Things I’m noticing from the dataset:

Dirofilariosis primarily mapped in highly developed countries (U.S., Italy, Canada, Spain, Czech Republic, etc.) – places where people are more likely to own dogs/cats

Only very broad studies for location of guinea worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) in West and Central Africa – WHO surveillance and systematic literature reviews

Most *Fasciola hepatica* studies from Europe in places where cows, sheep, goats are widespread (UK, Ireland, etc.). It originated in Europe but is now found on all continents except Antarctica – the few studies that aren’t from Europe are in South America.

*Loa loa* and Oncho frequently mapped together – medication conflict? One study maps Loa loa and ivermectin usage, which is the treatment for Oncho

*Loa loa* and LF also frequently mapped together – another medication conflict here?

Hookworm very rarely specified. One study shows where each species (*Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus*) dominates, but there doesn’t appear to be much rhyme or reason to this.

*Angiostrongylus cantonensis* supposedly found in a bunch of different places (Latin America, Europe, Central Africa, East Asia) but there is only one individual study mapping where it’s located in China

*Anisakis* species have fish as an intermediate host and infect humans very infrequently (only about one reference for each species) – we can probably exclude these?

Only three studies mapping exclusively *Ascaris* and none of them are particularly recent – all others are part of a joint mapping effort

Lots of studies map *Ascaris*, *Trichuris*, and hookworm – soil-transmitted helminths studies are all over

Only two studies mapping *Brugia malayi* – LF agent in South and Southeast Asia. I feel like there should be more of these considering there are 36 references?

*Echinococcus granulosus* in Europe and the Middle East – Palestine study could be interesting

*Echinococcus mutilocularis* found in foxes in China, Japan, Europe

A few studies map co-infection of hookworm and malaria, others map Mansonella perstans, Wuchereria bancrofti, Necator americanus, Schistosoma haematobium, Schistosoma mansoni and malaria. IMPORTANT NOTE: "A major problem preventing the use of ART for schistosomiasis control is the increased risk for the spread of drug resistance against malaria. This is very clearly a big risk, and the use of the drug against schistosomiasis should be restricted to areas outside those where there is any trace of malaria transmission."

One study maps intestinal helminths and pulmonary tuberculosis

Schisto and HIV coinfection? Look into this

STH and leprosy mapped in one study

Wuchereria bancrofti and Loa loa often mapped together – why?

Most of the earliest studies are watching some form of Schisto, Wuchereria bancrofti, or Echinococcus mutilocularis. E. mutilocularis studies are from Germany – guess they were ahead of the curve on this?