

Supplementary Materials: Long-Term Follow-up of HPV Infection Using Urine and Cervical Quantitative HPV DNA Testing

Alex Vorsters, Severien Van Keer, Samantha Biesmans, Annick Hens, Ilse De Coster, Herman Goossens, Margareta Ieven and Pierre Van Damme

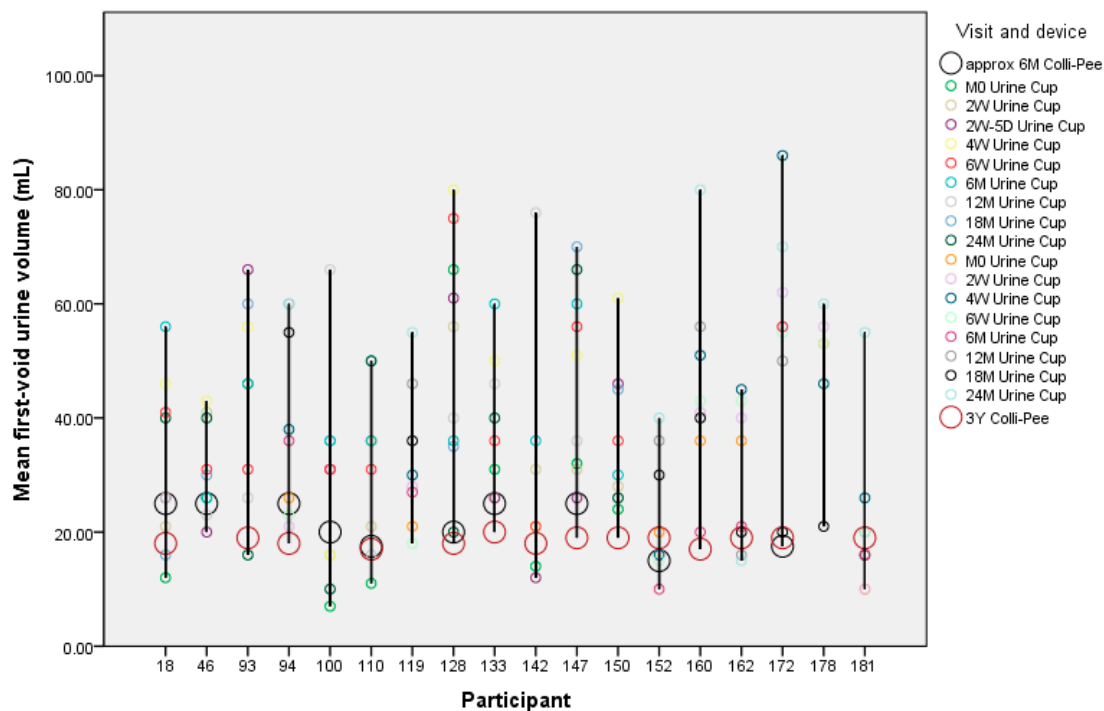


Figure S1. Variation of collected urine volumes per participant, visit and collection device. Visits are defined by time of sampling: M0 (month 0, start of the trial), W: week, D: days, Y: years.

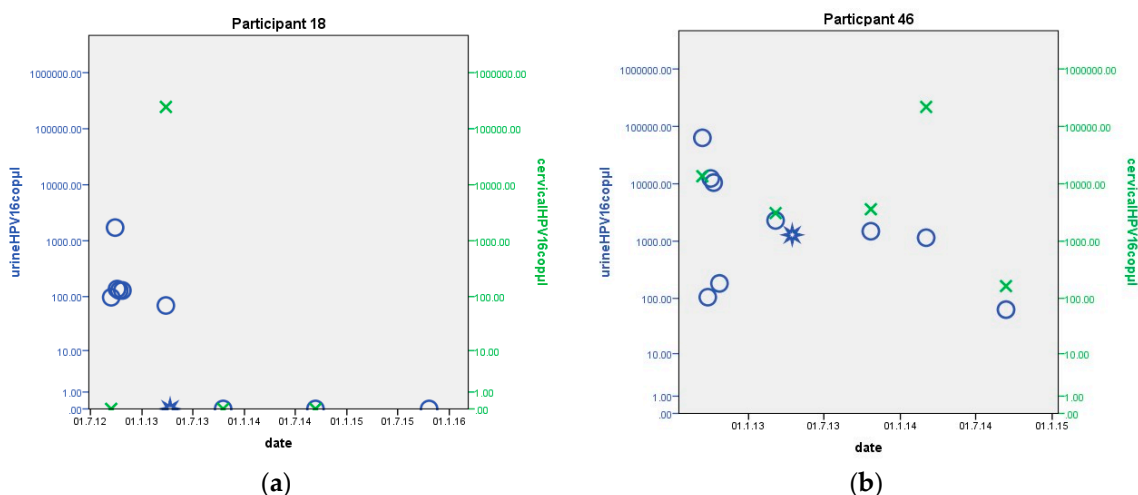
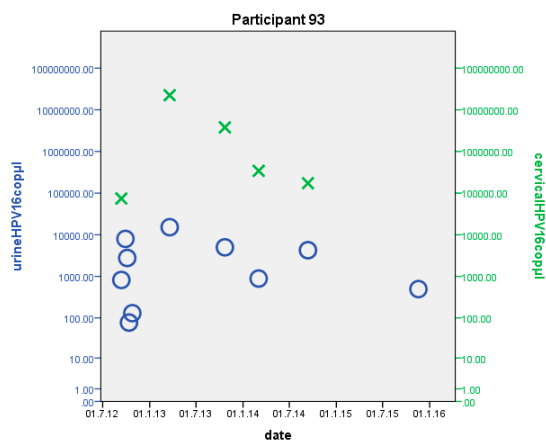
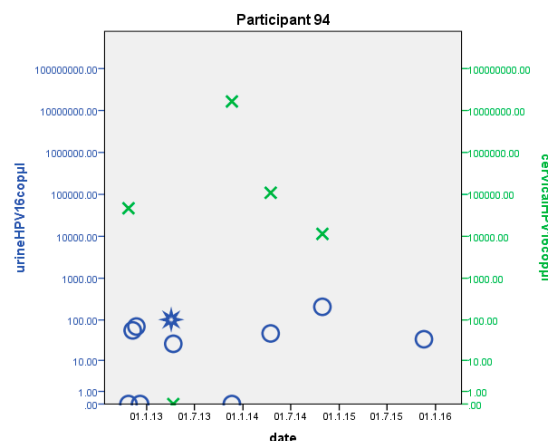


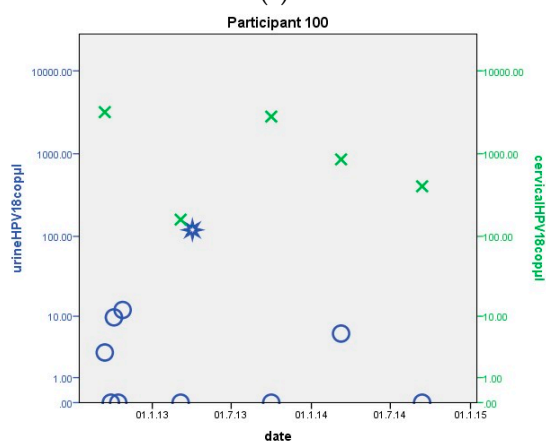
Figure S2. Cont.



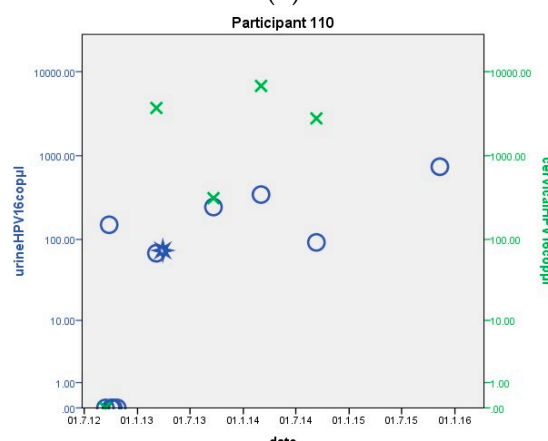
(c)



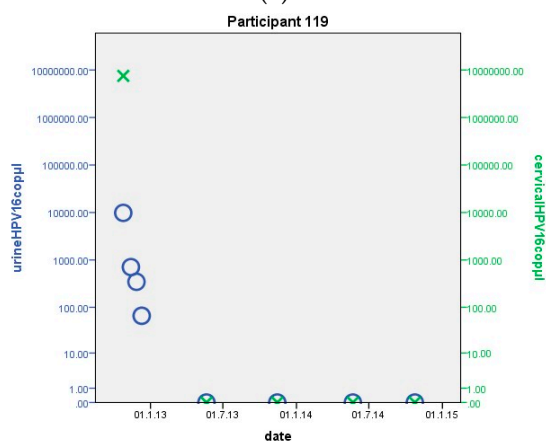
(d)



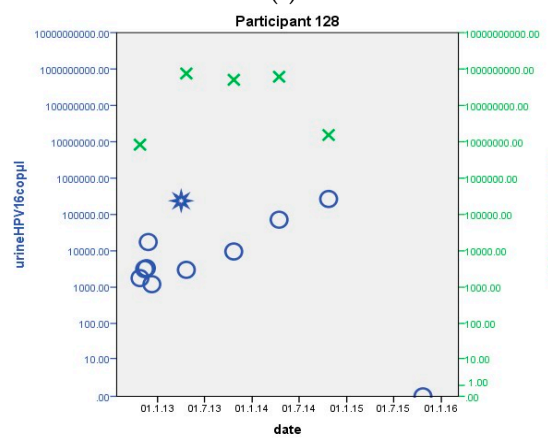
(e)



(f)

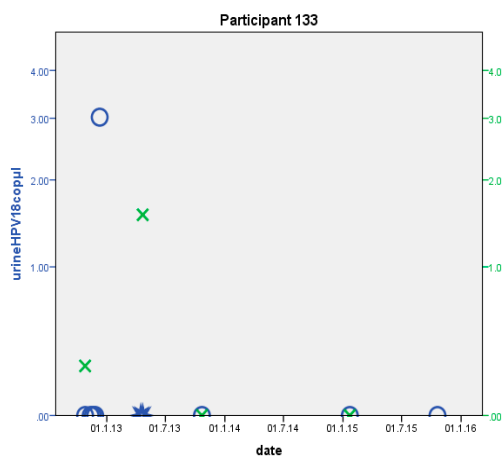


(g)

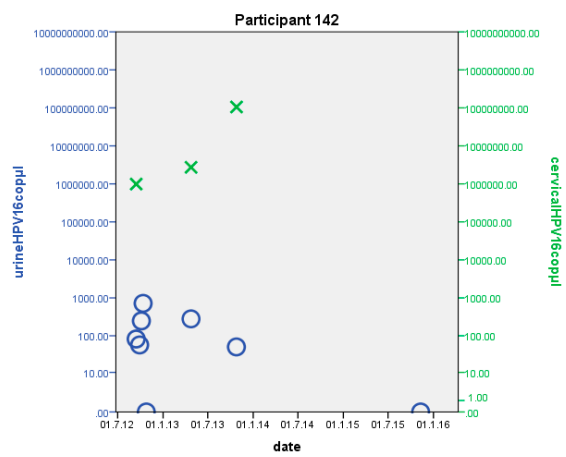


(h)

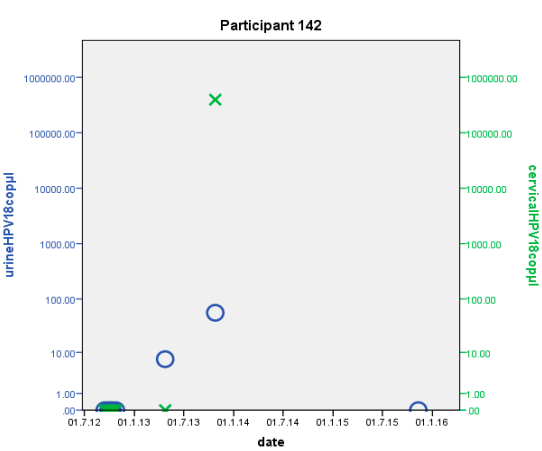
Figure S2. Cont.



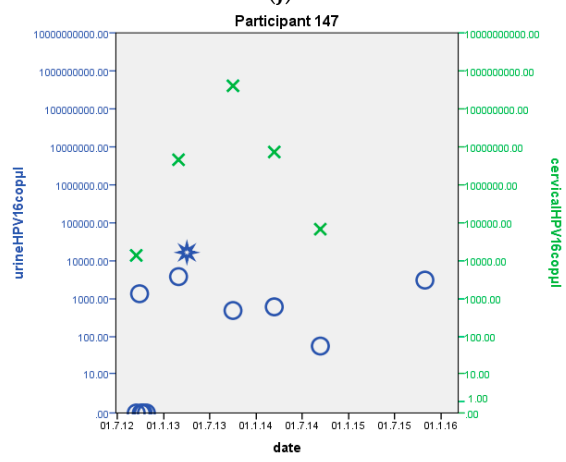
(i)



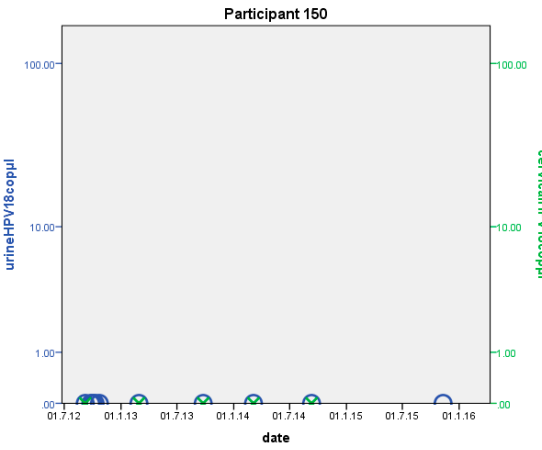
(j)



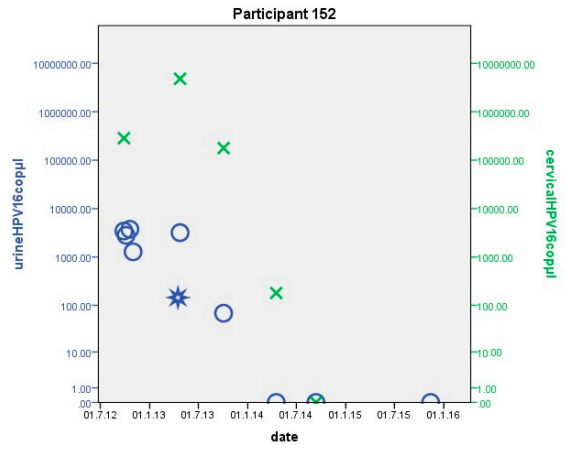
(k)



(l)



(m)



(n)

Figure S2. Cont.

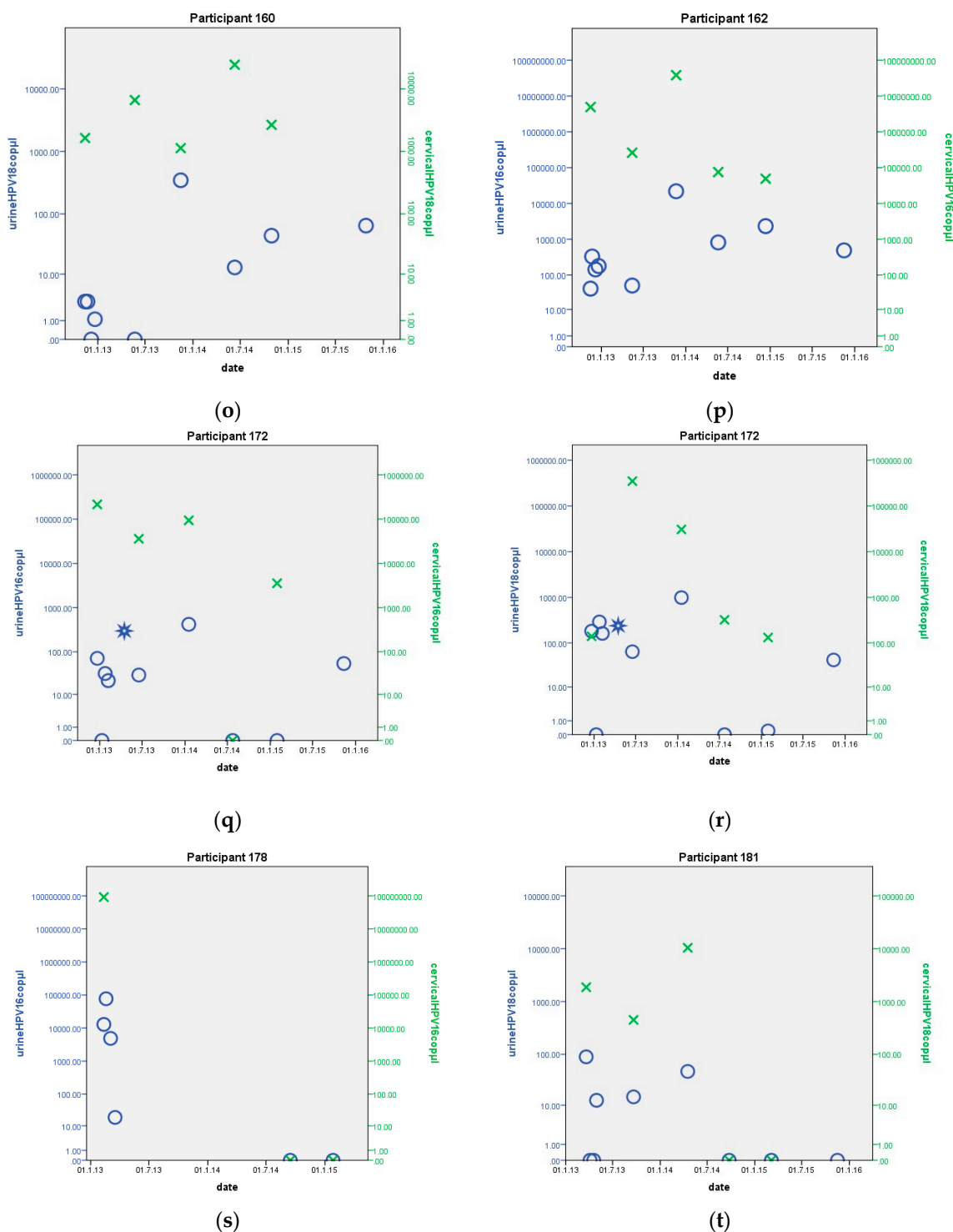


Figure S2. (a–t) Individual plots of HPV copies found in urine and cervical samples over 2–3 years. Time points on the x-axis are dates of the different visits (M0 to M24 or 3 Y). x, O, * labels indicate different sample types, x: cervix; O: urine; *: home collected urine (Colli-Pee™). Left y-axis copies HPV/μL in urine sample, Right y-axis copies HPV/μL in cervical sample.

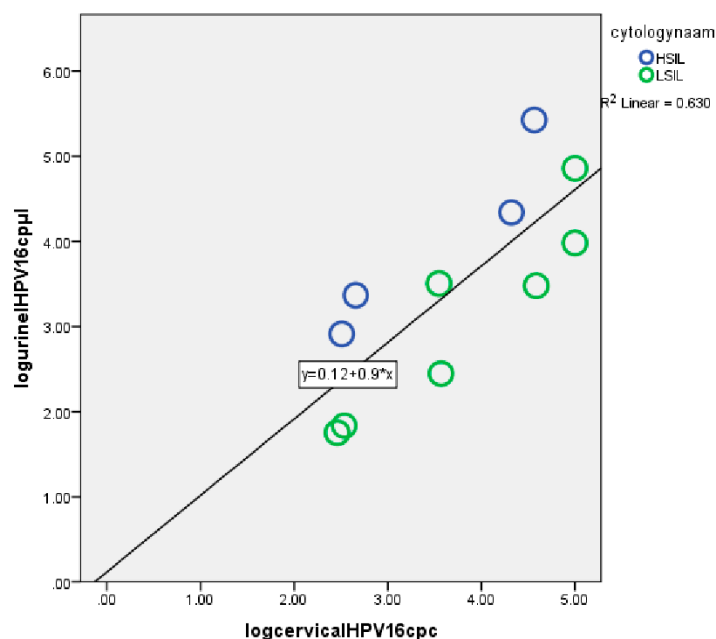


Figure S3. Correlation between HPV16 copies found in urine versus HPV16 copies found in cervical material.

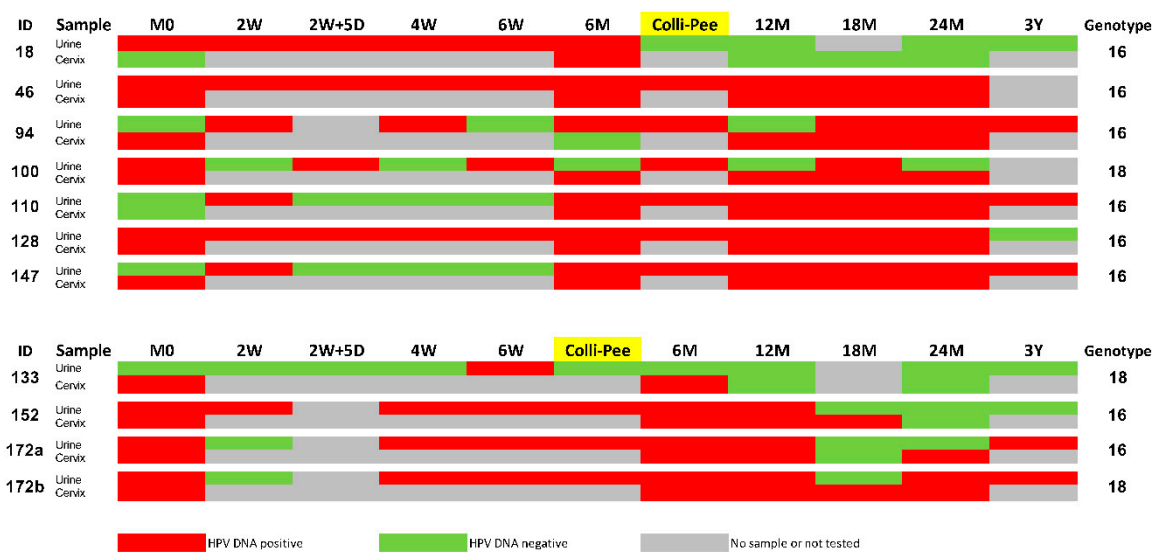


Figure S4. Results from home-collected urine sample compared to the cervical and clinic-collected urine samples.

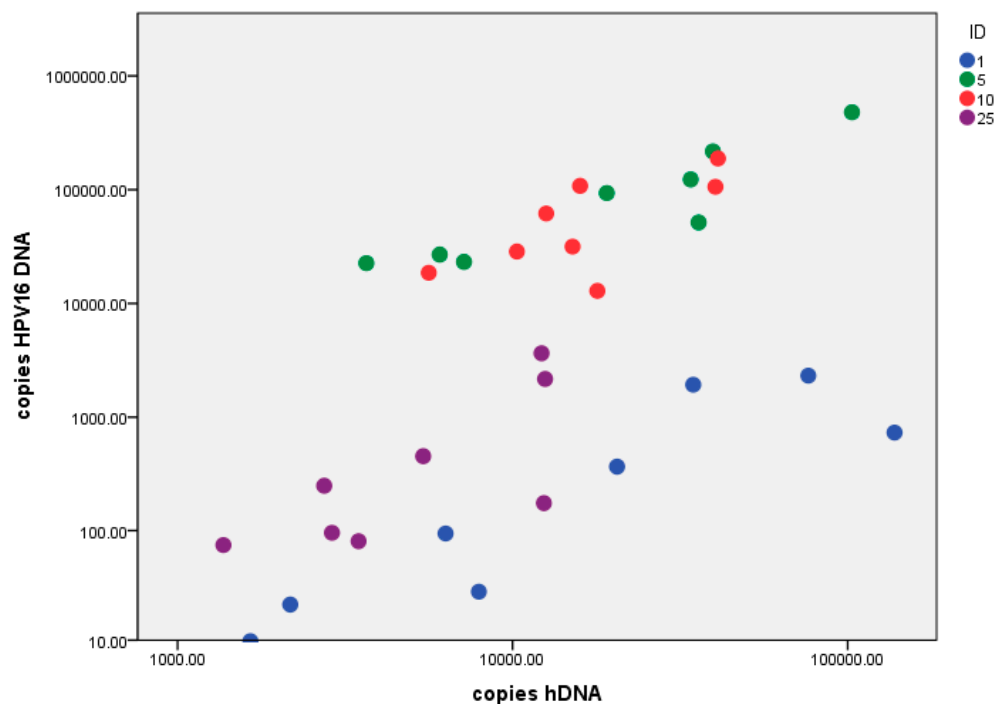


Figure S5. Dot plot of HPV DNA copies versus human DNA copies from 8 urine samples provided by 4 women on 4 consecutive days [16].



a)



b)



Figure S6. (a,b) Picture of the different urine collection methods. Standard urine recipient and Colli-Pee™.