THE LANCET

Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Ross JDC, Brittain C, Cole M, et al. Gentamicin compared with ceftriaxone for the treatment of gonorrhoea (G-ToG): a randomised non-inferiority trial. *Lancet* 2019; published online May 2. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32817-4.

Supplementary Table 1 Baseline characteristics of participants by treatment arm and by availability of primary outcome

Characteristic	Ceftriaxone Group without primary outcome data (n =56)	Ceftriaxone Group with primary outcome data (n =306)	Gentamicin Group without primary outcome data (n =66)	Gentamicin Group with primary outcome data (n =292)
Age at randomisation (years)				
Mean(sd)	28.6[8.9]	30.5[10.3]	27.8[8.7]	31.1[10.1]
Min,max	18.7,57.4	16.1,70.2	16.5,51.1	17.1,68.4
Gender				
Male	50(89%)	243(79%)	47(71%)	245(84%)
Ethnicity				
White	34(61%)	207(68%)	47(71%)	208(71%)
Black	11(20%)	42(14%)	9(14%)	39(13%)
Asian	5(9%)	21(7%)	3(5%)	15(5%)
Mixed Race	4(7%)	23(8%)	7(11%)	19(7%)
Other	2(4%)	13(4%)	0	11(4%)
Country of birth				
UK	38(68%)	220(72%)	51(77%)	202(69%)
Other	18(32%)	86(28%)	15(23%)	90(31%)
If Other, region				
Europe(non UK)	4(7%)	14(5%)	4(6%)	10(3%)
North America	1(2%)	17(6%)	3(5%)	11(4%)
Asia Pacific	8(14%)	43(14%)	5(8%)	51(17%)
Latin America	1(2%)	6(2%)	1(2%)	10(3%)
Middle East	1(2%)	1(<0.5%)	1(2%)	4(1%)
Africa	3(5%)	5(2%)	1(2%)	4(1%)
Creatinine level (µmol)				
Mean(sd)	78.6[18]	78.6[14.9]	74.2[13]	79.1[16.2]
Min,max	42,124	45,137	51,104	26,154
N	51	292	52	280
eGFR				
Mean(sd)	113.8[20.6]	110.1[17.8]	117.2[13.9]	110.5[18.2]
Min,max	62.3,150.4	56.3,179	87.1,149.6	52.4,157.7
N	51	290	51	277
Medical history				
Diabetes	0	3(1%)	0	1(<0.5%)
Otitis media	0	9(3%)	1(2%)	6(2%)
Renal disease	0	3(1%)	1(2%)	3(1%)
Liver disease	1(2%)	7(2%)	2(3%)	3(1%)
HIV positive (participant reported)		46(15%)		39(13%)
Positive	7(13%)	5(2%)	4(6%)	7(2%)
Unknown	5(9%)		1(1%)	
Sites^	36(64%)	154(50%)		174(60%)
Genital	15(27%)	113(37%)	45(68%)	102(35%)
Pharyngeal	22(39%)	137(45%)	26(39%)	119(41%)
Rectal			28(42%)	
Number of sites infected^				
One	31(55%)	158(52%)	26(39%)	154(53%)
Two	12(21%)	84(27%)	14(21%)	80(27%)
Three	6(11%)	26(8%)	15(23%)	27(9%)
Positive diagnosis at baseline visit^	49(88%)	268(88%)	(83%)	261(89%)
Diagnosis of *N. gonorrhoeae* using gram stain at baseline visit	29(52%)	110(36%)	33(50%)	133(46%)
Diagnosis of *N. gonorrhoeae* using Aptima Combo NAAT test at baseline visit	47(84%)	261(85%)	51(77%)	258(88%)

All data are N (%) unless otherwise indicated.

^Positive using tests from either NAAT or gram stain; participants may have had an infection at more than one site.

Medical history based on the participant ever having had that condition.

Supplementary Table 2 Sexual behaviour during follow up for all participants

	Ceftriaxone Group (n = 320)	Gentamicin Group (n = 302)
Sexual contact since receiving treatment for gonorrhea		
No	202(63%)	198(66%)
Yes	118(37%)	104(34%)
Use of condoms since receiving treatment for gonorrhoea		
No	47(40%)	47(45%)
Yes partially	11(9%)	13(13%)
Yes consistently including for oral sex	18(15%)	9(9%)
Yes consistently but not for oral sex	42(36%)	35(34%)

Supplementary Table 3 Summary of protocol deviations in the trial

	Ceftriaxone Group (n = 362)	Gentamicin Group (n = 358)
Number of participants with at least one deviation	121(33%)	124(35%)
Total number of deviations	166	167
Total number of participants with at least one major protocol deviation	7(2%)	18(5%)
Did not receive treatment as randomised	4(1%)	10(3%)
Did not fulfil eligibility criteria	5(1%)	13(4%)