Table S2: Profile of patients with IEI in comparison with previously published literature

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Study | Our study | Sivasankaran et al,2020 [13] | Jindal et al,2017[11] | Madkaikar et al,2013[4] | Gupta etal, 2019[8] |
| Sample size | 208 | 112 |  | 159 | 120 |
| Male: Female | 1.8:1 | 1.3:1 | - | 2:1 | 2.4:1 |
| Most common PID | Severe Combined Immunodeficiency | Congenital defects of phagocyte number & function | Antibody deficiency | Immune dysregulation & phagocytic defects | Combined B & T cell immune deficiency & phagocytic defect |
| Positive family history | 47 (22.5%) | 32 (28%) | - | 32 (20%) | 27 (23%) |
| Consanguinity | 63 (30.2%) | 64 (58%) | - | 31(19.4%) | 8% |
| Most common organism | Staphylococcus aureus | Pseudomonas aeruginosa | - | - | - |
| Age of presentation | <18 yrs- 1.24 yrs >18 yrs-19 yrs | 10m | - | 2dy-43yr | 3m-17years |
| Delay in diagnosis | 4.5 years | 11m | - | - | 5years |
| Malignancy | 1 | 3 | - | - |  |
| Autoimmune manifestations | 46 | 13 | - | - | - |
| Most common autoimmune manifestation | Inflammatory colitis | Autoimmune hemolytic anemia |  |  |  |
| Genetic testing | 152 | 40 | - | 25 | 0 |
| HSCT | 29 (13.9%) | 8 (7%) | - | - | 5 (4.1%) |
| Mortality | 59 (28.3%) | 24 (21%) | - | 43 (32%) | - |