**Supplemental Table 1: Outcome definitions.**

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| **Outcome** | **Primary analysis definition** | **Sub-analysis notes** |
| *Chlamydia trachomatis* | Sample types: Cervical, cervicovaginal, vaginal, or vulvovaginal swab; or urine sample  Detection methods: NAAT or culture | If sufficient results (>3 results in each category), sub-analyses restricted to incident outcomes and prevalent outcomes. |
| BV | Detection methods: >3 Amsel criteria1 present or Nugent score2 >7 | Sub-analyses according to whether Amsel criteria or Nugent score was used for BV classification.  If sufficient results (>3 results in each category), sub-analyses restricted to incident outcomes and prevalent outcomes. |
| HPV | Sample types: Cervical cytobrush; cervical, cervicovaginal, vaginal, or vulvovaginal swab; or cervicovaginal lavage  Detection methods: NAAT | Sub-analysis considering any HPV as outcome, sub-analysis considering hrHPV3 as outcome.  If sufficient results (>3 results in each category), sub-analyses restricted to incident outcomes and prevalent outcomes. |
| Cervical neoplasia | Sample types: Cervical cytobrush or cervical biopsy  Detection methods: Cervical cytology or histology  Classifications: ASUCS, CIN, ICC, SIL | If sufficient results (>3 results in each category), sub-analyses restricted to incident outcomes and prevalent outcomes. |
| HIV | Sample types: Blood or saliva  Detection methods: NAAT or immunoassay; laboratory-based testing or home-based/self testing | If sufficient results (>3 results in each category), sub-analyses restricted to incident outcomes and prevalent outcomes. |
| Genital HSV-2 | Sample types: Lesion sample or blood  Detection method: NAAT, serology, or culture | If sufficient results (>3 results in each category), sub-analyses restricted to incident outcomes and prevalent outcomes. |
| *Trichomonas vaginalis* | Sample types: Cervical, cervicovaginal, vaginal, or vulvovaginal swab; or urine sample  Detection methods: Wet-mount microscopy, antigen detection test, DNA hybridization, NAAT, or culture | If sufficient results (>3 results in each category), sub-analyses restricted to incident outcomes and prevalent outcomes. |
| *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* | Sample types: Cervical, cervicovaginal, vaginal, or vulvovaginal swab; or urine sample  Detection methods: NAAT or culture | If sufficient results (>3 results in each category), sub-analyses restricted to incident outcomes and prevalent outcomes. |

1Amsel et al. Am J Med. 1983;74(1):14-22.

2Nugent et al. J Clin Microbiol. 1991;29(2):297-301.

3hrHPV types as defined in eligible search result publications.

NAAT, nucleic acid amplification test; BV, bacterial vaginosis; HPV, human papillomavirus; hrHPV, high-risk human papillomavirus; ASCUS, atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance; CIN, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; ICC, invasive cervical cancer; SIL, squamous intraepithelial lesion; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; HSV-2, herpes simplex virus type-2.