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The following files have been archived:

| File name | File description (Short description of content, sample size, format, any linking between different types of data, i.e. survey and interviews/focus groups) |
| --- | --- |
| 857010\_FGD | The English translations of anonymised transcripts for 14 focus group discussions conducted with adults in Kaiso and Buhirigi Communities, Hoima District, Uganda. Focus group size ranged from 6 to 7. Genders were interviewed separately and youth groups were interviewed separately from older adults. Groups of individuals who had previously experienced Bilharizia (schistosomiasis) were purposively selected. |
| 857010\_IDI | The English translation of 52 anonymised in-depth interview transcripts. Forty-one transcripts are from interviews from the general adult population within Kaiso and Buhirigi Communities. Eleven interviews are with adult individuals who were purposively selected for previously suffering Bilharzia (schistosomiasis) related morbidity. |
| 857010\_KII | The English translation of anonymised transcripts from 12 Key Informant Interviews with stakeholders in the Hoima District schistosomiasis control programme. |
| 857010\_Supporting Documents | Provided are copies of the English version of the Participant Information Sheets, Consent Forms and the discussion/interview questions and probes.  The data listing details the file names and participant descriptors for the focus group discussions, the in-depth interviews and the Key Informant Interviews.  Also provided is further information relating to the content. This document provides descriptors of common abbreviations found throughout the transcripts and information on the health and government structures at the local level in Uganda. |

**Publications**:

Paskari O, Neema S, Vennervald BJV, Tukahebwa EM, Wilson S (2024) Community education through local spheres of influence and lived experience of health benefites improve population adherence to programmatic Mass Drug Administration in a persistent shcistosomiasis hotspot: an enthographic study. MedRxiv 2024.03.01/240302915; doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.03.01.24302915