

Disentangling complex parasite interactions: protection against cerebral malaria by one helminth species is jeopardized by co-infection with another

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Table S1: Helminth species infection status and cerebral malaria occurrence counts for all hyperparasitemic *P. falciparum* cases

Infection and Co-infection Frequencies of Hyperparasitemic <i>P. falciparum</i> patients with and without cerebral malaria (CM)							
Coinfection Status	Pathogen species present			Number of Occurrences	With CM	Without CM	
4 species	<i>AI</i>	<i>Tt</i>	<i>HW</i>	<i>Ss</i>	4	1	3
3 species	<i>AI</i>	<i>Tt</i>	<i>HW</i>		17	1	16
	<i>AI</i>	<i>Tt</i>		<i>Ss</i>	1	0	1
	<i>AI</i>		<i>HW</i>	<i>Ss</i>	2	0	2
		<i>Tt</i>	<i>HW</i>	<i>Ss</i>	3	1	2
2 species	<i>AI</i>	<i>Tt</i>			11	0	11
	<i>AI</i>		<i>HW</i>		9	0	9
	<i>AI</i>			<i>Ss</i>	1	0	1
		<i>Tt</i>	<i>HW</i>		14	3	11
		<i>Tt</i>		<i>Ss</i>	1	0	1
			<i>HW</i>	<i>Ss</i>	6	1	5
Single infections	<i>AI</i>				9	1	8
		<i>Tt</i>			19	1	18
			<i>HW</i>		30	8	22
				<i>Ss</i>	12	3	9
Not infected					144	47	97
Sum				283	67	216	

Table S1. Helminth species infection status and cerebral malaria occurrence counts for all hyperparasitemic *P. falciparum* cases. Helminth species included *Ascaris lumbricoides* (*AI*), *Trichuris trichiura* (*Tt*), hookworm (*HW*), and *Strongyloides stercoralis* (*Ss*).