SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT

Table S1. Spearman correlation between brain HIV DNA and normalized neuropsychological T scores

Neuropsychological domain	All subjects			Subjects with HIVE[1]			Subjects without HIVE		
	N[2]	Rho	P-value	N	Rho	P-value	N	Rho	P-value
Abstract Executive Functioning[4]	128	-0.139	0.1167	29	-0.418	0.0242	99	0.085	0.4055
Speed of Information Processing	134	-0.148	0.0889	32	-0.284	0.1151	102	-0.004	0.9644
Attention Working Memory[4]	127	-0.070	0.4352	28	-0.418	0.0270	100	0.114	0.2585
Learning	134	-0.263	**0.0021**[3]	32	-0.339	0.0578	102	-0.115	0.2512
Memory	133	-0.149	0.0875	30	-0.286	0.1259	103	-0.027	0.7840
Verbal Fluency[5]	132	-0.144	0.0990	31	-0.363	0.0445	101	0.014	0.8922
Motor	125	-0.031	0.7280	28	-0.088	0.6550	97	0.133	0.1931
Composite[5]	119	-0.071	0.4437	24	-0.332	0.1127	95	0.071	0.4943

1 HIVE, HIV encephalitis

2 N values vary according to the tests completed. A subject must complete 10 out of 14 tests to receive a composite score.

3 Significant at alpha=0.05 after applying Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple comparisons

4 Significant at alpha=0.01 for comparison between Rho for subjects with HIVE and subjects without HIVE

5 Significant at alpha=0.05 for comparison between Rho for subjects with HIVE and subjects without HIVE

SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT

Figure S1. Correlations between $\log_{10}$ brain HIV RNA and $\log_{10}$ neuroinflammatory mRNAs depicted in Figure 3. Spearman's rho was significant for *MX1* (A), *ISG15* (B), *IRF1* (C), and *DRD2L* (D).