

Additional File 4: Quality scoring of each article reviewed (Quantitative Studies)

Author/Year /Country	Methodology					Sub Score	Reporting of Participants'Characteristic				Sub Score				Sub Score	Total Score
	National Represent- tative	n>500	Response Rate >75%	No Recall Bias (within 12 month)	Confirmed Malaria Patients		Status of Malaria	Age	Socio- economic Indicators	Type of Location (Urban/Rural/ Remote)		Provided Definition of TM/ Therapies	TM Naming (open questions)	Assessed Use of TM/ Therapies		
	A	B	C	D	E		F	G	H	I		J	K	L		
Al-Adhroey et al, 2010b, Malaysia	X One district Universal sampling	X 223	√ 85.7%	√ Last year	NA	2	√	√	√ Education Race Sex Religion Gender	√ Rural & forest areas	4	NA KAP malaria treatment prevention	V Medicinal plants Herbal medicine Witchcraft	X	1	7
Al-Adhroey et al, 2010, ethno Malaysia	X One district Universal sampling	X 233	NA	√ Last year	NA	1	√	NA	NA	√ Rural & forest areas	2	NA Ethno- botanologi cal survey	V Focus on names of medicinal plants	X	1	4
Al-Taiar et al, 2009 Yemen	X One province NA sampling method	√ 1113	NA	√ Present patient	√ Parasitologic al analysis	3	√	√	√	√ urban, semi-urban and rural areas	4	NA	NA	NA	0	7 Limited info on TM
Bell et al, 2005 Philippines	X Villages Systematic Sampling	X 271 patients 27 VHWS 72 adult house- holds	√ 100% (patients) 77.1% VHWS	√ In previous 12 months	√ Parasitologic al analysis	3	√	√	√	√ Remote areas	4	NA	V	NA	1	8
Borah et al 2004 India	X One district	X 184 acute febrile patients/g uardians	NA	NA	√ microscopica l examina- tion	1	√	√	√	X	3	NA	NA	NA	0	4
Chaturvedi et al, 2009 India	X Two districts Two stage sampling (first, probability propotional to size sampling and second systematic sampling)	√ 1,989	√ 99.4%	√ In the last 3 months	X diagnosed by the symptoms and clinical manifestatio ns of the disease	3	√	√	√ Education Race Residential area Gender	√ Rural and remote areas	4	√	NA	X	1	8

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Das and Ravindran, 2010 India	X One district Multi stage sampling	X 281	√ 100%	√ In the last two weeks	X Fever with chills	2	√	√	√	√ Rural, urban, remote areas	4	NA Only definition of less qualified providers	X Close ended questions	X	0	6
Davy et al 2010 PNG	X Two districts Information on sampling technique NA	√ 928	√ 98.6%	√ In the previous 4 weeks	X Presumpti-ve malaria	3	√	√	√	√ Rural areas	4	NA	NA	NA	0	7
Gryseels (2013)	X Two villages	√ 824	√ 91.5%	NA	NA	2	√	NA	NA	√ Remote/rural	2	NA	NA	NA	0	4
Xu et al 2012 Myanmar	X Two districts Sampling technique NA (only mentioned first household were randomly chosen)	√ 718 household s	NA	√ In the previous 2 weeks	X Presumpti-ve malaria	2	√	√	√	√ Remote areas	4	NA	NA	NA	0	6
Joshi and Banjara 2008 Nepal	X Three districts Multistage sampling	√ 1330 household members	NA	NA	X	1	NA	√	√	√ Rural areas	3	NA	NA	NA	0	4
MacFarlane et al 2009 PNG	X One ethnic areas Convenience sampling	X 200 communit y members	√ 98.5%	√ In the last four weeks	X Presumpti-ve malaria	2	√	√	√	√ Remote areas	4	NA	NA	√	1	7
Nonaka et al 2009 Lao PDR	X One district Technique sampling NA	√ 745 (Interview) 3264 (blood test)	√ 86.2% (survey)	In the past year	√ 13.7% of 3264	4	√	√	√	√ Rural and remote areas	4	NA	NA	NA	0	8
Ohnmar et al 2010 Myanmar	X One district Cluster sampling	X 357 key household responden ts 446 patients	NA	√ In the past 3 months	√ 80%	2	√	√	√	√ Remote areas	4	NA	NA	NA	0	6
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	National Represent-	n>500	Response	No Recall	Confirmed		Status	Age	Socio-	Type of Location		Provided	TM	Assessed		

	tative		Rate >75%	Bias (within 12 month)	Malaria Patients		of Malaria		economic Indicators	(Urban/Rural/ Remote)		Definition of TM/ Therapies	Naming (open questions)	Use of TM/ Therapies		
Pearson 2004 Myanmar	X One township	√ 700 Household s adults	NA	X Within 2 years	X Presumpti ve malaria	1	√	√	√	√ Rural and remote areas	4	NA	NA	NA	0	5
Sanjana et al 2006 Indonesia	X nine sub-districts Random sampling	√ 1000 Household s adults	√ 99%	√ In the past 12 months	X Presumpti ve malaria	3	√	√	√	√ Rural areas	4	NA	NA	NA	0	7
Shirayama et al 2006 Lao PDR	X One district	X 240 household s	NA Not stated but samples seem to response to all questions	√ in the past one year	X 49.2% (118/240) Presumpti- ve malaria (laborator y analysed if available)	1	√	√	√	√ Rural	4	X	X	X	0	5
Tangjang et al 2010 India	X three districts	X 237 informants	NA	NA	NA	0	X	NA	NA	√ Rural	1	X	√	X	1	2
Wangroongs arb et al 2011 Thailand	X 3 provinces	√ 1800	NA	√ (in the previous first month)	NA	2	NA	√	√	√ Rural and urban	3	X	X	x	0	5