

Comparison of multi-parallel qPCR and double-slide Kato-Katz for detection of soil-transmitted helminth infection among children in rural Bangladesh

S5 Table. Prior distributions used in Bayesian latent class analysis models

	<i>A. lumbricoides</i>	Hookworm	<i>T. trichiura</i>
Prevalence	Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=1$, $\beta=1$	Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=1$, $\beta=1$	Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=1$, $\beta=1$
Kato-Katz sensitivity	Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=1$, $\beta=1$	Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=3$, $\beta=3$	Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=3$, $\beta=3$
Kato-Katz specificity	Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=1$, $\beta=1$	Uniform distribution with minimum=0.95, maximum=1	Uniform distribution with minimum=0.95, maximum=1
qPCR sensitivity	Uniform distribution with minimum=0.60, maximum=1	Uniform distribution with minimum=0.80, maximum=1	Uniform distribution with minimum=0.80, maximum=1
qPCR specificity	Uniform distribution with minimum=0.95, maximum=1	Uniform distribution with minimum=0.95, maximum=1	Uniform distribution with minimum=0.95, maximum=1

Due to the discrepancy between Kato-Katz and qPCR results for *A. lumbricoides*, we chose non-informative prior distributions for Kato-Katz sensitivity and specificity and a less informative prior distribution for qPCR sensitivity.