|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Clonal isolate** | **Origin of *F. hepatica* eggs** | **Geographical location of farm** | **History of TCBZ exposure** |
| *Fh*LivR1 | Purged from adult parasites recovered at PM (AHVLA) | North West England | Frequent use of TCBZ, treated with TCBZ 28 days prior to PM and 2 days prior to PM. Sheep died 2 days post-treatment. |
| *Fh*LivR2 | Isolated from faecal sample taken 21 days post-TCBZ treatment | South Wales | Population of *F. hepatica* showing 98.2% reduction based on FECRTa  |
| *Fh*LivR3 | Purged from adult parasites recovered at PM (AHVLA) | North West England (not same farm as R1). | History of TCBZ treatment failure on farm, last exposed to TCBZ 4 months prior to PM |
| *Fh*LivS1 | Shrewsbury laboratory isolate, commercially available TCBZ susceptible population (Ridgeway Research Ltd, UK) | Isolated 2006 from West England | Population of *F. hepatica* showing TCBZ efficacyb of 97% in sheep (*n* = 9), Ridgeway Research Ltd (pers. comm.) |
| *Fh*LivS2 | Isolated from faecal samples from organic sheep farm  | North West England (not same farm as R1 or R3) | None |
| *Fh*LivS3 | Isolated from faecal samples from organic sheep farm | South West England | Population of *F. hepatica* showing TCBZ efficacyb of 97.2% in sheep (*n* = 12, data not shown) |

**Table 1** Details of field samples used to generate six *Fasciola hepatica* clonal isolates

aTCBZ-S based on criteria for faecal egg count reduction test (FECRT) [45]

bTCBZ % efficacy defined based on critical test performed at 10 days after treatment and using the following calculation: % efficacy = (mean of *F. hepatica* in control group – mean of *F. hepatica* in treated group/ mean of *F. hepatica* in control group) × 100 [46]

*Abbreviations*: PM, post mortem; AHVLA/APHA, Animal Health Veterinary Laboratory Agency/Animal and Plant Health Agency; TCBZ, triclabendazole