SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT
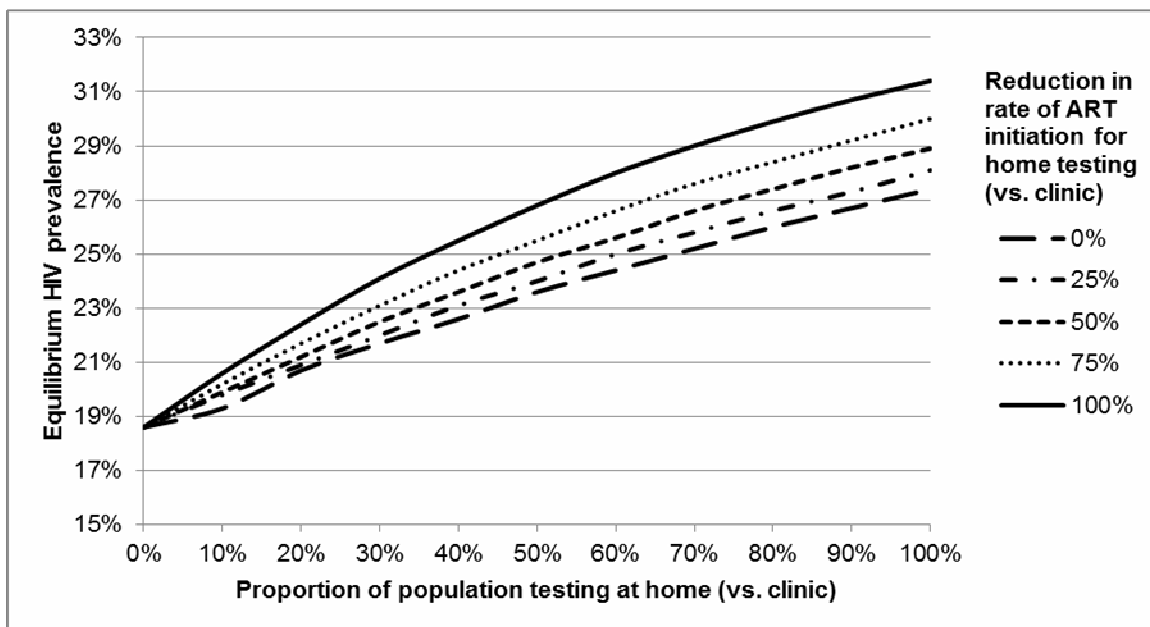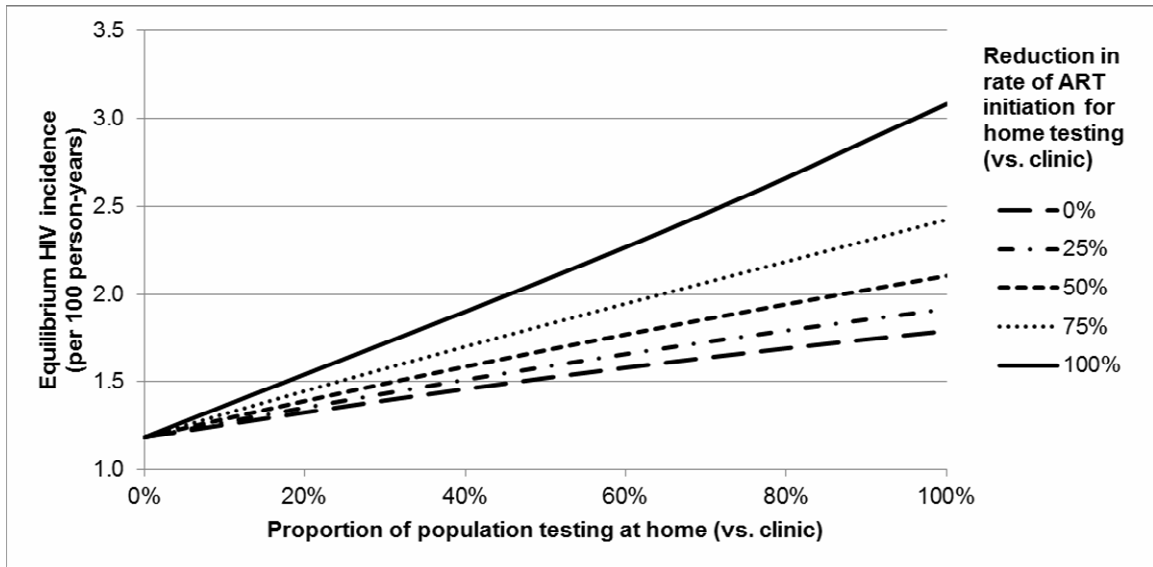
Supplemental Digital Content 1. Equilibrium HIV prevalence and incidence for various proportions of home-use testing (vs. clinic-based testing) in the population at varying rates of antiretroviral therapy (ART) initiation among those testing at home. Reductions in the rate of ART initiation among men testing at home result in increases in both equilibrium prevalence (Panel A) and equilibrium incidence (Panel B). If men who receive their initial reactive HIV tests at home initiate ART at the same rate as those who receive their initial reactive tests in a clinic, equilibrium prevalence increases from 18.6% to 27.5% and equilibrium incidence from 1.18 to 1.79 per 100 person-years. If home-use testing reduces the rate of ART initiation by 50% and the entire population tests at home, prevalence and incidence increase to 29.0% and 2.10 per 100 person-years, respectively. If no one who tests at home initiates ART, the prevalence and incidence rise to 31.4% and 3.08 per 100 person-years, respectively, when all men test at home.

Panel A

Panel B