**Supplementary table 1.** A snapshot on the prevalence of IPIs among different groups of immunocompromised patients worldwide.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Country, city and year**  | **Case** | **Ref** |
| **Co-morbidity** | **Overall prevalence (%)** | **Most prevalent parasite** |  |
| Iran, Kashan and Qom2014-2015 | HIV/AIDS | 25% | *B. hominis* (15.0%), *G.lamblia* (5.0%), *Ent. Hartmanni* (5.0%) | Current study |
| RTR | 12% | *G.lamblia* (6.0%), *C. Mesnili* (4.0%), *Ent.* *coli* (2.0%) |
| HD | 11.9% | *B. hominis* (4.4%), *G.lamblia* (3.0%), *Ent.* *coli* (3.0%), *C. Mesnili* (2.2%), *Ent. Hartmanni* (0.7%), *I. butschilii* (0.7%), |
| Cancer | 6.7% | *B. hominis* (3.3%), *Ent.* *coli* (1.7%), *Ent. histolytica/dispar* (1.7%), *C. Mesnili* (1.7%) |
| Indonesia(Jakarta)2008-2009 | Immunocompromised children (HIV, malnutrition, malignancies) | 57% | *B. hominis* (47.6%), *Cryptosporidium* (4.7%) | (1) |
| Egypt (Minia District)2012 | Chronic diseases, malnutrition, patients under corticosteroid therapy and malignancies | 94% | *Cryptosporidium* spp. (60.2%), *B. hominis* (12.1%), *I. belli* (9.7%), and *Cyclospora caytenensis* (7.8%). | (2) |
| Iran(Shiraz)2010-2011 | HIV/AIDS | 9.5% | *Cryptosporidium* spp. (6.4%), *E. bieneusi* (2.2%), *I. belli* (0.6%) | (3) |
| Iran(Tehran)2003-2005 | HIV/AIDS | 11.4% | *B. hominis* (6.1%), *G. lamblia* (4.2%), *Cryptosporidium* spp. (0.9%), | (4) |
| Indonesia (Jakarta)2004-2007 | HIV/AIDS | 84.3% | *B. hominis* (72.4%), *Cryptosporidium* spp. (4.9%), *Cyclospora cayetanensis* (4.5%) and *G. lamblia* (1.9%) | (5) |
| Malaysia208-2010 | HIV/AIDS | 37.9% | *Ent. histolytica/dispar* (16.8%), *A. lumbricoides* (13.9%), *Cryptosporidium* (12.4%), *I. belli* (10.1%), T*. trichiura* (6.4%), *Cyclospora* spp. (4.9%), *G. lamblia* (3.2%) and hookworm (0.6%) | (6) |
| Australia (Sydney) 2003-2006 | HIV/AIDS | 52.4% | *B. hominis* (18.0%), *Endolimax nana* (10.0%), *G. lamblia* (4.5%), *Ent. coli* (2.9%)*, Cryptosporidium* spp. (2.3%) | (7) |
| Cameroon (Dschang) 2012 | HIV/AIDS | 59.5% | *Ent. coli* (21.42%)*,* *Cryptosporidium* spp. (19.0%), *Ent. histolytica/dispar* (19.0%), *G. lamblia* (2.3%) | (8) |
| China (Fuyang) 2008 | HIV/AIDS | 4.3% | *B. hominis* (16.2%), *Cryptosporidium* spp. (8.3%), Hookworm (3.6%), *G. lamblia* (1.3%) and *Entamoebae* spp. (1.7%) | (9) |
| India (Jamnagar ) 2009-2010 | HIV/AIDS | 50.4% | Cryptosporidium spp. (24.8%), *Ent. histolytica/dispar* (9.0%), *I. belli* (7.7%), Hookworm (6.2%), *Cyclospora* (2.2.%) and Microsporidium (2.2.%) | (10) |
| Ethiopia (Hawassa) 2013-2014 | HIV/AIDS | 35.8% | *Cryptosporidium* (13.2 %), *Ent. histolytica/dispar* (10.2 %), and *G. lamblia* (7.9 %) | (11) |
| Iran(Bushehr)2001-2012 | HD | 28.4% | *B. hominis* (9.9%), *Ent. coli* (6.7%), *G.lamblia* (3.4%), *Endolimax nana* (2.3%) | (12) |
| Iran(Tabriz)2013-2014 | end‑stage HD | 30.7% | *B. hominis* (14.1 %)and *Cryptosporidium* spp. (11.5 %), *Ent. histolytica/dispar* (2.5%) | (13) |
| India (New Delhi) 2011-2013 | Transplant recipients | 60.5% | *Cryptosporidium* (21.0%), *G. lamblia* (11.0%), *Hymenolepis nana* (11.0%), *I. belli* (8.0%), *Cyclospora cayetanensis* (5.0%), *B. hominis* (3.0%) and *Strongyloides stercoralis* (3.0%)  | (14) |
| Iran(Isfahan)2006-2007 | RTR | 33.3% | *Ent. coli* (10.6%), *Endolimax nana* (8.7%), *G. lamblia* (7.4%), *B. hominis* (4.7%) | (15) |
| Iran(Tehran)2003-2004 | RTR | 4.5% | *B. hominis* (1.7%), *G. lamblia* (1.4%), *Ent. coli* (0.8%) | (16) |
| Iran(Mashhad)2008-2009 | Hematopoitic malignancies | 35.9% | *G.lamblia* (18.0%), *Ent. coli* (6.7%), *B. hominis* (5.6%), *I. butschilii* (2.2%), | (17) |
| Turkey2001 | leukemia | 76.0% | *B. hominis* (26.0%), *G.lamblia* (14.0%), *Cryptosporidium* (4.0%), *I. butschilii* (4.0%), *Ent. histolytica/dispar* (2.0%) | (18) |

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