

**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE.** Disc strengths, annular radius interpretive standards and equivalent MICs for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* using the methods of the Australian Gonococcal Surveillance Programme and the CDS.

Antimicrobial Agent	Disc Content	Annular Radius (mm)			Equivalent MIC (mg/L)		
Category of Susceptibility		R	LS	S	R	LS	S
Penicillin	0.5 IU	<3	3 – 9	>9	1.0	0.06 – 0.5	0.03
Quinolone* testing Ciprofloxacin Nalidixic acid	1 µg 30 µg	6 0	>6 0	>6 >6	1.0 (HLR= 4.0)	0.06 – 0.5	0.03
Ceftriaxone	0.5 µg	–	5-9 (DS)	>9	–	0.06 – 0.25	<0.06
Cefpodoxime	10 µg	–	12	>12			
Spectinomycin	100 µg	0	–	6	128		64
Tetracycline	10 µg	TRNG 1	Or	Non- TRNG** 2	2	0.5-1	0.25
Azithromycin	15 µg	<8	–	8	1.0		1.0

R, Resistant; S, susceptible; LS, less susceptible; TRNG, tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; HLR, high-level resistance; DS, decreased susceptibility.

\*Quinolone testing was performed with a combination of both nalidixic acid (30 µg) and ciprofloxacin (1 µg) discs. The category of susceptible, less sensitive, or resistant for ciprofloxacin was determined by considering the annular radius measurements obtained with both antibiotic discs.

\*\* CDS differentiates only TRNG and non-TRNG isolates. Non-TRNG isolates on the basis of MIC values were categorized as resistant i.e. chromosomally mediated resistance (CMR) = 2-8 mg/L, less susceptible = 0.5-1mg/L and susceptible = 0.25 mg/L. Isolates with MIC values of 16 mg/L were categorized as TRNG.