

Value of Information: sensitivity analysis and research design in Bayesian evidence synthesis

Supplementary figures

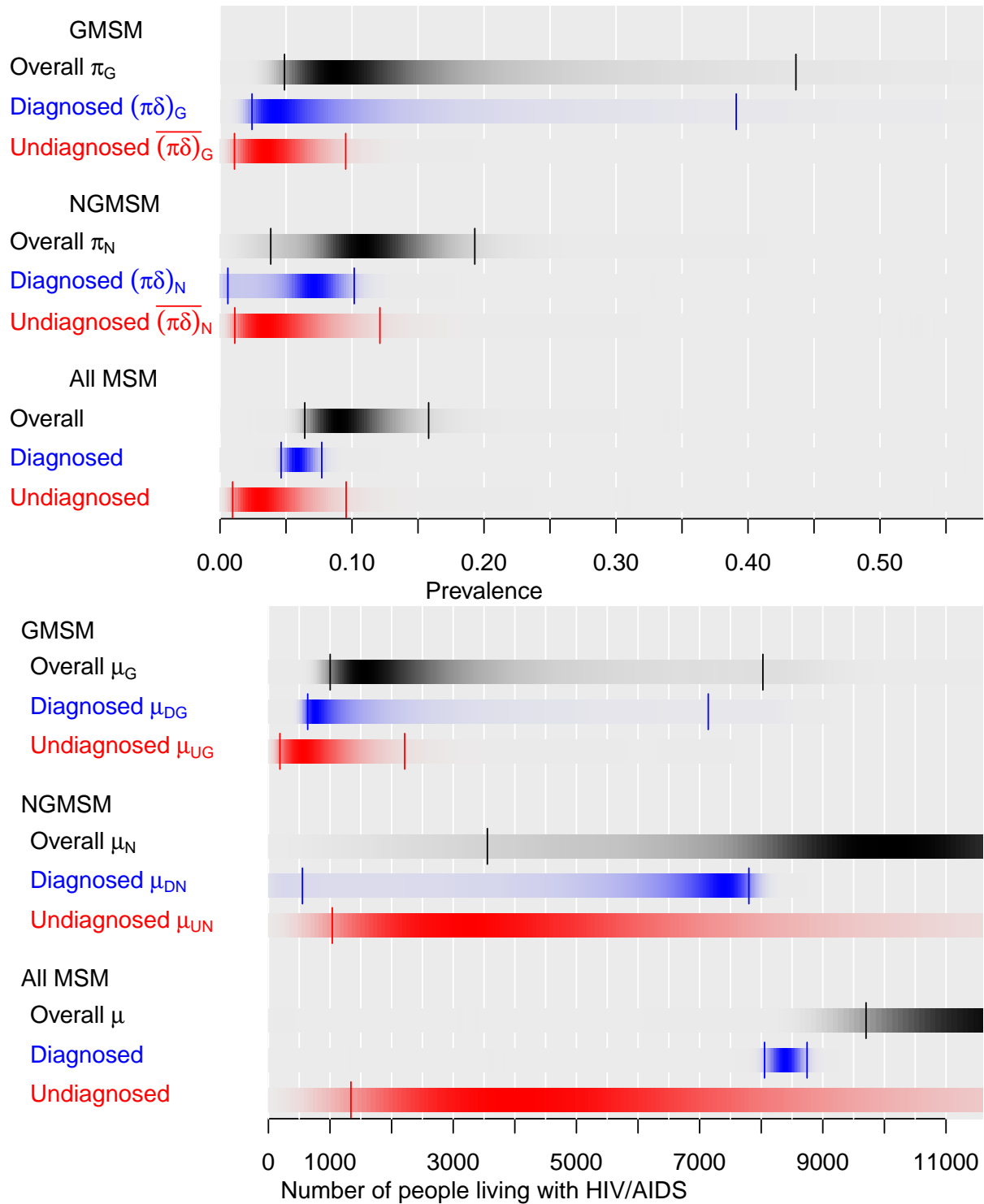


Figure 1: Posterior distributions of HIV prevalence (top) and numbers of MSM living with HIV/AIDS (bottom), London 2012. Darkness within each strip proportional to posterior density, with 95% credible intervals indicated. Alternative assumption (a): undiagnosed prevalence from GUM Anon only

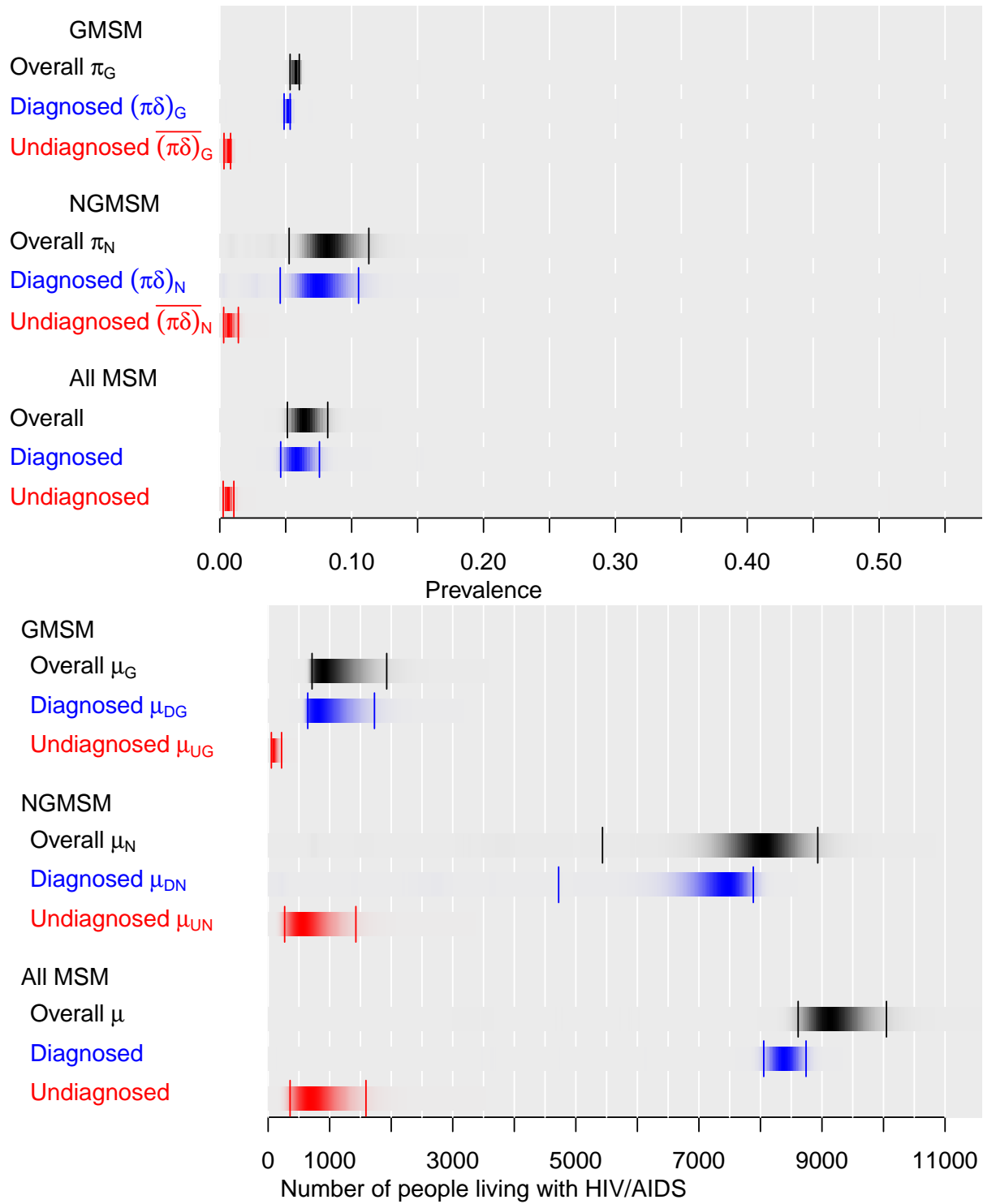


Figure 2: Posterior distributions of HIV prevalence (top) and numbers of MSM living with HIV/AIDS (bottom), London 2012. Darkness within each strip proportional to posterior density, with 95% credible intervals indicated. Alternative assumption (b): GUMCAD also informs diagnosed prevalence

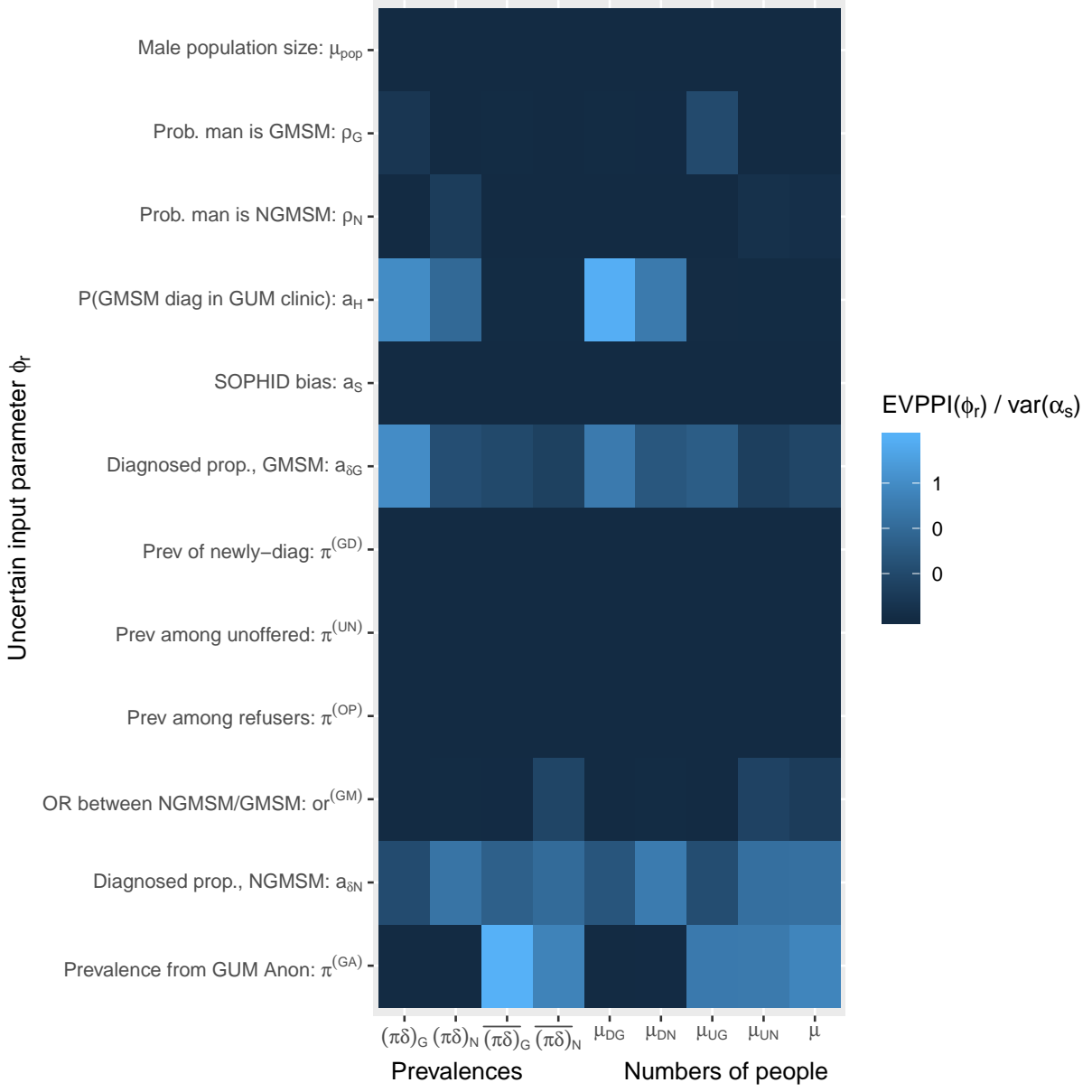


Figure 3: Expected value of partial perfect information in the HIV prevalence model. Alternative assumption (a): undiagnosed prevalence from GUM Anon only

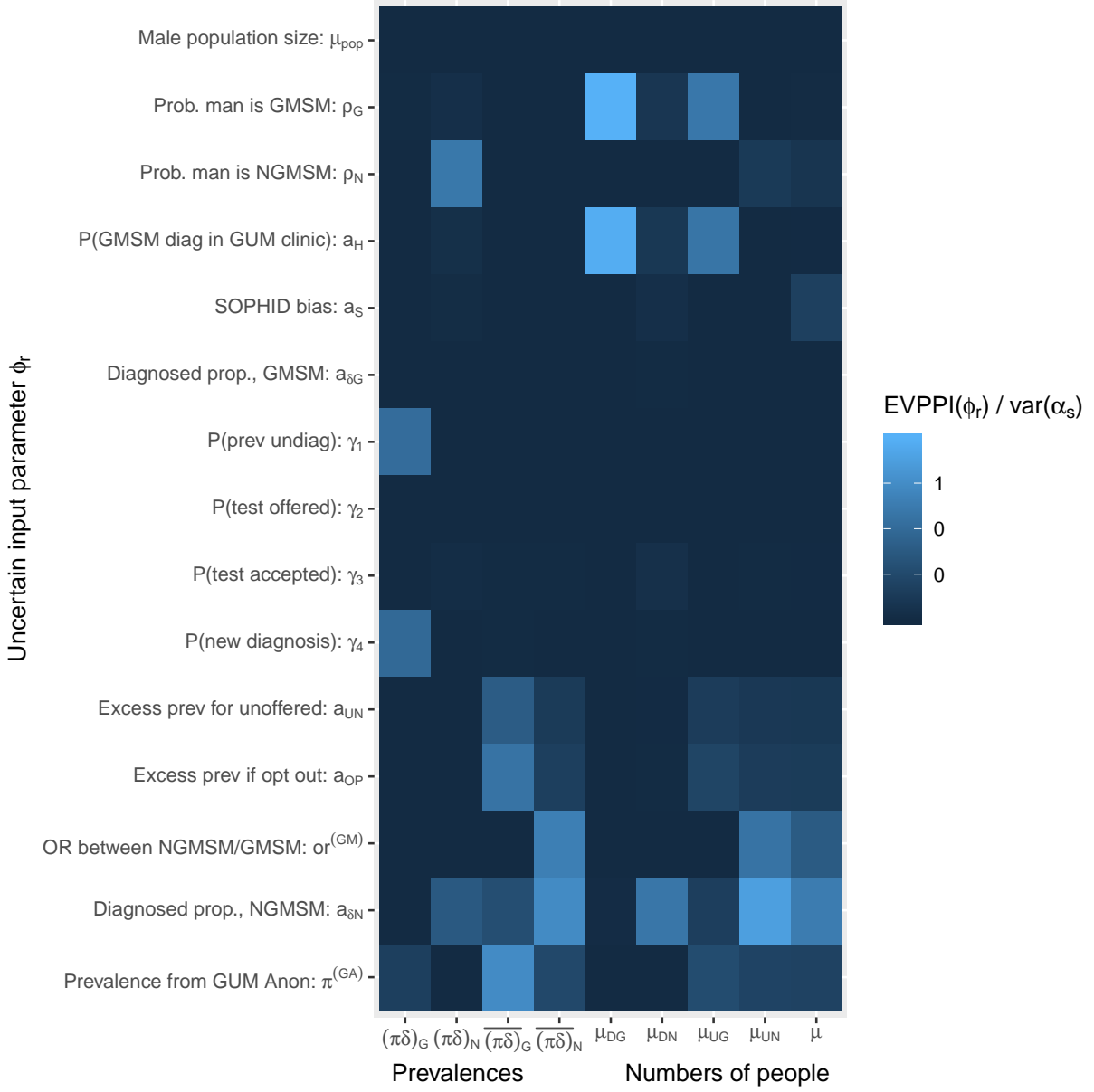


Figure 4: Expected value of partial perfect information in the HIV prevalence model. Alternative assumption (b): GUMCAD also informs diagnosed prevalence