Table S3. Prevalence of ocular disease caused by *Toxoplasma gondii* in Brazil.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year of sampling | Age group | Source of patients | Place/ state | % positive for *T. gondii* antibodies in the population | No. of patients | % retino-  choroiditis | Reference |
| 1990 | All ages | Population-based household survey | Erechim/RS | 74.8 | 1042 | 17.7 | Glasner *et al*. (1992b) |
| 1996-1997 | 5-78 years | Residents in rural area | Jaguapitã/PR | 66 | 345 | 2.6 | Garcia *et al*. (1999c) |
| 1998 | All ages | Population-based household survey | Venda Nova do Imigrante/ SP | Not stated | 1074 | 11.7 | De Abreu *et al*. (1998) |
| 1999 | All ages | Rural area | Governador Valadares/ MG | 49.5 | 414 | 7.0 | Portela *et al*. (2004) |
| 1998-2000 | All ages | Urban slum | Campos dos Goytacazes/RJ | 90 | 110 | 8 | Bahia-Oliveira *et al*. (2001) |
| Rural area, poor community | 104 | 14 |
| 2001 | 5-21 years | Students | Natal/RN | 46 | 959 | 1.1 | de Amorim Garcia *et al*. (2004) |
| 2004 | All ages | Rural | Santa Rita de Cássia, Barra Mansa/RJ | 65.9 | 1071 | 3.8 | Aleixo *et al*. (2009) |

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