Additional file 3

'Overview of included studies and reported outcomes.'

Study	Country	Participants	Study design	lance	tation	no	Adherence to test results by CHWs	mortality	Acceptability by community	ommunity		ves	– (effectiveness)
				RDT performance	RDT interpretation	RDT execution	Adherence 1	Morbidity / mortality	Acceptabilit	Uptake by community	Stock outs	CHW incentives	Cost – (effec
Blanas [34] 2013	Senegal	All care-seeking patients	Pre- and post-training assessments of CHWs. Post-training assessment two months after training.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				x		×)
Chanda [20] 2011(1) _a	Zambia	All care-seeking patients	One-year evaluation on the costs and effects of RDT-based CCMm <i>versus</i> health centre-based care.	-			x						x
Chanda [35] 2011(2) _a	Zambia	All care-seeking patients	Prospective 1.5-year evaluation of CHWs competence in RDT-based CCMm				x		x		х		
Chinkhumba [27] 2010	Malawi	Patients ≥5 years with (history of) fever	Cross-sectional study on RDT use by CHWs	х			x						
Counihan [28] 2012	Zambia	All care-seeking patients	Prospective 1-year evaluation on RDT use by CHWs		х	x					x		
Elmardi [24] 2009	Sudan	All care-seeking patients	Pre- and post-intervention assessment (duration 9 months) on RDT-based CCMm.				х	x	x	х	х	х	
Hamer [16] 2012 _b &	Zambia	Patients 6 months-5 years with fever or	Cluster randomized controlled trial. Intervention CHWs performed RDT-based CCMm and				x			x		x	

Yeboah-		respiratory	pneumonia treatment with amoxicillin. Control									
Antwi [15]		symptoms.	CHWs treated malaria presumptively and									
2010 _b			referred pneumonia patients.									
Harvey [30]	Zambia	Febrile patients.	Study on competence of CHWs in RDT									
2008			performance directly after 3 hours' training.		Х	Х						
Hawkes [18]	DRC	Patients 0-14 years	One-week evaluation on RDT-based CCMm.		.,	.,						
2009		with fever			Х	Х						Х
Ishengoma	Tanzania	Patients with	Longitudinal study (5 years) on RDT-based									
[25] 2011 _c		(history of) fever	CCMm for patients ≥5 years and presumptive	х			х					
			treatment for patients <5 years									
Lemma [37]	Ethiopia	Care-seeking	Two-year study. Year 1 all intervention CHWs									
2010		patients ≥1 year	presumptively treated malaria. Control areas									
			had no CCMm. Year 2 half of intervention CHWs							Х		
			performed RDT-based CCMm.									
Lemma [19]	Ethiopia	Patients with	Evaluation of three CCMm approaches. 1)									
2011		(history of) fever	Diagnosis of species-specific malaria +	V								, I
			treatment; 2) Diagnosis of only P. falciparum +	Х								Х
			treatment; 3) Presumptive diagnosis + treatment									
Mubi [21]	Tanzania	Patients ≥3 months	Randomized crossover trial. One group of CHWs									
2011		with (history of)	performed RDT-based CCMm, other group	x	x		х	х	x			
		fever	treated malaria presumptively. Groups	^	^		^	^	^			
			alternated every week.									
Mukanga [31]	Uganda	Caregivers of	Survey among community members prior to						x	х		
2010		children <5 years.	implementation of RDT-based CCMm.						^	^		
Mukanga [29]	Uganda	Patients <5 years	Study on competence of CHWs to use RDTs.									
2011 _d		with (history of)	Assessment 3 days-2 weeks after training. 13		х	х	х					
		fever	consultations observed.									
Mukanga [33]	Uganda	Caregivers of	Cross-sectional study on caregivers' opinion on									
2012 _d		patients <5 years	intervention CHWs performing RDT-based						х	х		
			CCMm and treating pneumonia with amoxicillin.									

Mukanga [57]	Burkina	Patients 4-59	Cluster randomized controlled trial. Intervention								
2012 _d	Faso, Ghana,	months with (history	CHWs performed RDT-based CCMm +								
	Uganda	of) fever	pneumonia diagnosis (respiratory rate) and								
	_		treatment. Control CHWs treated malaria			Х					
			presumptively, in Ghana they also treated								
			pneumonia on clinical diagnosis.								
Ndiaye [17]	Senegal	All care-seeking	Evaluation of two types of CHWs on								
2013		patients	performance of RDT-based CCMm.		Х	Х				Х	
Nsagha [32]	Cameroon	People from	Focus group discussions and in-depth interviews								
2012		different	on RDT-based CCMm before implementation.					.,			
		sociodemographic						Х			
		backgrounds									
Premji [58]	Tanzania	Patients <42 months	Study on RDT performance in hands of CHWs.								
1994		who are regularly		х							
		tested for malaria.									
Ratsimbasoa	Madagascar	Patients 2-59	Evaluation of one year intervention of RDT-								
[26] 2012		months with (history	based CCMm.	х							
		of) fever									
Rutta [23]	Tanzania	All care-seeking	Pre- and post-intervention survey (study of 4								
2012 _c		patients.	years) on RDT-based CCMm for patients ≥5 years				х				
			and presumptive treatment for patients <5				^				
			years.								
Tayler-Smith	Chad	Chad: patients <15	Evaluation of up to 5 years of RDT-based CCMm.						x		
[14] 2011		years									
Tiono [13]	Burkina Faso	Children aged 6-59	Study on RDT performance if used by CHWs from								
2013 _d		months with (history	the intervention arm of a cluster-RCT	Х							
		of) fever									
Thiam [22]	Senegal	Patients with	Non-randomized controlled trial. 25 rural								
2012		suspected malaria.	districts with RDT-based CCMm as intervention,			Х	Х				
			control areas with no CCMm at all.								
Thomson [36]	Sierra Leone	Patients 3-59	Survey on referral based on record reviews over					Х			

2011		months and pregnant women in 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} trimester.	three months in an area with recently introduced RDT-based CCMm.										
Total	•			7	5	5	12	4	8	6	5	2	4

_{a-d} Articles with the same letter are based on the same study.