Supplementary material to article by S. Skovgaard et al. "Genital and Extra-genital Screening for Gonorrhoea using the BD Probetec ET System with an In-house PCR Method Targeting the porA Pseudogene as Confirmatory Test"

Table SI. *Positive rates for Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) in relation to sex and sample site*

Sample site	CT SDA-positive rate (%)	
	Female	Male
Cervical	1,980/36,727 (5.4)	
Vaginal	67/762 (8.8)	
Rectal	26/477 (5.5)	48/1,042 (4.6)
Pharyngeal	8/490 (1.6)	11/1,076 (1.0)
Urethral	972/14,960 (6.5)	375/4,180 (9.0)
Urine	36/483 (7.5)	1,136/9,055 (12.5)

Methods: All samples with a Method Other Than Acceleration (MOTA) of 10,000 and higher were defined as true-positive results, while low-positives (MOTA 2,000–10,000) were re-tested and results of 10,000 and higher reported as true-positives.

Rectal specimens were referred for PCR testing differentiating lymphogranuloma venereum serovars from others.

Results: Of the 69,252 samples tested for *Chlamydia*, 4,659 tested positive, giving an overall CT-positive rate in the tested population of 6.7%.