**Table 9. Prospective associations between hormonal contraceptive use and *Treponema pallidum* (syphilis) (N=3).**

| **Study** | **(N), study sample** | **Length of follow-up; frequency STI assessment** | **STI diagnostic test** | **Covariates** | **Reference group** | **OCP**a | **Injectable** | **Implant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Borgdorff, 2015 [37] | 354, HIV-negative sex workers in Kigali, Rwanda ages 18 to 49, *N=4 incident cases b* | 12M; 0M, 6M, 12M | Spinreact Raplid Plasma Reagin test, confirmation by Spinreact T. pallidum Haemagglutination test  | Age, education, years worked as sex worker, breast-feeding,consistent condom use, antibiotic use past 14 d, ever used antibiotics, time duration between assessments | Non-pregnant non-hormonal user | NA | Injectable (type not specifiedb) aOR: 1.43 (0.11, 19.1) | NA |
| Baeten, 2001 [21] | 948, HIV-1 negative sex workers in Mombasa, Kenya ages 16-48; N=48 incident cases (2.9/100 PY) | Range 15 to 2366 days (median: 421 days); median time b/w visits: 35 days | Hemagglutination assay (Biotech Laboratories) | Age, years of education, years of prostitution, parity, number of sexual partners, place of work (ie, bar vs. nightclub), number of sexual contacts per week, and condom usage | Non-hormonal user or tubal ligation | OCP aHR: 0.40 (0.10, 1.50) | DMPA aHR: 0.50 (0.20 1.4) | NA |
| Kapiga, 2009 [47] | 958, HIV negative women from general population ages 16 to 62 in Lusaka, Zambia (ZA), Moshi Tanzania (TZ) and Durban/Hlabisa, South Africa (SA), Incidence rate *b*: 7.5/100 PY (all sites) | 12M; every 3M | Positive serum reaction after both a rapidplasma reagin card test and treponema pallidum haemagglutination assay (TPHA) or microhaemagglutinationassay-treponema pallidum (MHA-TP) | Age, site, partner earns income, # sex partners, frequency vaginal sex in past wk, anal sex in past 3M, other STIs, bacterial vaginosis, candida, abnormal vaginal discharge on exam, abnormal cervical discharge on exam, incident HIV infectionFinal model (empirical selection): site, age, husband/partner earns income, frequency of vaginal sex past wk, T. vaginalis | Not specified | OCP All sites aOR: NR (ns) | All sites, DMPA: aOR: NR (ns) | All sites, Norplant aOR: NR (ns) |

Notes:PY: person-years at risk.\* Statistically significant at p<0.05.

a OCP type was unspecified unless COC (combined oral contraception) or POP (progestin-only pill) is noted.

bMultiple incident cases per woman were allowed; included positive serology results from baseline, incident cases defined as a positive test following a negative test.