Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Effect of three-monthly albendazole treatment on helminth infection

	Placebo n/N (%)	Albendazole n/N (%)	OR (95% CI)
Helminth infection (any spp)			
9 months	395/477 (82.8)	247/480 (51.4)	0·07 (0·04-0·11)
21 months	353/448 (78.8)	172/411 (41.9)	0·05 (0·03-0·08)
Hookworm[1]			
9 months	359/524 (68.5)	161/508 (31.7)	0·02 (0·01-0·04)
21 months	305/466 (65.5)	99/423 (23.4)	0·01 (0·01-0·03)
A. lumbricoides[1]			
9 months	174/524 (33.2)	65/508 (12.8)	0·24 (0·16-0·36)
21 months	140/466 (30.0)	41/423 (9.7)	0·18 (0·11-0·29)
T. trichiura[2]			
9 months	219/726 (30.2)	160/673 (23.8)	0·58 (0·42-0·80)
21 months	177/633 (28.0)	101/571 (17.7)	0·40 (0·28-0·58)

The number of positives (n) of the total population examined (N).[1]diagnosed by PCR.

[2]diagnosed by microscopy. Odds ratio and 95% confidence interval based on logistic mixed

models. The p-values are generated from the modeled data for the combined effect of

albendazole treatment over time, which were significant ($P < 0.001$) for any helminth and

for each of the species separately.

Table S2. The effect of albendazole on fever and additional malaria like symptoms

	Placebo		Albendazole		Unadjusted	Adjusted
	Events (PM)	Incidence per PM	Events (PM)	Incidence per PM	IRR	IRR
Fever	414 (18494)	0.02	429 (18636)	0.02	1.03	1.03
Headache	333 (19067)	0.02	340 (19563)	0.02	1.00	1.00
Fatigue	49 (22362)	0.002	69 (22535)	0.003	1.39	1.41
Nausea	76 (21749)	0.003	55 (22211)	0.002	0.71	0.71
Any symptom	661 (15259)	0.04	690 (15307)	0.05	1.04	1.04

IRR: incidence rate ratio

PM: Person months

Adjusted with age and sex

The p-values are generated from Cox regression of albendazole treatment over time with robust SEs to allow for within-subject and within household clustering and no significant effects were found (P>0.05).

Table S3. Reported clinical symptoms of allergy

	Placebo n/N (%)	Albendazole n/N (%)	OR (95% CI)
Asthma			
21 months	8/461 (1.7)	11/445 (2.5)	1.11 (0.07-17.26)
Atopic dermatitis			
21 months	13/461 (2.8)	9/445 (2.0)	0.57 (0.16-2.02)

The number of positives (n) of the total population examined (N).The p-values are generated from the modeled data for the effect of albendazole treatment after 21 months and no significant effects were found (P>0.05).

At baseline 8/692 (1.2%) and 18/692 (2.6%) in the placebo group reported symptoms of asthma and atopic dermatitis, respectively, while in Albendazole this was 10/635 (1.6%) and 11/635 (1.7%).

Table S4. Effect of three-monthly albendazole treatment on BMI

	Placebo N (Median, IQR)	Albendazole N (Median, IQR)	β (95% CI)
BMI			
9 months	498 (22.42, 19.91 - 25.54)	499 (22.07, 19.96 - 24.56)	-0·10 (-0·29-0·09)
21 months	430 (22.42, 19.68 - 25.56)	425 (21.56, 19.44 - 24.12)	-0·15 (-0·39-0·10)
z-BMI			
9 months	346 (-0.81, -1.44 - -0.13)	334 (-0.96, -1.56 - -0.30)	-0·04 (-0·17-0·09)
21 months	272 (-1.29, -2.21 - -0.56)	269 (-1.57, -2.32 - -0.74)	-0·07 (-0·23-0·10)

The total population examined (N). IQR = Interquartile range. β (beta) and 95% confidence interval based on generalized linear mixed models. The p-values are generated from the modeled data for the combined effect of albendazole treatment over time and no significant effects were found (P>0.05). Baseline data are shown in Table 1 of the manuscript.