Additional file 1

Predicted sensitivity of reagent strips by infection intensity estimated by urine filtration

Method: We used logistic regression to assess whether the sensitivity of the reagent strip method is increasing with increasing egg counts determined by the urine filtration method. For this purpose we used the decimal logarithm of the egg counts of the filtration-positive samples as predictor.

Results: As shown in the figure below, the sensitivity of the reagent strip method to detect microhaematuria increased significantly for each unit log10 egg count per 10 ml urine in children (odds ratio [OR]: 4.7, 95% confidence interval (CI): 4.0 - 5.7, P < 0.0001) and adults (OR: 2.6, 95% CI: 1.9 - 3.7, P < 0.0001). The difference between children and adults was statistically significant (P = 0.001) as well as the population-egg-count interaction (P = 0.002).