**Table S1 – Prevalence of C. difficile RT 017 in non-outbreak settings in Asia**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Year** | **Number of Strains** | **Prevalence** | **Reference** |
| **East Asia**  South Korea  China  Taiwan  **Southeast Asia**  Thailand  Indonesia  Malaysia  Laos  Singapore | 1980 – 2006  2006 – 2008  2009 – 2010  2010 – 2013  N/A  2008 – 2009  2009 – 2013  2012 – 2015  2002 – 2007  2011 – 2013  2006 – 2008  2015  2014 – 2015  2015 – 2016  2013  2011 – 2012 | 462  408  140  510  75  110 \*  405 \*  411  110 \*  120 \*  53 \*  105  74  100  5  61 | 21.4%  25.7%  15.7%  27.3%  33.3%  37.3%  13.6%  16.5%  36.4%  43.3%  41.5%  11.4%  24.3%  20.0%  20.0%  4.9% | [1]  [2]  [3]  [4]  [5]  [6]  [7]  [8]  [9]  [10]  [11]  [12]  [13]  [14]  [15]  [16] |

(Note: \* only toxigenic *C. difficile* strains were included in these studies.)

**Table S2 – Prevalence of C. difficile RT 017 in non-outbreak settings in non-Asian countries**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Year** | **Number of Strains** | **Prevalence** | **Reference** |
| **North America**  Canada  The United States  Entire North America | 2004 – 2006  2013 – 2015  2010 – 2012  2011  2011  2011 | 1080  1310  33  1364  720  350 | 5.4%  1.3%  1.9%  2.3%  2.8%  4.3% | [17]  [18]  [19]  [20]  [21]  [22] |
| **Europe**  France  Germany  Portugal | 1998 – 1999  2008 – 2009  2012 - 2015 | 364  41 \*  191 | 2.5%  4.9%  13.1% | [23]  [24]  [25] |
| **Australia**  Australia | 2010 – 2012  2012  2013 – 2014 | 657  542  151 | 2.9%  3.3%  2.0% | [26]  [27]  [28] |
| **Africa**  South Africa | 2012 – 2103  2014 – 2015 | 32  269 | 50.0%  64.7% | [29]  [30] |

(Note: All studies only included toxigenic *C. difficile* strains; \* only toxigenic *C. difficile* strains from patients with severe CDI were included in this study.)

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