

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

**S6 Table. Alternative prior distributions used in sensitivity analysis for Bayesian latent class analysis models for *A. lumbricoides***

|                       | <b>Sensitivity analysis 1:</b>                                   | <b>Sensitivity analysis 2:</b>                                 | <b>Sensitivity analysis 3:</b>  |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|
|                       | More informative prior for Kato-Katz sensitivity and specificity | More informative prior for qPCR sensitivity                    | More informative prior for sensitivity and specificity of both Kato-Katz and qPCR |
| 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 $\alpha=3$ , $\beta=3$   | Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=3$ , $\beta=3$ | Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=3$ , $\beta=3$                    |
| Kato-Katz specificity | Uniform distribution with minimum=.5, maximum=1                  | Beta distribution with shape parameters $\alpha=1$ , $\beta=1$ | Uniform distribution with minimum=.5, maximum=1                                   |
| qPCR sensitivity      | Uniform distribution with minimum=0.6, maximum=1                 | Uniform distribution with minimum=0.8, maximum=1               | Uniform distribution with minimum=0.8, 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                                 |