**Step 1:** Find *Best* model

*Best* model is defined as the model with the smallest AIC or RSS among fitted models, where appropriate.

**Step 2:** Identify *possibly convex* models

*Possibly convex* models are quadratic or cubic models with negative concavity somewhere over the time domain.

**Step 3:** If model is NOT *possibly convex*:

\[ K = -b_1; \quad t_{lag} = 0; \]  
GO TO Step 5

**Step 4:** If model is *possibly convex*

1. For each log-parasitaemia predicted by the *Best* model \( y_i \) (but excluding any measured zero parasitaemias), calculate slope \( S_i \) between this point and the preceding predicted value

2. Find the most negative slope, \( S_{max} \)

3. Calculate normalised slopes \( S_n = S / S_{max} \)

4. Find clearance rate constant using the chart below

![Flowchart]

**Step 5:** END

1. Fit linear regression to *Best* model predicted log-parasitaemias with \( S_n > 1/5 \)
2. Clearance rate = - slope of the linear fit
3. \( t_{lag} = \) time of the last measurements with \( S_n \) negative or <1/5