Supplementary Table: Studies of untreated genital chlamydia infections in men and women which were included in our analysis.

				Men			Women		
First author (year)	Study design; Sample type; Diagnosis method	Follow-up period	Estimated mean follow-up (years)	Number tested at follow-up	Number clearing CT infection	Crude clearance rate (year^{-1}; mean and (95% CI))	Number tested at follow-up	Number clearing CT infection	Crude clearance rate (year^{-1}; mean and (95% CI))
Handsfield (1976) [1]	Clinic; Urethral; Culture	1 week (0.019 years)	0.019	10	0	0 (0, 19.4)			
Prentice (1976) [2]	Clinic; Urethral; Culture	7-21 days (0.019-0.057 years); mean 8.5 days (0.023 years)	0.023	13	4	16.0 (4.1, 41.4)			
Johannisson (1979) [3]	Clinic; Urethral; Culture	1 week (0.019 years)	0.019	17	3	10.2 (2.0, 30.0)			
		2 weeks (0.038 years)	0.038	27	13	17.3 (8.9, 30.0)			
		3 weeks (0.058 years)	0.058	6	3	12.0 (2.2, 36.8)			
		4 weeks (0.077 years)	0.077	2	2	NA (2.2, NA)			
Johannisson (1980) [4]	Clinic; Vaginal; Culture	2 weeks (0.038 years)	0.038				23	10	15.0 (6.9, 28.0)
		3 weeks (0.058 years)	0.058				14	7	12.0 (4.5, 25.3)
		4 weeks (0.077 years)	0.077				14	6	7.3 (2.5, 16.1)
		5-8 weeks (0.125 years)	0.125				8	6	11.1 (3.4, 27.6)
Paavonen (1980) [5]	Clinic; Urethral/cervical; Culture	4 weeks (0.077 years)	0.077	21	7	5.3 (2.0, 11.0)	15	3	2.7 (0.5, 7.9)
Joyner (2002) [6]	Clinic; Urine/cervical; NAAT	2-7 days (0.005-0.019 years)	0.012	15	3	18.6 (3.7, 54.6)	12	2	15.2 (1.8, 55.2)
		8-14 days (0.022-0.038 years)	0.030	9	2	8.4 (1.0, 30.6)	28	7	9.6 (3.8, 19.9)
		15-21 days (0.041-0.057 years)	0.049	4	1	5.9 (0.1, 33.5)	4	1	5.9 (0.1, 33.5)
		22-42 days (0.060-0.115 years)	0.088	4	0	0 (0, 10.5)	8	0	0 (0, 5.24)
		43-112 days (0.118-0.307 years)	0.190	4	1	1.5 (0.0, 8.6)	6	3	2.5 (0.5, 7.8)
Geisler (2008) [7]	Clinic; Urethral/cervical; NAAT	4-59 days (0.011-0.162 years)[a]	0.045	14	5	9.8 (3.0, 23.2)	129	23	4.4 (2.8, 6.6)
Stamm (1986) [8]	Clinic-based screening; Urethral; Culture	1 week (0.019 years)	0.019	5	1	11.7 (0.3, 66.3)			
		2 weeks (0.038 years)	0.038	2	0	0 (0, 48.5)			
		3 weeks (0.058 years)	0.058	2	0	0 (0, 31.8)			
		4 weeks (0.077 years)	0.077	1	0	0 (0, 47.9)			
Rahm (1986) [9]	Screening; Not known; Culture	3 months	0.250				85	17	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)
		6 months	0.500				1	0	0 (0, 7.4)
		9 months	0.750				1	0	0 (0, 4.9)
McCormack (1979) [10]	Screening Not known; Culture	(16–17) months	1.375				7	3	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)
van den Brule (2002) [11]	Screening; Urine; NAAT	6 months (0.5 years)	0.500	9	1	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)			
Sørensen (1994) [12]	Screening Cervical; NAAT	(2–24) months	1				13	8	1.0 (0.4, 2.0)

Morré (2002) [13]	Screening Urine; NAAT	1 month	0.083	20	2	1.3 (0.1, 4.6)
		6 months	0.500	5	2	1.0 (0.1, 3.8)
		1+5 months	0.417	15	4	0.7 (0.2, 1.9)
		1+11 months	0.917	1	0	0 (0, 4.0)
		6+6 months	0.500	13	2	0.3 (0.0, 1.2)
Molano (2005) [14]	Screening Cervical; NAAT	1 year	1	82	44	0.8 (0.5, 1.0)
		1+1years	1	37	23	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)
		2+1years	1	14	7	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)
		3+1years	1	6	2	0.4 (0.0, 1.5)

Mean follow-up for each time point was estimated as described by Price *et al*.[15] X + Y years indicates a Y-year period of observation of women who had already been followed for X years without having cleared infection.

Crude clearance rate is calculated using the formula $-\ln(1 - \vartheta)/t$ where t is the mean follow-up time and ϑ is the proportion of men having cleared infection. NA appears in the column for crude duration where all of the men had cleared infection. The estimate and lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for ϑ were therefore zero, and the corresponding clearance rates were infinite. Intuitively this corresponds to the fact that if all men clear infection before observation, then there is the possibility that clearance is immediate.

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