**S1 Table. Comparison of morphometric measurements with historical data.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference | Sample description | VH a *(µm)* | CD a *(µm)* | VH/CD a |
| Penna et al1 | British children *n=24* | 332 (45) | 169 (28) | 2.00 (0.35) |
| Campbell et al2 | British children *n=19* | 355 (35) | 170 (20) | 2.1 (0.3) |
| Cook et al3 | Ugandan children(Kwashiorkor 4 years previously) | 321 [271-359] | - | - |
| Gendrel D4 | Gambian children with SAM *n=13* | 218 (43) | 154 (17) | - |
| Gendrel D4 | Gambian children with malnourished *n=38* | 243 (68) | 278 (69) | - |

a) Values expressed as mean ± S.D. or median [range].

[1] Penna FJ, Hill ID, Kingston D, Robertson K, Slavin G, Shiner M. Jejunal mucosal morphometry in children with and without gut symptoms and in normal adults. *J Clin Path* 1981; 34: 386-392.

[2] Campbell DI, Murch SH, Elia M, et al. Chronic T cell-mediated enteropathy in rural west African children: relationship with nutritional status and small bowel function. *Pediatr Res* 2003; 54: 306-11.

[3] Cook GC, Lee FD. The jejunum after kwashiorkor. Lancet 1966; ii: 1263-1267.

[4] Gendrel D, Gahouma D, Ngou-Milama E, Nardou M, Chamlian A, Philippe E. Anomalies de la muqueuse jejunale et malnutrition protein-calorique chez le nourrisson en Afrique equatorial. *Ann Pediatr* 1984; 31: 871-876.