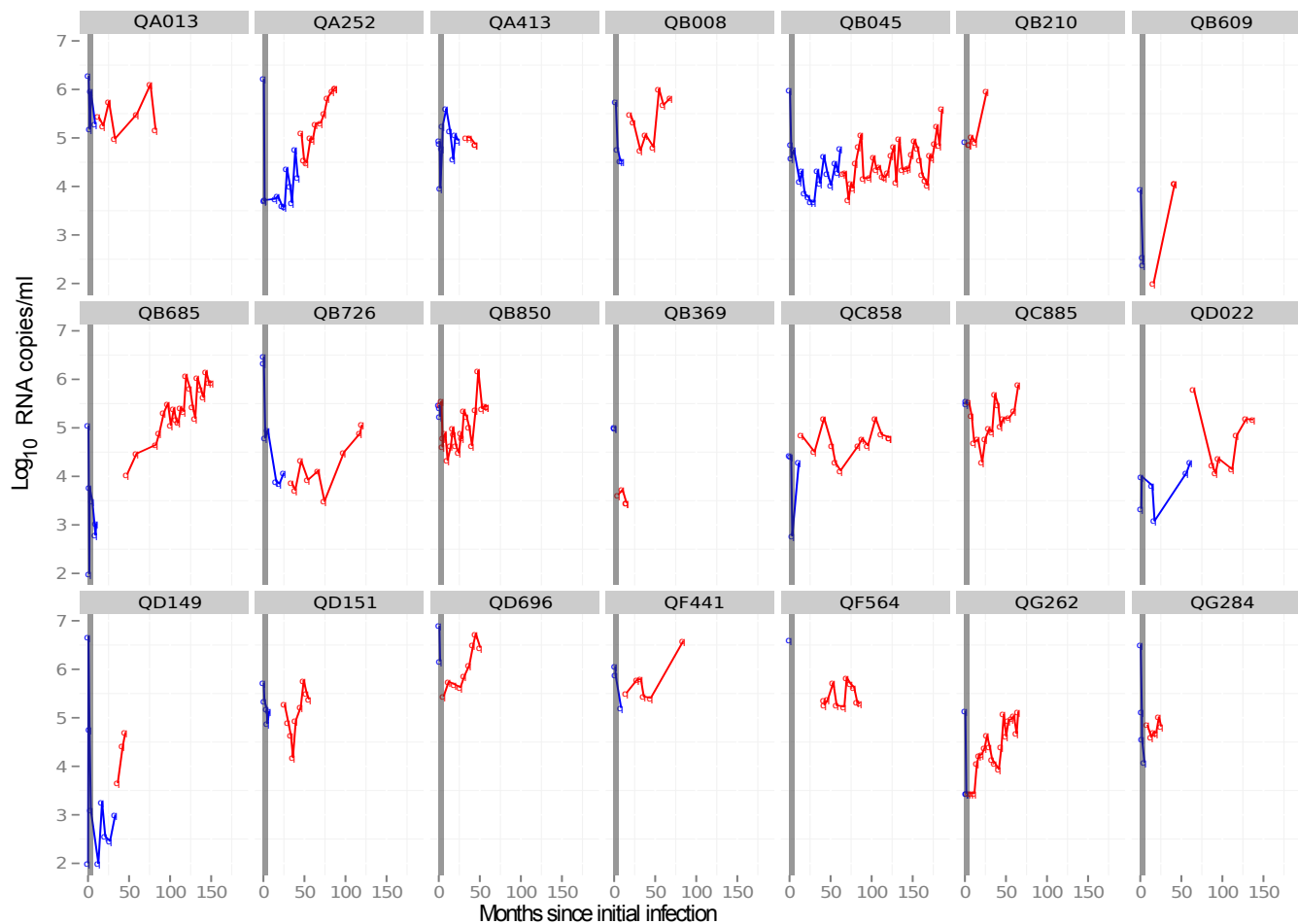


Supplementary Figure S1 – Plots of longitudinal log-transformed viral load (A) and square-root-transformed CD4 (B) data for superinfection cases. Each panel illustrates the data for one woman, color-coded as pre- or post-superinfection. The first six months data (excluded from mixed effects models) are highlighted in grey.

A.



— Pre-superinfection
— Post-superinfection

B.

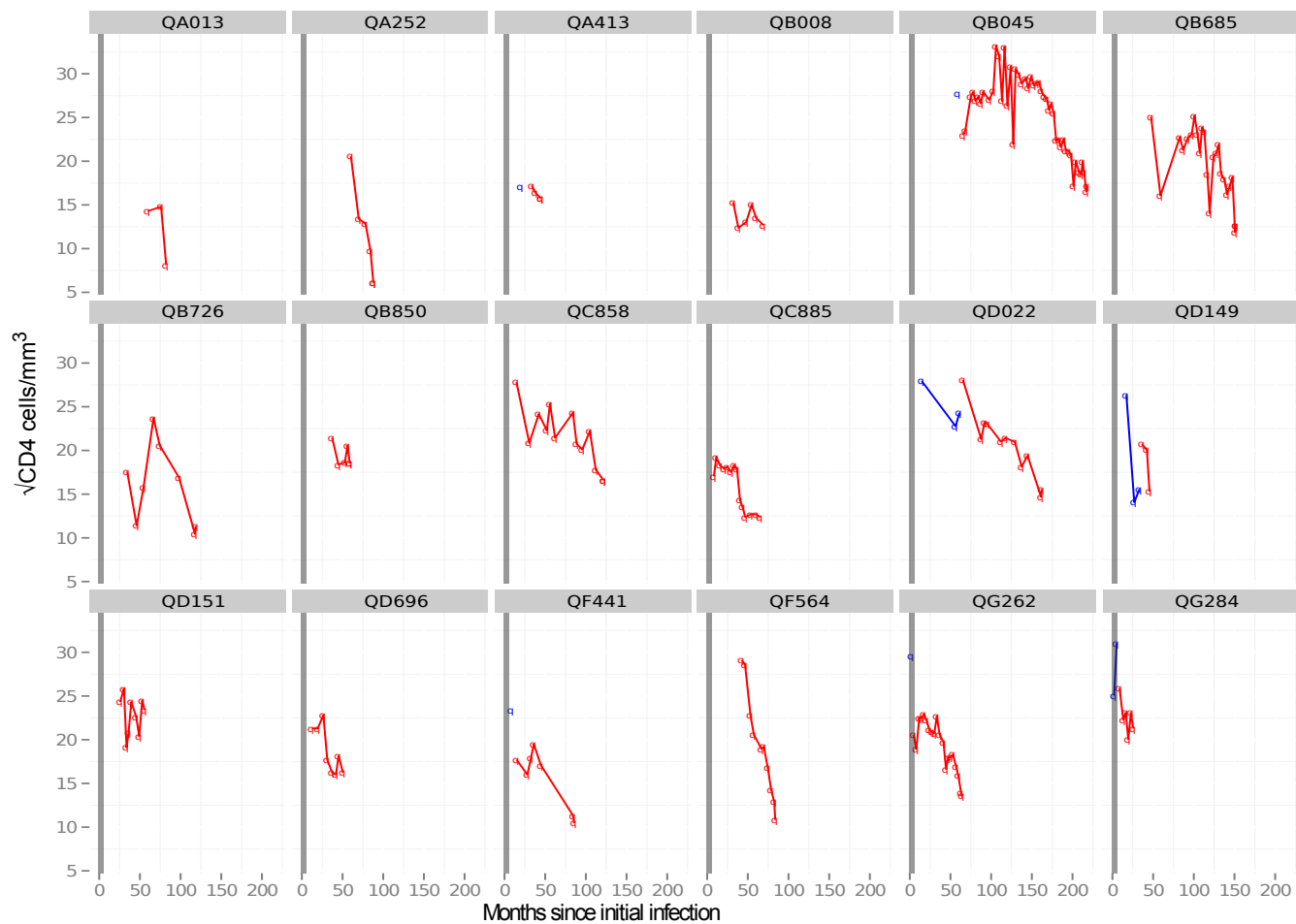


Table S1 – Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the cohort at the time of initial infection detection* at cohort enrollment

	Singly infected (n=123)	Superinfected (n=21)
Age, median (IQR)	28.2 (24.8-33.7)	27.6 (24.1-33.0)
Bar worker, no (%)*	103 (83.7%)	17 (81.0%)
Years in sexwork, median (IQR)	2.9 (1.2-5.6)	2.1 (0.8-4.6)
Sexual risk behavior in past week, median (IQR)		
Sex frequency	1 (0-2)	1 (0-2)
Unprotected sex frequency	0 (0-1)	0 (0-0.5)
Number sexual partners	1 (0-1)	1 (0-1)
Hormonal contraception in past 70 days, no. (%)		
OCP	23 (19.2%)	4 (19.0%)
Depot	44 (36.7%)	9 (42.9%)
Norplant	2 (1.7%)	0 (0%)
IUD	2 (1.7%)	0 (0%)
STI in past 70 days, no. (%)		
Bacterial vaginosis	62 (53.9%)	10 (52.6%)
Cervicitis	23 (20.5%)	8 (44.4%)
Genital ulcer disease	9 (7.9%)	1 (5.6%)
Gonorrhea	12 (10.5%)	2 (11.1%)
Trichomoniasis	15 (13.0%)	2 (11.1%)
Any	78 (68.4%)	15 (78.9%)
Calendar year, median (IQR)	1997 (1995-2000)	1996 (1995-1997)