

Supplemental Digital Content 1: Additional adjustment for testosterone deficiency as a risk factor for prostate cancer in HIV-positive KPNC subjects.

	Adjusted			Adjusted (among screened)		
	RR	(95% CI)	P-value	RR	(95% CI)	P-value
Age ≥65 vs. <50 years	178.7	(22.9, 1397.3)	<0.001	32.6	(4.2, 255.7)	<0.001
Age 50-64 vs. <50 years	40.1	(5.3, 300.7)	<0.001	10.2	(1.4, 76.0)	0.024
Black/African-American vs. other race/ethnicities	1.5	(0.6, 3.8)	0.365	1.5	(0.6, 3.8)	0.360
Men who have sex with men	1.7	(0.7, 4.2)	0.260	1.7	(0.7, 4.2)	0.266
Known HIV+ ≥5 years	2.4	(0.7, 7.9)	0.165	2.0	(0.6, 6.8)	0.255
AIDS diagnosis (CDC criteria)	1.2	(0.4, 3.4)	0.687	1.3	(0.5, 3.8)	0.568
Antiretroviral therapy use	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	0.120	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)	0.034
Recent CD4<200 vs. ≥200 cells/μl	0.8	(0.3, 2.6)	0.764	0.7	(0.2, 2.6)	0.628
Nadir CD4<200 vs. ≥200 cells/μl	1.0	(0.4, 2.7)	0.977	1.0	(0.4, 2.7)	0.996
HIV RNA >500 vs. ≤500 copies/ml	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.173	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	0.400
Ever smoking	2.6	(1.2, 5.4)	0.014	2.7	(1.3, 6.0)	0.011

Ever overweight/obese	0.9 (0.5, 1.9)	0.850	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.897
Ever alcohol abuse	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)	0.554	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	0.618
Ever drug abuse	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0.214	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0.221
Diabetes	1.4 (0.5, 3.4)	0.510	1.4 (0.5, 3.4)	0.514
Testosterone deficiency	1.1 (0.4, 3.0)	0.793	1.0 (0.4, 2.7)	0.969

RR, rate ratio; CDC, Centers for Disease Control; KPNC, Kaiser Permanente Northern California.

Supplemental Digital Content 2: Multivariable analysis of prostate cancer risk factors in HIV-negative subjects.

	RR	(95% CI)	P
Age ≥65 vs. <50 years	46.8	(37.1, 58.9)	<0.001
Age 50-64 vs. <50 years	17.4	(14.1, 21.5)	<0.001
Black/African-American vs. other race/ethnicities	2.7	(2.4, 3.1)	<0.001
Ever smoking	1.5	(1.3, 1.7)	<0.001
Ever overweight/obese	1.6	(1.4, 1.8)	<0.001
Ever alcohol abuse	1.1	(0.9, 1.3)	0.328
Ever drug abuse	0.7	(0.5, 0.9)	0.015
Diabetes	0.8	(0.6, 0.9)	0.004
KPNC vs. KPSC region	0.8	(0.7, 0.9)	0.003

RR, rate ratio; KPNC, Kaiser Permanente Northern California.