

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1. Characteristics at Entry Stratified by Sex

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Women</i> (n=61)	<i>Men</i> (n=263)
Age, mean (SD)	52.1 (6.9)	51.9 (7.4)
Non-Hispanic Black ¹ , %	30 (49.2)	63 (24.0)**
Hispanic ¹ , %	15 (24.6)	65 (24.7)
Efavirenz use, %	25 (41.0)	134 (51.0)
Nadir CD4+ T-cells/ μ l, median (IQR)	216 (42, 329)	205 (78, 318)
HIV RNA <200 copies/ml, %	56 (91.8)	253 (96.9)
Anemia, %	13 (22.0)	21 (8.3)**
HCV seropositive, %	1 (1.6)	12 (4.6)
≥ 2 Comorbidities ² , %	26 (42.6)	92 (35.0)
Neurocognitively impaired ³ , %	20 (32.8)	62 (24.0)

Abbreviations: SD, Standard Deviation; IQR, Interquartile Range; HCV, Hepatitis C Virus; μ l, microliter

¹Self-reported race or ethnicity

²Clinically significant comorbidities, *e.g.*, cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, chronic HCV infection, bone fractures, prior transient ischemic attack, or stroke.

Note: No study participants reported active (current) substance use at entry or the time of neurocognitive assessment.

³Neurocognitive impairment status was missing for 5 individuals, due to incomplete test score information.

** $p < 0.01$

Table S2. FTH1 and FTL Associations with Anemia in People with HIV at Entry

Biomarker	Beta Estimate (95% CI)
FTH1	All PWH: -0.836 (-1.088, -0.583)***
	Women: -1.593 (-2.100, -1.086)***
	Men: -0.372 (-0.663, -0.080)*
FTL	All PWH: -0.160 (-0.436, 0.116)
	Women: -0.456 (-0.980, 0.067) ¹
	Men: 0.032 (-0.307, -0.370)

Unadjusted associations of anemia with log-transformed serum biomarker levels at entry are shown.

Abbreviations: FTH1, ferritin heavy-chain-1; FTL, ferritin light-chain; 95% CI, 95% Confidence Interval; PWH, people with HIV

**p*=0.013

****p*<0.001

¹*p*=0.086

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

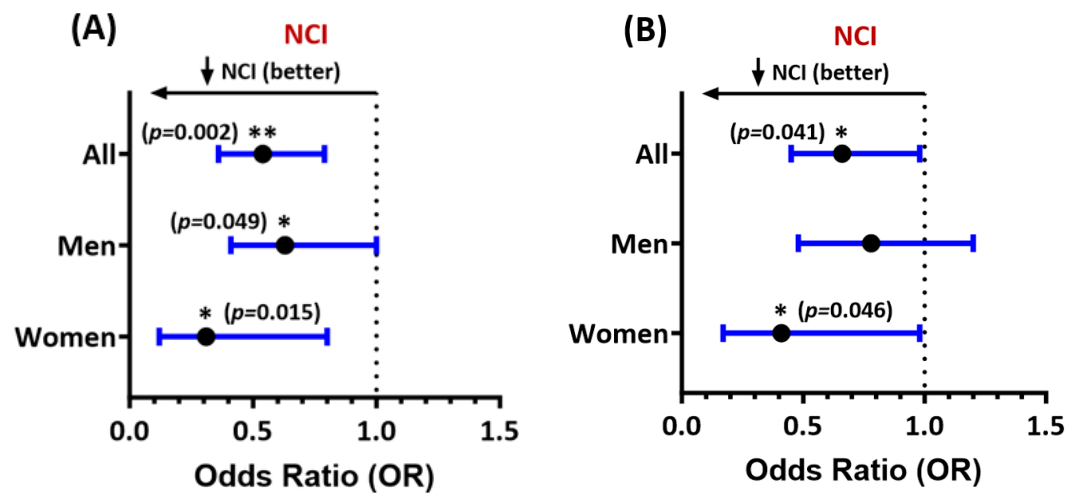


Figure S1. Forest plots of multivariable associations of (A) FTL levels and (B) FTH1 levels at entry with NCI in virally suppressed people with HIV (shown for all study participants and for men and women separately). Adjusted odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals are shown. *Lower* ORs (<1.0) indicate *less* likelihood of NCI. * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.005$. All p -values<0.05 are statistically significant.

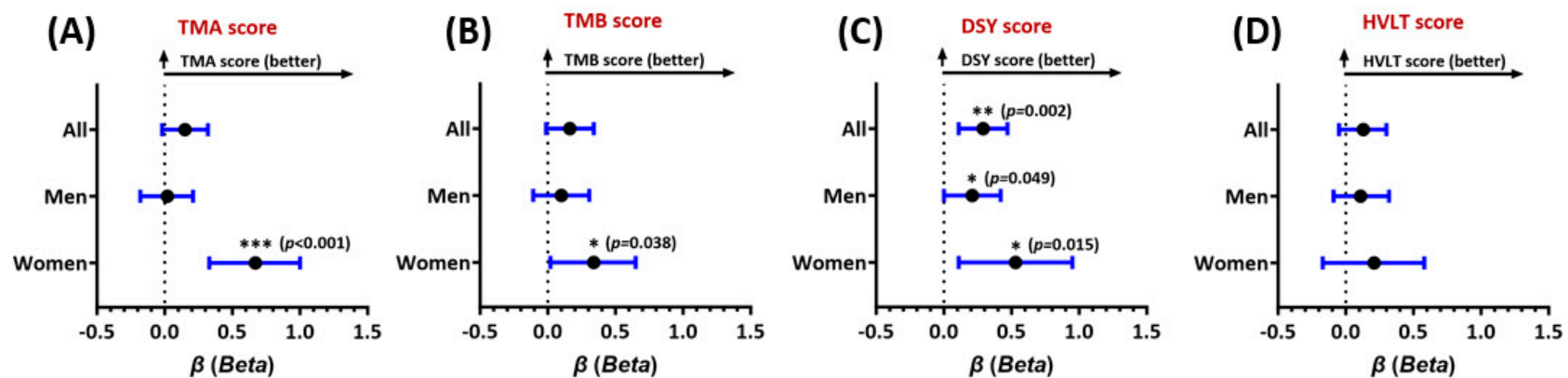


Figure S2. Forest plots of multivariable associations of FTL levels at entry with scores on neurocognitive domain tests: (A) Trail-Making-A (TMA), (B) Trail-Making-B (TMB), (C) Digit Symbol (DSY), and (D) the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLt). Adjusted β estimates and 95% confidence intervals are shown for all study participants, men, and women, with *higher* values (>0) indicating *better* performance. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.005$, *** $p < 0.001$. All p -values < 0.05 are statistically significant.

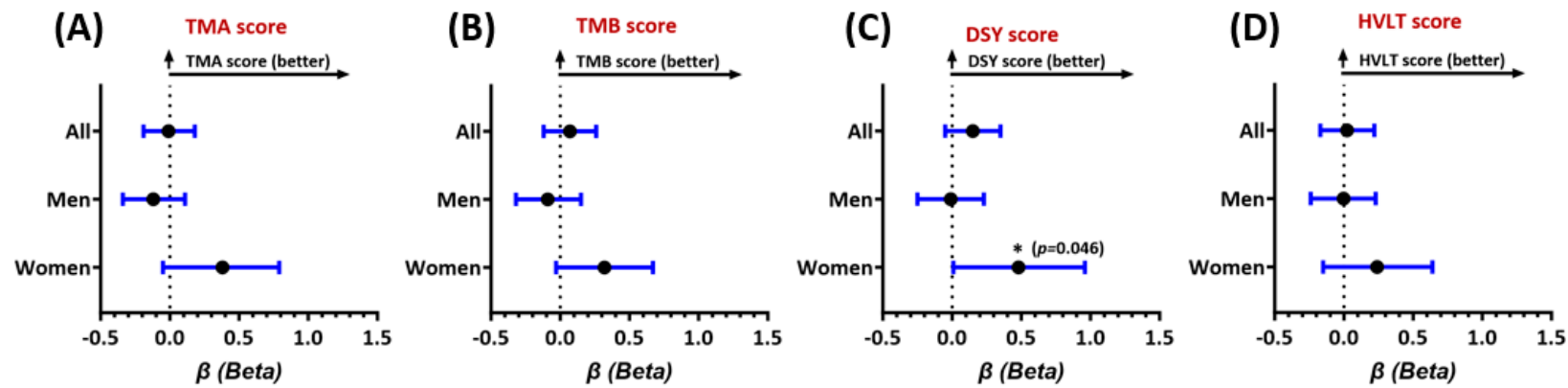


Figure S3. Forest plots of multivariable associations of FTH1 levels at entry with scores on neurocognitive domain tests: (A) Trail-Making-A (TMA), (B) Trail-Making-B (TMB), (C) Digit Symbol (DSY), and (D) the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLTL). Adjusted β estimates and 95% confidence intervals are shown for all study participants, men, and women, with *higher* values indicating *better* performance. * $p < 0.05$. All p -values < 0.05 are statistically significant.

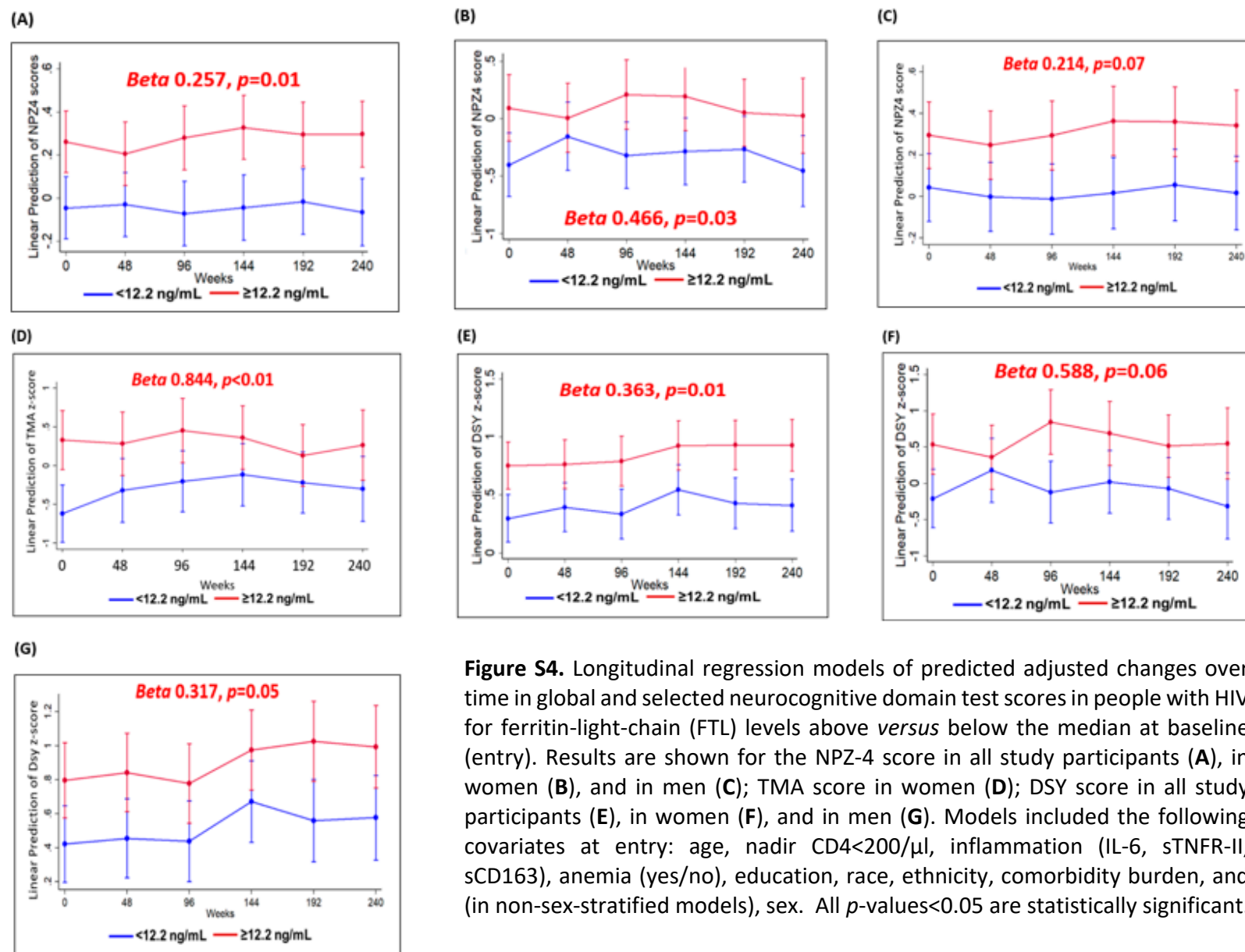


Figure S4. Longitudinal regression models of predicted adjusted changes over time in global and selected neurocognitive domain test scores in people with HIV for ferritin-light-chain (FTL) levels above *versus* below the median at baseline (entry). Results are shown for the NPZ-4 score in all study participants (A), in women (B), and in men (C); TMA score in women (D); DSY score in all study participants (E), in women (F), and in men (G). Models included the following covariates at entry: age, nadir CD4<200/ μ L, inflammation (IL-6, sTNFR-II, sCD163), anemia (yes/no), education, race, ethnicity, comorbidity burden, and (in non-sex-stratified models), sex. All p -values<0.05 are statistically significant.

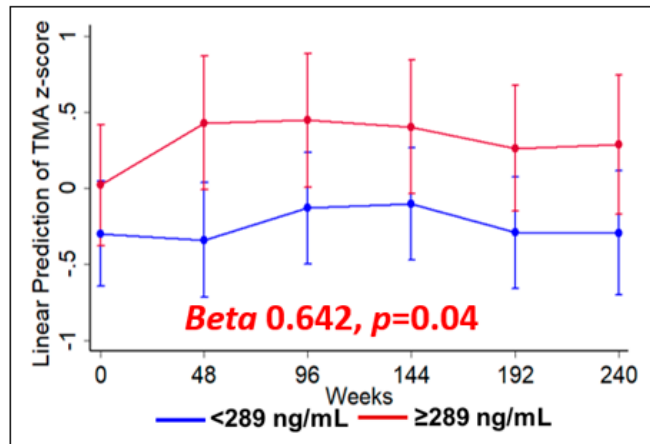


Figure S5. Longitudinal regression models of predicted adjusted changes over time in the TMA test score in women with HIV for serum Ferritin-heavy-chain-1 (FTH1) levels above vs. below the median at entry. Models included the following covariates at entry: age, nadir CD4<200/ μ L, inflammation (IL-6, sTNFR-II, sCD163), anemia, education, race, ethnicity, and comorbidity burden. A p -value <0.05 is statistically significant.