

Supplementary Materials: Analysis of the Prevalence of HTLV-1 Proviral DNA in Cervical Smears and Carcinomas from HIV Positive and Negative Kenyan Women

Xiaotong He, Innocent O. Maranga, Anthony W. Oliver, Peter Gichangi, Hampson L. and Ian N. Hampson

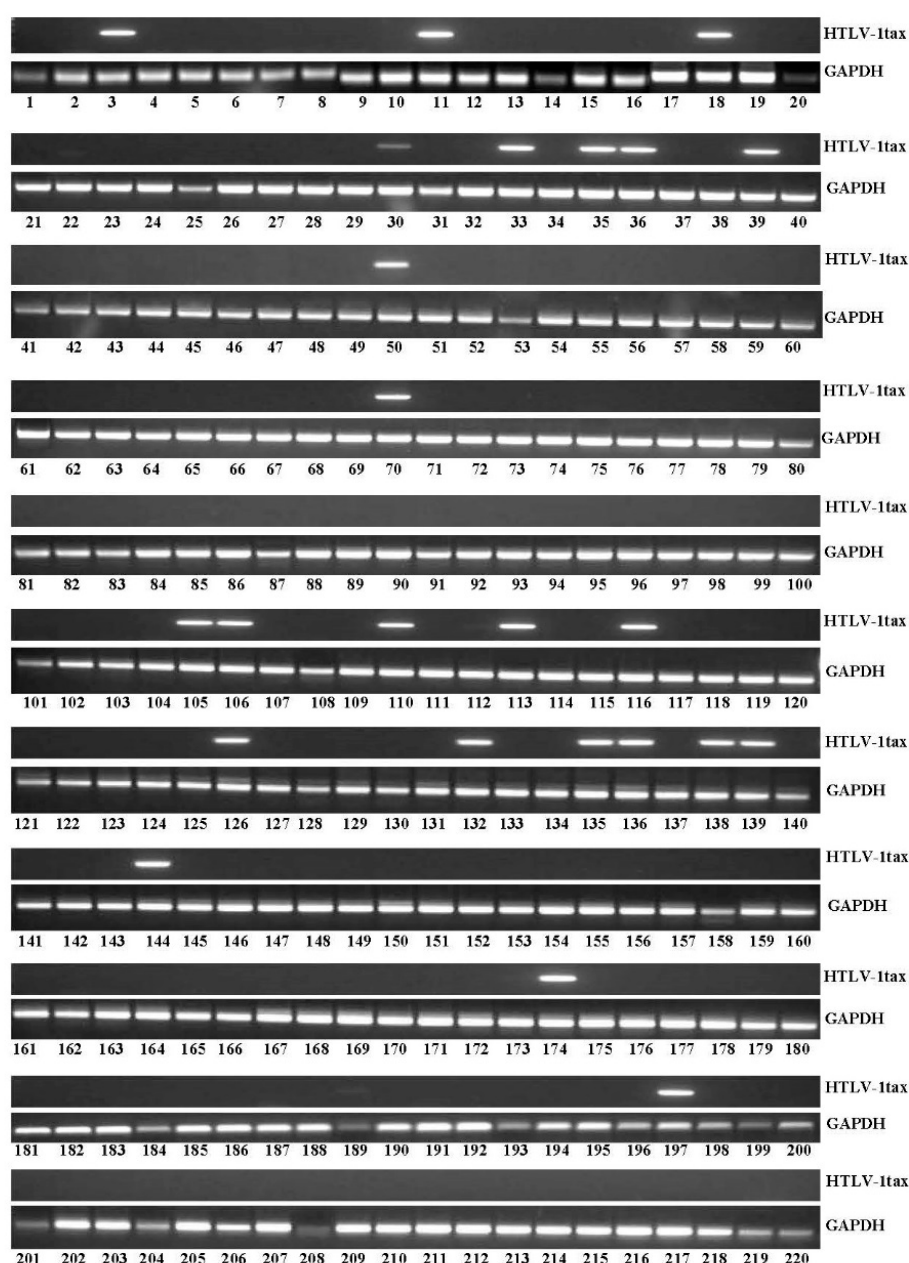


Figure S1. PCR Analysis of HTLV-1 Tax in 220 LBC DNA's.

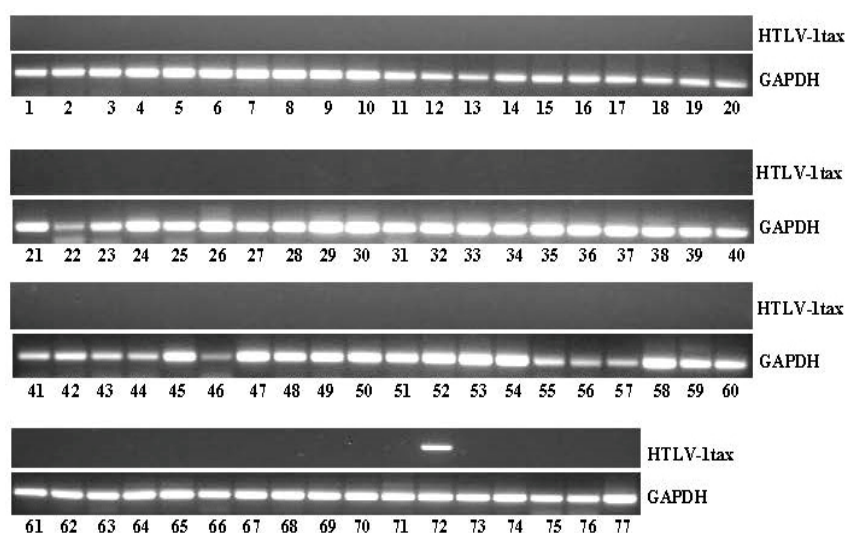


Figure S2. PCR Analysis of HTLV-1 Tax in 77 ICC DNA's.

Table S1. Relationship between HTLV-1 and WHO HIV staging and HAART.

	WHO HIV Stage				HAART		Total
	I	II	III	IV	Yes	No	
HTLV1+ve	6%/27.3%	1%/4.5%	6%/27.3%	9%/40.9%	12%/54.5%	10%/45.5%	22%/19.5%
HTLV1-ve	18%/19.8%	15%/16%	32%/35.2%	26%/28.5%	53%/58.2%	38%/41.8%	91%/80.5%
	24%/21.2%	16%/14.2%	38%/33.6%	35%/31.0%	65%/57.5%	48%/42.5%	113%/100%
<i>p</i> -value	0.32				0.94		

Although there were more HTLV-1 infections in late HIV stages (III/IV) than early (I/II), this did not attain statistical significance ($p = 0.32$). Likewise, there was no significant association between HTLV-1 infection and the use of HAART among HIV+ve women ($p = 0.94$).

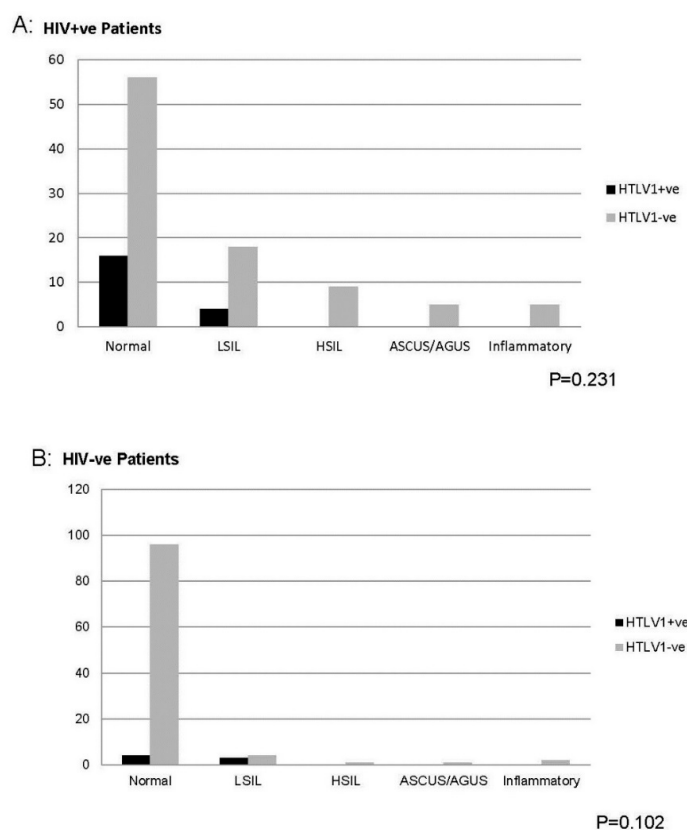
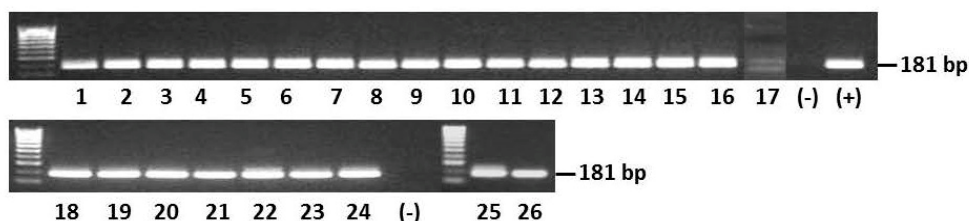


Figure S3. HTLV-1 prevalence and cervical cytology in HIV+ve and -ve patients.

Table S2. HTLV-1 status with respect to patient sociodemographics.

		HTLV-1+ve	HTLV-1-ve	p-Value
Religion	Catholic	10%/30.5%	53%/26.8%	0.39
	Protestant	16%/61.5%	131%/66.2%	
	Muslim	0%/0.0%	6%/3.0%	
	Other	0%/0.0%	8%/4.0%	
Educational level	None	0%/0.0%	2%/1.1%	0.87
	Primary	5%/19.2%	49%/24.7%	
	Secondary	9%/34.6%	60%/30.3%	
	College/Tertiary	12%/46.2%	87%/47.9%	
Occupation	Self-employed	5%/19.2%	25%/12.6%	0.64
	Formal employment	9%/34.6%	71%/35.9%	
	Business	5%/19.2%	61%/30.8%	
	Student	9%/34.6%	60%/30.3%	
	Unemployed	7%/27.0%	36%/18.2%	
	Other	0%/0.0%	3%/1.5%	
Socio-economic status	Low	18%/69.2%	124%/62.6%	0.52
	Middle	5%/19.2%	58%/29.3%	
	High	3%/11.6%	16%/8.1%	
Usual Residence	Rural	3%/11.5%	37%/18.7%	0.62
	Urban	23%/88.5%	160%/80.8%	
	Foreigner	0%/0.0%	1%/0.5%	
Contraceptive use	Yes	14%/53.8%	109%/55.6%	1.00
	None	12%/46.2%	87%/44.4%	
IV drug use	Yes	0%/0.0%	3%/1.5%	1.00
	None	26%/100%	195%/98.5%	
Blood transfusion	Yes	1%/3.8%	13%/6.6%	0.91
	None	25%/96.2%	184%/93.4%	
Genital herpes	Yes	3%/11.5%	13%/6.6%	0.61
	None	23%/88.5%	184%/93.4%	

**Figure S4.** Nested PCR analysis of the Tax 181 pb amplicon in the 26 HTLV-1 positive LBC's. Primers used were 5'-TATCGGCTCAGCTCTACAGT-3' and 5'-GGTGGGTTCATGTATCCAT-3'. Conditions were 94 °C × 5 min and then 25 cycles of 94 °C × 15 s, 55 °C × 15 s, 72 °C × 15 s, 72 °C × 7 min.