Table S1. Reasons for not enrolling in the EVRI study

	n	%
Ineligibility Reasons	**n=404**	
Age	136	33.7
Had an abnormal Pap smear in the past	39	9.7
Never had vaginal intercourse	31	7.7
Currently pregnant	42	10.4
Currently breastfeeding	51	12.6
HIV positive	75	18.6
Has an autoimmune disease	1	0.3
Currently enrolled in a HIV prevention trial	2	0.5
IV drug user	6	1.5
Been vaccinated with the HPV vaccine	4	1.0
Unwilling to comply with the 4 scheduled visits	10	2.5
Unwilling to use contraception during follow up	7	1.7
Unwilling to participate	**n=35**	
Does not have time	11	31.4
Does not like vaccines	10	28.6
Other	13	37.1
Lack of transportation	1	2.9

Appendix S1:

Prior to the start of the trial we conducted a three-day workshop in South Africa that included the trial investigators, Merck Research Laboratory Staff, and faculty from several disciplines within South Africa, including Ames Dhai, MD, PhD, JD, a medical ethicist from Johannesburg. Collectively, we reviewed each component of the trial for revision prior to final IRB submission. Most notably we devoted the majority of one day to the ethical considerations of the trial. With guidance from Dr. Dhai, we discussed the protocol and came to the consensus that participation in the trial provided benefit and little risk as the following were provided to trial participants: HIV and STI screening and treatment, access to the HPV vaccine within 7 months of trial initiation, and cervical cancer screening and treatment, services not available outside of trial participation to non-pregnant females ages 16-24 years in South Africa. The trial was approved by the local South African IRB, as well as the IRB at the University of South Florida and Academic Medical center in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. It must be noted that the HPV vaccine is currently distributed in South Africa in the public program to girls ages 9-12 years old. As our cohort is comprised of women aged 16-24 years old, these women would not have had the opportunity to receive the HPV vaccine. While we did use a placebo control group, the HPV vaccine was offered free of charge to "control" participants immediately at the end of study (7 months after initial dose).