

## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO:**

### **Survey design to monitor drug efficacy for the control of soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis**

Luc E. Coffeng,<sup>a#</sup> Bruno Levecke,<sup>b</sup> Jan Hattendorf,<sup>c,d</sup> Martin Walker,<sup>e</sup> Matthew J. Denwood<sup>ff</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>b</sup> Department of Virology, Parasitology and Immunology, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium.

<sup>c</sup> Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland

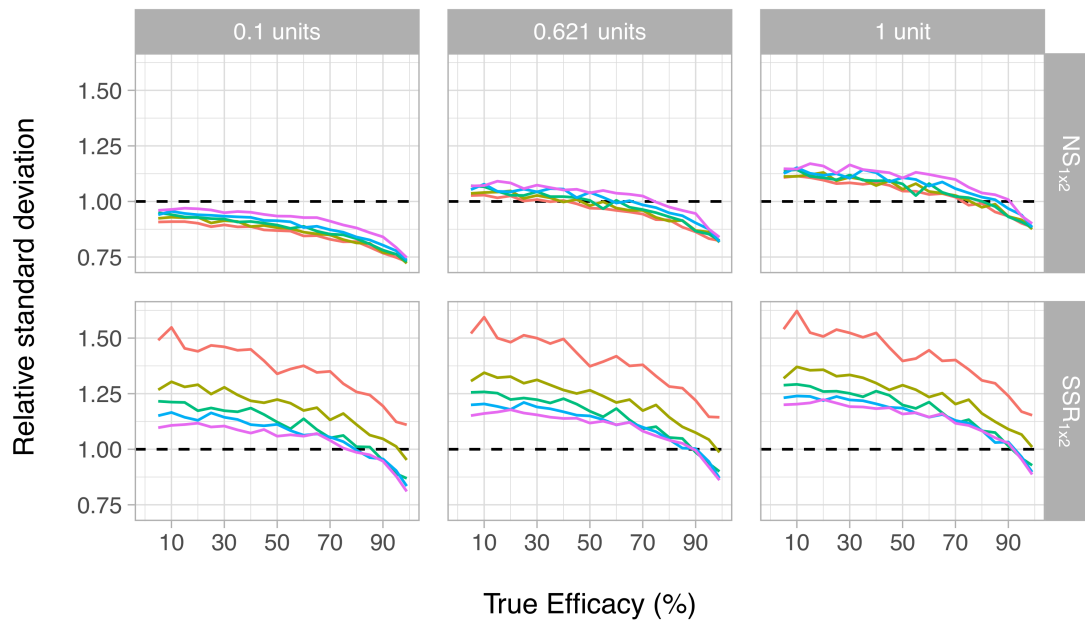
<sup>d</sup> University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

<sup>e</sup> Department of Pathobiology and Population Sciences and London Centre for Neglected Tropical Disease Research, Royal Veterinary College, Hatfield, UK

<sup>f</sup> Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

# Corresponding author: Luc E. Coffeng, Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center Rotterdam, P.O. box 2040, 3000 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands; [l.coffeng@erasmusmc.nl](mailto:l.coffeng@erasmusmc.nl). Alternate correspondence: [md@sund.ku.dk](mailto:md@sund.ku.dk).

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Precision of estimated drug efficacy as a function of true drug efficacy and baseline prevalence, assuming that the costs of a second Kato-Katz thick smear (KK) is either 0.1 units, 0.621 units (as in main analysis), or 1 unit. Lines represent the relative standard deviation of drug efficacy estimates relative to the standard deviation of estimates based on the NS<sub>1x1</sub> design. Results are based on 5,000 repeated simulations, assuming a total budget equivalent to the cost of collecting and testing 1,200 single KK. SS = Screen and Select; SSR = Screen, Select, and Retest; each employ two follow-up KK based on the same stool sample (1x2).



Apparent Baseline Prevalence: — 10% — 15% — 20% — 25% — 35%