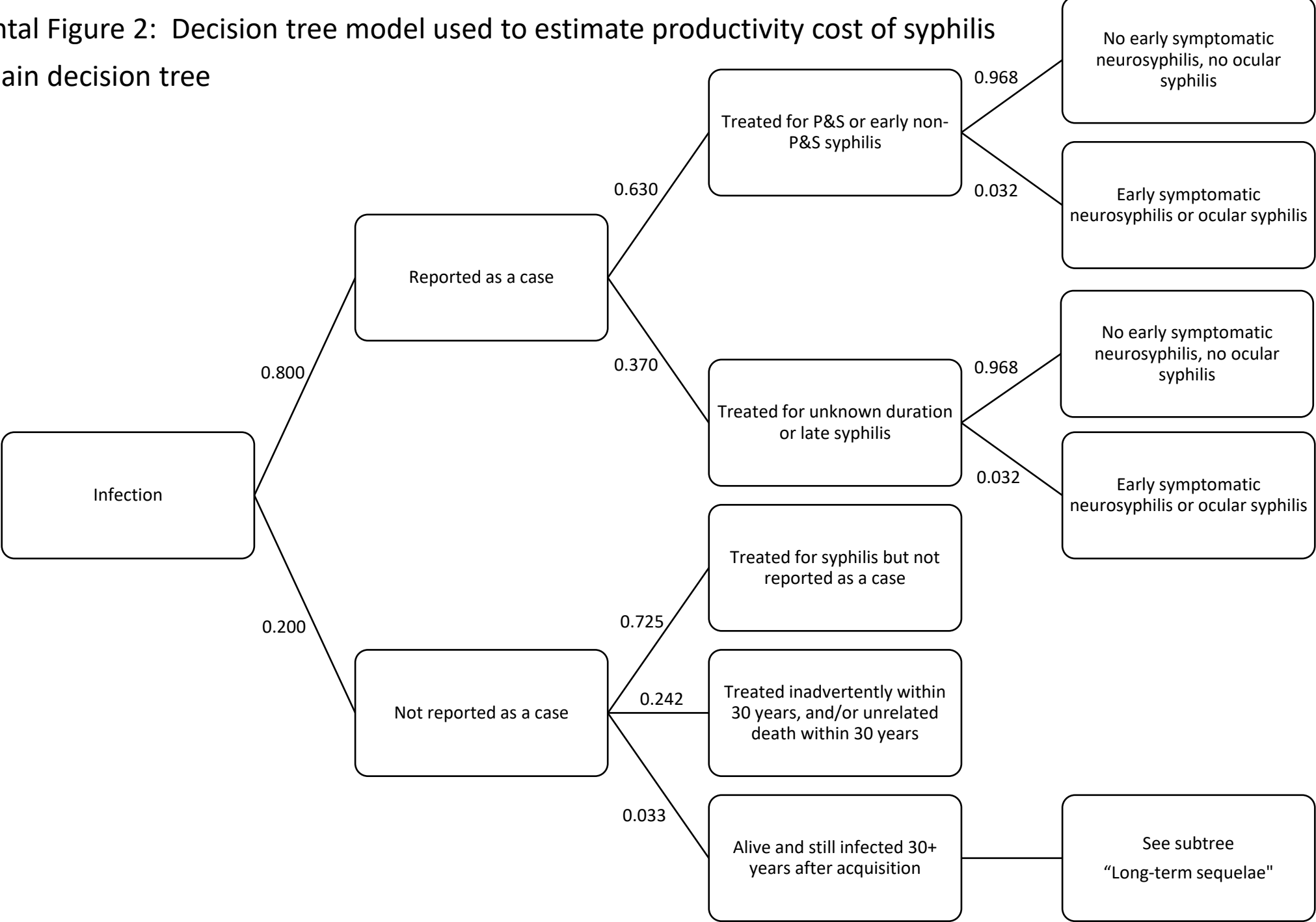


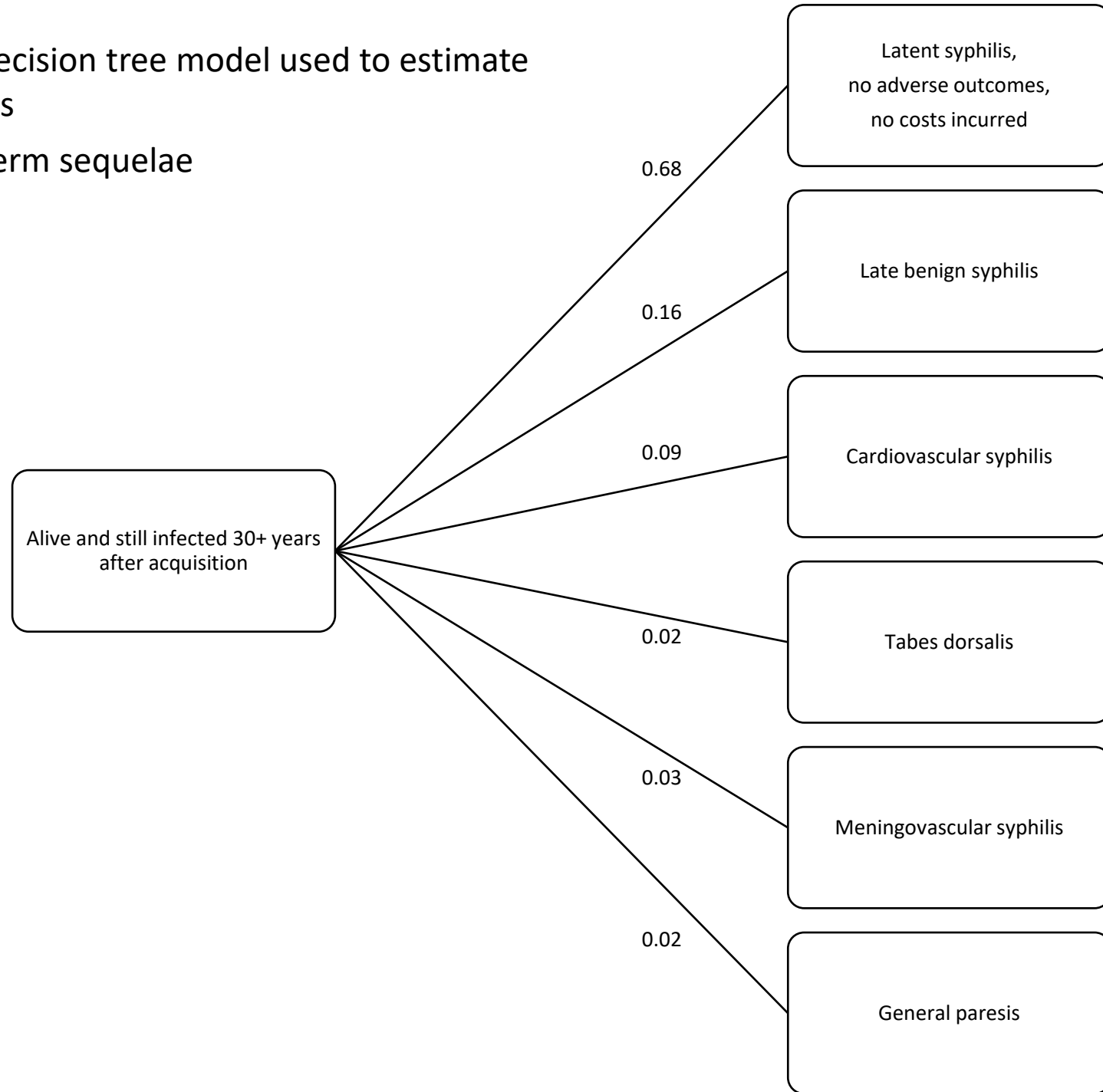
Supplemental Figure 2: Decision tree model used to estimate productivity cost of syphilis

Panel A: Main decision tree



Supplemental Figure 2: Decision tree model used to estimate productivity cost of syphilis

Panel B: Subtree of long-term sequelae



Supplemental Figure 2: This decision tree model of the possible outcomes of infection was obtained directly from Chesson and Peterman (2021). The outcome “Not reported as a case” refers to those who are not reported as a case within 30 years of infection; people in this group include those who are treated for syphilis but not reported as a case, those treated inadvertently through receipt of antibiotics for purposes other than syphilis treatment, those with an unrelated death prior to long-term sequelae, and those who are still alive and infected 30 years after acquiring infection. For simplicity, the probability of remaining alive and still infected 30 years after acquisition, among those not reported as a case, is referred to in the sensitivity analysis as “the probability of incurring long-term sequelae costs.” The numbers shown are the base case probabilities applied in the analysis. For example, of all infections, we assumed 80% would be reported as a case, of which 63% would be treated in the primary and secondary (P&S) or early non-P&S stage and the remaining 37% would be treated in the unknown duration or late syphilis stage.

Abbreviations: P&S: primary and secondary

Reference: Chesson HW, Peterman TA. The Estimated Lifetime Medical Cost of Syphilis in the United States. *Sex Transm Dis.* 2021;48(4):253-59.