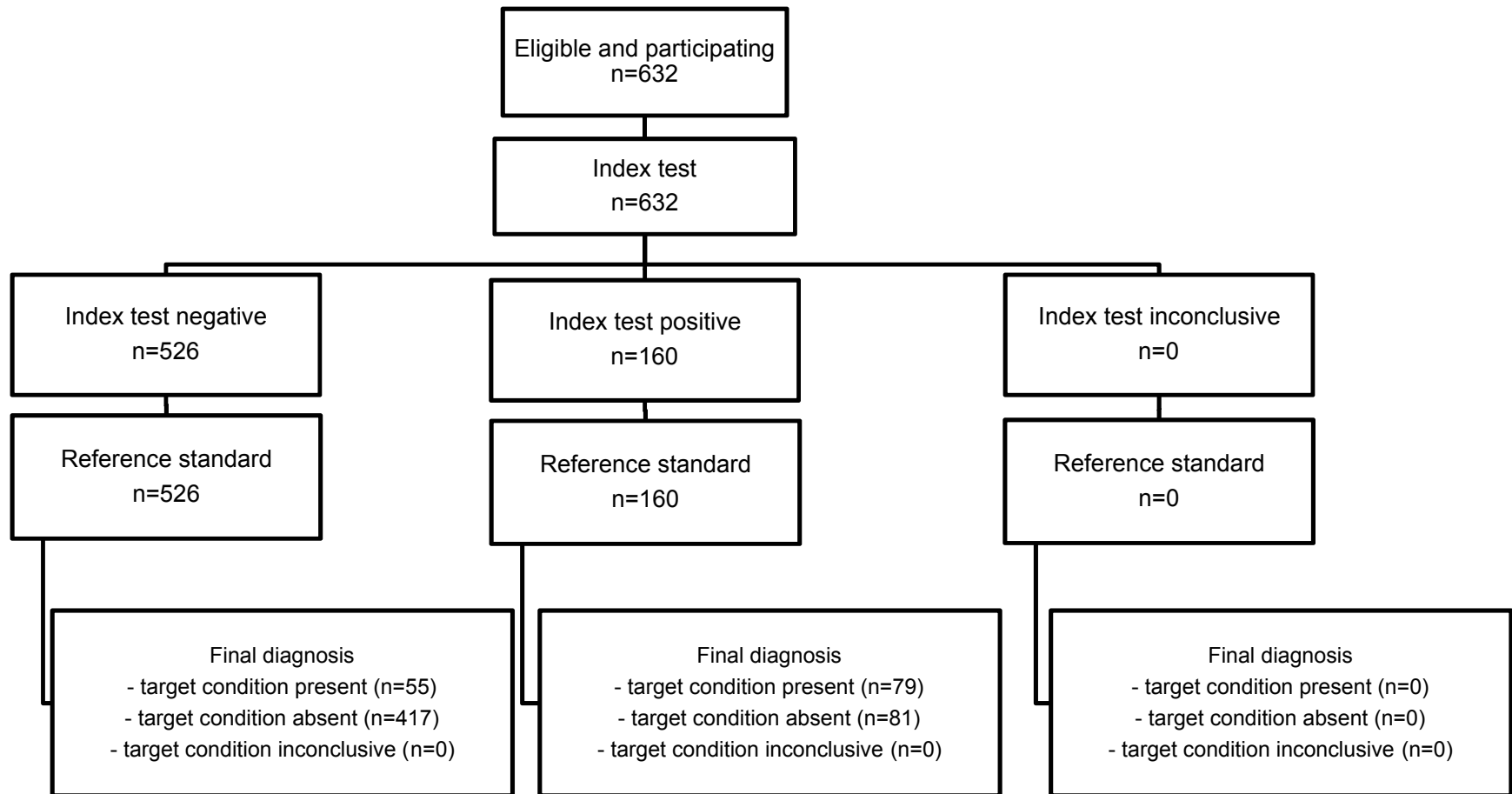
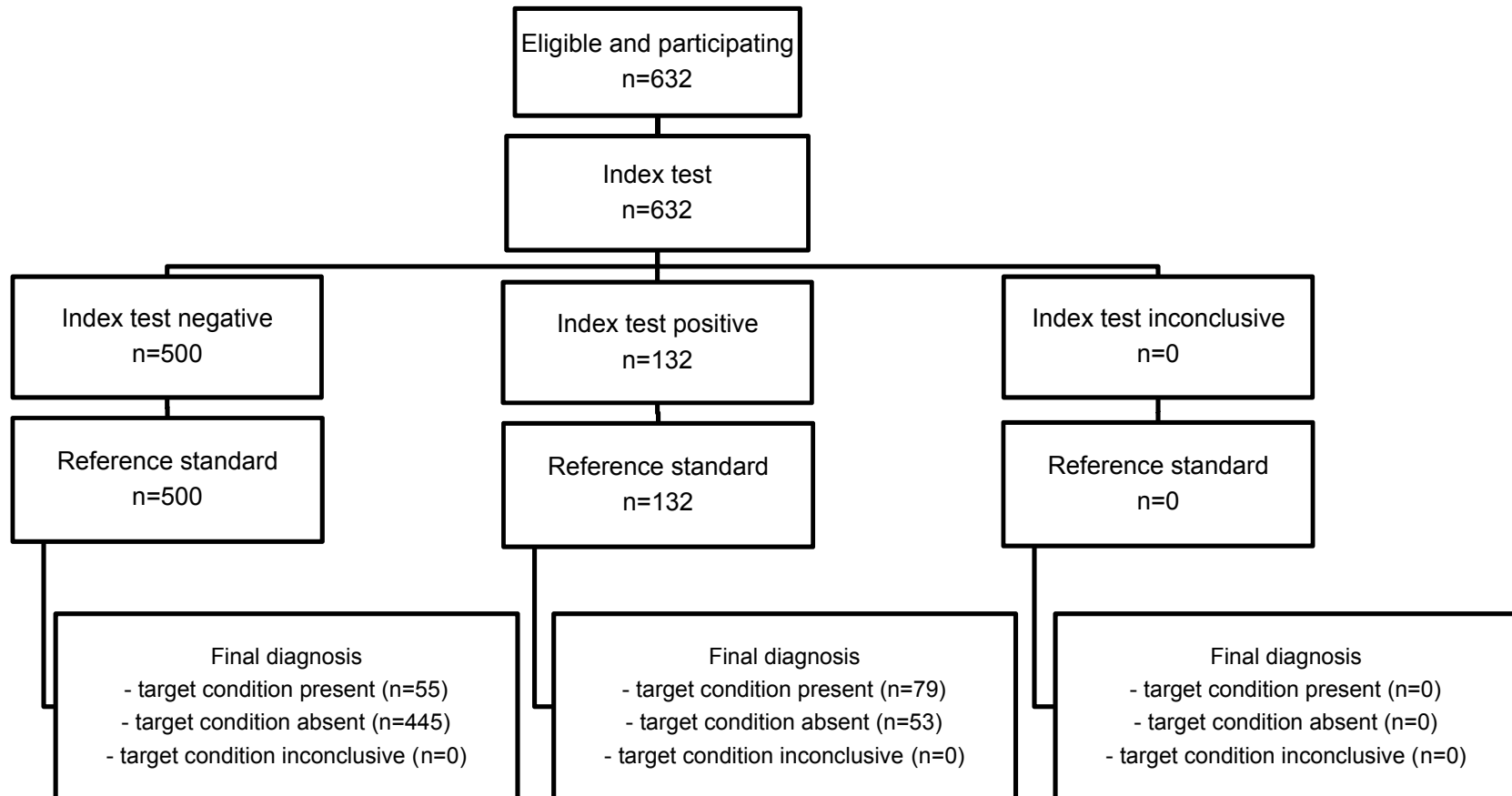


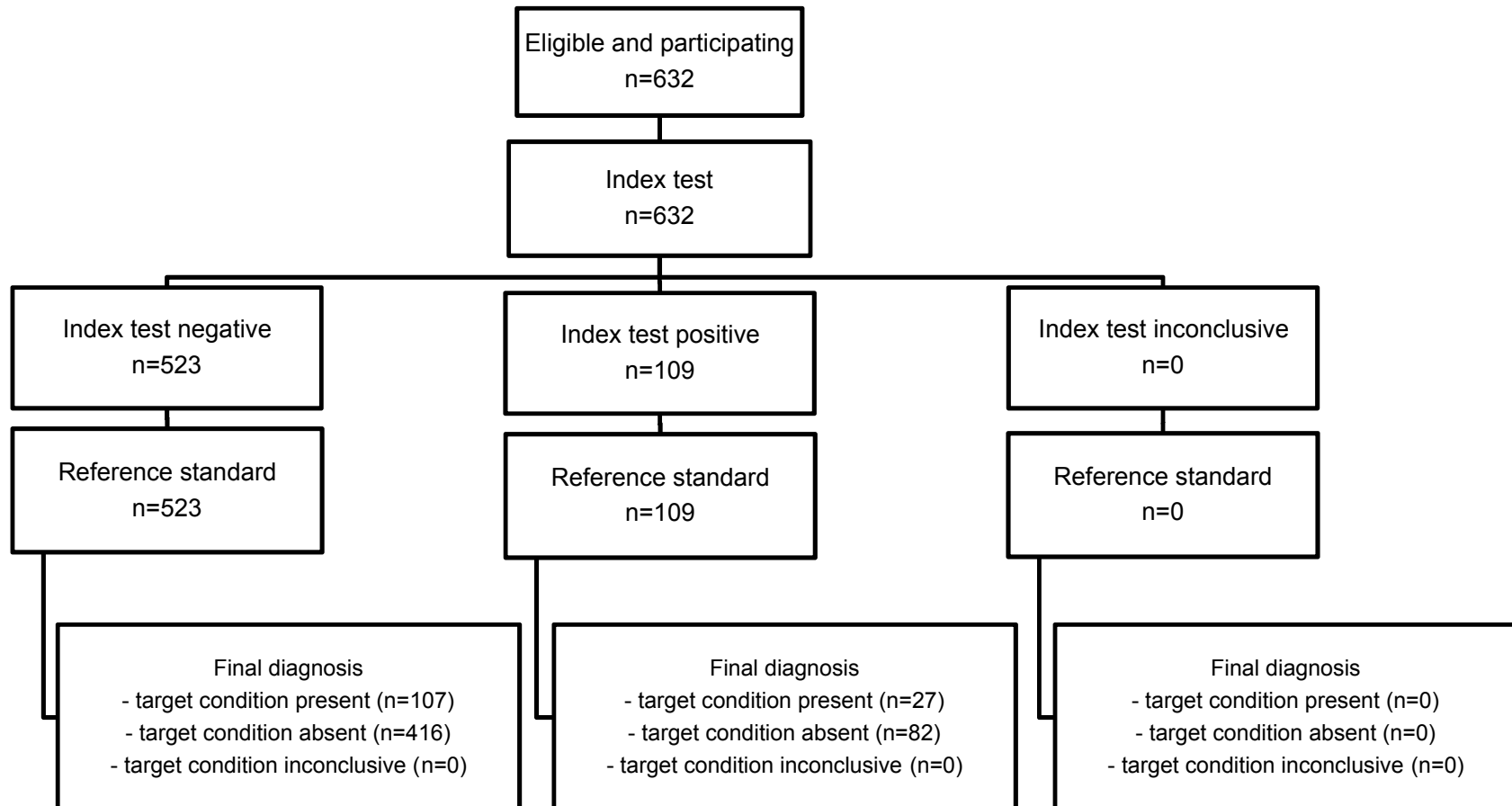
Supplementary Figure 1. Standards for the reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies (STARD) flowchart for the study on the value of light microscopy to diagnose urogenital gonorrhoea in Indonesian clinic-based and outreach sexually transmitted infections services (for polymorphonuclear leukocytes testing in male and transwomen participants)



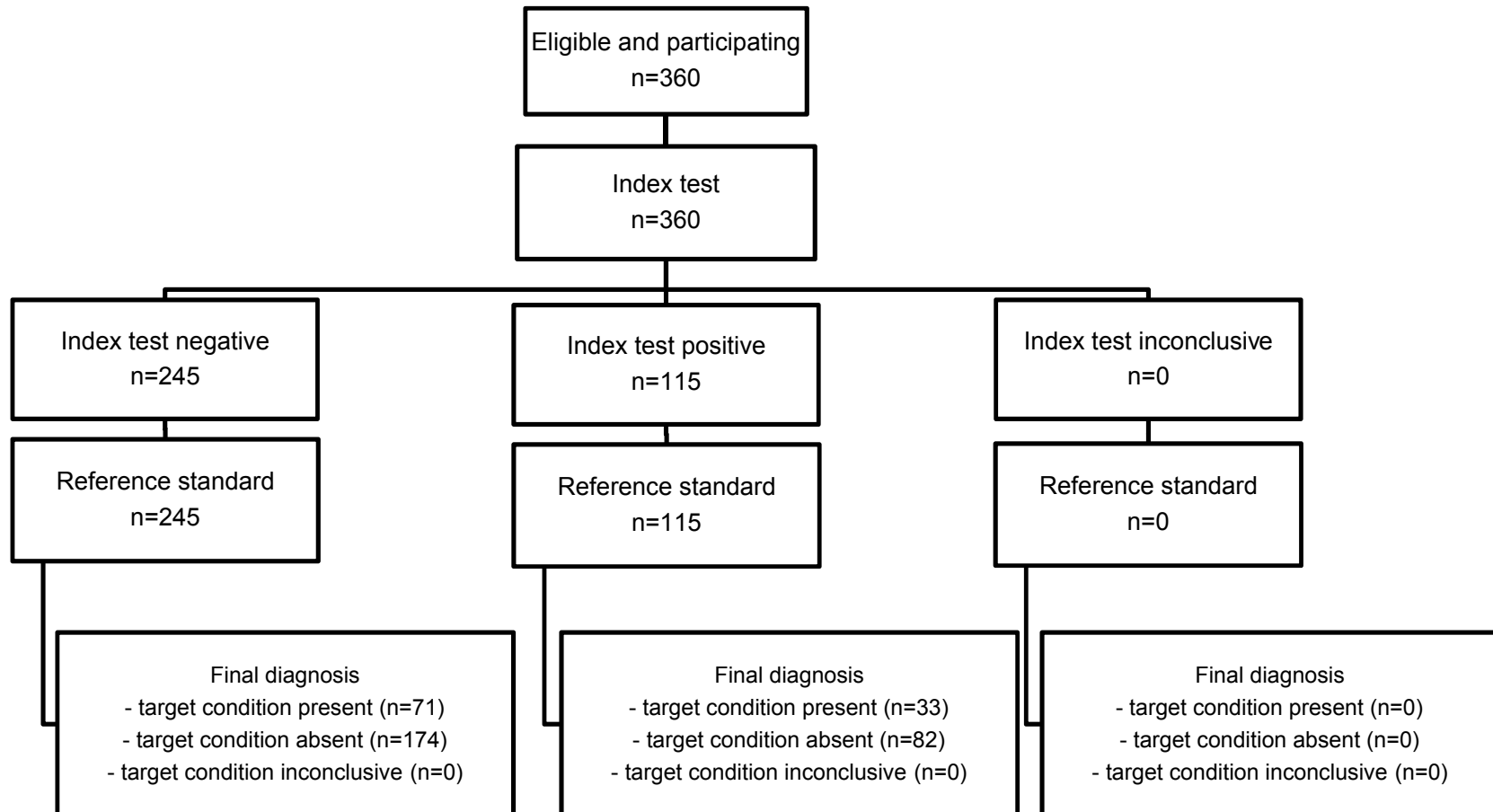
Supplementary Figure 2. Standards for the reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies (STARD) flowchart for the study on the value of light microscopy to diagnose urogenital gonorrhoea in Indonesian clinic-based and outreach sexually transmitted infections services (for intracellular Gram negative diplococci testing in male and transwomen participants)



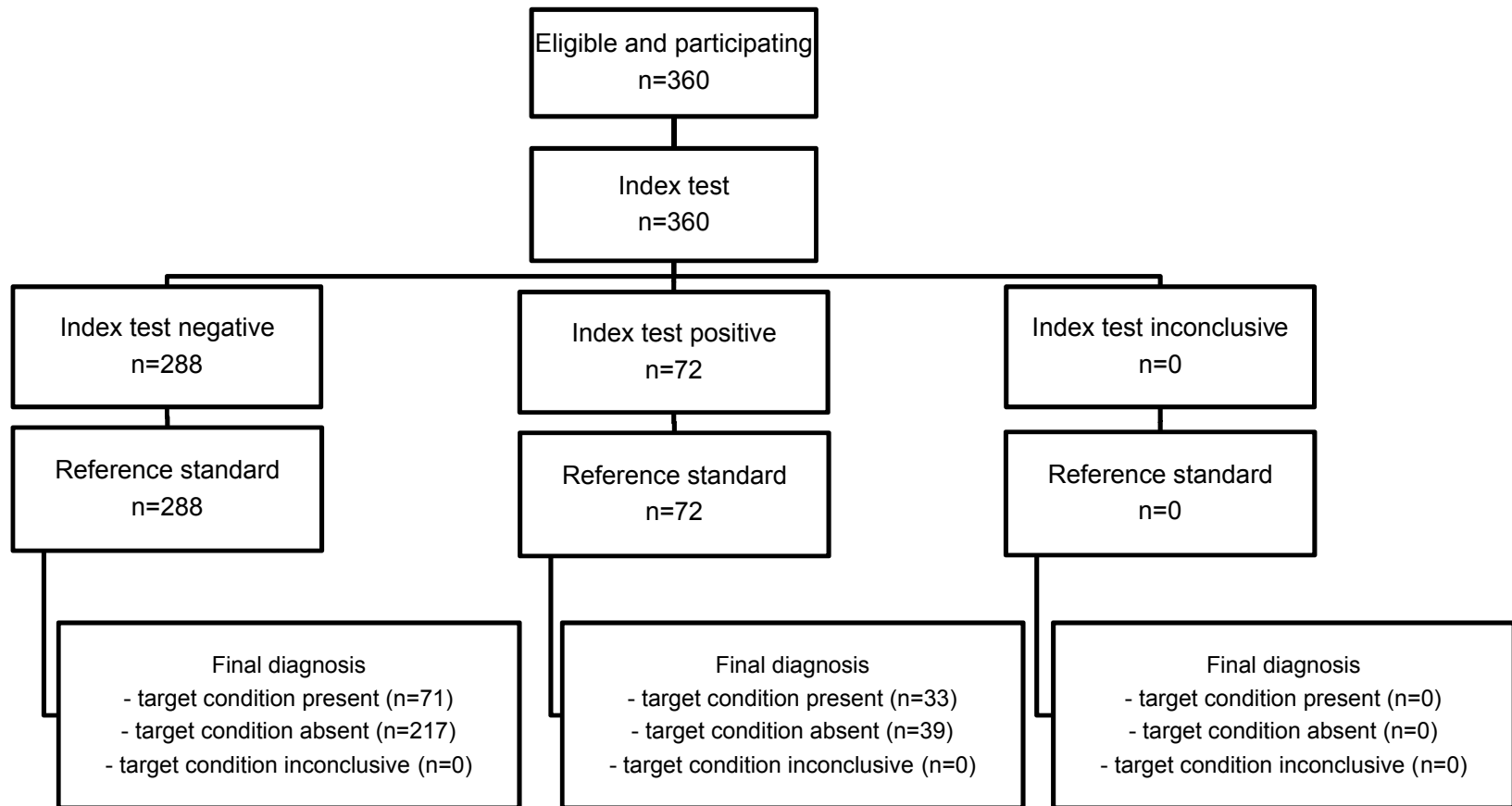
Supplementary Figure 3. Standards for the reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies (STARD) flowchart for the study on the value of syndromic approach to diagnose urogenital gonorrhoea in males and transwomen in Indonesian clinic-based and outreach sexually transmitted infections services



Supplementary Figure 4. Standards for the reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies (STARD) flowchart for the study on the value of light microscopy to diagnose urogenital gonorrhoea in Indonesian clinic-based and outreach sexually transmitted infections services (for polymorphonuclear leukocyte testing in female participants)



Supplementary Figure 5. Standards for the reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies (STARD) flowchart for the study on the value of light microscopy to diagnose urogenital gonorrhoea in Indonesian clinic-based and outreach sexually transmitted infections services (for intracellular Gram negative diplococci testing in female participants)



Supplementary Figure 6. Standards for the reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies (STARD) flowchart for the study on the value of syndromic approach to diagnose urogenital gonorrhoea in females in Indonesian clinic-based and outreach sexually transmitted infections services

