Figure Legends

Figure 1. Symmetrical ROC curve (weighted mean DOR) for the average junior doctor.
Weighted mean DOR (36.4) was derived from weighting model estimates of DORs for high prevalence population (37.3) and low prevalence population (36.1). Point estimates of sensitivity and 1- specificity for both populations are also given.

Figure 2. Distribution of x-rays with a normal diagnosis in the two populations: high prevalence (red), low prevalence (blue)
Shown are the percentage of normal x-rays in each population (high or low prevalence) which are of a particular type. For example 10% of x-rays diagnosed normal in the high prevalence (red) popualtion were of elbows. Differences in the distributions between the high and low prevalence populations could potentially account for differences in the **specificity** between the respective populations. Note, the normal diagnosis refers to the reference standard diagnosis. Abbreviation T & L = thoracic and lumbar.

Figure 3. Distribution of x-rays with an abnormal diagnosis in the two populations: high prevalence (red), low prevalence (blue)
Shown are the percentage of abnormal x-rays in each population (high or low prevalence) which are of a particular type. For example 10.5% of x-rays diagnosed abnormal in the high prevalence (red) popualtion were of ankles. Differences in the distributions between the high and low prevalence populations could potentially account for differences in the **sensitivity** between the respective populations. Note, the abnormal diagnosis refers to the reference standard diagnosis. Abbreviation T & L refers to thoracic and lumbar