Supplementary Table 1: Summary of prevalence articles used to estimate the global prevalence

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*.[1]	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*.[3]	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[5]	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
	Jokipii *et al*.[6]	Finland, two groups: Group one healthy homosexual volunteers and group two healthy students, employees of a government office and hospital or laboratory personel 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, Ritche 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
	Stürchler 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*.[12]	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*.[14]	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*.[15]	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*.[16]	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	Formail-ether concentration, Gomori's Trichrome

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Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

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 adominal 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
Characteristics	Reference	Country, region and study group	% prevalence (no. of samples examined)	Methods

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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 healthy that are not older than 20 years	Acurero *et al*.[34]	Venezuela, State of Zulia, school children, one fecal sample from each	19 (133)	Direct examination, formol-ether concentration and lugol
	Alves *et al*.[35]	Brazil, Southeast Piaui state	13.6 (265)	Spontaneous sedimentation
	Assis *et al*.[36]	Brazil, Maxakali indigenous villages in Minas Gerais, three stools collected on alternate days	10.3 (1497)	Formalin ethyl-acetate based concentration (TF-test® kit)
	Berbert-Ferreira and Costa-Cruz [37]	Brazil, State of Minas Gerais, Sucling babies (4-12 months), at nursery, 6 slides for each sample	1.76 (56)	Hoffman, Pons and Janer's method, lugol stain
	Bermudez *et al*.[38]	Colombia, Cali, children, at least two samples examined	60 (63)	Direct and after concentration does not specify which, Kato-Katz and Ziehl-Neelsen
	Biscegli *et al*.[39]	Brazil, Catanduva, children from day care center 7 – 78 months	2.3 (133)	NA
	Bracciaforte *et al*.[40]	Argentina, Cordoba, children 6 months to 21 years old	7.3 (150)	Direct and after Willis and Ritchie concentration methods
	Castro *et al*.[41]	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
	Damazio *et al*.[42]	Brazil, northern Espirito Santo, quilombola community	4.9 (82)	Spontaneous sedimentation, stained with Lugol and examined in triplicates
	Flores *et al*.[43]	Peru, communities located along the banks of Lake Titicaca, adults and children	39.6 (91)	Direct examination, Kato technique, spontaneous sedimentation, Lumbreras rapid sedimentation
	Franke *et al*.[44]	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
	Freites *et al*.[45]	Venezuela, State of Zulia, food handlers	41.2 (119)	Wet mount, Ritchie concentration, Modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining
	Ibanez *et al*.[46]	Peru, Alto Maranon area in the amazon jungle, schoolchildren 6-15 years old	23.9 (1049)	Direct microscopy and lugol stain, Teleman's and Kinnyouns technique
	Kobayashii *et al*.[47]	Brazil, Sao Paulo, inhabitants of five farms	2.3 (222)	Formalin-ether concentration, Lugol stain
	Korkes *et al*.[48]	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
	Laugart *et al*.[49]	Venezuela, Barinas state, children younger than 15 years old	38.9 (262)	Direct wet mount, Ritchie (formalin-ether) concentration and Kato Katz thick smear
	Machado *et al*.[50]	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
	Mercado *et al*.[51]	Chile, Calbuco county, rural county, one sample per individual	16.4 (256)	NA
	Milano *et al*.[52]	Argentina, children	1.8 (113)	Modified Teleman, lugol staining
	Mora *et al*.[53]	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
	Moura *et al*.[54]	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
	Munoz-Antoli *et al*.[55]	Nicaragua, children	34.8 (382)	Formalin-ether concentration and examination using iodine wet mount and modified Ziehl-Neelsen
	Nascimento and Moitinho[56]	Brazil, Pitanga city	33.7 (128)	Direct wet mount, zinc sulphate flotation, tube sedimentation, formalin-ether, stained by Kinyoun and iron hematoxylin
	Rios *et al*.[57]	Brazil, state of Amazonas, Lauarete district	10.3 (895)	NA
	Rivero-Rodriguez *et al*.[58]	Venezuela, Maracaibo, schoolchildren	22.9 (349)	Fresh test and after formol-ether concentration
	Saldiva *et al*.[59]	Brazil, Sao Paolo, children 1-12 years from rural areas, Three fecal samples collected from each	43 (520)	NA
	Santos and Merlini[60]	Brazil, Parana state	6.5 (431)	Spontaneous sedimentation and centrifugal fecal flotation
	Silva *et al*.[61]	Brazil, Minas Gerais, horticulturists, three stool samples	13 (30)	NA
	Tabares and Gonzalez 2008[62]	Columbia, Antioquia, Sabaneta, children under 12 years, examined up to three stool samples or less if positive	8.2 (97)	NA
	Takizawa *et al*.[63]	Brazil, food handlers, 3 fecal samples collected over a 7 day period in same flask	25.9 (343)	Lutz, modified Ritchie and modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining
	Tashimi *et al*.[64]	Brazil, children	3.0 (101)	Faust concentration RAPD agarose gel image analyzer
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 Teleman 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
	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-Chrornotrope stain
	Silva *et al*.[80]	Brazil, Sao Paulo, neoplastic patients	3.3 (30)	Lutz, and Rugai, in triplicate
	Torres *et al*.[81]	Chile, Valdivia River Basin	19.7 (970)	NA
	Urbina *et al*.[82]	Columbia, Cartagena and Sincelejo, children and infants with acute diarrhea	3.2 (253)	Direct wet mount
	Valles *et al*.[83]	Venezuela, patients	9.1 (3060)	Direct examination with saline and lugol and Kato's concentration technique
	Vidal *et al*.[84]	Chile, Talca, preschool and school children, 6 periods divided into 1980-84, 1985-89, 1990-94, 1995-99, 2000-04 and 2005-07	26.3 (10,205), 19.7 (12,010), 18.0 (11,680), 16.7 (11,810), 8.6 (12,050) and 10.1 (10,387)	NA
Characteristics	Reference	Country, region and study group	% prevalence (no. of samples examined)	Methods
Asia. From articles with healthy that are not older than 20 years	Abdel-Dayem *et al*.[85]	Jordan, food handlers working at luxurious hotels in the dead sea area	0.11 (901)	Wet mount preparations with physiological saline and iodine. Formalin-ether concentration
	Akdemir and Helvaci[86]	Turkey, older than 15 years	0.44 (675)	Native and formalin-ethyl acetate sedimentation
	Amin[87]	Saudi Arabia, Jeddah, healthy food handlers	0,4 (250)	NA
	Azian *et al*.[88]	Malaysia, Pahang, aborigine community	10.8 (130)	Samples fixed in polyvinyl alcohol, Trichrome staining
	Ben-Shimol *et al*.[89]	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[90]	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*.[91]	Turkey, Van, Children attending primary school	0.3 (395)	Native-lugol, flotation and trichrome staining
	Cengiz *et al*.[92]	Turkey, Van, Children attending primary school	1.8 (2,975)	Native-lugol, flotation and trichrome staining
	Danchaivijitr *et al*.[93] included 1st examination in calculations	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*.[94]	Iran, Sari, schoolchildren	1.5 (1,100) added both mono- and polyparasitism where E. nana is included	Direct and after formalin-ether concentration staining with Ziehl-Neelsen and trichrome
	Degerli *et al*.[95] included 1st examination in calculations	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

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Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

Characteristics	Reference	Country, region and study group	% prevalence (no. of samples examined)	Methods
	Guducuoglu *et al*.[96]	Turkey, Van province, 1st and 2nd grade students	0.5 (195)	NA
	Hamamci *et al*.[97]	Turkey, Kayseri-Hacilar region, Children attending primary school	1.8 (328)	Native-lugol
	Kia *et al*.[98]	Iran, Mazandaran province, rural inhabitants, collected randomly	0.7 (855)	Formalin-ethyl-acetate concentration
	Kitvatanachai and Rhongbutsri[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 region, 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	Merthiolate-iodine-formaldehyde concentration and direct wet-mount
	Ngrenngarmlert *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	Melvin and Brookes method
	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 sedimentation
	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

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Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

Characteristics	Reference	Country, region and study group	% prevalence (no. of samples examined)	Methods
	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
Asia. From articles with patients or that are older than 20 years	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]	Phillippines, 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 physiological 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

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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 (5,458), 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*.[105]	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*.[150]	Indonesia, West Flores, Karakuak	1 (198)	NA
	Sahin *et al*.[151]	Turkey, wrestlers of the national team at training camp in Kayseri, majority had gastrointestinal complaints	11.1 (18)	NA
	Sharif *et al*.[152]	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*.[153]	Iran, mentally retarded	2.3 (133)	Direct smear, formalin-ether concentration and stained with Trichrome and Ziehl-Neelsen
	Stafford and Joesoef [154]	Indonesia, Sumatra, Aceh province, Bireuen and Takengon, volunteers	7 (348)	Direct and formalin-ether concentration
	Stafford *et al*.[155]	Indonesia, Gorontalo North Sulawesi, indigenous mountain people primarily moslems	5 (156)	Direct and formalin-ether concentration
	Stafford *et al*.[156]	Indonesia, Bali	7 (270)	Direct and formalin-ether concentration
	Subbannayya *et al*.[157]	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*.[158]	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
	Tanyuksel *et al*.[159]	Turkey, patients with symptomatic diarrhea/dysentery	2.3 (380)	Fresh, lugol and trichrome stain
	Tungtrongchitr *et al*.[111]	Thailand, two groups: group one IBS patients and group two controls without IBS	5.1 (59) from group one	Direct smear with saline solution and iodine, trichrome, modified trichrome and acid-fast staining
	Yaman *et al*.[160]	Turkey, samples send to parasitological laboratory at Erciyes University between 2005-2008	1.26 (28911)	Flotation/sedimentation methods, native-Lugol stain
	Yazar *et al*.[161]	Turkey, samples send to parasitological laboratory at Erciyes University between 2000-2004	1.4 (34883)	Flotation/sedimentation methods, native-Lugol stain
	Yosefi *et al*.[162]	Iran, Ahvaz, AIDS patients	5 (100)	Merthiolate-iodine-formaldehyde, trichrome and Ziehl-Neelsen staining
Characteristics	Reference	Country, region and study group	% prevalence (no. of samples examined)	Methods
Africa. From articles with healthy that are not older than 20 years	Graczyk *et al*.[163]	Zambia, school-age children, half of the stools diarrheic	64.3 (93)	Direct wet smear, Sheather's sugar flotation and stained with Lugols iodine
	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
	Raso *et al*.[166]	Cote d'Ivoire, schoolchildren	82.6 (4,042)	Formol-ether concentration
Africa. From articles with patients or that are older than 20 years	Chunge *et al*.[167], includes only 1st study in calculations	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	30.4 (1,129), 21.4 (388), 28.9 (401) and 31.1 (363) from study one, two, three and four, respectively	Direct smear in saline and iodine and a modified formol ether concentration method, examined at 10X and 400X magnification
	El Shazly *et al*.[168]	Egypt, patients	6.9 (3,180)	Direct wet smear, formol-ether concentration, modified Sheather's sugar flotation, Potassium hydroxide concentration. Gomori'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
	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
	Kasssem *et al*.[171]	Libya, Sirt, children and neonates admitted to Ibn-Sina hospital, examined 2001-2002	13.7 (350)	NA
	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	Saline and iodine preparation from fresh stool samples, later formalin-ether concentration
	Okafor and Azubike[173]	Nigeria, villagers from rural areas reporting at the parasitological laboratory	0.3 (300)	Formal-ether centrifugation
	Pampiglione *et al*.[174]	Tanzania, Pemba island, collected from healthy population chosen at random	4.3 (392)	Modified Ritchie technique

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Supplementary Table 1: Contd...

Characteristics	Reference	Country, region and study group	% prevalence (no. of samples examined)	Methods
	Pampiglione *et al*.[175]	Sao Tome and Principe, collected from healthy population chosen at random	7.0 (1,050)	Modified Ritchie technique
	Prinz *et al*.[176]	Northeast Zaire, Azande	1.3 (165)	NA
Characteristics	Reference	Country, region and study group	% prevalence (no. of samples examined)	Methods
Australia. From articles with patients or that are older than 20 years	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
	Sawangjaroen *et al*.[178]	Australia, Brisbane, non-hospital patients with diarrhoea	1.2 (260)	Unknown if found in routine microscopy or when culturing D. fragilis
	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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