**Online Supplementary Table 2**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk factor and condition** | **Rate (%)** | **Country** | **Author Year** |
| High TSB, transient ‘BE”, abnormal ABR | 34% | USA | Amin 2005 |
| High TSB, ‘ABE” | 8.5% | USA | Kuzniewisc 2016 |
| “Severe hyperbilirubinaemia” | 14.7% | Australia | McGillivray 2018 |
| High TSB, “BE” | 14%, 30% | Egypt | Gamaleldin 2011, Iskander 2014 |
| High TSB, “ABE” | 22% | Iraq | Hameed 2001 |
| High TSB, “ABE” | 44% | India | Kumar 2016 |
| ABO incompatibility, “ABE” | 348 in a year | China | Subspeciality 2012 |
| ABO incompatibility, “ABE” | 53% | China | Yu 2017 |
| High TSB, “BE” | 3.8% | Iran | Arkadani 2011 |
| High TSB needing phototherapy, “ABE” | 21.2% | Myanmar | Arnolda 2015 |

**Table 2: Selected references on the incidence of conditions covered in the spectrum of Kernicterus Spectrum Disorder (KSD) among high-risk groups in different countries.**

**\*ABE: acute bilirubin encephalopathy, BE: bilirubin encephalopathy**

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