**Table e1**: Univariable and multivariable analyses of factors associated with high levels of biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction after excluding

HIV-positive patients with a viral load >1000 copies/ml.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction and participants’ clinical profile a | Number of participants with a high plasma level of the biomarker (%) | Univariable model | Multivariable modelb |
| Crude Odds ratio | 95% CI | p  | Adjusted Odds ratio | 95% CI | p  |
| ICAM-1 |
| HIV-negative controls | 41 (30.2) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| HIV-positive controls | 10 (66.7) | 4.6 | 1.5 – 14.4 | 0.008 | 4.1 | 1.3 – 13.1 | 0.017 |
| HIV-negative stroke | 14 (33.3) | 1.2 | 0.6 – 2.4 | 0.696 | 1.0 | 0.4 – 2.3 | 0.995 |
| HIV-positive stroke | 2 (25.0) | 0.8 | 0.1 – 4.0 | 0.758 | 0.7 | 0.1 – 4.1 | 0.734 |
| PAI-1 |
| HIV-negative controls | 50 (36.76) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| HIV-positive controls | 4 (26.7) | 0.6 | 0.2 – 2.1 | 0.442 | 0.5 | 0.1 – 1.7 | 0.251 |
| HIV-negative stroke | 10 (23.8) | 0.5 | 0.2 – 1.2 | 0.124 | 0.5 | 0.2 – 1.3 | 0.183 |
| HIV-positive stroke | 3 (37.5) | 1.0 | 0.2 – 4.5 | 0.967 | 1.0 | 0.2 – 5.0 | 0.953 |
| sTM |
| HIV-negative controls | 45 (33.1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| HIV-positive controls | 4 (26.7) | 0.7 | 0.2 – 2.4 | 0.615 | 0.9  | 0.2 – 3.0 | 0.808 |
| HIV-negative stroke | 17 (40.5) | 1.4 | 0.7 – 2.8 | 0.381 | 1.8  | 0.8 – 4.3 | 0.162 |
| HIV-positive stroke | 1 (12.5) | 0.3 | 0.0 – 2.4 | 0.252 | 0.4  | 0.0 – 3.9 | 0.450 |
| VEGF |
| HIV-negative controls | 45 (33.1) | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| HIV-positive controls | 5 (33.3) | 1.0 | 0.3 – 3.1 | 0.985 | 1.0 | 0.3 – 3.2 | 0.958 |
| HIV-negative stroke | 12 (28.6) | 0.8 | 0.4 – 1.7 | 0.584 | 0.9 | 0.4 – 2.1 | 0.803 |
| HIV-positive stroke | 5 (62.5) | 3.4 | 0.7 – 14.7 | 0.106 | 3.9 | 0.8 – 18.5 | 0.087 |
| a Number of participants belonging to each clinical profile: HIV-negative controls (n = 136), HIV-positive controls (n = 15), HIV-negative stroke (n = 42), HIV-positive stroke (n = 8). As stated in the methods, only cases with ischemic stroke are included.b Adjustment variables were age, sex, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, tobacco and alcohol consumption, hypercholesterolemia, and recent infection. None of these variables had an odds ratio significantly higher than 1. Personal and family history of stroke, hypercholesterolemia, and recent infection were omitted because of collinearity.  |