma, or serum	Qualitative: positive or negative. Presence of a line in both the test (IgG, IgM, or both) and control zones indicates a positive result	1
Multi-test Dip-S-Tick	PanBio Inc., Columbia, Maryland, USA	Tests for five pathogens, including *S.* Typhi. Dipstick format that detects anti-O, anti-H,anti-Vi, IgM, or IgG antibodies	Detailed information not available	Heparinized whole blood, serum, or plasma	Detailed information not available	1
Mega Salmonella	Mega Diagnostics, Los Angeles, California, USA	Detect IgG and IgM antibodies to unspecified *Salmonella* antigens. Quantitatively detected by ELISA with peroxidase-	Results read in a microplate ELISA reader.	Whole blood, serum, or plasma	Detailed information not available	1

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Table 1. Summary of all index tests (*Continued*)

		labelled reagents				
OnSite Typhoid IgG/IgM Combo	CTK Biotech Inc., San Diego, California, USA	Lateral flow immunoassay. Detects IgG and IgM antibodies against recombinant O and H *S.* Typhi antigens.	Three-site (IgG, IgM, and control) immunoassay cassette on a porous nitrocellulose membrane. 15 minutes for result	Whole blood, serum, or plasma	Qualitative: positive or negative. Presence of a line in both the test (IgG, IgM, or both) and control zones indicates a positive result	2

Abbreviations: immunochromatographic (ICT); immunoglobulin-G (IgG); immunoglobulin-M (IgM); Tropical Institute, Amsterdam (KIT); lipopolysaccharide (LPS); outer membrane protein (OMP).

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Search strategy

Ovid MEDLINE® In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Ovid MEDLINE®

1 typhoid fever/
2 exp Salmonella enterica/
3 exp paratyphoid fever/
4 "typhoid fever".mp.
5 "paratyphoid fever".mp.
6 "enteric fever".mp.
7 (typhi or paratyphi or "salmonella enterica").ab. or (typhi or paratyphi or "salmonella enterica").ti.
8 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7
9 "rapid diagnostic test*".ab. or "rapid diagnostic test*".ti.
10 RDT*.ab. or RDT*.ti.
11 "serodiagnostic test*".ab. or "serodiagnostic test*".ti.
12 (Widal or "DOT enzyme immunoassay" or typhiDOT or TUBEX).ab. or (Widal or "DOT enzyme immunoassay" or typhiDOT or TUBEX).ti.
13 ("solid-phase" or "DOT blot").ab. or ("solid-phase" or "DOT blot").ti.
14 serodiagnosis/
15 immunoblotting/
16 "immunochromatographic lateral flow assay*".ab. or "immunochromatographic lateral flow assay*".ti.
17 (typhirapid or "latex agglutination" or "test-it-typhoid" or enterocheck or "SD bioline" or "dip-s-tick" or panbio or "mega salmonella" or naats or "nucleid acid amplication test*").ab. or (typhirapid or "latex agglutination" or "test-it-typhoid" or enterocheck or "SD bioline" or "dip-s-tick" or panbio or "mega salmonella" or naats or "nucleid acid amplication test*").ti.
18 ("antigen detection" or "antibody detection").ab. or ("antigen detection" or "antibody detection").ti.
19 ("blood culture*" or "bone marrow culture*").ab. or ("blood culture*" or "bone marrow culture*").ti.
20 Reagent Kits, Diagnostic/

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

21 Serologic Tests/
22 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21
23 8 and 22

Embase

1 typhoid fever/
2 exp Salmonella enterica/
3 exp paratyphoid fever/
4 "typhoid fever".mp.
5 "paratyphoid fever".mp.
6 "enteric fever".mp.
7 (typhi or paratyphi or "salmonella enterica").ab. or (typhi or paratyphi or "salmonella enterica").ti.
8 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7
9 "rapid diagnostic test*".ab. or "rapid diagnostic test*".ti.
10 RDT*.ab. or RDT*.ti.
11 "serodiagnostic test*".ab. or "serodiagnostic test*".ti.
12 (Widal or "DOT enzyme immunoassay" or typhiDOT or TUBEX).ab. or (Widal or "DOT enzyme immunoassay" or typhiDOT or TUBEX).ti.
13 antigen detection/
14 antibody detection/
15 blood culture/
16 bone marrow culture/
17 ("solid-phase" or "DOT blot").ab. or ("solid-phase" or "DOT blot").ti.
18 serodiagnosis/
19 immunoblotting/
20 "immunochromatographic lateral flow assay*".ab. or "immunochromatographic lateral flow assay*".ti.
21 (typhirapid or "latex agglutination" or "test-it-typhoid" or enterocheck or "SD bioline" or "dip-s-tick" or panbio or "mega salmonella" or naats or "nucleid acid amplication test*").ab. or (typhirapid or "latex agglutination" or "test-it-typhoid" or enterocheck or "SD bioline" or "dip-s-tick" or panbio or "mega salmonella" or naats or "nucleid acid amplication test*").ti.
22 typhoid rapid test/
23 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22
24 8 and 23

Web of Science^{TM} Core Collection

Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED
#2 AND #1
2 TOPIC: ("rapid diagnostic test*" OR RDT*) OR TOPIC: ("serodiagnostic test*" OR Widal or "DOT enzyme immunoassay" or typhiDOT or TUBEX) OR TOPIC: ("solid-phase" or "DOT blot" OR serodiagnosis OR immunoblotting) OR TOPIC: (typhirapid or "latex agglutination" or "test-it-typhoid" or enterocheck or "SD bioline" or "dop-s-tick" or panbio or "mega salmonella" or naats or "nucleid acid amplication test*") OR TOPIC: ("antigen detection" or "antibody detection" OR "blood culture*" OR "bone marrow culture*")
1 TOPIC: ("typhoid fever" OR "paratyphoid fever" OR "enteric fever") OR TOPIC: ("salmonella typhi" OR "salmonella paratyphi")

LILACS

Search on : typhoid OR paratyphoid OR salmonella typhi OR salmonella enterica [Words] and "rapid diagnostic test$" OR RDT$ OR widal OR typhidot OR tubex OR serological test$ OR immunoblotting OR DOT [Words]

IndMED, African index Medicus

'typhoid", "paratyphoid", "enteric fever", and "rapid diagnostic test*", RDT.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Appendix 2. Data extraction

Study ID	First author, year of publication
Clinical features and setting	Clinical features: presenting signs and symptoms; index of suspicion for enteric fever (that is, suspected versus unselected febrile); and recent prior antimicrobial treatment. Setting: healthcare facility; country; endemicity; and endemic subspecies
Participants	Sample size; age; gender; comorbidities; point of recruitment (in-patients/ out-patients); and pregnancy
Study design	Whether patients enrolled prospectively or retrospectively. Whether sampling methods were consecutive or random. If the study enrolled more than 1 rapid diagnostic test (RDT), how were tests allocated to individuals or did individuals receive all the tests? Were RDTs used on suspected typhoid/paratyphoid cases or unselected febrile patients?
Target condition	Typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever, or both
Reference standard	Which reference standard was used (bone marrow/blood culture/PCR/combination)? Who performed the reference standard test(s)? Where was the test performed? How many repeats were used? Number of observers/operators. Methods of inter-observer discrepancy resolution. Has the laboratory received quality accreditation by an external agency?
Index tests	*Salmonella enterica* serovars designed to detect Typhi (typhoid), Paratyphi A (paratyphoid), or both Commercial name. Blood or urine. If blood RDT, capillary or venous blood. Antigen or antibody detection. If antibody detection, subclass detected (that is, IgG/IgM). Format. Transport and storage conditions. Details of test operators, including any special training provided Where was the test performed? Number of observers/operators and methods of inter-observer discrepancy resolution Threshold, that is, what constituted a positive result?
Data	Numbers of true positives, false positives, true negative, and false negatives
Notes	Source(s) of funding

Abbreviations: Rapid diagnostic test (RDT); Immunoglobulin-G (IgG), Immunoglobulin-M (IgM); Polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Appendix 3. Assessment of methodological quality

Quality indicator	Notes
1. Patient selection	**1. Patient select**
Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?	Yes: if the study recruited a consecutive or random sample of eligible patients No: if the study selected patients by convenience Unclear: if the study did not report the method of patient selection, or this was not clearly reported
Was a case control design avoided?	Yes: if the study recruited unselected febrile patients No: if the study recruited confirmed or suspected cases of enteric fever, or both as a case group Unclear: for all other scenarios or if this was not clearly reported
Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?	Yes: if there were no participants excluded from the analysis, or if exclusions were adequately described No: if there were unexplained exclusion of participants Unclear: if insufficient information was given to assess whether any participants were excluded from the analysis
Could the selection of patients introduced bias?	Low risk: inclusion and exclusion criteria clearly described, for example, patients with fever, patients suspected to have enteric fever, or both High risk: inclusion and exclusion criteria not included Unclear risk: If selection criteria were partially reported
Are there concerns that the included patients and setting do not match the review question?	Low concern: patients with fever and recruited from an area of high or medium endemicity for enteric fever as defined by Crump 2004 High concern: patients without fever or recruited from an area of low endemicity for enteric fever (Crump 2004) Unclear concern: if the location or clinical characteristics of participants were not adequately described
2. Index test	**2. Index test**
Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?	Yes: person undertaking the index test did not know the results of the reference tests, or if the tests were carried out in different places No: if the same person performed both tests, or the results of the reference tests were known to the person undertaking the index tests Unclear: if insufficient information provided
If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?	Yes: if the threshold's pre-specified by the respective manufacturers were described and followed No: if the manufacturer's thresholds were described but not fol-

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

(*Continued*)

	lowed Unclear: if this is not clearly described or there were no thresholds for the evaluated RDT
Could the conduct or interpretation of the index test have introduced bias?	Low risk: if the index test was utilized according to manufacturers' instructions High risk: if the use of index tests(s) deviated from manufacturers' instructions Unclear risk: if insufficient information provided
Are there concerns that the index test, its conduct, or interpretation differ from the review question?	Low concern: if the index test was used to diagnose enteric fever in symptomatic patients from areas of high or medium enteric fever endemicity (Crump 2004) High concern: if the index test was used to diagnose enteric fever in patients from areas of low endemicity for enteric fever (Crump 2004), or those who are asymptomatic Unclear concern: if the location or clinical characteristics of participants were not described
3. Reference standard	**3. Reference sta**
Is the reference standard likely to correctly identify the target condition?	Yes: if bone marrow and blood culture (Grade 1 Reference standard) are performed at an externally accredited laboratory and adequate blood/marrow volumes were taken (Wain 1998; Wain 2001) No: If inadequate blood/marrow volumes were taken (Wain 1998; Wain 2001) Unclear: if blood culture alone (Grade 2 Reference standard) is performed, or if external quality assurance accreditation of the relevant laboratory or blood/marrow volumes were not described
Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index tests?	Yes: person undertaking the reference test did not know the results of the index tests, or if the tests were carried out in different places No: if the same person performed both tests, or the results of the index tests were known to the person undertaking the reference tests Unclear: if insufficient information provided
Could the reference standard, its conduct, or its interpretation have introduced bias?	Low risk: if the reference standard results and index tests were analysed separately High risk: if the reference standard results and index tests results were analysed together Unclear risk: if insufficient information was provided
Are there concerns that the target condition as defined by the reference standard does not match the question?	We will judge this to be 'low risk' for all studies that use isolation of *Salmonella* Typhi, or Paratyphi A, or both from blood,bone marrow, or both
4. Flow and timing	**4. Flow and tim**

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

(*Continued*)

Was there an appropriate interval between index test and reference standard?	Yes: if the index test and reference standard(s) were collected on the same patients at the same time or within 24 hours of each other No: if the time period between index test and reference standard (s) collection was > 24 hours Unclear: if the time period between index test and reference standard collection was not described
Did all patients receive the same reference standard?	Yes: if the same reference test(s) was/were used in all participants No: if different reference test(s) was/were used depending on index test results Unclear: if insufficient information was provided
Were all patients included in the analysis?	Yes: if the number of participants in the two-by-two table matched the number of participants recruited into the study or if sufficient explanation was provided for any discrepancy No: number of participants in the two-by-two table did not match the number of participants recruited into the study and insufficient explanation was provided for any discrepancy Unclear: if insufficient information was given to permit judgement

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

LW and CMP conceived the review. LW wrote the protocol and SD and CMP edited the protocol (Wijedoru 2010). LW and CMP assessed abstracts, selected studies for inclusion, extracted data, and assessed methodological quality. Susan Mallett (SM) led the statistical analysis and interpretation of statistical results. LW and CMP led clinical interpretation of results. LW wrote the report with editing by CMP and SM. All review authors have seen and approved the final version of this Cochrane Review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

LW and CMP are authors of Moore 2014 and Maude 2015.

SM has no known conflicts of interest.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

Internal sources

- Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK.

External sources

- Department for International Development (DFID), UK.

Grant: 5242

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

We amended the reference test definition when it became apparent that some studies had used a PCR test to detect *Salmonella* Typhi or *Salmonella* Paratyphi A DNA in blood samples. We included peripheral blood PCR in addition to peripheral blood culture as a Grade 2 reference standard. In the studies that used a blood PCR in addition to blood culture, a positive blood culture or blood PCR represented a positive reference test.

During the interval between protocol and full review publication, a modified tool assessment of methodological quality was ratified and released (QUADAS-2). We used this newer tool for the full review instead of QUADAS-1 as originally intended in the protocol (Appendix 3).

The major differences between the protocol and the review relate to the intended statistical analysis. Some of the studies of the Test-it Typhoid test and its KIT prototypes used two test thresholds. We were able to use bivariate analysis to focus on test operating points instead of hierarchical summary receiver operating characteristic (HSROC) analysis. Typhidot and TUBEX tests results did not use different test thresholds. A number of the planned statistical analyses of subgroups were underpowered due to the low number of available studies. The main subgroup analysis performed was by test manufacturer (Typhidot/Typhidot-M, TUBEX and Test-it Typhoid and KIT prototype RDTs) as there were sufficient available studies to potentially allow robust comparisons. We did not perform the following planned subanalyses: *Salmonella enterica* serovars (Typhi, Paratyphi A, or both); reference standard test applied (bone marrow and blood culture [Grade 1] versus blood culture alone [Grade 2]); study design (case control, prospective cohort, randomized controlled trial, paired comparative trial); test population (clinically-suspected enteric fever versus unselected febrile patients); and index test biological sample type (blood versus urine). Where possible we have replaced these subanalyses with graphical presentation of subgroups in SROC plots.

For the Typhidot test and its variants we decided to extract the IgM data alone from each study. Typhidot detects both IgG and IgM antibodies, while Typhidot-M detects IgM antibodies only. A detectable IgG result may indicate current or recent acute but also previous infection whereas IgM indicates current or recent acute infection. In order to compare the data of Typhidot with the data of Typhidot-M, if the IgM data was not recorded separately from the IgG data, we excluded the results.

Copyright © 2017 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.