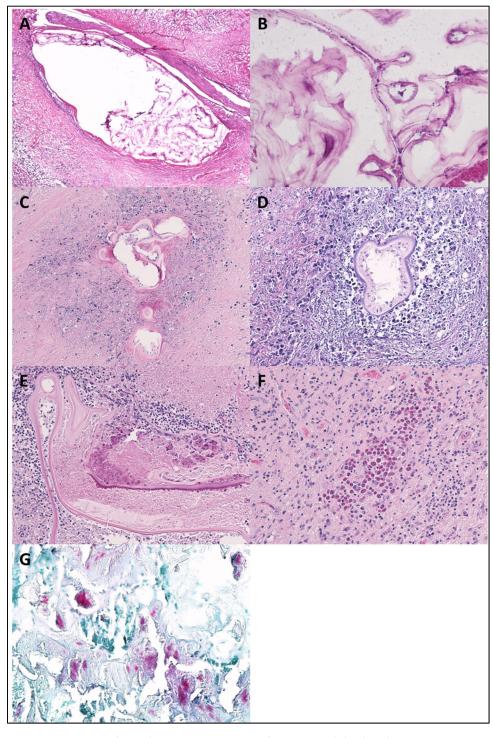
Appendix 1 (as submitted by the authors): Echinococcus multilocularis infection

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 ×4 A, ×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 ×20 C, ×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 ×20). Hooklets of protoscolices are rare and degenerate (G) (Ziehl-Neelsen, original magnification 20×).



Appendix to: Olivier CJ, Li H, Auer RN, et al. Disseminated alveolar echinococcosis in a 74-year-old woman presenting with focal seizure. *CMAJ* 2019. doi: 10.1503/cmaj.181258. Copyright © 2019 The Author(s) or their employer(s).

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