Supplemental material

BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on this supplemental material which has been supplied by the author(s)

Sex Transm Infect

Supplementary material 5: Quality of evidence assessment with GRADE.

n of participants (n of studies)	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Quality of evidence	Summary of evidence
MG infection - point prevalence							
2,135 participants (12 studies)	serious [a]	not serious	not serious	not serious	not detected	⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE	16.68% (95%CI 13.57-20.33) 95%PI 8.15-31.09
Macrolide-resistant MG infection - point prevalence							
63 participants (3 studies)	serious [a]	not serious	not serious	serious [b]	not detected	⊕⊕ LOW	82.58% (95%CI 70.07-90.57) 95%PI 4.66-99.78
Fluoroquinolone-resistant MG infection - point prevalence							
14 participants (1 study)	serious [a]	not serious	not serious	very serious [c]	not detected	⊕ VERY LOW	14.29% (95%CI 1.78-42.81)

95%CI: 95% confidence interval; 95%PI: 95% prediction interval; MG: *Mycoplasma genitalium*.

[a] Studies presented important risk of bias arising from the identification and inclusion of participants in the sample, which may lead to differences between the sample evaluated and the target population.

[b] Few patients included in the analysis and wide confidence interval.

[c] Very few patients included in the analysis and very wide confidence interval.