

Supporting information Table S2. Study design of the included publications: risks of bias and attrition

| Species | Publication (name, year) | Country | Endpoint (month) | Age group | Attrition | | | | Study design | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--|
| | | | | | Enrolled (n) | Assessed (n) | Assessed (%) | Risk of bias | Control | Blinding | Details |
| sh | Bornmann 2001 | Gabon | 2 | school | 300 | 296 | 99% | low | cs | | ma, community based, computer-generated randomization, other risks of randomisation bias unclear |
| | Burchard 1984 | Gabon | 2 | school | 165 | 138 | 84% | high | cs | | school based, risks of randomisation bias unclear |
| | Davis 1981 | Zambia | 1 | school | 151 | 151 | 100% | low | cs | 2 | ma, school based, Allocation concealment: double blind, low risks of randomisation bias |
| | de Clercq 2002 | Senegal | 2 | school | 288 | 267 | 93% | low | cs | | school based, exhaustive, selective treatment study, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Inyang-Etoh 2008 | Nigeria | 2 | school | 312 | 262 | 84% | high | cs | | school based, exhaustive, placebo controlled, randomisation unclear |
| | Keiser 2010 | Ivory coast | 1 | school | 83 | 83 | 100% | low | cs | | school based, exploratory open-label trial, computer-generated randomization code, unclear risks of other randomisation bias |
| | King 2002 | Kenya | 2 | all ages | 291 | 200 | 69% | high | cs | | ma, school based, computer-generated sequence, unclear risks of other randomisation bias |
| | Latham 1990 | Kenya | 2 | school | 48 | 48 | 100% | low | cs | | school-based, male only, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | McMahon 1983 | Tanzania | 2 | all ages | 138 | 125 | 91% | low | cs | | ma, school based, exhaustive, stratified randomisation, unclear risks other randomisation bias |
| | McMahon 1979 | Tanzania | 1 | school | 90 | 77 | 86% | high | cs | | ma, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Midzi 2008 | Zimbabwe | 2 | school | 675 | 624 | 92% | low | sts | na | school based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | N'goran 2003 | Ivory coast | 1 | school | 440 | 354 | 80% | high | sts | na | School based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Oyideran 1981 | Nigeria | 1 | school young adult | 90 | 82 | 91% | low | cs | | ma, placebo controlled, unclear risks of other randomisation bias |
| | Rey 1983 | Niger | 1 | school adult | 208 | 188 | 90% | low | cs | | ma, school based, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Sissoko 2009 | Mali | 1 | school | 800 | 781 | 98% | low | cs | 1 | School based, block randomization, single blind, high quality |
| sh + si | Tchuente 2004 | Cameroon | 1 | school | 674 | 515 | 76% | high | sts | na | school based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Wilkins 1987 | Gambia | 1 | school | 619 | 619 | | na | sts | na | ma, computer-generated, unclear risks of randomisation bias and attrition bias incomplete |
| sh + si | Kern 1984 | Gabon | 2 | school | 158 | 158 | | na | cs | | exhaustive, school based, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| sj | Belizario 2007 | Philippines | 1 | school | 206 | 203 | 99% | low | cs | 2 | school based, randomized, double blind |
| | Hou 2008 | China | 2 | all ages | 205 | 196 | 96% | low | cs | 2 | hospital based, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, other bias unclear |
| | Olliaro 2011 | Philippines | 1 | school | 203 | 200 | 99% | low | cs | 2 | ma, double-blind trial, computerised block size of 4, low risk of bias |
| sj/sm/ sh | Olds 1999 | Kenya, Phillipines, | 2 | school | 1540 | 1540 | 100% | low | cs | 2 | school based, double blind placebo controlled, multisite, randomised block design of size 80, low risk of bias |

| China | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|-----|-----------|------|------|------|------|-----|----|---|
| sm | Abu elyazed 1998 | Egypt | 2 | all ages | 975 | 939 | 96% | low | sts | na | community based, exhaustive, 2 selective treatment studies |
| | Barakat 2005 | Egypt | 1 | all ages | 104 | 83 | 80% | high | cs | | community based, exhaustive, randomized in two groups, the first for Myrrh and the second for praziquantel, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Berhe 1999 | Ethiopia | 2 | school | 611 | 541 | 89% | high | sts | na | school based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Botros 2005 | Egypt | 1,2 | all ages | 379 | 271 | 72% | high | cs | | community based, stratified randomisation, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | daSilva 1986 | Brazil | 1 | all ages | 120 | 94 | 78% | high | cs | 2 | ma, based not reported, double blind, unclear risks of other randomisation bias |
| | Declerq 2000b | Senegal | 2 | all ages | 180 | 156 | 87% | high | cs | | hospital based, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Declerq tmih 2000 | Senegal | 2 | all ages | 110 | 110 | 100% | low | cs | | ma, community based, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Degu 2002 | Ethiopia | 2 | school | 154 | 148 | 96% | low | sts | na | school based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Friis 1988 | Botswana | 2 | school | 81 | 81 | 100% | low | sts | na | school based, not exhaustive, selective treatment study, stratified randomisation |
| | Ghandour 1995 | Saudi Arabia | 1 | all ages | 170 | 170 | 100% | low | sts | na | community based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Gryseels 1987 | Burundi | 2 | all ages | 1138 | 1049 | 92% | low | sts | na | community based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Guisse 1987 | Senegal | 1 | school | 130 | 130 | 100% | low | cs | | ma, community based, unclear risks of randomisation bias and attrition bias incomplete |
| | Homeida 1989 | Sudan | 2 | all ages | 885 | 806 | 91% | low | cs | 1 | ma, community based, single blind, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Ismail 1994 | Egypt | 2 | all ages | 463 | 436 | 94% | low | sts | na | community based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Kabatereine 2003 | Uganda | 2 | all ages | 617 | 482 | 78% | high | sts | na | community based, not exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Kardaman 1983 | Sudan | 1 | all ages | 388 | 347 | 89% | high | sts | na | ma, community based, exhaustive, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Massoud 1984 | Egypt | 1 | school | 179 | 179 | 100% | low | cs | | school based, exhaustive, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | McMahon 1981 | Tanzania | 1 | all ages | 102 | 91 | 89% | high | cs | | ma, community based, exhaustive, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Metwally 1995 | Egypt | 1 | school | 506 | 366 | 72% | high | cs | | school based, exhaustive, stratified randomisation, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Mohamed 2009 | Sudan | 1 | school | 102 | 92 | 90% | low | cs | | school based, open label, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Navaratnam 2012 | Uganda | 1 | preschool | 297 | 203 | 68% | high | cs | | community based, exhaustive, every second child assigned to the same treatment arm, other risks of randomisation bias unclear |
| | Obonyo 2010 | Kenya | 1 | school | 212 | 204 | 96% | low | cs | 1 | school based, open-label randomised trial, computer-generated block, single blind, unclear other risks of bias |
| | Olliaro 2011 | Brazil | 1 | all ages | 196 | 190 | 97% | low | cs | 2 | ma, double-blind trial, computerised block size of 4, sealed and numbered envelopes |
| | Olliaro 2011 | Mauritania | 1 | all ages | 186 | 185 | 99% | low | cs | 2 | ma, double-blind trial, computerised block size of 4, |

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|-------|-----------------------|-------------|---|-----------|------|------|------|------|-----|----|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | sealed and numbered envelopes |
| | Olliaro 2011 | Tanzania | 1 | school | 271 | 244 | 90% | low | cs | 2 | ma, double-blind trial, computerised block size of 4, sealed and numbered envelopes |
| | Raso 2004 | Ivory coast | 2 | all ages | 200 | 161 | 81% | high | sts | na | community based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Simonsen 1990 | Ethiopia | 1 | school | 265 | 206 | 78% | high | sts | na | school based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Sousa-Figueiredo 2012 | Uganda | 1 | preschool | 369 | 305 | 83% | high | sts | na | community based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Stelma 1997 | Senegal | 2 | all ages | 138 | 138 | 100% | low | cs | | community based, stratified randomisation, unclear risk of bias |
| | Taddese 1988 | Ethiopia | 1 | adult | 200 | 191 | 96% | low | cs | | ma, farm based, randomly assigned, unclear risk of bias |
| | Teesdale 1984 | Malawi | 1 | all ages | 69 | 69 | 100% | low | cs | | ma, community based, exhaustive, stratified randomisation, unclear risk of other bias |
| | Thiongo'o 2002 | Kenya | 2 | school | 1018 | 1018 | | na | cs | | school based, exhaustive, unclear risk of randomisation bias and attrition bias incomplete |
| | Utzinger 2000 | Ivory coast | 1 | school | 253 | 194 | 77% | high | sts | na | school based, selective treatment study, unclear risk of randomisation bias |
| sm+sh | El Tayeb 1988 | Sudan | 1 | school | 111 | 111 | 100% | low | cs | | school based, exhaustive, randomisation on the toss of a coin, unclear other risks of randomisation bias |
| | Kardaman 1983 | Sudan | 1 | all ages | 43 | 37 | 86% | high | sts | na | community based, exhaustive, selective treatment study |
| | Kardaman 1985 | Sudan | 2 | school | 373 | 373 | 100% | low | sts | na | ma, school based, exhaustive, unclear risks of randomisation bias |
| | Taylor 1988 | Zimbabwe | 1 | school | 220 | 211 | 96% | low | cs | 1 | ma, school based, exhaustive, single blind, unclear risk of other bias |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Legend: Blinding, 1: single, 2: double; endpoint, 1: within one month, 2: within two months; sm, *S. mansoni*; sh, *S. haematobium*; sj, *S. japonicum*; cs, comparative study; sts, selective treatment study; na, not applicable; ma, included in *S. mansoni* or *S. haematobium* meta-analysis; Exhaustive: all people screened whether community or school based study; Selective treatment study: non-comparative study using praziquantel; The attrition risk bias is measured as the number of patients not assessed at endpoint time out of the number of patients enrolled and considered high when greater than 10%.