

Appendix 2 (as supplied by authors): Association between prevalence and other study characteristics and logit sensitivity and logit specificity.

Study	Covariate used in model	AIC ¹	<i>p</i> value ² (logit sensitivity)	<i>P</i> value ² (logit specificity)
Fiellin ¹⁹	Prevalence	182.5	0.4	0.01
	Partial verification ³	185.3	0.3	0.2
Gould ²⁰	Prevalence	200.5	0.8	0.01
	Exclusion of patients with difficult-to-diagnose conditions	206.3	0.4	0.6
	Patient referral pattern	201.9	1.0	0.004
	Differential verification ⁴	207.1	0.6	0.7
Hoogendam ²³	Prevalence	222.0	0.6	0.02
	Partial verification ³	226.5	0.3	1.0
	Consecutive enrolment	226.8	0.5	0.7
	Exclusion of patients with difficult-to-diagnose conditions	222.6	0.5	0.04
Kim ²⁷	Prevalence	417.9	0.0005	0.02
	Consecutive enrollment	433.4	0.5	0.8
	Exclusion of patients with difficult-to-diagnose conditions	427.7	0.04	0.1
	Patient referral pattern	430	0.2	0.1
Mitchell ³⁰	Prevalence	275.9	0.6	0.03
	Setting	280.3	0.7	0.7
	Exclusion of patients with difficult-to-diagnose conditions	277.3	0.3	0.8
	Patient referral pattern	278.9	0.2	0.3
Mol ³¹	Prevalence	325.1	0.6	0.02
	Setting	324.9	0.6	0.01
	Patient referral pattern	327.6	0.5	0.1
	Differential verification ⁴	325.6	0.3	0.04
Visser ³⁷	Prevalence	251.2	0.1	0.003
	Patient referral pattern	254.9	0.5	0.03

¹AIC: Akaike's Information Criterion (lower AIC corresponds to better fit).

²A *p* value below 0.05 indicates that there is a significant association between the listed covariate and logit sensitivity (second last column) or logit specificity (last column).

³Partial verification refers to the situation where only a subset of the patients included in the study undergo the reference standard.

⁴Differential verification refers to the use of two or more reference standards.