

Fig. s1a. nucleoside reverse transcription inhibitor (NRTI)-related resistance mutations over time. Bars indicate the time post-combination antiretroviral therapy commencement that drug resistance emerged. *Any 151 complex* represents any mutation(s) of A62V, V75I, F77L, F116Y and Q151M. *Any TAM1* represents any mutation(s) of M41L, L210W and T215Y. *Any TAM2* represents any mutation(s) of D67N, K70R, T215F and K219QE. *Any NRTI-related* represents any mutation(s) related to NRTI resistance.

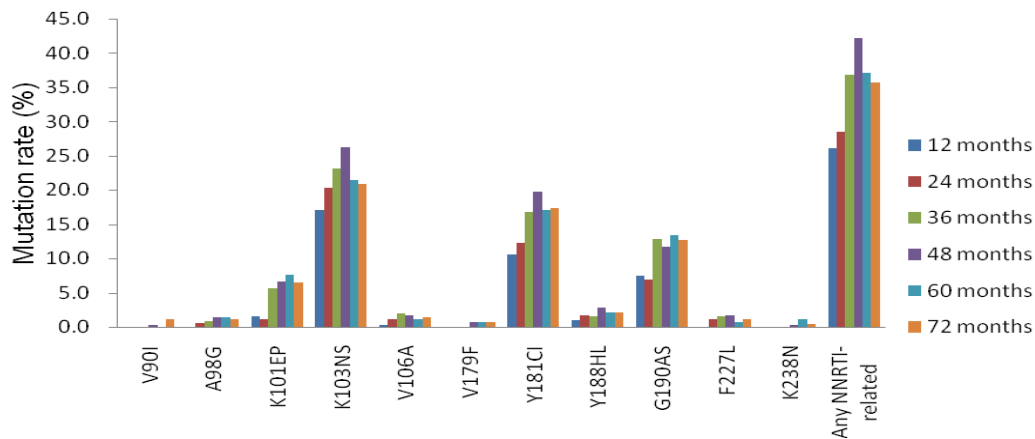


Fig. s1b. non-nucleoside reverse transcription inhibitor (NNRTI)-related resistance mutations over time. Bars indicate the time post-combination antiretroviral therapy commencement that drug resistance emerged. *Any NNRTI-related* represents any mutation(s) related to NNRTI resistance.

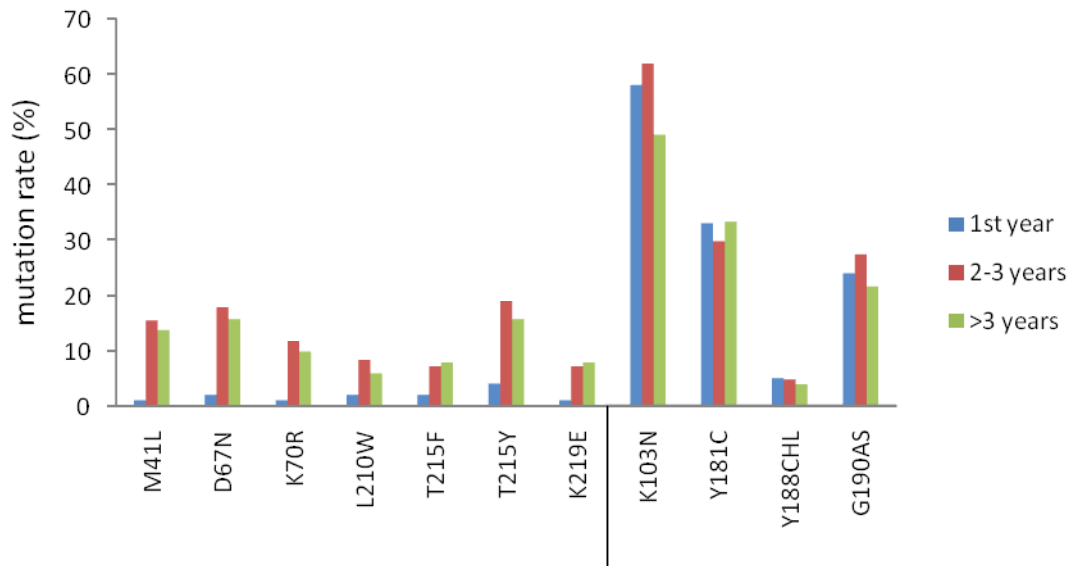


Fig. s2. Resistance mutation rates at major NRTI- and NNRTI-related positions when drug resistance was firstly detected. Blue, red and green bars represent that drug resistance mutations that were detected in the first year of cART, between 2-3 years post-cART commencement, and beyond three years post-cART commencement, respectively. \*means  $P < 0.05$ , \*\* means  $P < 0.001$ .