



Figure S5. Two-way sensitivity analysis of how total costs change with the probability of a positive RPR (x-axis) and probability of a positive CIA (y-axis). Red indicates conditions under which the traditional algorithm is less expensive and blue indicates conditions under which the reverse algorithm is less expensive. A linear relationship exists in which the reverse algorithm is less costly than the traditional algorithm when the probability of a positive CIA screening test is close to the probability of a positive RPR screening test.