ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

Prevalence of soil-based helminths in our study areas

We did not collect stool samples from children in our study; however, using standard microscopic methods we examined the prevalence of specific soil-based helminths (*Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Ancylostoma duodenale*, *Strongyloides stereocalis* and *Trichuris trichura*) in stools samples of similarly aged children in our study areas. In Lima, we report on the longitudinal prevalence of these four parasites in 53 children aged 9 to 13 years between December 2001 and June 2006. In Tumbes, we report on the cross-sectional prevalence of these four parasites in 381 children aged 9 to 13 years between January 2006 and January 2007.

The overall prevalence of soil-based helminthic infections in both Lima and Tumbes was low. In Lima, we found only nine positive stool samples in six children for 2,981 child-weeks of surveillance for a longitudinal prevalence of 0.3% (0.3 positive stools per 100 child-weeks). More specifically, we found only one positive stool of *A. lumbricoides*, one positive stool for *A. duodenale*, one positive stool for *S. stereocalis*, and six positive stools for *T. trichura*. In Tumbes, nine positive stool samples were detected in 381 children for a point prevalence of 0.2%. This included four positive stools for *A. lumbricoides*, three positive stools for *A. duodenale* and two positive stools for *T. trichura*.