Supplementary Table 1: The three common species of Schistosoma affecting humans

Species	***Schistosoma haematobium***	***Schistosoma mansoni***	***Schistosoma japonicum***
Distribution	Africa, Middle East, Corsica (France)	Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Brazil, Venezuela, and Suriname	South of China, Philippines, and Indonesia
Intermediate host (snails)	*Bulinus* spp [24] 	*Biomphalaria* spp [24] 	*Oncomelania* spp [24] 
Eggs	Laid singly (150/day [24]) and excreted in urine.  Terminal spine	Laid singly (300/day [24,25]) and excreted in faeces.  Lateral spine	Laid in clusters (1000-2200/day [24,25]) and excreted in faeces.  Small (almost invisible) lateral spine
Definitive host (Human and mammalian animals)	Mostly Human	Mostly Humans and rodents.	Humans and about 46 domestic animals [37] including water buffalo, cattle, sheep, dogs, baboons, pigs, and rodents.
Host pathology	Urogenital schistosomiasis results in haematuria, genital lesions, vaginal bleeding scarring, calcification, kidney failure, bladder squamous cell carcinoma, and infertility.	Hepato- intestinal schistosomiasis causes liver fibrosis, ascites, portal hypertension, hepato-splenomegaly, jaundice, CNS lesions.	