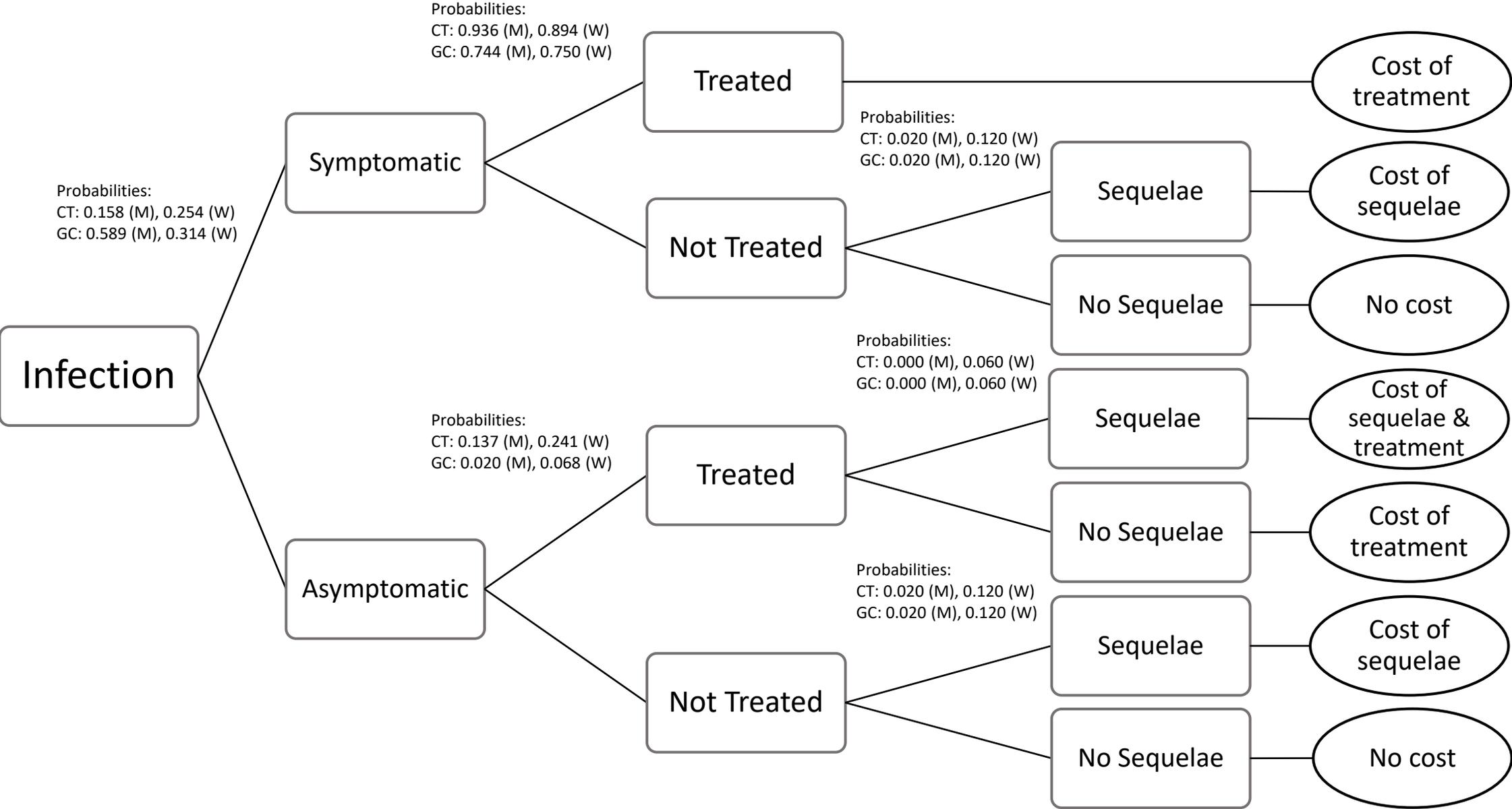


Supplemental Figure 1: Decision tree model used to estimate productivity cost of chlamydia and gonorrhea



Supplemental Figure 1: This decision tree model of the possible outcomes of infection was obtained directly from Kumar et al. (2021), except that we added the base case probabilities of the outcomes. Following the approach used in that study we included the possibility of sequelae in men (epididymitis) and women (pelvic inflammatory disease, which included the possibility of chronic pelvic pain, ectopic pregnancy, and infertility). For each outcome, the base case probabilities are shown for both STIs, by sex. For example, for symptomatic chlamydial infections, the probability of receiving treatment is 0.936 for men and 0.894 for women; the probability of not receiving treatment (not shown) is $1 - 0.936$ for men and $1 - 0.894$ for women.

Abbreviations: CT: Chlamydia; GC: gonorrhea; M: men; W: women

Reference: Kumar S, Chesson HW, Spicknall IH, Kreisel KM, Gift TL. The Estimated Lifetime Medical Cost of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Trichomoniasis in the United States, 2018. *Sex Transm Dis.* 2021;48(4):238-46.