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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Year** | **Number of Strains** | **Prevalence** | **Reference** |
| **East Asia**South KoreaChinaTaiwan**Southeast Asia**ThailandIndonesiaMalaysiaLaosSingapore | 1980 – 20062006 – 20082009 – 20102010 – 2013N/A2008 – 20092009 – 20132012 – 20152002 – 20072011 – 20132006 – 200820152014 – 20152015 – 201620132011 – 2012 | 46240814051075110 \*405 \*411110 \*120 \*53 \*10574100561 | 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**CanadaThe United StatesEntire North America | 2004 – 20062013 – 20152010 – 2012201120112011 | 10801310331364720350 | 5.4%1.3%1.9%2.3%2.8%4.3% | [17][18][19][20][21][22] |
| **Europe**FranceGermanyPortugal | 1998 – 19992008 – 20092012 - 2015 | 36441 \*191 | 2.5%4.9%13.1% | [23][24][25] |
| **Australia**Australia | 2010 – 201220122013 – 2014 | 657542151 | 2.9%3.3%2.0% | [26][27][28] |
| **Africa**South Africa | 2012 – 21032014 – 2015 | 32269 | 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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