

**Appendix 1 (as submitted by the authors): *Echinococcus multilocularis* infection**

Microscopic appearance of the *Echinococcus multilocularis* infection. Frozen sections show cysts embedded within brain tissue containing larval parts (A and B) (hematoxylin and eosin; original magnification  $\times 4$  A,  $\times 40$  B). The remaining panels are paraffin-embedded sections. The larvae are largely necrotic. Extensive necrosis is seen in the surrounding brain tissue (C and D) (hematoxylin and eosin; original magnification  $\times 20$  C,  $\times 40$  D). The infection causes a massive inflammatory response composed of multiple cell types (E), with eosinophils being prominent (F) (hematoxylin and eosin; original magnification  $\times 20$ ). Hooklets of protoscolices are rare and degenerate (G) (Ziehl-Neelsen, original magnification  $20\times$ ).

