

Supplementary file 3. Sensitivities and specificities assumed for diagnostic tests of gonorrhoea, used to adjust observed gonorrhoea prevalences before time trend estimation

Specimen	Sex	Test	Sensitivity %	Specificity %	Comment
Genital fluid	F	PCR or LCR	93.3 ^{1 2}	99.7 ^{1 2}	We pooled specificities for genital/cervical fluid with those of urine, as specificities were not statistically different.
Genital fluid	F	Culture	75.7 ²	100 ^{1 2}	
Urine	F	PCR or LCR	91.6 ^{1 2}	99.7 ^{1 2}	We pooled specificities for genital/cervical fluid with those of urine, as specificities were not statistically different.
Urine	F	SDA	91.6 ^{1 2}	99.7 ^{1 2}	We pooled specificities for genital/cervical fluid with those of urine, as specificities were not statistically different.
Genital fluid	F	Gram stain, or culture/ gram stain	75.7 ^{2 3}	98.8 ³	
Urine	M	PCR or LCR	80.9 ²	99.9 ²	

Abbreviations: EIA = enzyme immuno-assay; LCR = ligase chain reaction (a type of nucleic amplification assay); PCR = polymerase chain reaction (a type of nucleic amplification assay); SDA = strand displacement assay.

References for Supplementary File 3:

1. Cook RL, Hutchison SL, Ostergaard L, et al. Systematic review: noninvasive testing for Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae. *Ann Intern Med* 2005;142(11):914-25.
2. Newman L, Rowley J, VanderHoorn S, et al. Global estimates of the prevalence and incidence of four curable sexually transmitted infections in 2012. *PLoS One* 2015;10(12):e0143304.
3. Chico RM, Mayaud P, Ariti C, et al. Prevalence of malaria and sexually transmitted and reproductive tract infections in pregnancy in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review. *JAMA* 2012;307(19):2079-86.