**Intestinal helminth co-infection is an unrecognised risk factor for increased pneumococcal carriage density and invasive disease.**

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**Key words:** pneumococcus, nasopharyngeal carriage, invasive pneumococcal disease, co-infection, helminths.

**Fig S1. Anthelminthic (mebendazole) treatment led to a small reduction in nasopharyngeal bacterial load.** *S.p.*= *S. pneumoniae, T.m.= T. muris,* MBZ= mebendazole. Mean and SEM are indicated.



**Fig S2. Correlation between *lytA* and *cpsA* DNA copies.** To address concerns of the specificity, oropharyngeal pneumococcal carriage density was assessed via qPCR targeting both *lytA* and the *cpsA* genes. There was a positive correlation between pneumococcal DNA copies of both genes as determined by *cpsA* and *lytA* qPCR (*P* < 0.0001).

