**Schistosoma mansoni**

Average prevalence estimates were in all sub-districts below the WHO 10% threshold level for low infection. However, the upper 95% confidence intervals for 4 sub-districts were above 10% (i.e. Dedza 1, Thyolo 1, Dedza 0 and Karonga 1). This is due to the wide range of prevalence values within these sub-districts. Average prevalence was not significantly different between hotspot and non-hotspot schools within districts (95% confidence interval CI) overlapped in all cases. However, the overall average prevalence of 0.74% (0.19%, 2.9%) for non-hotspot sub-districts was slightly lower than the overall average prevalence of 1.04% (0.3%, 3.52%) for hotspot sub-districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th># Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no risk (&lt;1%)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low risk (&lt;1%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moderate risk (&lt;5%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high risk (&gt;5%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Index 1 at the end of the district name indicates the sub-district inclusive of hotspot schools and 0 indicates the sub-district inclusive of non-hotspot schools.

**Schistosoma haematobium**

Five sub-districts had average prevalence estimates that fell within the WHO defined moderate risk area (i.e. Nsanje 1, Chikwa 1, Mulanje 1, Nachinga 1 and Phalombe 1). Average prevalence was not significantly different between hotspot and non-hotspot schools within districts, as their 95% CI overlapped, with the exception of the district of Chitipa hotspot 7.0% (4.2%, 11.4%) and Chitipa non-hotspot 1.7% (0.8%, 3.5%).

Nsanje 1 had the highest prevalence of 25.1% (15.1%, 38.7%).

Only two sub-districts had prevalences below 1% (i.e. Dowa 1 and Rumphi 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th># Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no risk (&lt;1%)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low risk (&lt;1%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moderate risk (&lt;5%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high risk (&gt;5%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ascaris lumbricoides was the most abundant of the three STH species identified in this survey. A. lumbricoides was found in 10 out of the 22 sub-districts surveyed with an upper prevalence of 16.7% (12.0%, 22.8%) in Chilima 1.

**Risk category**
- low risk (<20%)
  - # Disticts: 22
- moderate risk (<50%)
  - # Disticts: 0
- high risk (>=50%)
  - # Disticts: 0

Hookworm was present in 8 out of the 22 sub-districts surveyed with an upper prevalence of only 2.0% (0.0%, 6.4%) in Mulanje 1.

**Risk category**
- low risk (<20%)
  - # Disticts: 22
- moderate risk (<50%)
  - # Disticts: 0
- high risk (>=50%)
  - # Disticts: 0

Trichuris trichiura was found in 8 out of the 22 sub-districts but in all cases its prevalence was relatively low, reaching a maximum of 1.3% (6.4%, 4.2%) in Mulanje 1.

**Risk category**
- low risk (<20%)
  - # Disticts: 22
- moderate risk (<50%)
  - # Disticts: 0
- high risk (>=50%)
  - # Disticts: 0

Any STHs were found in 10 of the 22 sub-districts: Machinga 1, Kasinji 1, Mohinji 1, Thoyo 0, Dowa 1, Dowa 6, Mulanje 1, Nsanje 1, Chilima 0 and Chilica 1.

**Risk category**
- low risk (<20%)
  - # Disticts: 12
- moderate risk (<50%)
  - # Disticts: 0
- high risk (>=50%)
  - # Disticts: 0