**Supplementary Table 1.** *Echinococcus granulosus* strains (Garcia, 2016)

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| Strains (genotype, G) | Geographic distribution | Definitive host | Intermediate host | Infective for humans |
| G1: Common sheep strain | Europe, Middle East, Africa, Iran, India, Nepal, China, Russia, Australian mainland, Tasmania, New Zealand, United States, South America, Sardinia | Dog, fox, dingo, jackal, hyena | Sheep, cattle, pig, camel, goat, macropods, wild boar, red deer | Yes, *E. granulosus* (G1/G2/G3); responsible for majority of human cases (88%); most cosmopolitan distribution |
| G2: Tasmanian sheep strain | Tasmania, Argentina, Europe | Dog, fox | Sheep, cattle? | Yes |
| G3: Buffalo strain | Asia | Dog, fox? | Buffalo, cattle? | ? |
| G4: Horse strain (*E. equinus*) | Europe, Middle East, South Africa (New Zealand?, United States?) | Dog | Horse, other equines | No |
| G5: Cattle strain (*E. ortleppi*) | Europe, South Africa, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Russia, South America? | Dog | Cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, camel | Yes, rare |
| G6: Camel strain | Middle East, Iran, Africa, China, Nepal, Argentina | Dog | Camel, goat, cattle | Yes, *E. canadensis* (G6/G7, G8/G10); G6/G7 cause significant number of human infections (11%) |
| G7: Pig strain | Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, Russia, Argentina, Europe, Sardinia | Dog | Pig, wild boars, red deer | Yes |
| G8: Cervid strain | North America, Eurasia | Wolf, dog | Cervids | Yes, rare |
| G9: Pig/human strain | Poland | ? | ? | ? Existence of G9 asseparate genotype remains controversial |
| G? (*E. felidis*) | Africa | Lion | Zebra, wildebeest, warthog, bushpig, buffalo,various antelope species,giraffe?, hippopotamus? | ? |
| G10: Fennoscandian cervid strain | Finland | Wolf, dog | Cervids; closely related to G5, G6, and G7 strains | Yes, rare |

**Reference:**

**Garcia, L. S.** (2016). *Diagnostic medical parasitology*, 6th Edn. John Wiley & Sons, Washington, DC.