S1 Table A. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of hepatomegaly

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity***	Results****
Butterworth AE *et al.* 1991	Kenya	S.m	12/24/36	7-15	OX 733/586/499/ 431 PZQ 728/594/477/ 499	OX 30 PZQ 40	CE: liver surpassed the costal margin	OX ⬇ from 17,2% to 3,1%, 4% and 4,9%. PZQ ⬇from 15,4% to 2,2%, 5% and 2,1%
DeStigter KV *et al.* 1989	Kenya	S.m	84	All ages	412/247	HY 1,5	CE: liver surpassed the costal margin	⬇ from 18% to 6%.
Doehring-Schwerdtfeger E *et al.* 1992	Sudan	S.m	7/23	School Age	322/322	PZQ 20 and 40	US: Left lobe, height-adjusted	⬇ from 10.9% to 6.8% and 7.1%
Gryseels B *et al.* 1994	Burundi	S.m	12/24/36	All ages (Cross-section community)	Community 1 706/679/649/ 634 Community 2 732/714/665/ 594	PZQ 40	CE: liver surpassed the costal margin	Community 1 ⬆ from 27,1% to 34,2%, 37,3% and 34,2%. Community 2 ⬆ from 25,3% to 30%, 33,4% and 33,5%
Homeida MA *et al.* 1991	Sudan	S.m	36	Selected (Symmer´s fibrosis)	87/68	PZQ 40	CE: liver surpassed the costal margin	⬇ from 36,7% to 11,7%
Kabatereine NB *et al.* 2007	Uganda	S.m	12/24	6-14	180/180	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	US: PSL, height-adjusted	⬆ from 54,4% to 60% and ⬇ to 52,8%
Ruiz-Guevara R *et al.* 2007	Venezuela	S.m	60	8-54	78/69	PZQ 40	CE: liver surpassed the costal margin	⬇from 55,1% to 49,3%
Sleigh AC *et al.* 1986	Brazil	S.m	12/24/96	All ages (Cross-section community)	186/145/ 122/136	OX 20 or 15	CE: liver surpassed the costal margin	⬇from 90% to 68%, 56% and 31%
Sukwa TY*et al.* 1987 Sukwa TY*et al.* 1988	Zambia	S.m	1987:16 1988:36	3-60	1987: 470/470 1988: 244/244	PZQ 40	CE: MSL and MCL (liver surpassed the costal margin)	1987: MSL: ⬇from 77,4% to 64,8% MCL: ⬇ from 69,4% to 56,8% 1988: MSL: ⬇from 81,5% to 26,6% MCL: ⬇ from 68% to 27,5%

Sukwa TY 1993	Zambia	S.m	12	7-19	Group A (2x treatment): 176/176 Group B (1x treatment): 167/167	PZQ 40	CE: MSL and MCL (liver surpassed the costal margin)	A: MSL:⬇from 34,7% to 9% MCL: ⬇ from 9,7% to 1,1% B: MSL ⬇from 37,7% to 10,8% MCL: ⬇from 4,8% to 0,6%
Carlton EJ *et al.* 2010	China	S.j	24/60	4-60	462/440/317	PZQ	US: left and right hepatic lobe, height-adjusted	Left lobe: = from 16% to 15% and ⬆ to 21% Right lobe:⬇ from 24% to 9% and 13%.
Hadidjaja P *et al.* 1985	Indonesia	S.j	8	All ages	159/159	PZQ 30	CE: liver surpassed the costal margin	⬇from 67,9% to 50,9%
Li YS *et al.* 2000 Li YS *et al*. 2002	China	S.j	2000:24 2002:60	9-65	2000: 193/193 2002: 120/120	PZQ 40	US: left hepatic lobe (Cairo protocol)	2000: ⬇from 26,4% to 19,2% 2002: ⬇from 24,2% to 11,7%
Wiest PM *et al.* 1994	China	S.j	12/24	All ages (Cross-section community)	825/592/592	PZQ 50	US: MCL>=2cm MSL>=3cm	MCL: ⬇ from 34% to 25% and 18%. MSL: ⬇from 89%, to 70% and 66%
Zhao G *et al.* 1995	China	S.j	12	3-60	592/592	PZQ 60	CE: MSL and MCL (liver surpassed the costal margin)	MSL: ⬇from 62,8% to 44,6% MCL: ⬆ from 15% to 22,8%
Stephenson LS *et al.* 1989	Kenya	S.h	8	6-17	PZQ:105/105 MET:103/103 PLB:104/104	PZQ 40 MET 10 PLB	CE: >=1cm below right costal margin	PZQ: ⬇ from 11,4% to 10,5% MET:⬆ from 8,7% to 12,6% PLB: ⬆ from 7,7% to 15,4%
Stephenson LS *et al.* 1985	Kenya	S.h	6	6-15	MET:202/202 PLB:198/198	MET 20 PLB	CE: >=1cm below right costal margin	MET-⬇ from 14% to 8%, PLB-⬆from 19% to 28%.
Koukounari A *et al.* 2010	Mali	S.m/S.h	12	7-14	853/853	PZQ	US: left hepatic lobe CE: MCL >2cm	⬇ from 1,4% to 0,2% MCL:⬇ from 4,45% to 0,7%

* Sm: *Schistosoma mansoni,* Sj: *Schistosoma japonicum*, Sh: *Schistosoma haematobium*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, OX: Oxaminiquine, MET: Metrifonate, HY: Hycanthone, PLB: Placebo, ALB: Albendazole. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

***CE: Clinical examination; US: ultrasonography; MCL: midclavicular line; MSL: midsternal line; PSL: parasternal line

****Decreased:⬇, Increased: ⬆, Unchanged: =

S1 Table B. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of splenomegaly

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment **	Method for assessing morbidity***	Results****
Cook JA *et al.* 1977	St. Lucia	S.m	6	School age	HY: 16 PLB: 16	HY 2,5	CE: HG > 0	HY: = from 12,5% to 12,5% PLB: = from 31,25% to 31,25%
Cota GF *et al.* 2006	Brazil	S.m	48	15-43 Selected (all hepatosplenomegaly)	42/42	OX 15 or 20	US: cranio-caudal extension, height adjusted	⬇ from 40% to 21,4%
DeStigter KV *et al.* 1989	Kenya	S.m	84	All ages	412/247	HY 1,5	CE: HG > 1	⬇ from 3% to 0,8%.
Doehring-Schwerdtfeger E *et al*. 1992	Sudan	S.m	7/23	School Age	322/322	PZQ 20 and 40	US: cranio-caudal extension, height adjusted	⬆ from 36,1% to 39,8% and 40,1%
Gryseels B *et al.* 1994	Burundi	S.m	12/24/36	All ages (Cross-section community)	Community 1 706/679/649/634 Community 2 732/714/665/594	PZQ 40	CE: HG > 1	Community 1 ⬆ from 20,8% to 22,1% and to ⬇17,6% and 13,6%. Community 2 ⬆ from 33,7% to 36,7%, 37,3% and 38,9%
Homeida MA *et al.* 1991	Sudan	S.m	36	Selected (all with Symmer´s fibrosis)	87/68	PZQ 40	CE	⬇ from 47,1% to 30,9%
Ruiz-Guevara R *et al*. 2007	Venezuela	S.m	60	8-54	78/70	PZQ 40	CE: spleen surpassed the costal margin	⬇ From 3,8% to 0%
Sleigh AC *et al.* 1986	Brazil	S.m	12/24/96	All ages (Cross-section community)	186/145/ 122/136	OX 20 or 15	CE: spleen surpassed the costal margin	⬇ from 18% to 12%, 7% and 3%
Sukwa TY *et al.* 1987 Sukwa TY*et al.* 1988	Zambia	S.m	16 36	3-60	1987: 470/470 1988: 244/244	PZQ 40	CE: HG > 0	1987: ⬇ from 80,2% to 69,8% 1988: ⬇ from 77,9% to 51,2%
Sukwa TY 1993	Zambia	S.m	12	7-19	Group A (2x treatment): 176/176 Group B (1x treatment): 167/167	PZQ 40	CE: HG > 0	A: ⬇ from 16,5% to 5,1% B: ⬇ from 15,6% to 6%

Stephenson LS *et al.* 1989	Kenya	S.h	8	6-17	PZQ:105/105 MET:103/103 PLB:104/104	PZQ 40 MET 10 PLB	CE: below costal margin Hackett grade > 0	PZQ:⬆from 46,6% to 63,8% MET:⬆from 54,4% to 61,2% PLB:⬆from 52% to 88%
Stephenson LS *et al.* 1985	Kenya	S.h	6	6-15	MET:202/202 PLB:198/198	MET 20 PLB	CE: below costal margin HG > 0	MET-⬇from 62% to 47%, PLB-⬆from 58% to 72%.
Carlton EJ *et al.* 2010	China	S.j	24/60	4-60	460/439/316	PZQ	US: from the hilum to the opposite section, height adjusted	⬇ from 4% 3% and 2%.
Hadidjaja P *et al.* 1985	Indonesia	S.j	8	All ages	159/159	PZQ 30	CE: HG > 1	⬆from 45,9% to 47,2%
Li YS *et al.* 2000 Li YS *et al*. 2002	China	S.j	2000: 24 2002: 60	9-65	2000: 193/193 2002: 120/120	PZQ 40	US: Cairo protocol.	2000:⬇from 4,1% to 1,6% 2002:⬇from 5,8% to 4,2%
Wiest PM *et al.* 1994	China	S.j	12/24	All ages (Cross-section community)	825/592/592	PZQ 50	US: HG > 1	⬇ from 22% to 5% and 2%.
Zhao G *et al.* 1995	China	S.j	12	3-60	592/592	PZQ 60	CE: HG > 0	⬇ from 22,12% to 20,1%
Koukounari A *et al.* 2010	Mali	S.m/S.h	12	7-14	853/853	PZQ	CE: MCL > 2cm	⬇from 16,1% to 4,8%

* Sm: *Schistosoma mansoni,* Sj: *Schistosoma japonicum*, Sh: *Schistosoma haematobium*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, OX: Oxaminiquine, MET: Metrifonate, HY: Hycanthone; PLB: Placebo, ALB: Albendazole. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

***CE: Clinical examination; US: ultrasonography; HG: Hackett grade

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S1 Table C. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of periportal fibrosis

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity***	Results****
Berhe N *et al.* 2008	Ethiopia	S.m	26	22-26 (Sellected; all with Periportal fibrosis)	199/199	PZQ 40	WHO-Niamey classification	⬇ from 100% to 65,3%
Cota GF *et al.* 2006	Brazil	S.m	48	15-43 (all hepatosplenic)	42/42	OX 15 or 20	Two degrees of severity	⬇ from 45,2% to 30,9%
Doehring-Schwerdtfeger E *et al*. 1992	Sudan	S.m	7/23	School Age	322/322	PZQ 20 and 40	Three degrees of severity	⬇ from 36,6% to 34,8% and 21,7%
Frenzel K *et al.* 1999	Uganda	S.m	Group A: 12/31 Group B: 31	All ages	A: 460/460 B: 192/192	PZQ 40	Three degrees of severity. Managil classification.	A:⬇ from 46% to 32% and 35% B:⬇ from 51% to 28%
Homeida MA *et al.* 1991	Sudan	S.m	12/24/36	Selected (all with Symmer´s fibrosis)	48/48/48	PZQ 40	Three degrees of severity	⬇ from 100% to 97%, 91% and 88%
Martins-Leite P *et al.* 2008	Brazil	S.m	12	14-85	91/91	PZQ 50	Three degrees of severity.	⬇ from 49,4% to 36,3%
Rahound S *et al.* 2010	Sudan	S.m	39	All ages (all with Periportal fibrosis)	177/177	PZQ 40	Three degrees of severity. Cairo Work group classification	⬇ from 100% to 72,3%
Ruiz-Guevara R *et al*. 2007	Venezuela	S.m	60	8-54	78/78	PZQ 40	N-BH classification (degrees of fibrosis)	⬇ From 29,5% to 5,1%
Carlton EJ *et al.* 2010	China	S.j	24/60	4-60	578/444/321	PZQ	Three degrees of severity. Cairo Work group classification	⬆ from 3,63% to 4,3% and ⬇ to 0,93%.
Li YS *et al.* 2000 Li YS *et al*. 2002	China	S.j	24 60	9-65	2000: 193/193 2002: 120/120	PZQ 40	Three degrees of severity. Cairo Work group classification	2000: ⬇ from 48,7% to 39,4% 2002:⬆ from 20,8% to 25,8%
Wiest PM *et al.* 1994	China	S.j	12/24	All ages (Community base)	631/542/507	PZQ 50	Three degrees of severity	⬇ from 46% to 28% and 38%.

* *Schistosoma mansoni,* Sj: *Schistosoma japonicum*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, OX: Oxaminiquine. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

***N-BH: Niamey-Belo Horizonte

****Decreased:⬇, Increased:⬆

S1 Table D. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of dilated portal vein

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity***	Results****
Carlton EJ *et al.* 2010	China	S.j	24	4-60	462/440	PZQ	Measurements and classifications were according to WHO Guidelines.	⬆ from 10% to 13%
Li YS *et al.* 2000 Li YS *et al.* 2002	China	S.j	2000: 24 2002: 60	9-65	2000:193/193 2002:120/120	PZQ 40	Measurements and classifications were according to the CAIRO protocol.	2000: ⬇ from 16,06% to 11,4% 2002: ⬇ from 19,1% to 10,8%
Vennervald BJ *et al.* 2005	Kenya	S.m	12/24/36	7-18 all with the left lobe liver enlargement	67/67/67/67	PZQ 40	Measurements and classifications were according to WHO Guidelines.	⬇ from 16,4% to 13,4%, 11,9% and 2,3%
Kabatereine NB *et al.* 2007	Uganda	S.m	12/24	6-14	180/180/180	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	Measurements and classifications were according to the WHO protocol (N-BH)	⬇ from 17,7% to 2,2% and 3,3%

* Sm: *Schistosoma mansoni,* Sj: *Schistosoma japonicum*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, ALB: Albendazole. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

**** WHO Guidelines: Richter J, Hatz C, Campagne G, Bergquist NR, Jenkins JM (2000). Ultrasound in Schistosomiasis: A practical guide to the standard use of ultrasonography for the assessment of schistosomiasis-related morbidity. Geneva: WHO; N-BH: Niamey-Belo Horizonte.

***Decreased:⬇, Increased: ⬆

S1 Table E. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of diarrhea

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity	Results***
Betson M *et al.* 2012	Uganda	S.m	6/12	1-5	377/372/369	PZQ 40 + ALB	Questionnaire	⬇ from 36,6% to 28,2% and ⬆ to 52,6%
Cook JA *et al.* 1977	St. Lucia	S.m	6	School Age	HY: 16/16 PLB: 16/16	HY 2,5	Questionnaire-previous 6 months	HY: ⬇ from 56,2% to 12,5 PLB: ⬇ from 25% to 12,5%
Gryseels B *et al.* 1994	Burundi	S.m	6/24/36	All ages (2 Cross-section community)	A: 706/693/ 649/634 B: 732/751/ 665/594	PZQ 40	Questionnaire-previous 3 months	A: ⬇ from 26,2% to 21,1%, 13,6% and 10,2% B: ⬇ from 19,1% to 13,4%, ⬆ 15% and ⬇ to 10,1%
Kongs A *et al.* 1996	Senegal	S.m	12	All ages	279/279	PZQ 30	Questionnaire-previous 15 days	⬇ from 54,8% to 29,03%
Peixinho E *et al.* 1986	Brazil	S.m	2	9-18	51/51	OX + MEB	Questionnaire	⬇ from 74,5% to 13,72%
Sukwa TY *et al.* 1987	Zambia	S.m	16	All ages	523/523	PZQ 40	Questionnaire-previous 15 days	⬇ from 31,35% to 14,53%
Zhao G *et al.* 1995	China	S.j	12	All ages	592/592	PZQ 60	Questionnaire-previous 15 days	⬇ from 15% to 25%

* Sm: *Schistosoma mansoni,* Sj: *Schistosoma japonicum*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, MEB: Mebendazole, OX: Oxaminiquine, HY: Hycanthone, PLB: Placebo. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

***Decreased: ⬇ Increased: ⬆

S1 Table F Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of blood in stool

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity	Results***
Betson M *et al.* 2012	Uganda	S.m	6/12	1-5	377/372/369	PZQ 40 + ALB	Questionnaire	⬇ from 11,9% to 6,2% and ⬆ to 11,1%
Boisier P *et al.* 1998	Madagascar	S.m	24/36	All ages	289/289/289	PZQ 40	Questionnaire	⬇ from 24,9% to 4,6% and 8,4%
Kongs A *et al.* 1996	Senegal	S.m	12	All ages	279/279	PZQ 30	Questionnaire-previous 15 days	⬇ from 44,1% to 11,1%
Peixinho E *et al.* 1986	Brazil	S.m	2	9-18	51/51	OX + MEB	Questionnaire	⬇ from 74,5% to 13,72%
Sukwa TY *et al.* 1987	Zambia	S.m	16	All ages	523/523	PZQ 40	Questionnaire-previous 15 days	⬇ from 12,42% to 1,91%
Sukwa TY *et al.* 1993	Zambia	S.m	6	7-19	A: 190/185 B: 187/180	PZQ 40	Questionnaire-previous 15 days	A:⬇ from 52,6% to 23,24% B:⬇ from 47,5% to 24,4%
Zhao G *et al.* 1995	China	S.j	12	All ages	592/592	PZQ 60	Questionnaire-previous 15 days	⬇ from 26,68% to 19,93%

* Sm: *Schistosoma mansoni,* Sj: *Schistosoma japonicum*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, MEB: Mebendazole, OX: Oxaminiquine, ALB: Albendazole. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

***Decreased: ⬇, Increased: ⬆

S1 Table G. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of blood in urine

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity***	Results****
Campagne G *et al.* 2001	Niger	S.h	5/34	7-15	114/105/87	PZQ 40 + ALB	Nephur-7-test	⬇from 87,7% to 24,7% and 25,2%
Delegue P *et al.* 1998	Senegal	S.h	4	All ages	203/182	PZQ 40	Hemastix Bayer	⬇ from 34,9% to 9,8%
Kahama AI *et al.* 1999	Kenya	S.h	6/18	6-15	117/117/117	PZQ 40	Hemastix Bayer	⬇ from 92,3% to 24,7% and ⬆ to 63,8%
Kiliku FM *et al.* 1991	Kenya	S.h	3	All ages	426/426	PZQ 40	Uro-Labstix III	⬇ from 40,6% to 15,2%
King C *et al.* 1990	Kenya	S.h	12	4-21	MET: 896/705 PZQ: 877/695	MET 10 (3x) PZQ 40	Fisher Scientific	MET:⬇ from 74% to 17% PZQ:⬇ from 76% to 17%
Kitange HM *et al.* 1993	Tanzania	S.h	12	7-19	253/253	PZQ 40 + ALB	BM TEST 5L	⬇ from 38,3% to 27,6%
Koukounari A *et al.* 2007	Burkina Faso	S.h	12	6-14	1.124/1.124	PZQ 40 + ALB	Hemastix Bayer	⬇ from 49,4% to 10,5%
Mekonnen A *et al.* 2013	Ethiopia	S.h	2	All ages Selected (all with hematuria)	152/152	PZQ 40	URS-11	⬇ from 100% to 40,7%
Mott KE *et al.* 1985	Ghana	S.h	6	All ages	230/230	PZQ 40	Neostix-3	⬇ from 76,5% to 26,9%
Rasendramino MH *et al.* 1998	Madagascar	S.h	12	All ages	435/435	PZQ 40	Néphur 7 test	⬇ from 72,4% to 31,4%
Sarda RK *et al.* 1987	Tanzania	S.h	6	School Age	PZQ: 67/67 PLB: 30/30	PZQ 40 + ALB	Combur Test	PZQ:⬇ from 85% to 2,9% PLB:⬆ from 86,6% to 96,6%
Sissoko MS *et al.* 2009	Mali	S.h	1	6-15	387/397	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	Hemastix Bayer	⬇ from 87,5% to 49,8%
Stephenson LS *et al.* 1984	Kenya	S.h	6	6-16	MET:244/244 PLB:202/202	MET 7,5 (3x)	Ames N-Multistix	MET:⬇ from 91,8% to 29% PLB: = 90%

Stete K *et al.* 2012	Côte d'Ivoire	S.h	2	School Age	90/90	PZQ 40	Combur-7-TestR	⬇ from 87,7% to 16,6%
Tohon ZB *et al.* 2008	Niger	S.h	12	7-11	1.412/1.412	PZQ 40 + ALB	Hemastix Bayer	⬇ from 53,4% to 6%
Wagatsuma Y *et al.* 1999	Ghana	S.h	6/18	All ages	1.202/660/595	PZQ 40 + ALB	-	⬇ from 77,5% to 14,4% and ⬆ to 29,9%

* Sh: *Schistosoma haematobium*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, MET: Metrifonate, ALB: Albendazole, PLB: Placebo. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

*** All: semi-quantitatively using reagent strips.

****Decreased:⬇ , Increased:⬆ , Unchanged: =

S1 Table H. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of protein in urine

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity***	Results****
Kiliku FM *et al.* 1991	Kenya	S.h	3	All ages	426/426	PZQ 40	Uro-Labstix III	⬇ from 62% to 48,3%
King C *et al.* 1990	Kenya	S.h	12	4-21	MET: 896/705 PZQ: 877/695	MET 10 (3x) PZQ 40	Fisher Scientific	MET: ⬇from 72% to 29% PZQ: ⬇from 75% to 27%
Kitange HM *et al.* 1993	Tanzania	S.h	12	7-19	253/253	PZQ 40 + ALB	BM TEST 5L	⬆ from 12,2% to 15,8%
Koukounari A *et al.* 2007	Burkina Faso	S.h	12	6-14	1.124/1.124	PZQ 40 + ALB	Hemastix Bayer	⬇ from 49,4% to 10,5%
Mekonnen A *et al.* 2013	Ethiopia	S.h	2	All ages, Selected (all with hematuria)	152/152	PZQ 40	URS-11	⬇ from 94,07% to 48,7%
Mott KE *et al.* 1985	Ghana	S.h	6	All ages	230/230	PZQ 40	Neostix-3	⬇ from 90,8% to 42,6%
Rasendramino MH *et al.* 1998	Madagascar	S.h	12	All ages	435/435	PZQ 40	Néphur 7 test	⬇ from 62,3% to 20,2%
Sarda RK *et al.* 1987	Tanzania	S.h	6	School Age	PZQ: 67/67 PLB: 30/30	PZQ 40 + ALB	Combur Test	PZQ:⬇ from 79,1% to 5,8% PLB:⬆ from 70% to 90%
Stephenson LS *et al.* 1984	Kenya	S.h	6	6-16	MET:244/244 PLB:202/202	MET 7,5 (3x)	Ames N-Multistix	MET:⬇ from 76% to 14% PLB: ⬇from 63% to 54%
Stete K *et al.* 2012	Côte d'Ivoire	S.h	2	School Age	90/90	PZQ 40	Combur-7-TestR	⬇ from 70% to 11,6%
Wagatsuma Y *et al.* 1999	Ghana	S.h	6/18	All ages	1.202/660/595	PZQ 40 + ALB	-	⬇from 74,5% to 1,3% and ⬆to 8,6%

* Sh: *Schistosoma haematobium*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, MET: Metrifonate, ALB: Albendazole, PLB: Placebo. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

*** All: semi-quantitatively using reagent strips.

****Decreased:⬇, Increased:⬆

S1 Table I. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of ultrasound abnormalities in the urinary bladder

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity***	Results****
Campagne G *et al.* 2001	Niger	Sh	2/34	7-15	114/112/87	PZQ 40	BL: Shape and/or TW and/or BW Irreg. and/or Mass and/or PP	⬇ from 89,5% to 48,2% and 72,4%
Delegue P *et al.* 1998	Senegal	Sh	4	All ages	203/182	PZQ 40	BL: TW	⬇ from 22,6% to 8,8%
Devidas A *et al.* 1989	Niger	Sh	10	All ages	149/149	PZQ 40	BL: TW and/or BW Irreg. and/or Hypertrophy.	⬇ from 79,8 to 32,2%
Doehring E *et al.* 1986	Congo	Sh	12	All ages Selected- Pathological ultrasonographical findings of the urinary tract	103/103	PZQ 40	BL: TW and/or PP and/or Calcification	⬇ from 100% to 7,8%
Kahama AI *et al.* 1999	Kenya	Sh	4/12/18	6-15	117/117/117	PZQ 40	BL: TW and/or Mass and/or PP and/or Dilatation of the Ureter	⬇from 58,12% to 17,9% and ⬆ to 51,2%
King CH *et al.* 1988	Kenya	Sh	12	4-21	363/363	PZQ 40 or MET 30	BL: TW	⬇from 19% to 6,8%
King CH *et al.* 2002	Kenya	Sh	9	4-23	1: 99/99 2: 101/101	1: PZQ 20 2: PZQ 40	BL: TW and/or BW Irreg.	1: ⬇ from 21,2% to 6,1% 2: ⬇from 18,8% to 3,9%
Ramarakoto CE *et al.* 2008	Madagascar	Sh	6	Selected (no children) 17-48	130/130	PZQ 40	BL: Shape and/or TW and/or BW Irreg. and/or mass and/or PP	⬇ from 68,5% to 21,5%
Rasendramino MH *et al.* 1998	Madagascar	Sh	12	All ages	472/472	PZQ 40	BL: Shape and/or TW and/or BW	⬇ from 50% to 16,1%

							Irreg. and/or Mass	
Reimert CM *et al.* 2000	Tanzania	Sh	4/12/18	7-17	514/384/423/ 422	PZQ 40	BL: TW and/or BW Irreg. and/or Mass and/or PP	⬇ from 62,2% to 15,6% and ⬆ to 19,6% and 31,7%
Tohon ZB *et al.* 2008	Niger	Sh	12	7-11	1.409/1.409	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	BL: Niamey protocol	⬇from 41,6% to 14,7%
Traore M *et al.* 1998	Mali	Sh	12	All ages	648/648	PZQ 40	BL: BW Irreg.	⬇ from 25,5% to 14,9%
Hatz C *et al.* 1990	Tanzania	Sh	6	7-20, Selected-Pathological ultrasonographical findings of the urinary tract	1: 72/72 2: 52/52	1: PZQ 40 2: PZQ 20	BL: TW and/or BW Irreg. and/or Mass and/or PP.	1: ⬇ from 86,1% to 5,5% 2: ⬇ from 80,7% to 1,9%

* Sh: *Schistosoma haematobium*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, MET: Metrifonate, ALB: Albendazole. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

***BL: bladder lesion, TW: thickened wall, Irreg.: Bladder Wall Irregularity, PP: pseudo-polyp.

****Decreased:⬇, Increased:⬆

S1 Table J. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on prevalence of ultrasound abnormalities in the upper urinary tract

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants (Baseline/ follow-up)	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity	Results***
Campagne G *et al.* 2001	Niger	Sh	34	7-15	114/87	PZQ 40	Hydronephosis	⬇ from 27,19% to 4,6%
Delegue P *et al.* 1998	Senegal	Sh	4	All ages	203/182	PZQ 40	Hydronephosis	⬇ from 2,5% to 0%
Devidas A *et al.* 1989	Niger	Sh	10	All ages	149/149	PZQ 40	Hydronephosis	⬇ from 48,9% to 17,4%
King CH *et al.* 1988	Kenya	Sh	12	4-21	363/363	PZQ 40 or MET 30	Hydronephosis	⬆ from 14,05% to 16%
King CH *et al.* 2002	Kenya	Sh	9	4-23	1: 99/99 2: 101/101	1: PZQ 20 2: PZQ 40	Hydronephosis	⬇ 1: from 35,4% to 21,2% ⬇ 2: from 34,6% to 19,8%
Rasendramino MH *et al.* 1998	Madagascar	Sh	12	All ages	472/472	PZQ 40	Hydronephosis	⬇ from 8,7% to 2,3%
Tohon ZB *et al.* 2008	Niger	Sh	12	7-11	1.409/1.409	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	Hydronephosis	⬇ from 4% to 0,3%
Traore M *et al.* 1998	Mali	Sh	12	All ages	648/648	PZQ 40	Ureteral dilatation	⬇ from 17% to 5%

* Sh: *Schistosoma haematobium*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, MET: Metrifonate, ALB: Albendazole. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

***Decreased: ⬇, Increased: ⬆

S1 Table K. Main characteristics of included studies evaluating the impact of chemotherapy on blood hemoglobin

Publication	Country	Species*	Time follow-up (months)	Age	Participants	Treatment**	Method for assessing morbidity	Results*** Mean g/dL (SD)
Awad El Karim MA *et al.* 1981	Sudan	S.m	12	18-45, Selected (males/workers)	HY:22 PLB:19	HY 3	Venous blood	**HY** B: 14,1(0,9) F: 15,2 (0,9) **PLB** B: 14,8 (1,3) F: 15,3 (1,1)
Kabatereine NB *et al.* 2007	Uganda	S.m	12/24	6-14	1.852	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	capillary blood Finger prick method	B: 11,4 (2,15) F (12): 11,7 (2,15) F (24): 12 (2,15)
Ndamba J *et al.* 1993	Zimbabwe	S.m	4	20-54 Selected (males/workers)	PZQ:287 CON:210	PZQ 40	Venous blood	**PZQ** B: 14,1 (2,9) F: 14,3 (2,8) **CON** B: 14,5 (1,7) F: 14,8 (2,7)
Ayoya M *et al.* 2009	Mali	S.h	3	7-12 Selected - All anemic Hb:>7 and <12 g/dL	97	PZQ 40	Venous blood	B: 10,37 (1,0) F: 10,81 (0,8)
Beasley NMR *et al.* 1999	Tanzania	S.h	4	7-12 Selected - infected with both S.h and at least one species of geohelminth	PZQ:127 PLB:123	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	Venous blood	**PZQ** B: 11 (0,09) F: 10,9 (0,08) **PLB** B: 11 (0,009) F: 10,7 (0,1)
Bhargava A *et al.* 2003	Tanzania	S.h	3/15	9-15 Hb:>8g/dL	PZQ: 79 PZQ/ALB: 135	PZQ 40 PZQ 40 + ALB 400	Venous blood	**PZQ** B: 11,4 (1,3) F (2): 11,4 (1,4) F (15): 11,9 (1,3) **PZQ + ALB** B: 11,21 (1,5) F (3): 11,56 (1,3) F (15):12,09 (1,1)
Koukounari A *et al.* 2007	Burkina Faso	S.h	12	5-15	1.131	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	capillary blood Finger prick method	B: 10,97 (0,08) F: 11,25 (0,07)
Latham MC *et al.* 1983	Kenya	S.h	4	Mean: 31,4 Selected (males/workers)	MET:52 CON: 91	MET 20	capillary blood Finger prick method	**MET** B: 13,2 (1,7) F: 13,6 (1,5) **CON** B: 12,7 (2)

								F: 13,3 (2)
Mwanakasale V *et al.* 2009	Zambia	S.h	9	9-15	153/153	PZQ	Venous blood	B: 11,7 (1,5) F: 12,6 (1,8)
Sissoko MS *et al.* 2009	Mali	S.h	1	6-15	389	PZQ 40 + ALB 400	Venous blood	B: 11,1 (1,5) F: 13,3 (0,9)
Stephenson LS *et al.* 1989	Kenya	S.h	8	6-17 Hb: >8g/dL	PZQ: 105 MET: 103 PLB: 104	PZQ 40 MET 10	capillary blood Finger prick method	**PZQ** B:11,2 (0,11) F: 11,2 (0,13) **MET** B:11,5(0,13) F:11,6 (0,12) **PLB** B: 11,5(0,11) F: 11,3 (0,13)
Stephenson LS *et al.* 1985	Kenya	S.h	6	6-15	MET: 202 PLB: 198	MET 7,5 (3x)	capillary blood Finger prick method	**MET** B:11,2(0,10) F: 12,5 (0,8) **PLB** B: 11,3 (0,1) F: 12,3 (0,8)
McGarvey ST *et al.* 1996	Philippines	S.j	6	4-20	PZQ: 55 PLB: 61	PZQ 50	Capillary or venous blood	**PZQ** B: 11,1 (1,9) F: 11,2 (1,5) **PLB** B: 11,4 (2,2) F: 10,3 (2,2)

* Sm: *Schistosoma mansoni,* Sj: *Schistosoma japonicum*, Sh: *Schistosoma haematobuim*

** PZQ: Praziquantel, ALB: Albendazole, HY: Hycanthone, MET: Metrifonate, CON: Control. Following number indicates dosage/kg of one therapy course.

*** B: Baseline, F: Follow-up

Alphabetized list of full citations for papers included in S1 Tables A-K

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