



Figure S1. Representative analysis of PCR inhibitors in DNA samples. A real-time PCR that detects mouse interferon- γ plasmid spiked into the PCR master mix was used to determine if there were PCR inhibitors in the extracted DNA as published [1, 2]. Samples that deviated more than 3 cycles from the expected Ct of 18.76 (plasmid alone) would be considered to contain inhibitors and would be diluted stepwise 1:10 until the inhibition was no longer seen. B) Melting curve analysis of samples to confirm that the PCR product was the expected mouse interferon- γ sequence. For all samples tested, no evidence of inhibition was seen.

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2. Colebunders R, Mandro M, Mokili JL, Mucinya G, Mambandu G, Pfarr K, et al. Risk factors for epilepsy in Bas-Uele Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo: a case-control study. *Int J Infect Dis.* 2016;49:1-8. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2016.05.018. PubMed PMID: 27210267.