Object-detection CNN	Test dataset				
model compared with attention modules	Precision	Recall	F-score	mAP0.5	p - value
YOLOv5x	0.9210	0.9350	0.9279	0.9440	-
YOLOv5x - CBAM	0.9350	0.9170	0,9259	0.9420	0.779
YOLOv5x – SE	0.9040	0.9380	0.9207	0.9450	0.348

**Supplementary Table 1.** Comparative table of object-detection YOLOv5x model with SE and CBAM attention modules performances. Descriptive parameter values of Precision, Recall, F-score, and Mean Average Precision (mAP0.5) are represented for Test dataset. YOLOv5x: You Only Look Once version 5 model x, SE: Squeeze and Excitation, CBAM: Convolutional Block Attention Module. Statistical analysis (paired t-test) to compare the performance of CNN and attention modules was performed (*p-value*<0.05).

## Empirical tests with other databases

To empirically check if the trained YOLOv5x neural network for malaria parasite detection can adequately perform in other acquisition setups, an open-source image database was employed and analyzed. The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) malaria thick blood smear dataset by F. Yang *et al.*, 2021 was used as an external image sample database (Malaria Thick Blood Smears | IEEE DataPort, n.d.). All images (3024×4032-pixel resolution) were acquired with a smartphone camera. To emulate a real clinical analysis with our system, images were cropped as in our pre-processing protocol. Finally, the YOLOv5x trained model was executed to analyze and

detect leukocytes and parasites in IEEE digital images. Qualitative detection results are shown in **Supplementary Figure 2**. The neural network presented positive results with images from other databases.

## References

Malaria Thick Blood Smears | IEEE DataPort (n.d.). Available at: https://ieeedataport.org/documents/malaria-thick-blood-smears [Accessed November 15, 2021].