Supplementary Materials: Low Praziquantel Treatment Coverage for *Schistosoma mansoni* in Mayuge District, Uganda, Due to the Absence of Treatment Opportunities, Rather Than Systematic Non-Compliance

Moses Adriko, Christina L. Faust, Lauren V. Carruthers, Arinaitwe Moses, Edridah M. Tukahebwa and Poppy H. L. Lamberton

Text S1. Supplementary Methods

Survey Cleaning

Fisherfolk and related occupations (coxswains, boat loaders) were combined into one high frequency water contact group. The educational category includes both students and teachers. The 'other' category includes occupations such as builders, boda boda drivers (motorbike taxis) and brick makers. All unemployed individuals with children in the household were classed as homemakers, whereas unemployed was reserved for individuals without a specific occupation or caretaker duties. Other common occupations include education-related, farmers and small-scale business (i.e., shopkeepers)

Reasons for Not Receiving Praziquantel Treatment

Individuals were not offered treatment, including individuals who did not know treatment was available, either at all or thought it was not available for adults. Individuals could be passive non-compliers, if they knew treatment was occurring, but they did not seek out treatment. Individuals could have been away during last year's MDA or have recently moved from a non-endemic region where MDA was not given. Other reasons given for not taking treatment were that they were sick, pregnant or had a mental illness. Individuals that were offered, but refused treatment were grouped with individuals that did not seek treatment because they feared drug side effects.

House no.:				GPS I	GPS location house:	Lat:	Long:			
Village:			_	Hous	House Floor:	Walls:		Roof:		
Observer:			_	GPS I	GPS location latrine:	Lat:	Long:	Shared with	•	
Date:				Latrin	Latrine Floor:	Walls:		Roof:		
Do you sleep	Do you sleep under a mosquito net?	yes/no		Do yo	Do you sleep on the floor or a bed?	or or a bed?	Bed/Floor	Religion:		
Does your ho	Does your household have a private pit latrine?			\subseteq	(circle one)	Please tick any appropriate. if >1, number 1 for most	priate. if >1, numb	er 1 for most		
Does your ho	Does your household have access to a shared pit la yes / no	t la yes	ou/s	$\overline{}$	(circle one)	cor	commonly used			
Is the pit latri	s the pit latrine you use a municipal latrine?	yes	yes/no)	(circle one)					
If yes, how fr	If yes, how frequently do you use the latrine?	ΑIν	Always:	7,	Sometimes:		Rarely:		Never:	
If no/infrequ	If no/infrequent/never, where do you ease yourse Bush:	rse Bus	sh:	1	Lake:	Plantation:	Other:			
Where do yo	Where do you get your drinking water?	Bor	Borehole:	_	Lake:	Rainwater tank:	Well:	Тар:	Other:	
Where do yo	Where do you bathe/get water for bathing?	Bor	Borehole:	_	Lake:	Rainwater tank:	Well:	Тар:	Other:	
Do you bring	Do you bring the water home or bathe there?		_	Home:	::	There:				
Where do ge	Where do get water to wash your family's clothes? Borehole	es? Bor	rehole:		Lake:	Rainwater tank:	Well:	Тар:	Other:	
Do you bring	Do you bring water home or wash clothes there?	ć		Home:	::	There:				
				Sex M/		How long have you	Have you ever been treated	When were you last	Where were you	If not 2016 why
	Name (R-indicates respondent) R	Age		Г	Occupation	lived in the village?	for bilharzia?	treated?	treated?	not?
Head of house	Se	\dashv		1						
		$\frac{1}{1}$	1	1						
Adults (>18)				7						
		1	1	\dagger						
			-,					ere	Where	lf not
	Name	Age		<u>у</u> т	School enrolled at Class	How long have they lived in the village?	been treated for bilharzia?	you last treated?	were you treated?	2016 why not?
Children (<19)										
		+		1						

Figure S1. Community survey template

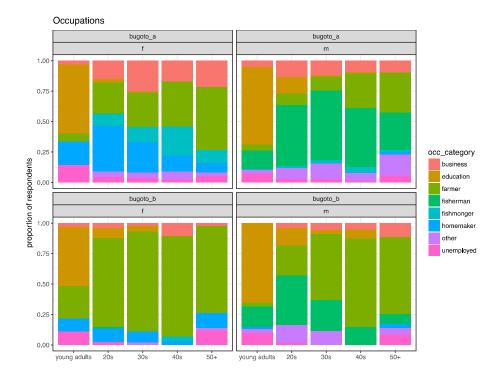


Figure S2: Occupations of individuals in each village above the age of fourteen by gender.

In Bugoto A, there is a higher diversity of occupations. In Bugoto B, most people are farmers whereas in Bugoto A the majority of males are fishermen and women have a wide variety of occupations from homemaker to business.

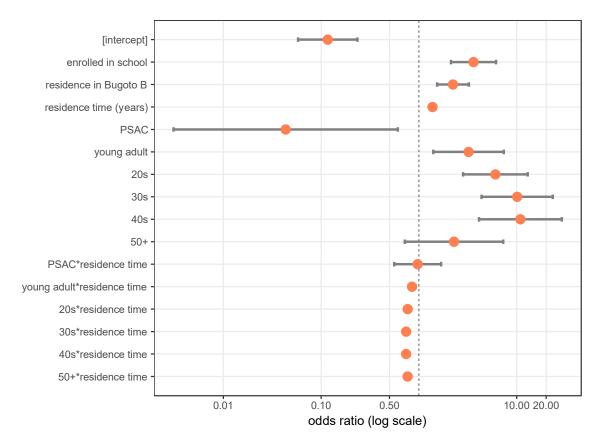


Figure S3: Multivariate analysis of socio-economic and individual factors that influence praziquantel uptake across their lifetime. The intercept represents an unenrolled SAC that resides in Bugoto A. Adjusted odds ratios are plotted on a log scale, with coloured dots indicating the estimate, and grey lines indicate 95% CI intervals for each estimate.

Table S1: Self-reported reasons for not receiving praziquantel during the last MDA

(2016). The number of individuals that reported not taking praziquantel in Mayuge District's 2016 praziquantel MDA. For those that provided a reason, the number of individuals in each category for each age group is listed.

Ag	e group	SAC	YA	20-29	30-39	40-49	>50	Total
		(6-14)	(15-19)					
did not take		29.4 %	53.7%	71.6%	67.3%	65.9%	66.9%	52.2%
pra	ziquantel in 2016	(260/	(159/	(345/	(230/	(143/	(109/	(1246/
ME)A	885)	296)	482)	342)	217)	163)	2139)
		I						
	underage	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
	from non-	5	11	9	4	2	8	39
ng	endemic region							
taking	pregnant	0	1	11	3	0	0	15
for not	away	62	43	82	39	30	12	268
	mental illness	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
	not offered	107	65	163	111	65	58	569
reason	passive non-	17	22	57	46	31	22	195
rea	compliance							
	sick	0	3	0	2	0	2	7
	refused	14	7	9	13	7	2	52