| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Europe. From articles with healthy that are not older than 20 years | Armengol et al.[3] | Spain, Guadalquivir Valley, in the period 1994-1996, Children between 6 and 10 years old without symptoms from 20 villages | 1.6 (1,917) | Only specify coprological analysis and Graham method |
|                  | Sagebiel et al.[2] | Germany, Berlin, Kids in kindergarten, response rate 59 % | 1.5 (202) | Microscopically examination of stools does not specify concentration or staining methods |
|                  | Schlosser et al.[9] | France, two groups: Group one sewage workers and group two food-handlers | 2.1 (363) from group two | Two concentration techniques merthiolate-iodine-formalin and Bailenger’s method |
| Europe. From articles with patients that are older than 20 years | Cerva and Kliment[4] | Czech republic, Prague hospital, symptomatic patients with suspected intestinal parasitosis | 5.7 (10,418) | Faust’s flotation-concentration method and wet smears stained with ferric haematoxylin after Heidenhain |
| Chin and Gerken[9] | Great Britain, London, two groups: Group one homosexual attending the department of genitourinary medicine and group two controls medical students and laboratory technicians | 21.7 (83) and 0 (43) from group one and two, respectively | Formol-ether concentration |
| Jokipi et al.[8] | Finland, two groups: Group one healthy homosexual volunteers and group two healthy students, employees of a government office and hospital or laboratory personnel serving as controls | 29.9 (190) and 1.2 (172) from group one and two, respectively | Fresh stools: Diluted in warm Locke’s solution and examined to detect trophozoites, iodine staining and formalin ether concentration |
| Portus and Prats[7] | Spain, Barcelona, Stool samples from patients at hospital that was submitted for parasitic investigation | 4.5 (650) | Sapero and Lawless (MIFD) and with the biphasic concentration method of Blagg et al. (MIFC) |
| Schlosser et al.[3] | France, two groups: Group one sewage workers and group two food-handlers | 5.1 (126) from group one | Two concentration techniques merthiolate-iodine-formalin and Bailenger’s method |
| Soriano et al.[8] | Saharawi children hosted in Spain | 8.9 (270) | Direct smear, Ritchie concentration, Kinyoun’s modified staining and trichrome staining |
| Sterba et al.[9] | Czechoslovakia, South Bohemia, agricultural workers, from 1975 to 1982 | 0.8 (1750) | NA |
| Stirchler and Peter[10] | Switzerland, Jura, schoolchildren 7 to 16 years | 1.5 (134) | MIF-stool-samples |
| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
| North America. From articles with healthy that are not older than 20 years | Aimpun and Hsieh[11] | Belize, Toledo district, 5 villages | 0.30 (672) | Formalin-ethyl-acetate concentration |
| Faulkner et al.[32] | Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, children | 5.3 (438) | Centrifugal flotation with saturated zinc sulfate and Sheathers sucrose solutions, fecal smears stained with trichrome |
| Kurup and Hunjan[13] | Saint Lucia, rural villages, school children aged 0-19 years, response rate 100 % | 2.1 (554) | Parasep concentration and Kato-Katz |
| Mendoza et al.[24] | Cuba, San Miguel del Padron municipality, from children in day-care centers, three fecal samples from each | 23.9 (456) | Direct and Ritchie’s concentration |
| North America. From articles with patients that are older than 20 years | Acuna-Soto et al.[33] | Mexico, state of Chiapas, in the village of Navenchauc, random sample of 48 households | 50.2 (201) | Formalin-ethyl acetate sedimentation, lugol |
| Barrett et al.[34] | Jamaica, children with HIV/AIDS in children’s homes, two fecal examined from each child | 2.4 (42) | NA |
| Bruckner[17] | USA, Los Angeles, patients, large part had Spanish surnames, two groups: Group one from Olive view Medical center and group two from Harbor General hospital | 13.0 (1,350) and 8.5 (493) from group one and two, respectively | Formol-ether concentration, Gomori’s Trichrome |
| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
|                 | Church et al. [18] | USA, Rocky Mountain region, patients experiencing gastrointestinal discomfort | 1.5 (2,604) | ParaPak, Formalin vial processed by filtered centrifugation stained with Lugol’s iodine, confirmation stool in Zn-PVA vials stained with trichrome |
|                 | Church et al. [19] | Canada, Calgary, gay men with a majority HIV positive, it is not clear if it is the whole group that the prevalence is specified from | 41 (58) | Specified as standard methods |
|                 | Edouard et al. [20] | Martinique, samples examined at Fort de France University Hospital, patients, not unique samples | 1.25 (4,684) | NA |
|                 | Elliott et al. [21] | USA, Texas Gulf Coast, samples send for parasitological investigation | 0.5 (1,626) | Direct smear with saline and stained with D’Antoni’s iodine, then by a smear from a concentrate prepared by the zinc-sulfate flotation method. Some samples also concentrated by formol-ether and ethyl-acetate |
|                 | Haddad and Agrawal [22] | USA, New Orleans, foreign seamen with abdominal symptoms | 5 (99) | NA |
|                 | Kabani et al. [23] | Canada, Calgary, patients at childrens hospital | 0.39 (1,532) | Formalin-ethyl acetate concentration, hematoxylin/Kinyoun stain and unstained |
|                 | Kappus et al. [24] | USA, specimens examined for intestinal parasites by the state diagnostic laboratories in 1987 | 4.2 (216,275) | NA |
|                 | Peters et al. [25] | USA, Chicago, 3 hospitals (1, 2 and 3) Patients from hospital 1 and 2 was primarily homosexual men. Symptomatic | 39 (61), 31.6 (418) and 9 (418) attending hospital 1, 2 and 3, respectively | Iodine stain direct and after formalin ethyl acetate concentration |
|                 | Ramirez-Miranda et al. [26] | Mexico, IBS patients | 3.2 (62) | NA |
|                 | Ribes et al. [27] | USA, Kentucky, patients suffering from diarrhea submitting samples for ova and parasite examination | 0.95 (315) | Formalin-ethyl acetate concentration, Kinyoun modified acid-fast- and trichrome stain |
|                 | Robinson et al. [28] | Jamaica, healthy food handlers, two groups: Group one HTLV-1 positive and group two HTLV-1 negative | 8.1 (99) and 8.8 (113) from group one and two, respectively | Ritchie formalin-ether concentration |
|                 | Rojas et al. [29] | Cuba | 10.3 (5,850) | Direct, Willis’ brine flotation and Kato-Katz thick smear |
|                 | Tsaihong et al. [30] | USA, New York city, homosexual men with gastrointestinal illness, three groups: Group one AIDS patients, anti HIV positive and anti HIV negative | 5.2 (77), 15.3 (111) and 13.9 (72) from group one, two and three, respectively | Filtered and concentrated by centrifugation, saline wet mount, iodine wet mount and trichrome stain |
|                 | Ungar et al. [31] | USA, Migrant farmworkers working on the Delmarva Peninsula | 6.8 (339) | Formaldehyde-ether technique |
|                 | Wilkins and Horner [32] | USA Texas and Northern Mexico Chihuahua, clinical patients | 9.5 (273) | NA |
|                 | Yamamoto-Furusho and Torijano-Carrera [33] | Mexico, patients with ulcerative colitis | 9 (215) | Trichrome stain on polyvinyl alcohol preserved samples other formalin-ethyl acetate concentration examined no stain described |

Contd...
| Countries | Region | Study Group | % Prevalence (No. of Samples Examined) | Methods |
|-----------|--------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Brazil, Southeast Piaui state | | | 13.6 (265) | Spontaneous sedimentation |
| Brazil, Maxakali indigenous villages in Minas Gerais, three stools collected on alternate days | | | 10.3 (1947) | Formalin ethyl-acetate based concentration (TF-test® kit) |
| Brazil, State of Minas Gerais, Sucking babies (4-12 months), at nursery, 6 slides for each sample | | | 1.76 (56) | Hoffman, Pons and Janer’s method, lugol stain |
| Colombia, Cali, children, at least two samples examined | | | 60 (63) | Direct and after concentration does not specify which, Kato-Katz and Ziehl-Neelsen |
| Brazil, Catanduva, children from day care center 7 – 78 months | | | 2.3 (133) | NA |
| Argentina, Cordoba, children 6 months to 21 years old | | | 7.3 (150) | Direct and after Willis and Ritchie concentration methods |
| Brazil, Sao Paolo, Children from a daycare center, two groups: Group one exhibiting diarrhea and group two non diarrheal | | | 2 (50) from group two | Hoffman-Pons-Janer centrifugal flotation in zinc sulfate and Baermann-Moraes |
| Brazil, northern Espirito Santo, quilombola community | | | 4.9 (82) | Spontaneous sedimentation, stained with Lugol and examined in triplicates |
| Peru, communities located along the banks of Lake Titicaca, adults and children | | | 39.6 (91) | Direct examination, Kato technique, spontaneous sedimentation, Lumbreras rapid sedimentation |
| Peru, Lima, children, two groups: Group one diagnosed with Tuberculosis and group two healthy | | | 18.5 (189) from group two | Direct smear and spontaneous sedimentation methods |
| Venezuela, State of Zulia, food handlers | | | 41.2 (119) | Wet mount, Ritchie concentration, Modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining |
| Peru, Alto Maranon area in the amazon jungle, schoolchildren 6-15 years old | | | 23.9 (1049) | Direct microscopy and lugol stain, Telemans’s and Kinnyouns technique |
| Brazil, Sao Paulo, inhabitants of five farms | | | 2.3 (222) | Formalin-ether concentration, Lugol stain |
| Brazil, Sao Paulo, children | | | 20.8 (120) | Direct exam, Kato-Katz, Lutz-Hoffman spontaneous sedimentation, Rugai, Mattos and Brisola, thermal migration and Zinc sulfate flotation |
| Venezuela, Barinas state, children younger than 15 years old | | | 38.9 (262) | Direct wet mount, Ritchie (formalin-ether) concentration and Kato Katz thick smear |
| Brazil, Minas Gerais, children, Three fecal samples collected from each | | | 2.5 (160) | Modified Baermann, Lutz, lugols iodine stain of six slides for each sample and read by two investigators |
| Chile, Calbuco county, rural county, one sample per individual | | | 16.4 (256) | NA |
| Argentina, children | | | 1.8 (113) | Modified Telemann, lugol staining |
| Venezuela, Sucre state, inhabitants of cities neighboring different rivers that was also investigated for the presence of parasites | | | 17.8 (426) | Direct, physiological saline solution and modified Ritchie concentration, stained with lugol, modified Kinyoun and trichrome |
| Brazil, Sao Paulo, first grade school children | | | 4.8 (146) | NA |

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### Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|
|                 |           |                                 |                                        |         |
| South America. From articles with patients or that are older than 20 years |           |                                 |                                        |         |
| Amancio et al.[65] | Brazil, Botucatu, HIV/AIDS patients, three fecal samples collected on alternate days | 1.9 (105) | Formalin ethyl-acetate based concentration (TF-test® kit) and stained with Lugol’s solution |         |
| Bouree et al.[66] | Peru, 4 native villages from the tribe Cashibo in Amazonia | 46 (165) | NA |         |
| Cancrini et al.[67] | Bolivia, Camiri, Gutierrez and Boyuibe areas, healthy individuals | 2.1 (381) | NA |         |
| Carvalho-Costa et al.[68] | Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, children with acute diarrhea | 0.5 (213) | Not all methods performed on all samples but included, Direct examination and examination after Ritchie and safranin-methylene blue staining |         |
| Castro et al.[41] | Brazil, Sao Paolo, Children from a daycare center, two groups: Group one exhibiting diarrhea and group two non diarrheal | 6 (50) from group one | Hoffman-Pons-Janer centrifugal flotation in zinc sulfate and Baermann-Moraes |         |
| Cho et al.[69] | Ecuador, Guayas province, Palmar, mestizo population, collected from patients | 5.5 (325) | Direct smear stained with lugol |         |
| Cimerman et al.[70] | Brazil, AIDS patients | 3.5 (200) | Processed according to Hoffman, Faust and Rugai |         |
| Franke et al.[44] | Peru, Lima, children, two groups: Group one diagnosed with Tuberculosis and group two healthy | 21.2 (189) from group one | Direct smear and spontaneous sedimentation methods |         |
| Garibaldi et al.[71] | Chile, Putaendo chronic patients from the psychiatric hospital | 50.5 (229) | NA |         |
| Goldin et al.[72] | Chile, Santiago nursery and primary school children | 43 (722) | Formol-ether concentration |         |
| Guignard et al.[73] | Argentina, orphaned and homeless children living in substitute homes | 34.6 (396) | Concentrated with Telemann method, stained with Kinyoun’s stain, Lugol and trichomic. |         |
| Kulik et al.[74] | Brazil, two groups: Group one hemodialysis patients and group two attenders of local public health center | 16.3 (86) and 1.4 (146) from group one and two, respectively | Faust, Lutz and Rugai methods |         |

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### Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|
|                |           |                                 |                                        |         |
| Characteristics |           | Asia. From articles with healthy that are not older than 20 years |                                        |         |
| Reference       |           | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
| Maia et al.[75] | Brazil, Amazonas state, children 0-10 years presenting at outpatient clinics in Manaus | 17.9 (451) | NA |
| Merlano et al.[76] | Columbia, Atlantico, patients | 20.3 (423) | NaCl parasite-concentration compared with wet mount |
| Moura et al.[77] | Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, aids patients | 18.2 (95) | Four methods: Faust, Kato-Katz, Baermann-Moraes and Baxby |
| Navarrete and Torres[78] | Chile, province of Valdivia, coastal area, primary school children | 34.4 (219) | NA |
| Rivero-Rodriguez et al.[79] | Venezuela, patients with HIV/AIDS | 3.9 (56) | Direct, formol-ether, Kinyoun- and fast Gram-Chromotrope stain |
| Silva et al.[80] | Brazil, Sao Paulo, neoplastic patients | 3.3 (30) | Lutz, and Rugai, in triplicate |
| Torres et al.[81] | Columbia, Cartagena and Sincelejo, children and infants with acute diarrhea | 19.7 (970) | NA |
| Amin[82] | Saudi Arabia, Jeddah, healthy food handlers | 0.4 (250) | NA |
| Azian et al.[83] | Malaysia, Pahang, aborigine community | 10.8 (130) | Samples fixed in polyvinyl alcohol, Trichrome staining |
| Ben-Shimol et al.[84] | Israel, Southern Israel, children, samples collected over 5 year period, not unique samples, but did not include samples collected within 30 days of last sample | 0.0065 (45,978) | Sedimentation based concentration. Stained with and without lugol |
| Börekci and Uzel[85] | Turkey, Mersin, Children living in social service child care centre | 2.8 (106) | Formol-ether-acetate, native lugol, Kinyoun’s acid fast staining |
| Cengiz et al.[86] | Turkey, Van, Children attending primary school | 0.3 (395) | Native-lugol, flotation and trichrome staining |
| Danchaivijitr et al.[87] | Thailand, food handlers working at hospital, examined twice: 1st time in 2002 and 2nd time in 2004 after education on hand hygiene and treatment of positive cases | 4.1 (121) and 1.6 (129) from 1st and 2nd examination, respectively | Identified by microscopy (does not specify how) |
| Daryani et al.[88] | Iran, Sari, schoolchildren | 1.5 (1,100) added both mono- and polyparasitism where E. nana is included | Direct and after formol-ether concentration staining with Ziehl-Neelsen and trichrome |
| Degerli et al.[89] | Turkey, Alahaci village primary school children in Sivas, examined twice at six months intervals | 1st examination 4.2 (189) and 2nd examination 0 (175) | NA |
# Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|
|                  | Guducuoğlu et al.[98]| Turkey, Van province, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> grade students | 0.5 (195) | NA |
|                  | Hamamcı et al.[97]| Turkey, Kayseri-Hacilar region, Children attending primary school | 1.8 (328) | Native-lugol |
|                  | Kia et al.[99] | Iran, Mazandaran province, rural inhabitants, collected randomly | 0.7 (855) | Formalin-ethyl-acetate concentration |
|                  | Kitvatanachai and Rhongbutrsri[99] | Thailand, Lak Hok subdistrict, government schools aged 7-12 years, fecal samples requested from 1253 students received 202 | 7.9 (202) | Direct examination and after modified formalin-ether concentration technique |
|                  | Koshak and Zakai[100] | Saudi-Arabia, pre-employment workers and their families | 16.4 (292) | Formalin ether, iodine stain |
|                  | Kurtoglu et al.[101] | Turkey, Van province, food sector workers | 0.27 (739) | NA |
|                  | Lee et al.[102] | Philippines, Legaspi city, children and adolescents | 9.4 (64) | Formalin-ether sedimentation |
|                  | Lu and Sung[103] | Immigrant population in northeastern Taiwan tested for residence approval, from four countries: China, Indonesia, Vietnam and The Philippines | 0.7 (144), 1.4 (276), 0.9 (114) and 1.3 (396) from the different countries, respectively | Melvin and Brookes method |
|                  | Ngrenngarmert et al.[104] | Thailand, Nakhon Prathom province, school children 7-12 years | 1.0 (1,920) | Formalin-ethyl acetate |
|                  | Oyofo et al.[105] | Indonesia, Jakarta, two groups: Group one patients with diarrhea and group two controls not having diarrhea | 0 (51) from group two | Formalin-ether concentration |
|                  | Prownebon et al.[106] | Thailand, Pathum Thani province, children 1-6 years old, two groups: Group one children at orphanage and group two hill-tribe children | 2.2 (137) and 0.7 (145) from group one and two, respectively | Simple smear and formalin-ether concentration |
|                  | Sagnuankiat et al.[107] | Thailand, Samut Sakhon province, immigrant children at daycare centers | 3.5 (372) | Direct smear with normal saline 1 % iodine solution |
|                  | Saksirisampant et al.[108] | Thailand, Pathum Thani province, children in an orphanage (0-7 years) | 3.7 (106) | Simple smear preparation and formalin-ether concentration |
|                  | Saksirisampant et al.[109] | Thailand, Chiang Mai Province, school children 3-19 from the Karen Hill-Tribe | 4.8 (542) | Formalin-ether concentration |
|                  | Saksirisampant et al.[110] | Thailand, central region, children attending primary school 3-12 years | 0.48 (1,037) | Formalin-ether concentration |
|                  | Tungtrongchitr et al.[111] | Thailand, two groups: group one IBS patients and group two controls without IBS | 0 (25) from group two | Direct smear with saline solution and iodine, trichrome, modified trichrome and acid-fast staining |
|                  | Tungtrongchitr et al.[112] | Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani Province, rural communities | 0.2 (479) | Direct smear and modified Kato thick smear |
|                  | Waikagul et al.[113] | Thailand, Nan-province, children from primary schools | 2.5 (1,010) | Formalin-ether concentration |
|                  | Warunee et al.[114] | Thailand, Nakhon Prathom province, schoolchildren 7-12 years old | 1.0 (1,920) | Formalin-ethyl acetate concentration |
|                  | Wilairatana et al.[115] | Thailand, laborers going abroad for work, asymptomatic | 2.5 (362) | Formalin-ether concentration |
|                  | Wongjindanon et al.[116] | Thailand, two groups: group one volunteers any age from Surin province (rural) and group two healthy schoolchildren between 5-7 years old from Samut Sakhon province (sub-urban) | 0 (3,358) and 0.76 (656) from group one and two, respectively | Group one simple smear and group two saline sedimentation, stained with iodine, all samples were examined in duplicates |
|                  | Yaicharoen et al.[117] | Thailand, Bangkok, asymptomatic participants, two groups: Group one participants examined in 1999 and group two participants examined in 2004 | 0.27 (1,147) and 0.65 (1,083) from group one and two, respectively | Direct smear |

Contd...
| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Asia. From articles with patients or that are older than 20 years | Yaicharoen et al.[118] | Thailand, Nakhon Pathom province, children attending public schools | 2.2 (814) | Cultured in Jones medium (48 h), formalin ethyl acetate concentration |
| | Akao et al.[119] | Japan, Ishikawa, foreign workers from Indonesia and the Philippines | 5.6 (198) | NA |
| | Akhlaghi et al.[120] | Iran, patients referred to three hospitals in Tehran during, random selection of 1000 samples | 3.2 (1,000) | Direct smear, formol-ethyl acetate, Ziehl-Neelsen |
| | Arslan et al.[121] | Turkey, 2-6 years old children with gastrointestinal symptoms | 4.3 (138) | Centrifugal formalin ether, zinc-sulphate flotation and modified acid fast techniques, Lugols stain |
| | Azami et al.[122] | Iran, renal transplant recipients | 8.7 (150) | Direct smear, formalin-ether sedimentation, Sheather’s flotation and modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining |
| | Carney et al.[123] | Indonesia, Central and South Sulawesi, remote areas | 1 (1,156) | NA |
| | Carney et al.[124] | Philippines, North Bohol, rural areas, volunteers | 7.1 (1,694) | Direct and after formalin-ether concentration |
| | Carney et al.[125] | Philippines, Bukidnon province, volunteers | 3.9 (831) | Direct and after formalin-ether concentration |
| | Carney et al.[126] | Philippines, Oriental Mindoro, volunteers | 4.1 (1,058) | Direct and after formalin-ether concentration |
| | Chiu et al.[127] | Taiwan, Nantou county, Village suspected of Taenia solium outbreak | 2.6 (417) | Direct smear and formalin-ether sedimentation |
| | Choi et al.[128] | Korea, clinical samples | 0.26 (782) | Formalin-ether concentration |
| | Kim et al.[129] | South Korea, inhabitants in the upper stream of Taechong Dam, located on the Kumgang river | 0.3 (743) | Formalin-ether concentration |
| | Cross et al.[130] | Borneo, West Kalimantan, 8 villages, based on number of stool samples examined | 6 (2,101) | NA |
| | Cross et al.[131] | Indonesia, North Sumatra, 5 villages, based on number of stool samples examined | 8 (2,066) | NA |
| | Cross et al.[132] | Philippines, North Samar Province, persons living in 8 barrios, based on number of stool samples examined | 6 (1,394) | NA |
| | Cross et al.[133] | Indonesia, Irian Jaya (West Irian), based on number of stool samples examined | 8 (114) | NA |
| | Dogan et al.[134] | Turkey, children with diarrhea | 2.2 (225) | Formalin-ether sedimentation |
| | Goo et al.[135] | Korea, Yondo, remote island, single stool samples | 0.8 (1,011) | Formalin-ether centrifugal sedimentation |
| | Hong et al.[136] | Korea, Jeonlanam Do province, 4 urban and 7 rural areas | 2.5 (4,116) | Formalin-ether sedimentation, Lugol’s iodine stain |
| | Hong[137] | Korea, soldiers, from 1983-1985 | 1.7 (2,643) | Formalin-ether concentration |
| | Iqbal et al.[138] | Kuwait, patients in two groups: group one with gastrointestinal symptoms and group two with complaints other than gastrointestinal symptoms | 15 (3,549) and 0.2 (500) from group one and two, respectively | A single fecal sample concentrated with formalin based method (EPC concentrator). Wet examinations with physiologial saline and with iodine |
| | Kim et al.[139] | Korea and Vietnam, single specimens examined twice, four groups: Group one Vietnamese, group two US armed forces, group three Korean troops in South Vietnam and group four Korean home patients at 1st army hospital in Korea | 0.14 (717), 6.1 (1,933), 3.9 (433) and 1.8 (114) from group one, two, three and four, respectively | Iodine stain, different concentration techniques |
| | Kim et al.[140] | Korea | 10.0 (2250) | Direct, zinc sulfate flotation and formalin-ether sedimentation |
| | Kim et al.[141] | Korea, Gyeong-gi Do and Jeonra Bug Do | 2.7 (2735) | Formalin-ether sedimentation |

Contd...
| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|
|                 | Kim et al. [142] | Korea, patients attending Samsung medical center, 7 years 2000-2006 | 1.2 (12,163), 1.2 (14,194), 1.8 (12,377), 2.0 (9,945), 2.2 (9,685), 1.7 (10,110) and 2.1 (9,599) from the consecutive years, respectively | NA |
|                 | Kim et al. [143] | Korea, all samples submitted to Samsung medical center for parasitological investigation, 10 years 2003 - 2012 | 2.6 (26,452), 2.1 (43,603), 1.4 (44,514), 1.5 (43,347), 1.4 (43,921), 1.5 (56,849), 1.5 (57,607), 1.0 (56,301), 1.0 (57,272) and 0.97 (56,946) from the consecutive years, respectively | Formalin-ether sedimentation |
|                 | Lee et al. [144] | Southeast asia, aircrew personal, mainly males | 2.6 (557) | NA |
|                 | Lee et al. [145] | Korea, Seoul Paik hospital, 9 years 1984 - 1992 | 0.8 (5,353), 0.5 (4,919), 0.4 (4,795), 0.6 (5,438), 0.9 (5,795), 0.7 (6,895), 0.6 (6,615), 0.7 (7,200) and 1.7 (5,522) from the consecutive years, respectively | Formalin-ether sedimentation and/or direct smear |
|                 | Lee et al. [146] | Korea, handicapped at an institution | 21.4 (112) | Formalin-ether sedimentation |
|                 | Mangali et al. [147] | Indonesia, south Sulawesi, Campalagian district, 3 coastal and 2 inland villages | 12.5 (380) | Formalin ether concentration |
|                 | Nasiri et al. [148] | Iran, Karaj, refugees | 0.05 (13,915) | Formalin-ethyl acetate sedimentation and trichrome stain |
|                 | Niyyati et al. [149] | Iran, Tehran, people referred to Kashani hospital | 0.97 (205) | Direct examination and formalin-ether concentration |
|                 | Oyofo et al. [150] | Indonesia, Jakarta, two groups: Group one patients with diarrhea and group two controls not having diarrhea | 0.5 (389) from group one | Melvin and Brookes method |
|                 | Purnomo et al. [151] | Indonesia, West Flores, Karakuak | 1 (198) | NA |
|                 | Sahin et al. [152] | Turkey, wrestlers of the national team at training camp in Kayseri, majority had gastrointestinal complaints | 11.1 (18) | NA |
|                 | Sharif et al. [153] | Iran, Mazandaran province, children who are intellectually disabled, Three fecal samples collected | 3.9 (362) | Direct wet mount, formol-ether concentration, Ziehl-Neelsen and trichrome staining |
|                 | Shokri et al. [154] | Iran, mentally retarded | 2.3 (133) | Direct smear, formalin-ether concentration and stained with Trichrome and Ziehl-Neelsen |
|                 | Stafford and Joesoef [155] | Indonesia, Sumatra, Aceh province, Bireuen and Takengon, volunteers | 7 (348) | Direct and formalin-ether concentration |
|                 | Stafford et al. [156] | Indonesia, Gorontalo North Sulawesi, indigenous mountain people primarily moslems | 5 (156) | Direct and formalin-ether concentration |
|                 | Stafford et al. [157] | Indonesia, Bali | 7 (270) | Direct and formalin-ether concentration |
|                 | Subbannayya et al. [158] | India, Karnataka, south Kanara district, apparently healthy people | 0.10 (1,020) | Direct smear with saline and D’Antoni’s iodine, Zinc sulfate concentration and culture in modified Boek and Drbolhav medium |
|                 | Supanaranond et al. [159] | Thailand, Volunteers in cholera vaccine trial | 3.5 (171) | NA |

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### Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| **Methods**     |           |                                 |                                       |         |
| Fresh, lugol and trichrome stain | Poulsen and Stensvold: Endolimax nana: An inconspicuous companion |                                       |         |
| **Formal-ether centrifugation** |           |                                 |                                       |         |
| **Modified Ritchie technique** |           |                                 |                                       |         |
| **Turkey, samples send to parasitological laboratory at Erciyes University between 2000-2004** | Yazar et al.[163] | Turkey, samples send to parasitological laboratory at Erciyes University between 2000-2004 | 1.4 (34883) | Flotation/sedimentation methods, native-Lugol stain |
| Flotation/sedimentation |           |                                 |                                       |         |
| Direct wet smear, Sheather’s sugar flotation, and stained with Lugol’s iodine | Raso et al.[166] | Cote d’Ivoire, schoolchildren | 82.6 (4,042) | Formol-ether and modified Ziehl-Neelsen technique |
| Direct wet smear, Sheather’s sugar flotation and stained with Lugol’s iodine | Graczyk et al.[163] | Zambia, school-age children, half of the stools diarrheic | 64.3 (93) | Formol-ether concentration |
| Formol-ether and modified Ziehl-Neelsen technique | Ikeh et al.[164] | Nigeria, single stool specimens, Two groups: one volunteers in rural village and two randomly selected urban dwellers. Study groups unique in being adults where samples are not sent to diagnostic facilities due to diarrhea | 16.2 (111) and 18.3 (93) from group one and two, respectively |         |
| Formol-ether and modified Ziehl-Neelsen technique | Ouattara et al.[165] | Western Cote d’Ivoire, rural area, pupils 6-16 years at 57 different schools | 83.8 (4,466) | Formol-ether concentration |
| Formol-ether concentration | Chunge et al.[167] | Kenya, Kiambu District, Nderu, rural community, 4 cross-sectional surveys, 2nd, 3rd and 4th based on selected group from the 1st study. Endolimax was more commonly encountered in formed stools | 85.3 (1,375) |         |
| Formol-ether concentration | El Shazly et al.[166] | Egypt, patients | 6.9 (3,180) |         |
| Direct wet smear, Sheather’s sugar flotation, Potassium hydroxide concentration, Giemsa’s Trichrome stain, and modified Kinyoun’s acid-fast stain | Goldsmid et al.[169] | Rhodesia (Zambia and Zimbabwe), institution with cases of amoebic dysentery had been recorded | 12.8 (180) | Water centrifugation (strained stool emulsified in tap water) and formol-ether concentration |
| Direct wet smear, Sheather’s sugar flotation, Potassium hydroxide concentration, Giemsa’s Trichrome stain, and modified Kinyoun’s acid-fast stain | Hunter et al.[170] | Zambia, two groups, one patients with AIDS and two controls adults recruited from a township near Lusaka (only 1 complaining of diarrhea) | 11 (90) and 19 (105) from group one and two, respectively | Formol-ether concentration |
| NA | Kasssem et al.[171] | Libya, Sirt, children and neonates admitted to Ibn-Sina hospital, examined 2001-2002 | 13.7 (350) |         |
| Saline and iodine preparation from fresh stool samples, later formalin-ether concentration | Ogunba[172] | Nigeria, Ibadan, two groups: one patients at University College Hospital in Ibadan collected from 1967-1977 and two healthy Nigerians in the indigenous areas of Ibadan mainly children also teachers, food sellers and parents of the children | 3.1 (360,000) and 4.6 (4,021) from group one and two, respectively |         |
| Formal-ether centrifugation | Okafor and Azubike[173] | Nigeria, villagers from rural areas reporting at the parasitological laboratory | 0.3 (300) |         |
| Modified Ritchie technique | Pampiglione et al.[174] | Tanzania, Pemba island, collected from healthy population chosen at random | 4.3 (392) |         |

Contd...
### Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

| Characteristics | Reference | Country, region and study group | % prevalence (no. of samples examined) | Methods |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Australia. From patients or that are older than 20 years | Pampiglione et al.[179] | Sao Tome and Principe, collected from healthy population chosen at random Northeast Zaire, Azande | 7.0 (1,050) | Modified Ritchie technique |
|                 | Prinz et al.[174] | Country, region and study group | 1.3 (165) | NA |
|                 | Ashford and Atkinson[177] | Papua New Guinea, Asaro Valley, sing-out sampling, points at sampling bias associated with this method | 41 (995) | Wet mount and iodine stained, gomori trichrome and saffranin and methylene blue |
|                 | Sawangaroen et al.[179] | Australia, Brisbane, non-hospital patients with diarrhoea | 1.2 (260) | Methods |
|                 | Stark et al.[179] | Australia, Sydney, Three groups all patients with diarrhea: one homosexual men with HIV, two homosexual men without HIV and three heterosexual men | 10 (618), 12 (628) and 0.8 (622) from group one, two and three, respectively | One fecal sample from each, formalin-ethyl acetate concentration, iron-hematoxylin stain |

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