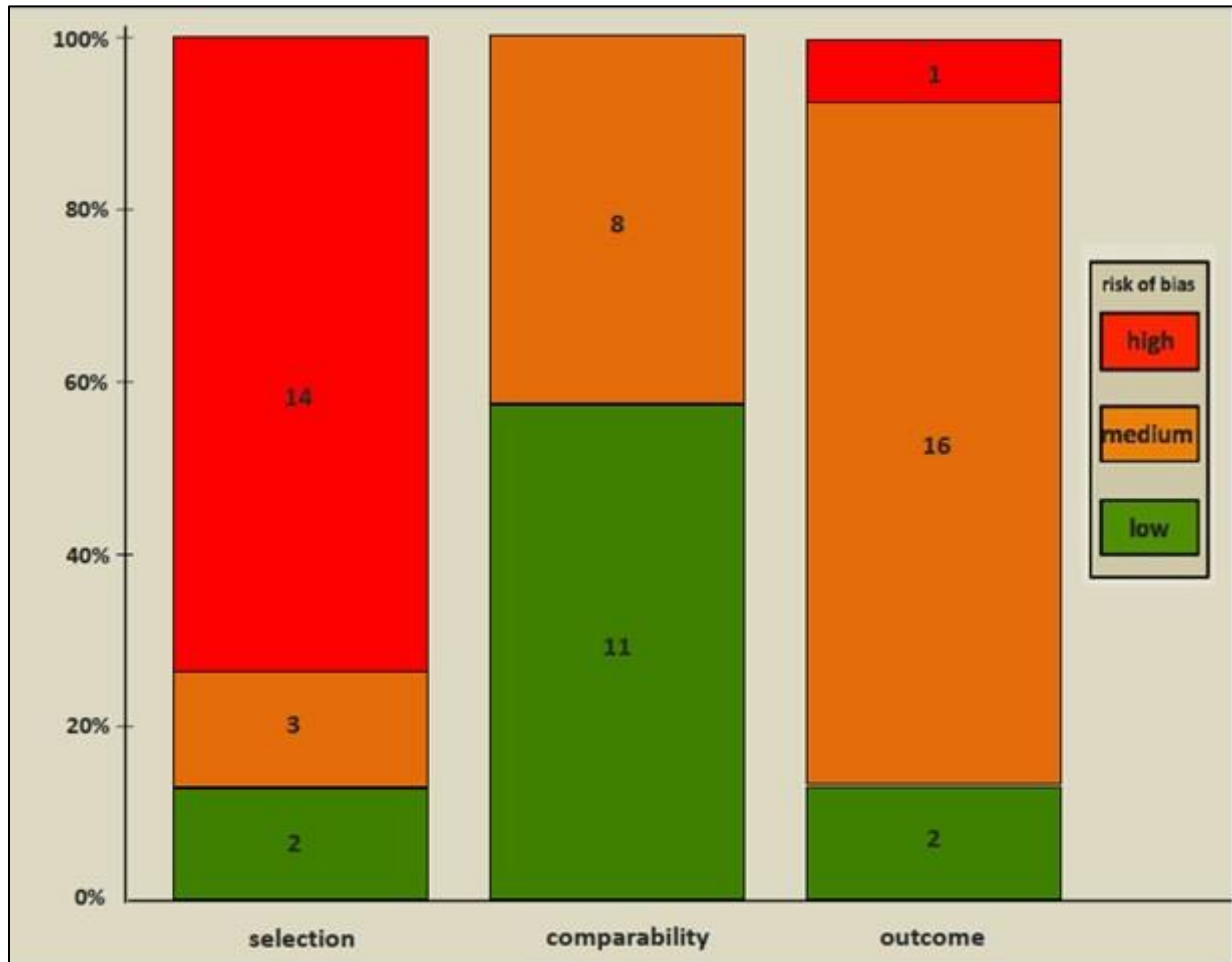


Supplementary Figure 1. Quality assessment using an adapted Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for risk of bias of studies (n = 19) included in the systematic review



Legend. Quality assessment using an adapted Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for risk of bias of studies included in the systematic review for studies (n=19) reporting an association between *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection and HIV infection acquisition. The absolute numbers of studies are shown in the boxes.

Supplementary Table 1. TOOL FOR EVALUATION OF RISK OF BIAS IN INDIVIDUAL STUDIES

SELECTION
<p>1. Representativeness of the group tested for <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> & HIV</p> <p>a) Truly representative of people in the community *** b) Somewhat representative of the community ** c) Selected group people * d) No description</p>
COMPARABILITY
<p>2. The subjects in different comparison groups are comparable, based on the study design or analysis</p> <p>a) Controlling for confounding factors (logistic regression or propensity scoring) ** b) Subjects in different groups are comparable * c) No reporting on comparability between comparison groups and no control for confounding</p>
OUTCOME
<p>3. Ascertainment of infection with either <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> or HIV</p> <p>a) Both ascertained by validated, highly specific and sensitive assays performed for the study *** b) Either <i>T. vaginalis</i> or HIV ascertained by validated moderate specific and sensitive assays performed for the study while the other is through medical records** c) Both ascertained through medical records * d) Self-reported without further documentation/ assay not stated</p>

RISK OF BIAS

Selection: 3 stars, low risk of bias; 2 stars, medium risk of bias; 0 or 1 star(s), high risk of bias

Comparability: 2 stars, low risk of bias; 1 star, medium risk of bias; 0 stars, high risk of bias

Outcome: 3 stars, low risk of bias; 2 or 1 star(s), medium risk of bias; 0 stars, high risk of bias

Supplementary Table 2: Individual study summary of risk of bias assessment

Author & Year	Selection Interpretation	Comparability Interpretation	Outcome Interpretation
Delany-Moretlwe <i>et al.</i> (2011)	high	medium	high
Ghys <i>et al.</i> (2001)	high	low	medium
Hester <i>et al.</i> (2003)	high	medium	medium
Kinuthia <i>et al.</i> (2015)	high	medium	medium
Kleinschmidt <i>et al.</i> (2007)	medium	low	medium
Laga <i>et al.</i> (1993)	high	medium	medium
Laga <i>et al.</i> (1994)	high	low	medium
Martin <i>et al.</i> (1998)	high	medium	medium
Masese <i>et al.</i> (2015)	high	low	medium
Mavedzenge <i>et al.</i> (2010)	low	low	low
McClelland <i>et al.</i> (2005)	high	medium	medium
McClelland <i>et al.</i> (2007)	high	low	medium
Myer <i>et al.</i> (2006)	low	medium	medium
Nagot <i>et al.</i> (2005)	high	medium	medium
Quinn <i>et al.</i> (2000)	high	low	medium
Taha <i>et al.</i> (1998)	medium	low	medium
van de Wijgert <i>et al.</i> (2009)	medium	low	medium
Van Der Pol <i>et al.</i> (2008)	high	low	low
Vandepitte <i>et al.</i> (2013)	high	low	medium

Legend: Studies are arranged alphabetically according to the first authors name and year.

