Supplementary material S3: Patient demographic data, clinical syndromes, advice given, and outcome overall and by returning traveller status.

	Overall (n=360)*	No history of foreign travel (n=204)	Returned Traveller (n=156)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Patient demographic data			
Age in years (n=348); median (IQR)	43 (29-56)	47 (34-63)	36 (25-51)
Male sex; mean (SD)	56 (50)	120 (59)	83 (53)
HIV positive	35 (9.7)	31 (15)	4 (2.5)
Chronic hepatitis	9 (2.5)	8 (3.9)	1 (0.6)
Non-HIV immunosuppression	27 (7.5)	24 (12)	3 (2)
Known to TIDU**	18 (5.0)	17 (8.3)	1 (0.6)
Patient Clinical Syndrome			
Localised infection	171 (48)	133 (66)	38 (24)
Fever in returned traveller	92 (26)	0 (0)	92 (60)
Rash	34 (9)	17 (8)	17 (11)
PUO	27 (7.5)	26 (13)	1 (0.5)
PEP/Needlestick	15 (4)	14 (6.5)	1 (0.5)
New diagnosis HIV	11 (3)	8 (4)	3 (2)
PEP Rabies	5 (1)	1 (0.5)	4 (2.5)
PEPSE	2 (0.5)	2 (1)	0 (0)
Neurological Syndrome	2 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)
Drug reaction	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	0 (0)
Advice given by TIDU			
Investigations	331 (92)	186 (92)	145 (92)
Investigations and/or treatment	340 (94)	192 (95)	148 (94)
Infection Consultant advice sought and given	184 (51)	115 (57)	69 (44)
Patient Outcome			
None	197 (55)	104 (51)	93 (60)
TIDU further involvement	115 (32)	65 (32)	50 (32)
Other hospital/unit further involvement	48 (13)	36 (17)	12 (8)

Legend: *362 patients were discussed but the documentation for two patients did not include any sociodemographic or clinical information, or document by whom the call was received. Therefore, for the purposes of analysis of sociodemographic and clinical features, n=360 **Known to TIDU indicates a patient who was previously under TIDU as an inpatient and/or previously/currently under the care of TIDU as an outpatient. Predominantly, these patients were those known to TIDU because they had accessed care for HIV or viral hepatitis. Of the nine patients with chronic hepatitis, one had chronic hepatitis B and eight had chronic hepatitis C.