Web extra material

Epidemiology of herpes simplex virus type 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean: systematic review, meta-analyses, and meta-regressions

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Table S1. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) checklist.[1]

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported in main text on
Title			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	p.1
Abstract			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	p. 2
Introduction			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	p. 5-6
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	p. 5-6
Methods			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	NA
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	p. 6; Box 1
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	p. 6; Box 1
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	Table S2
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	p. 6; Box 1
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	p. 6; Box 1
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	Box 1
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	p. 7; Box 1
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	p. 7; Box 1
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I^2) for each meta-analysis.	p. 7; Box 1
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	p. 7; Box 1
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating	p. 7; Box 1

		which were pre-specified.	
Results			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	p. 7-8; Figure 1
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	p. 8 and p. 11; Tables S3, S4, and S7
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	p. 11; Table S8
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	p. 7-11; Tables 1, 2, and 3; Figures S1 and S2
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	p. 9-10; Tables 1, 2, and 4; Figures S1 and S2
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	p. 11; Table S8
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	p. 9-10; Table 3; Tables S5 and S6
Discussion			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	p. 12-14
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	p. 14
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	p. 14-15
funding			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	p. 3

Abbreviations: NA = Not applicable, p = page

Table S2. Data sources and search criteria for systematically reviewing HSV-2 epidemiology in Latin America and the Caribbean.

PubMed (last searched: March 12, 2020)
(Simplexvirus[MeSH] OR Herpes Simplex[MeSH] OR Herpes Genitalis[MeSH] OR Herpes Hominis[Text] OR HSV type-2[Text] OR HSV type 2[Text] OR HSV2[Text] OR HSV-2[Text] OR HSV [Text] OR Human herpes virus[Text] OR Herpes simplex virus type 2[Text] OR Herpes simplex virus type-2[Text] OR herpes simplex virus 2[Text] OR herpes simplex virus-2[Text] OR herpes simplex type 2[Text] OR herpes simplex type-2[Text] OR herpes simplex 2[Text] OR herpes simplex-2[Text] OR Herpesvirus type 2[Text] OR Herpesvirus type-2[Text] OR Herpesvirus 2[Text] OR Herpesvirus-2[Text] OR Herpes virus type 2[Text] OR Herpes virus type-[Text] OR Herpes virus [Text] OR Herpes virus-2[Text] OR genital herpes[Text] OR Herpes Genitalis[Text] OR Stomatitis Herpetic[Text] OR Herpes Labialis[Text]) AND (“Latin America”[MeSH] OR “Central America"[MeSH] OR “South America”[Mesh] OR “Caribbean Region”[MeSH] OR “Mexico”[MeSH]) OR (Anguilla*[Text] OR Aruba*[Text] OR Antigua and Barbuda[Text] OR Argentin*[Text] OR Bahamas*[Text] OR Barbados*[Text] OR Beliz*[Text] OR Bermuda*[Text] OR Bolivia*[Text] OR Brazil*[text] OR “British Virgin Islands”[Text] OR Latin America[Text] OR Latin American*[Text] OR Caribbean*[Text] OR Cayman Islands[Text] OR Chile*[Text] OR Colombia*[Text] OR Costa Rica*[Text] OR Cuba*[Text] OR Curacao*[Text] OR Central America[Text] OR Central American*[text] OR Dominica*[Text] OR Dominican republic[Text] OR Ecuador*[Text] OR El Salvador[Text] OR French Guiana[Text] OR Grenad*[Text] OR Guadeloup*[Text] OR Guatemal*[Text] OR Guyan*[Text] OR Haiti*[Text] OR Honduras*[Text] OR Jamaic*[Text] OR Martiniqu*[Text] OR Montserrat*[Text] OR Mexic*[Text] OR Nicaragua*[Text] OR Panama*[Text] OR Paraguay*[Text] OR Peru*[Text] OR Puerto Rico[Text] OR Puerto Rica*[text] OR Saint Kitts and Nevis[Text] OR Saint Lucia[Text] OR Saint Vincent and the Grenadines[Text] OR Suriname*[Text] OR Saint Martin[Text] OR Sint Maarten[Text] OR South America[Text] OR South American*[Text] OR Trinidad and Tobago[Text] OR Turks and Caicos[Text] OR Uruguay*[Text] OR United States Virgin Islands[Text] OR Venezuel*[Text])
Embase (last searched: March 12, 2020)
(exp Herpes simplex/ or exp Herpesviridae/) OR (Herpes simplex or Herpes simplex virus or HSV type-2 or HSV type 2 or HSV2 or HSV-2 or HSV 2 or human herpes virus or Herpes simplex virus type 2 or Herpes simplex virus type-2 or herpes simplex virus 2 or herpes simplex virus-2 or herpes simplex type 2 or herpes simplex type-2 or herpes simplex 2 or herpes simplex-2 or Herpesvirus type 2 or Herpesvirus type-2 or Herpesvirus 2 or Herpesvirus-2 or Herpes virus type 2 or Herpes virus type-2 or Herpes virus 2 or Herpes virus-2 or genital herpes or Herpes Genitalis or herpes labialis or herpetic stomatitis).mp.) AND (exp "Antigua and Barbuda"/ or exp Argentina/ or exp Aruba/ or exp Bahamas/ or exp Barbados/ or exp Belize/ or exp Bolivia/ or exp Brazil/ or exp "Virgin Islands (British)"/ or exp Cayman Islands/ or exp Chile/ or exp Colombia/ or exp Costa Rica/ or exp Cuba/ or exp Curacao/ or exp Dominica/ or exp Dominican Republic/ or exp Ecuador/ or exp El Salvador/ or exp French Guiana/ or exp Grenada/ or exp Guadeloupe/ or exp Guatemala/ or exp Guyana/ or exp Haiti/ or exp Honduras/ or exp Jamaica/ or exp Martinique/ or exp Mexico/ or exp Montserrat/ or exp Nicaragua/ or exp Panama/ or exp Paraguay/ or exp Peru/ or exp Puerto Rico/ or exp Saint Lucia/ or exp "saint martin (dutch)"/ or exp "saint martin (french)"/ or exp Suriname/) or (exp "Trinidad and Tobago"/ or exp "Virgin Islands (U.S.)"/ or exp Uruguay/ or exp Venezuela/ or exp South America/ or exp Central America/ or exp Caribbean/ or exp "Caribbean (person)"/ or exp Caribbean Netherlands/ or exp Caribbean Islands/ or exp South American/ or exp Central American/ or exp Latin America/) or (Antigua or Argentina or Argentinian or Aruba or Aruban or Bahamas or Belize or belizian or Bolivia or Bolivian or Brazil or Brazilian or British virgin islands or Cayman islands or Chile or Chilean or Colombia or Colombian or Costa Rica or costa Rican or Cuba or Cuban or Curacao or Dominica or Dominican or Dominican republic or Ecuador or Ecuadorian or el Salvador

or el Salvadorian).mp. or (French Guiana or Grenada or Guadeloupe or Guatemala or Guatemalan or Guyana or Haitian or Honduras or Honduran or Jamaica or Jamaican or Martinique or Mexico or Mexican or Montserrat or Nicaragua or Nicaraguan or panama or Panamanian or Paraguay or Paraguayans or Peru or Peruvian* or Puerto Rico or Puerto Ricans or saint Lucia or saint Lucian or Latin America* or south American* or central American*).mp. or ((Turks and caicos) or (saint Vincents and the grenadines) or (saint kitts and the nevis)).mp.
LILACS (last searched: March 12, 2020)
((tw:(herpes)) OR (tw:(herpesvirus 2)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex)) OR (tw:(hsv type-2)) OR (tw:(hsv type 1)) OR (tw:(hsv2)) OR (tw:(hsv-2)) OR (tw:(hsv 2)) OR (tw:(human herpes virus)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex virus type 2)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex virus type-2)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex virus 2)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex virus-2)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex type 2)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex type-2)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex 2)) OR (tw:(herpes simplex-2)) OR (tw:(herpesvirus type 2)) OR (tw:(herpesvirus type-2)) OR (tw:(herpesvirus 2)) OR (tw:(herpesvirus-2)) OR (tw:(herpes virus type 2)) OR (tw:(herpes virus type-2)) OR (tw:(herpes virus 2)) OR (tw:(herpes virus-2)) OR (tw:(genital herpes)) OR (tw:(herpes genitalis)) OR (tw:(stomatitis herpetic))) **AND** (pais_assunto:("america do sul" OR "brasil" OR "oceania" OR "mexico" OR "argentina" OR "caribe ingles" OR "caribe" OR "chile" OR "america central" OR "colombia" OR "venezuela" OR "jamaica" OR "peru" OR "cuba" OR "costa rica" OR "puerto rico" OR "panama" OR "bolivia" OR "haiti" OR "ecuador" OR "guyana francesa" OR "guyana" OR "barbados" OR "trinidad y tobago" OR "uruguay" OR "honduras" OR "el salvador" OR "guatemala" OR "paraguay" OR "nicaragua" OR "republica dominicana" OR "dominica" OR "bahamas" OR "grenada" OR "martinica" OR "santa lucia" OR "suriname"))

Abbreviations: HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2.

Box S1. Definitions of population type classifications[a].

1. **General populations** (populations at low risk): these include populations at lower risk of exposure to HSV-2, such as antenatal clinic attendees, blood donors, and pregnant women, among others.
2. **Intermediate-risk populations**: these include populations who presumably have frequent sexual contacts with populations engaging in high sexual risk behavior, and have therefore a higher risk of exposure to HSV-2 than the general population. These comprise prisoners, people who inject drugs, and truck drivers, among others.
3. **High-risk populations**: these include populations at high risk of exposure to HSV-2 as a consequence of specific sexual risk behaviors such as female sex workers, men who have sex with men, male sex workers, and transgender populations, among others.
4. **HIV positive individuals and individuals in HIV discordant couples**: these include populations who are HIV positive or are in a spousal relationship with an HIV positive individual.
5. **STI clinic attendees and symptomatic populations**: these include patients attending STI clinics, or have clinical manifestations related to an STI.
6. **Other populations**: these include populations not satisfying above definitions, or populations with an undetermined risk of acquiring HSV-2 infection such as cervical cancer patients and their spouses.

[a] These population types were selected based on our understanding of HIV/STI epidemiology and the variability of risk of exposure in different population types, as informed by existing literature on HIV and STIs.[2-6]
Abbreviations: HSV-2 Herpes simplex virus type 2, STI = Sexually transmitted infection, HIV = Human immunodeficiency virus.

Table S3. Studies reporting HSV-2 seroconversion rate or incidence rate in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Author, year	Year(s) of data collection	Country	Original study design	Population characteristics	HSV-2 serological assay	Sample size	Follow-up duration	Person-years of follow-up	HSV-2 Seroconversion rate (%)	HSV-2 Incidence rate (per 100 person-years)
General populations										
Lupi, 2011 [7]	1996-97	Brazil	Cohort	Blood donors	ELISA	110	1 year	-	2.0	-
Sánchez-Alemán, 2010 [8]	2001-05	Mexico	Cohort	Female students	ELISA	376	-	466.2	5.6	4.5
Sánchez-Alemán, 2010 [8]	2001-05	Mexico	Cohort	Male students	ELISA	128	-	203.0	5.5	4.5
Intermediate-risk populations										
Konda, 2013 [9]	2001-03	Peru	RCT	Men engaging in risky behaviors	ELISA	1,741	2 years	-	3.4	-
High-risk populations										
Castillo, 2015 [10]	2009-11	Peru	RCT	Transgender women	ELISA	40	18 months	-	-	12.2
Castillo, 2015 [10]	2009-11	Peru	RCT	MSM	ELISA	217	18 months	-	-	17.9
Konda, 2013 [9]	2001-03	Peru	RCT	Bisexual men	ELISA	311	2 years	-	4.6	-
Konda, 2013[9]	2001-03	Peru	RCT	MSM	ELISA	93	2 years	-	13.4	-
Lupi, 2011 [7]	1996-97	Brazil	Cohort	MSM	ELISA	103	1 year	-	8.00	-
Sanchez, 2009 [11]	1998-00	Peru	Cohort	MSM	WB	55	335 days	-	-	10.4
Sanchez, 2009 [11]	1998-00	Peru	Cohort	HIV negative MSM	WB	42	335 days	-	11.9	-
HIV positive individuals and individuals in HIV discordant couples										
Sanchez, 2009 [11]	1998-00	Peru	Cohort	HIV positive MSM	WB	13	335 days	-	30.8	-
Yanez Alvarez, 2011 [12]	2003-05	Mexico	Cohort	People living with HIV	ELISA	131	1.5 years	174.0	51.1	38.5

Abbreviations: ELISA = Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, HIV = Human immunodeficiency virus, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2, MSM = Men who have sex with men, RCT = Randomized controlled trial, WB = Western blot.

Table S4. Studies reporting HSV-2 seroprevalence in Latin America and the Caribbean by population type.

Author, year	Year(s) of data collection	Country	Study site	Original study design*	Sampling method	Population	HSV-2 serological assay	Sample size	HSV-2 seroprevalence (%)
General populations									
Abraham, 2003 [13]	2000	Mexico	Community	CS	CRS	Male students	WB	517	4.1
Abraham, 2003 [13]	2000	Mexico	Community	CS	CRS	Female students	WB	381	7.9
Alberts, 2013 [14]	2005-09	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	Mexican men	ELISA	1,312	8.8
Alberts, 2013 [14]	2005-09	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Brazilian men	ELISA	1,388	38.4
Almeida, 2017 [15]	2011-14	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Patients with benign nodules	ELISA	83	28.0
Ashley-Morrow, 2004 [16]	2000-01	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	Mexican women	WB	94	44.6
Ashley-Morrow, 2004 [16]	2000-01	Costa Rica	Community	CS	Conv	Costa Rican women	WB	94	42.5
Ashley-Morrow, 2004 [16]	2000-01	Argentina	Community	CS	Conv	Argentinian women	WB	97	39.1
Boulos, 1992 [17]	1986-88	Haiti	Community	CS	Conv	Pregnant Haitian women	ELISA	89	54.0
Cárcamo, 2012 [18]	2002	Peru	Community	CS	CRS	18-29 years old women	ELISA	1,486	13.6
Cárcamo, 2012 [18]	2002	Peru	Community	CS	CRS	18-29 years old men	ELISA	1,176	13.5
Carvalho, 1999 [19]	1993-97	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Pregnant women	WB	102	22.6
Carvalho, 1999 [19]	1993-97	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	College students	WB	101	6.9
Clark, 2008 [20]	2003-04	Peru	Community	CS	Conv	Healthy men	ELISA	1,797	16.0
Clemens, 2010 [21]	1996-97	Brazil	Community	CS	CRS	General population in Brazil	ELISA	1,090	11.3
Conde-Glez, 2013 [22]	2005-06	Mexico	Community	CS	MSCS	General population in Mexico	ELISA	3,616	9.9
Conde-Gonzalez, 2003 [23]	2000-00	Mexico	Community	CS	CRS	Women from the general population	WB	730	29.3
Cowan, 2003 [24]	1992-00	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Male blood donors	ELISA	398	25.9
Cowan, 2003 [24]	1992-00	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Female blood donors	ELISA	84	42.9
Cowan, 2003 [24]	1992-00	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Antenatal clinic attendees	ELISA	399	29.3
Cowan, 2003 [24]	1992-00	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	1-15 years old children	ELISA	697	2.4
Da-Rosa santos, 1996 [25]	1994-94	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Blood donors	ELISA	155	29.1
De Sanjose, 1994 [26]	1985-88	Colombia	Community	CC	RS	Healthy women	ELISA	237	49.8
Domercant, 2017 [27]	2012-12	Haiti	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Pregnant women	ELISA	784	30.5
Gabster, 2019 [28]	2018-18	Panama	Community	CS	CRS	Female students	ELISA	273	10.2
Gabster, 2019 [28]	2018-18	Panama	Community	CS	CRS	Male student	ELISA	286	15.7
Goncalez, 2006 [29]	2004-04	Brazil	Community	CS	CRS	Blood donors	ELISA	1,600	15.6
Goncalez, 2015 [30]	2012-13	Brazil	Community	RCT	CRS	Blood donors in the intervention arm	ELISA	6,298	10.4
Goncalez, 2015 [30]	2012-13	Brazil	Community	RCT	CRS	Blood donors in the control arm	ELISA	5,569	11.1
Gutierrez, 2006 [31]	-	Mexico	Community	CS	MSCS	Mexican adolescents in poor urban areas	ELISA	753	12.0
Gutierrez, 2007 [32]	2002-03	Mexico	Community	CS	CRS	School students	ELISA	1,429	18.9
Herrera-Ortiz, 2013 [33]	2006-09	Mexico	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Pregnant women	ELISA	2,300	14.5
Juarez-Figueroa, 1997 [34]	1992-92	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	Men getting tested for HIV	WB	538	28.8
Konda, 2005 [35]	2000-02	Peru	Community	CS	CRS	Women from the general population	EIA	965	20.0
Konda, 2005 [35]	2000-02	Peru	Community	CS	CRS	Men from the general population	EIA	670	7.0
Lazcano-Ponce, 2001 [36]	1994-96	Mexico	Community	CS	CRS	Women from Mexico	WB	730	29.8
Levett, 2005 [37]	-	Barbados	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Pregnant women	ELISA	122	40.2
Levett, 2005 [37]	-	Barbados	Community	CS	Conv	Blood donors	ELISA	184	34.2
Lupi, 2011 [7]	1996-97	Brazil	Community	Cohort	Conv	Male blood donors	ELISA	155	29.0
Moreira, 2018 [38]	2015-16	Brazil	Hospital	CC	Conv	Mothers of children without congenital malformation	ELISA	160	47.1
Moreira, 2018 [38]	2015-16	Brazil	Hospital	CC	Conv	Mothers of children with congenital malformation	ELISA	32	28.1
Munoz, 1995 [39]	1985-88	Colombia	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Healthy women	ELISA	141	67.3
Munoz, 1995 [39]	1985-88	Colombia	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Healthy men	ELISA	126	64.3
Munoz, 1995 [39]	1985-88	Colombia	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Healthy men	ELISA	73	56.2
Nascimento, 2007 [40]	1995-03	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	1-2 years old children	WB	249	1.6
Nascimento, 2008 [41]	2003-03	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Blood donors in Brazil	ELISA	3,493	26.4
Nascimento, 2009 [42]	2003-04	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Non-Amerindian population	ELISA	181	29.8
Nascimento, 2009 [42]	2003-04	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Blood donors	ELISA	1,121	35.8

Nascimento, 2009 [42]	2003-04	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Amerindian population	ELISA	339	7.4
Oberle, 1989 [43]	1984-85	Costa Rica	Community	CS	CRS	Healthy women	Monoclonal antibody	766	39.4
Patnaik, 2007 [44]	1995-97	Peru	Hospital	CS	Conv	Middle-aged women in Peru	WB	171	35.7
Patnaik, 2007 [44]	1995-97	Colombia	Community	CS	Conv	Middle-aged women in Colombia	WB	65	56.9
Patzi-Churqui, 2020 [45]	2015-19	Bolivia	Community	CS	Conv	Healthy women	WB	389	53.0
Paz-Bailey, 2009 [46]	2006-06	Honduras	Community	CS	MSCS	Honduran-Garifuna participants	ELISA	791	51.1
Rodrıguez, 2003 [47]	1993-94	Costa Rica	Community	Cohort	CRS	Women from the Guanacaste cohort	ELISA	1,100	38.4
Sanchez, 1996 [48]	1991-92	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CS	CRS	>18 years old women	WB	201	21.5
Sanchez, 1996 [48]	1991-92	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CS	CRS	>18 years old men	WB	281	7.7
Sanchez-Aleman, 2005 [49]	2000-01	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	Students from Mexico	WB	340	5.9
Sánchez-Alemán, 2008 [50]	2001-03	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	University students	WB	711	4.0
Sánchez-Alemán, 2010 [8]	2003-05	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	University students	ELISA	592	2.2
Sierra, 2011 [51]	2002-03	Colombia	Community	CS	CRS	Sexual active women	ELISA	869	19.1
Sierra, 2011 [51]	2002-03	Colombia	Community	CS	CRS	Not sexually active women	ELISA	57	1.7
Smith, 2001 [52]	1990-91	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Middle-aged women	ELISA	181	42.0
Smith, 2002 [53]	-	Peru	Hospital	CC	Conv	Peruvian women	WB	171	35.7
Smith, 2002 [53]	-	Colombia	Community	CC	Conv	Colombian women	WB	65	56.9
Uribe-Salas, 2009 [54]	2000-00	Mexico	Community	CS	MSCS	Adults in Mexico	ELISA	6,156	17.3
Vaccarella, 2006 [55]	1997-00	Argentina	Community	CS	RS	Healthy women	ELISA	907	37.0
Weinberg, 1993 [56]	1988-89	Brazil	Hospital	CS	Conv	Pregnant women of low socioeconomic status	WB	60	46.0
Weinberg, 1993 [56]	1988-89	Brazil	Hospital	CS	Conv	Pregnant women of middle socioeconomic status	WB	94	36.0
Zamilpa-Mejía, 2003 [57]	1994-95	Mexico	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Women in Mexico city	WB	448	18.1
Zamilpa-Mejía, 2003 [57]	1994-95	Mexico	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Women in Cuernavaca city	WB	388	28.3
Intermediate-risk populations									
Benzaken, 2012 [58]	2009	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Individuals attending the leisure circuit	ELISA	585	62.1
Celentano, 2010 [59]	2001-01	Peru	Community	CS	Conv	Promiscuous women	ELISA	294	43.5
Celentano, 2010 [59]	2001-01	Peru	Community	CS	Conv	Promiscuous men	ELISA	2,645	24.4
Clark, 2009 [60]	2003-05	Peru	Community	CS	CRS	Women in slums	ELISA	320	40.6
Couture, 2008 [61]	2006-07	Haiti	Community	CS	Conv	Clients of FSWs in Haiti	ELISA	351	22.0
Konda, 2005 [35]	2000-02	Peru	Community	CS	TLS	Men from a socially marginalized population	EIA	919	20.7
Konda, 2005 [35]	2000-02	Peru	Community	CS	TLS	Women from a socially marginalized population	EIA	108	42.6
Pinho, 2011 [62]	2003-05	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	Brazilian truck drivers	ELISA	799	26.6
Sabidó, 2011 [63]	2008-09	Guatemala	Community	CS	Conv	Clients of FSWs	ELISA	351	3.4
Uribe-Salas, 1995 [64]	1993-93	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	Men working in bars	WB	171	32.4
Villarroel-Torrico, 2018 [65]	2013-13	Bolivia	Prison	CS	Conv	>16 years old female prisoners	ELISA	219	62.6
High-risk populations									
Brito, 2015 [66]	2013	Dominican Republic	Community	CS	SS	MSM and transgender women	ELISA	100	38.0
Cárcamo, 2012 [18]	2002-03	Peru	Community	CS	CRS	18-29 years old FSWs	ELISA	381	67.0
Castillo, 2015 [10]	2009-11	Peru	Community	RCT	SS	Transgender men	ELISA	208	80.7
Castillo, 2015 [10]	2009-11	Peru	Community	RCT	SS	25-35 years old MSM	ELISA	510	65.0
Clark, 2009 [60]	2003-05	Peru	Community	CS	CRS	Male sex workers	ELISA	2,424	13.0
Clark, 2009 [60]	2003-05	Peru	Community	CS	CRS	MSM	ELISA	541	69.0
Conde-Glez, 1999 [67]	1992-92	Mexico	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	FSWs in Mexico	WB	997	60.8
Creswell, 2010 [68]	2008	El Salvador	Community	CS	RDS	FSWs	ELISA	663	82.6
Da-Rosa santos, 1996 [25]	1994-94	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	FSWs in Brazil	ELISA	20	75.0
Gotuzzo, 1994 [69]	1991-92	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	FSWs in Peru	WB	400	82.2
Hakre, 2013 [70]	2009-11	Panama	Community	CS	TLS	FSWs in Panama	ELISA	999	74.2
Hakre, 2014 [71]	2011-12	Panama	Community	CS	RDS	MSM in David city	ELISA	203	38.4
Hakre, 2014 [71]	2011-12	Panama	Community	CS	RDS	MSM in Panama city	ELISA	305	62.6
Hakre, 2014 [71]	2011-12	Panama	Community	CS	RDS	MSM in Colon	ELISA	91	72.9
Hernandez, 2011 [72]	2009-10	Nicaragua	Community	CS	RDS	MSM	ELISA	632	39.9
Konda, 2005 [35]	2000-02	Peru	Community	CS	TLS	MSM	EIA	167	72.5
Lama, 2006 [73]	2002-03	Peru	Community	CS	SS	MSM	ELISA	3,280	46.3

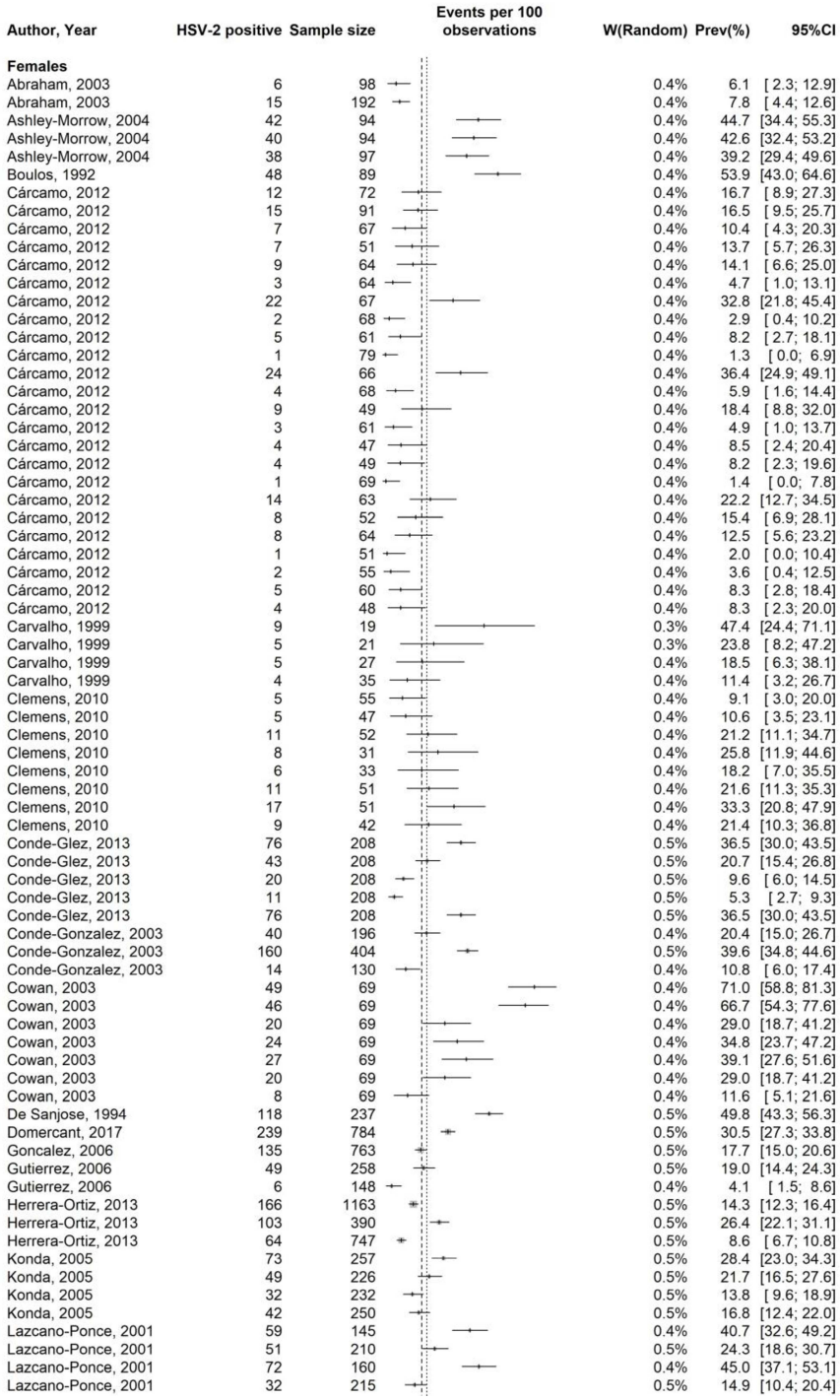
Lupi, 2011 [7]	1996-97	Brazil	Community	Cohort	Conv	MSM	ELISA	170	39.4
Morales-Miranda, 2008 [74]	2006	Honduras	Community	CS	RDS	FSWs	ELISA	808	61.4
Nascimento, 2007 [40]	1995-03	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	MSM	WB	29	45.0
Perez-Brumer, 2013 [75]	2007-07	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	MSM in Lima	ELISA	560	55.4
Perla, 2012 [76]	2002-03	Peru	Community	CS	SS	FSWs in Peru	ELISA	211	80.1
Rodrigues, 2009 [77]	1994-98	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	MSM	ELISA	403	45.7
Sanchez, 1998 [78]	1991-92	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	FSWs registered for routine examination	WB	283	82.0
Sanchez, 1998 [78]	1991-92	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	FSWs not registered for routine examination	WB	116	82.8
Sanchez, 2007 [79]	2002-02	Peru	Community	CS	SS	MSM	ELISA	1,328	51.0
Sanchez, 2009 [11]	1998-00	Peru	Outpatient clinic	Cohort	SS	MSM	WB	82	41.5
Shah, 2014 [80]	2008-08	El Salvador	Community	CS	RDS	MSM	ELISA	703	48.1
Shah, 2014 [80]	2008-08	El Salvador	Community	CS	RDS	FSWs	ELISA	768	82.3
Silva-Santisteban, 2012 [81]	2009-09	Peru	Community	CS	RDS	Transgender women in Lima	ELISA	436	79.4
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	El Salvador	Outpatient clinic	CS	MSCS	FSWs from El Salvador	ELISA	136	95.7
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	El Salvador	Community	CS	TLS	MSM from El Salvador	ELISA	81	56.5
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	Guatemala	Outpatient clinic	CS	MSCS	FSWs from Guatemala	ELISA	589	88.6
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	Guatemala	Community	CS	TLS	MSM from Guatemala	ELISA	362	43.3
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	Honduras	Outpatient clinic	CS	MSCS	FSWs from Honduras	ELISA	457	91.1
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	Honduras	Community	CS	TLS	MSM from Honduras	ELISA	316	50.9
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	Nicaragua	Outpatient clinic	CS	MSCS	FSWs from Nicaragua	ELISA	553	82.1
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	Nicaragua	Community	CS	TLS	MSM from Nicaragua	ELISA	269	53.8
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	Panama	Outpatient clinic	CS	MSCS	FSWs from Panama	ELISA	560	73.0
Soto, 2007 [82]	2001-02	Panama	Community	CS	TLS	MSM from Panama	ELISA	515	44.3
Uribe-Salas, 1999 [83]	1992-93	Mexico	Community	CS	TLS	FSWs in Mexico city	WB	757	65.1
Uribe-Salas, 2003 [84]	1998-98	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	FSWs in Mexico	WB	468	85.7
Zunt, 2006 [85]	-	Peru	Community	CS	SS	HTLV-II seronegative MSM	ELISA	2,621	44.9
Zunt, 2006 [85]	-	Peru	Community	CS	SS	HTLV-II seropositive MSM	ELISA	33	93.9
STI clinic attendees and symptomatic populations									
Carvalho, 1999 [19]	1993-97	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	STI clinic attendees	WB	96	53.1
Martinez, 2005 [86]	2003-03	Chile	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	STI clinic attendees	ELISA	200	43.0
Nascimento, 2007 [40]	1995-03	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	STI clinic attendees	WB	137	51.0
HIV positive populations and HIV sero-discordant couples									
Batista, 2009 [87]	2002	Brazil	Community	Cohort	Conv	HIV positive patients	ELISA	145	61.4
Boulos, 1992 [17]	1986-88	Haiti	Community	CS	Conv	HIV positive pregnant Haitian women	ELISA	95	88.0
Da-Rosa Santos, 1996 [25]	1994-94	Brazil	Community	CS	Conv	HIV positive patients	ELISA	85	73.0
Domercant, 2017 [27]	2012-12	Haiti	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	HIV positive women	ELISA	144	71.5
Levett, 2005 [37]	-	Barbados	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	HIV positive adults	ELISA	120	77.5
Lima, 2018 [88]	2005-08	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	Cohort	Conv	Pregnant women with HIV	ELISA	134	59.7
Nascimento, 2007 [40]	1995-03	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	HIV patients with GUD	WB	30	87.0
Nascimento, 2007 [40]	1995-03	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	HIV positive patients	WB	40	62.0
Paz-Bailey, 2012a [89]	2006-06	Honduras	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	HIV positive patients	ELISA	810	77.9
Paz-Bailey, 2012b [90]	2008-08	El Salvador	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	HIV positive patients	ELISA	760	84.5
Sanchez, 2009 [11]	1998-00	Peru	Outpatient clinic	Cohort	SS	MSM who seroconverted to HIV	WB	26	42.3
Santos, 2006 [91]	2001-02	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	HIV positive patients	ELISA	150	52.0
Yanez Alvarez, 2011 [12]	2003-05	Mexico	Outpatient clinic	Cohort	Conv	HIV positive patients	ELISA	301	48.5
Other populations[b]									
Almeida, 2017 [15]	2011-14	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Patients with malignant nodules	ELISA	100	18.0
Bahena-Roman, 2020 [92]	2008-11	Mexico	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Women with cervical related diseases	ELISA	644	25.0
Boulos, 1992 [17]	1986-88	Haiti	Community	CS	Conv	HTLV-I seropositive pregnant Haitian women	ELISA	45	82.0
Calderon, 2018 [93]	2014-15	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Women with cancer	ELISA	44	36.4
Castle, 2003 [94]	1993-97	Jamaica	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Women with low grade cervical neoplasia	ELISA	201	60.9
Castle, 2003 [94]	1993-97	Jamaica	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Women with cervical neoplasia grade 2	ELISA	117	61.6
Castle, 2003 [94]	1993-97	Jamaica	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Women with cervical neoplasia grade 3	ELISA	92	73.5
Conde-Gonzalez, 2003 [23]	2000-00	Mexico	Community	CS	CRS	Women with cervical cancer	WB	408	46.8
Conde-Gonzalez, 2003 [23]	2000-00	Mexico	Community	CS	CRS	Women with cancer	WB	128	22.6

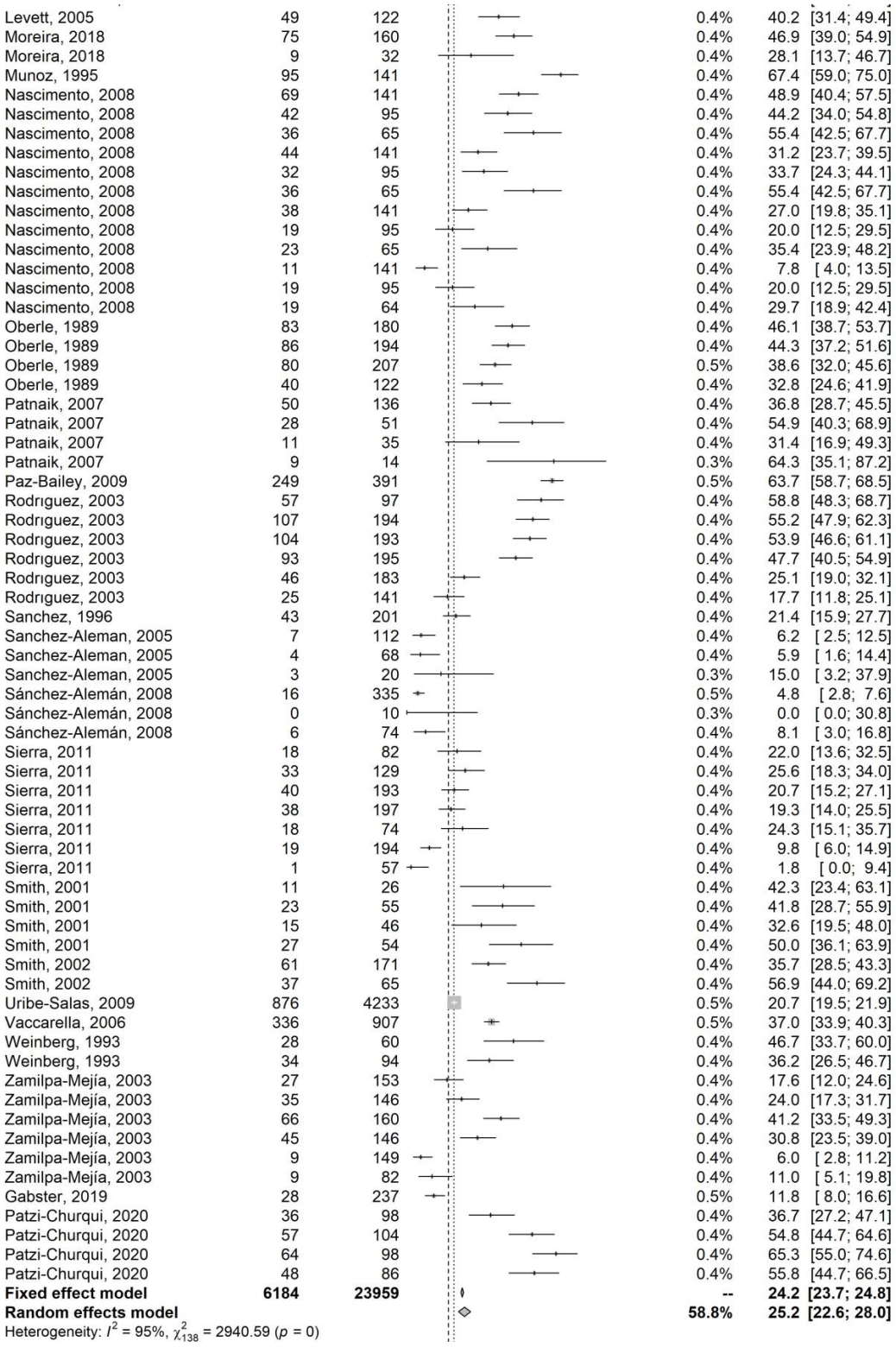
De Sanjose, 1994 [26]	1985-88	Colombia	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Women with CIN III	ELISA	243	60.8
DeBritton, 1993 [95]	1986-87	Panama	Hospital	CS	Conv	Women with cervical cancer	WB	189	57.0
Munoz, 1995 [39]	1985-88	Colombia	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Women with invasive cancer	ELISA	121	75.2
Munoz, 1995 [39]	1985-88	Colombia	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Husbands of women with invasive cancer	ELISA	52	59.6
Munoz, 1995 [39]	1985-88	Colombia	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Husbands of women with CIN III	ELISA	120	60.8
Smith, 2002 [53]	-	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Brazilian women with squamous-cell carcinoma	WB	145	55.2
Smith, 2002 [53]	-	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Brazilian women with adeno- or adenosquamous carcinoma	WB	16	43.8
Smith, 2002 [53]	-	Colombia	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Colombian women with squamous-cell carcinoma	WB	78	61.5
Smith, 2002 [53]	-	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Peruvian women with squamous-cell carcinoma	WB	166	56.6
Smith, 2002 [53]	-	Peru	Outpatient clinic	CC	Conv	Peruvian women with adeno- or adenosquamous carcinoma	WB	24	66.7
Stone, 1995 [96]	1982-84	Costa Rica	Community	CC	Conv	Women with cervical carcinoma	WB	415	54.7
Stone, 1995 [96]	1982-84	Costa Rica	Community	CC	Conv	Women with invasive cervical cancer	WB	149	57.8

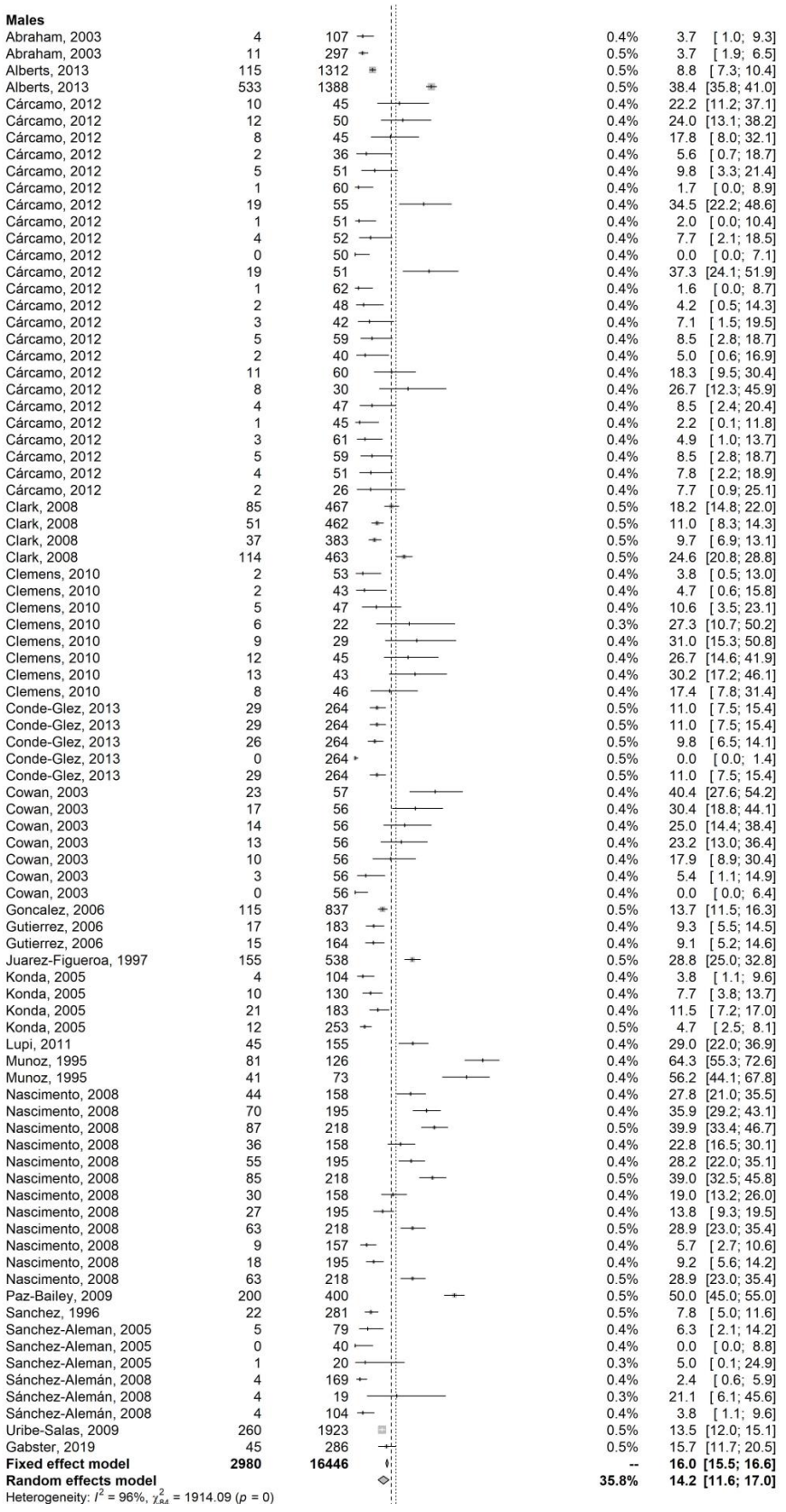
[a] The reported study design is the original study design (case control, cross sectional, cohort, or randomized controlled trial). The included seroprevalence measures are those for the baseline measures at the beginning of the study.
[b] Other populations include populations with an undetermined risk of acquiring HSV-2 infection such as patients with cervical cancer or their spouses.
Abbreviations: CC = Case control, Conv = Convenience, CIN = Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, CRS = Cluster random sampling, CS = Cross sectional, EIA = Enzyme immunosorbent assay, ELISA = Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, FSWs = Female sex workers, GUD = Genital ulcer disease, HIV = Human immunodeficiency virus, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2, HTLV = Human T- cell leukemia virus, MSCS = Multiple stage cluster sampling, MSM = Men who have sex with men, RCT = Randomized controlled trial, RDS = Response driven sampling, RS = Random sampling, SS = Snowball sampling, STI = Sexually transmitted infection, TLS = Time-location sampling, VCT = Voluntary counselling and testing, WB = Western blot.

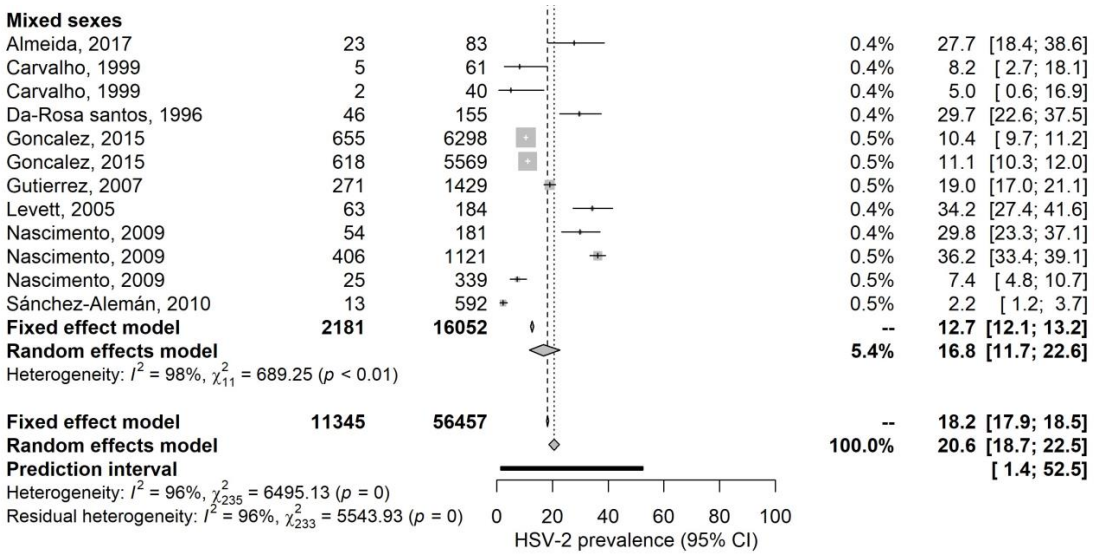
Figure S1. Forest plots presenting the outcomes of the pooled mean herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) seroprevalence among the different at risk populations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

A) General populations



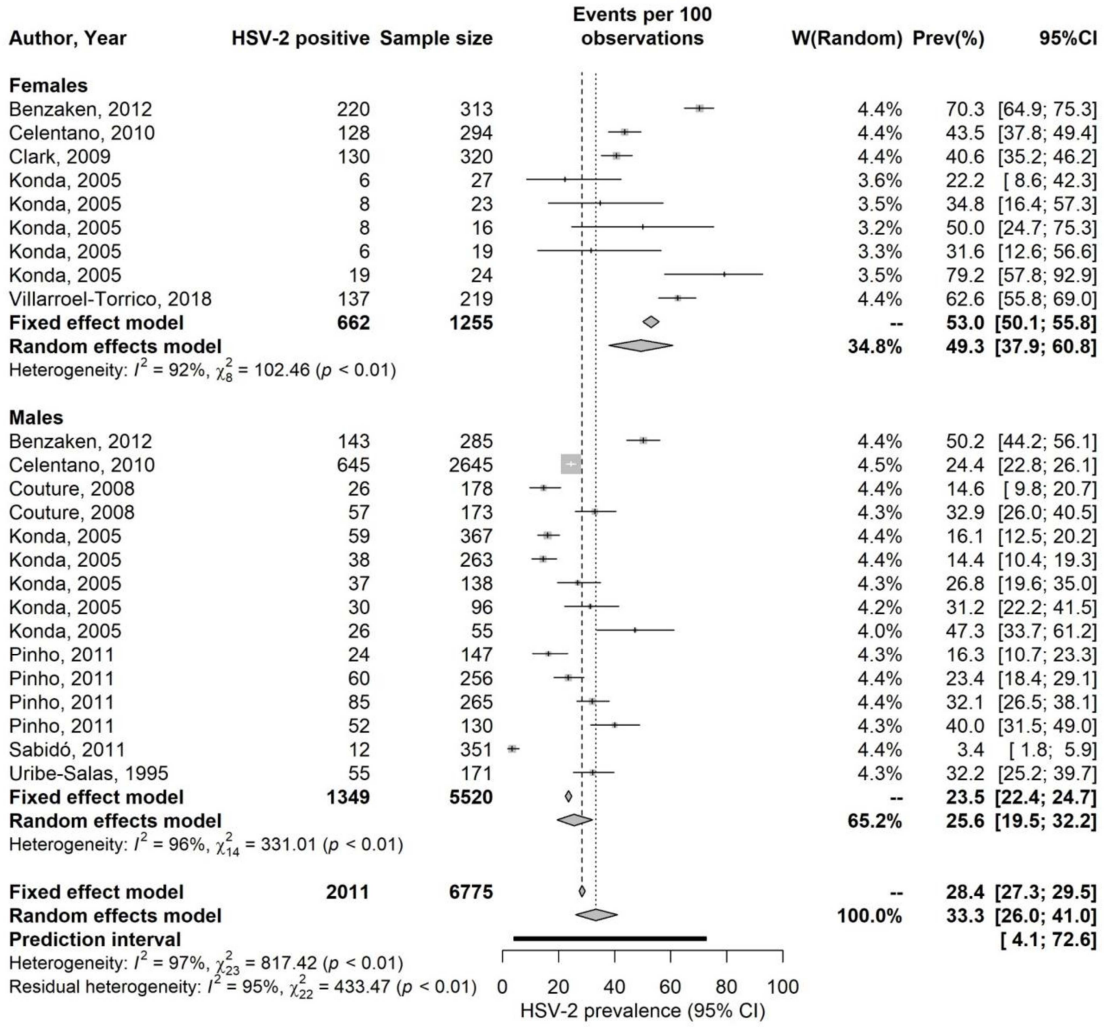

Levett, 2005 49 122 0.4% 40.2 [31.4; 49.4]
Moreira, 2018 75 160 0.4% 46.9 [39.0; 54.9]
Moreira, 2018 9 32 0.4% 28.1 [13.7; 46.7]
Munoz, 1995 95 141 0.4% 67.4 [59.0; 75.0]
Nascimento, 2008 69 141 0.4% 48.9 [40.4; 57.5]
Nascimento, 2008 42 95 0.4% 44.2 [34.0; 54.8]
Nascimento, 2008 36 65 0.4% 55.4 [42.5; 67.7]
Nascimento, 2008 44 141 0.4% 31.2 [23.7; 39.5]
Nascimento, 2008 32 95 0.4% 33.7 [24.3; 44.1]
Nascimento, 2008 36 65 0.4% 55.4 [42.5; 67.7]
Nascimento, 2008 38 141 0.4% 27.0 [19.8; 35.1]
Nascimento, 2008 19 95 0.4% 20.0 [12.5; 29.5]
Nascimento, 2008 23 65 0.4% 35.4 [23.9; 48.2]
Nascimento, 2008 11 141 0.4% 7.8 [4.0; 13.5]
Nascimento, 2008 19 95 0.4% 20.0 [12.5; 29.5]
Nascimento, 2008 19 64 0.4% 29.7 [18.9; 42.4]
Oberle, 1989 83 180 0.4% 46.1 [38.7; 53.7]
Oberle, 1989 86 194 0.4% 44.3 [37.2; 51.6]
Oberle, 1989 80 207 0.5% 38.6 [32.0; 45.6]
Oberle, 1989 40 122 0.4% 32.8 [24.6; 41.9]
Patnaik, 2007 50 136 0.4% 36.8 [28.7; 45.5]
Patnaik, 2007 28 51 0.4% 54.9 [40.3; 68.9]
Patnaik, 2007 11 35 0.4% 31.4 [16.9; 49.3]
Patnaik, 2007 9 14 0.3% 64.3 [35.1; 87.2]
Paz-Bailey, 2009 249 391 0.5% 63.7 [58.7; 68.5]
Rodrıguez, 2003 57 97 0.4% 58.8 [48.3; 68.7]
Rodrıguez, 2003 107 194 0.4% 55.2 [47.9; 62.3]
Rodrıguez, 2003 104 193 0.4% 53.9 [46.6; 61.1]
Rodrıguez, 2003 93 195 0.4% 47.7 [40.5; 54.9]
Rodrıguez, 2003 46 183 0.4% 25.1 [19.0; 32.1]
Rodrıguez, 2003 25 141 0.4% 17.7 [11.8; 25.1]
Sanchez, 1996 43 201 0.4% 21.4 [15.9; 27.7]
Sanchez-Aleman, 2005 7 112 0.4% 6.2 [2.5; 12.5]
Sanchez-Aleman, 2005 4 68 0.4% 5.9 [1.6; 14.4]
Sanchez-Aleman, 2005 3 20 0.3% 15.0 [3.2; 37.9]
Sánchez-Alemán, 2008 16 335 0.5% 4.8 [2.8; 7.6]
Sánchez-Alemán, 2008 0 10 0.3% 0.0 [0.0; 30.8]
Sánchez-Alemán, 2008 6 74 0.4% 8.1 [3.0; 16.8]
Sierra, 2011 18 82 0.4% 22.0 [13.6; 32.5]
Sierra, 2011 33 129 0.4% 25.6 [18.3; 34.0]
Sierra, 2011 40 193 0.4% 20.7 [15.2; 27.1]
Sierra, 2011 38 197 0.4% 19.3 [14.0; 25.5]
Sierra, 2011 18 74 0.4% 24.3 [15.1; 35.7]
Sierra, 2011 19 194 0.4% 9.8 [6.0; 14.9]
Sierra, 2011 1 57 0.4% 1.8 [0.0; 9.4]
Smith, 2001 11 26 0.4% 42.3 [23.4; 63.1]
Smith, 2001 23 55 0.4% 41.8 [28.7; 55.9]
Smith, 2001 15 46 0.4% 32.6 [19.5; 48.0]
Smith, 2001 27 54 0.4% 50.0 [36.1; 63.9]
Smith, 2002 61 171 0.4% 35.7 [28.5; 43.3]
Smith, 2002 37 65 0.4% 56.9 [44.0; 69.2]
Uribe-Salas, 2009 876 4233 0.5% 20.7 [19.5; 21.9]
Vaccarella, 2006 336 907 0.5% 37.0 [33.9; 40.3]
Weinberg, 1993 28 60 0.4% 46.7 [33.7; 60.0]
Weinberg, 1993 34 94 0.4% 36.2 [26.5; 46.7]
Zamilpa-Mejía, 2003 27 153 0.4% 17.6 [12.0; 24.6]
Zamilpa-Mejía, 2003 35 146 0.4% 24.0 [17.3; 31.7]
Zamilpa-Mejía, 2003 66 160 0.4% 41.2 [33.5; 49.3]
Zamilpa-Mejía, 2003 45 146 0.4% 30.8 [23.5; 39.0]
Zamilpa-Mejía, 2003 9 149 0.4% 6.0 [2.8; 11.2]
Zamilpa-Mejía, 2003 9 82 0.4% 11.0 [5.1; 19.8]
Gabster, 2019 28 237 0.5% 11.8 [8.0; 16.6]
Patzi-Churqui, 2020 36 98 0.4% 36.7 [27.2; 47.1]
Patzi-Churqui, 2020 57 104 0.4% 54.8 [44.7; 64.6]
Patzi-Churqui, 2020 64 98 0.4% 65.3 [55.0; 74.6]
Patzi-Churqui, 2020 48 86 0.4% 55.8 [44.7; 66.5]
Fixed effect model 6184 23959 -- 24.2 [23.7; 24.8]
Random effects model 58.8% 25.2 [22.6; 28.0]
Heterogeneity: I^2 = 95%, χ^2_{138} = 2940.59 (p = 0)


Males
Abraham, 2003 4 107 0.4% 3.7 [1.0; 9.3]
Abraham, 2003 11 297 0.5% 3.7 [1.9; 6.5]
Alberts, 2013 115 1312 0.5% 8.8 [7.3; 10.4]
Alberts, 2013 533 1388 0.5% 38.4 [35.8; 41.0]
Cárcamo, 2012 10 45 0.4% 22.2 [11.2; 37.1]
Cárcamo, 2012 12 50 0.4% 24.0 [13.1; 38.2]
Cárcamo, 2012 8 45 0.4% 17.8 [8.0; 32.1]
Cárcamo, 2012 2 36 0.4% 5.6 [0.7; 18.7]
Cárcamo, 2012 5 51 0.4% 9.8 [3.3; 21.4]
Cárcamo, 2012 1 60 0.4% 1.7 [0.0; 8.9]
Cárcamo, 2012 19 55 0.4% 34.5 [22.2; 48.6]
Cárcamo, 2012 1 51 0.4% 2.0 [0.0; 10.4]
Cárcamo, 2012 4 52 0.4% 7.7 [2.1; 18.5]
Cárcamo, 2012 0 50 0.4% 0.0 [0.0; 7.1]
Cárcamo, 2012 19 51 0.4% 37.3 [24.1; 51.9]
Cárcamo, 2012 1 62 0.4% 1.6 [0.0; 8.7]
Cárcamo, 2012 2 48 0.4% 4.2 [0.5; 14.3]
Cárcamo, 2012 3 42 0.4% 7.1 [1.5; 19.5]
Cárcamo, 2012 5 59 0.4% 8.5 [2.8; 18.7]
Cárcamo, 2012 2 40 0.4% 5.0 [0.6; 16.9]
Cárcamo, 2012 11 60 0.4% 18.3 [9.5; 30.4]
Cárcamo, 2012 8 30 0.4% 26.7 [12.3; 45.9]
Cárcamo, 2012 4 47 0.4% 8.5 [2.4; 20.4]
Cárcamo, 2012 1 45 0.4% 2.2 [0.1; 11.8]
Cárcamo, 2012 3 61 0.4% 4.9 [1.0; 13.7]
Cárcamo, 2012 5 59 0.4% 8.5 [2.8; 18.7]
Cárcamo, 2012 4 51 0.4% 7.8 [2.2; 18.9]
Cárcamo, 2012 2 26 0.4% 7.7 [0.9; 25.1]
Clark, 2008 85 467 0.5% 18.2 [14.8; 22.0]
Clark, 2008 51 462 0.5% 11.0 [8.3; 14.3]
Clark, 2008 37 383 0.5% 9.7 [6.9; 13.1]
Clark, 2008 114 463 0.5% 24.6 [20.8; 28.8]
Clemens, 2010 2 53 0.4% 3.8 [0.5; 13.0]
Clemens, 2010 2 43 0.4% 4.7 [0.6; 15.8]
Clemens, 2010 5 47 0.4% 10.6 [3.5; 23.1]
Clemens, 2010 6 22 0.3% 27.3 [10.7; 50.2]
Clemens, 2010 9 29 0.4% 31.0 [15.3; 50.8]
Clemens, 2010 12 45 0.4% 26.7 [14.6; 41.9]
Clemens, 2010 13 43 0.4% 30.2 [17.2; 46.1]
Clemens, 2010 8 46 0.4% 17.4 [7.8; 31.4]
Conde-Glez, 2013 29 264 0.5% 11.0 [7.5; 15.4]
Conde-Glez, 2013 29 264 0.5% 11.0 [7.5; 15.4]
Conde-Glez, 2013 26 264 0.5% 9.8 [6.5; 14.1]
Conde-Glez, 2013 0 264 0.5% 0.0 [0.0; 1.4]
Conde-Glez, 2013 29 264 0.5% 11.0 [7.5; 15.4]
Cowan, 2003 23 57 0.4% 40.4 [27.6; 54.2]
Cowan, 2003 17 56 0.4% 30.4 [18.8; 44.1]
Cowan, 2003 14 56 0.4% 25.0 [14.4; 38.4]
Cowan, 2003 13 56 0.4% 23.2 [13.0; 36.4]
Cowan, 2003 10 56 0.4% 17.9 [8.9; 30.4]
Cowan, 2003 3 56 0.4% 5.4 [1.1; 14.9]
Cowan, 2003 0 56 0.4% 0.0 [0.0; 6.4]
Goncalez, 2006 115 837 0.5% 13.7 [11.5; 16.3]
Gutierrez, 2006 17 183 0.4% 9.3 [5.5; 14.5]
Gutierrez, 2006 15 164 0.4% 9.1 [5.2; 14.6]
Juarez-Figueroa, 1997 155 538 0.5% 28.8 [25.0; 32.8]
Konda, 2005 4 104 0.4% 3.8 [1.1; 9.6]
Konda, 2005 10 130 0.4% 7.7 [3.8; 13.7]
Konda, 2005 21 183 0.4% 11.5 [7.2; 17.0]
Konda, 2005 12 253 0.5% 4.7 [2.5; 8.1]
Lupi, 2011 45 155 0.4% 29.0 [22.0; 36.9]
Munoz, 1995 81 126 0.4% 64.3 [55.3; 72.6]
Munoz, 1995 41 73 0.4% 56.2 [44.1; 67.8]
Nascimento, 2008 44 158 0.4% 27.8 [21.0; 35.5]
Nascimento, 2008 70 195 0.4% 35.9 [29.2; 43.1]
Nascimento, 2008 87 218 0.5% 39.9 [33.4; 46.7]
Nascimento, 2008 36 158 0.4% 22.8 [16.5; 30.1]
Nascimento, 2008 55 195 0.4% 28.2 [22.0; 35.1]
Nascimento, 2008 85 218 0.5% 39.0 [32.5; 45.8]
Nascimento, 2008 30 158 0.4% 19.0 [13.2; 26.0]
Nascimento, 2008 27 195 0.4% 13.8 [9.3; 19.5]
Nascimento, 2008 63 218 0.5% 28.9 [23.0; 35.4]
Nascimento, 2008 9 157 0.4% 5.7 [2.7; 10.6]
Nascimento, 2008 18 195 0.4% 9.2 [5.6; 14.2]
Nascimento, 2008 63 218 0.5% 28.9 [23.0; 35.4]
Paz-Bailey, 2009 200 400 0.5% 50.0 [45.0; 55.0]
Sanchez, 1996 22 281 0.5% 7.8 [5.0; 11.6]
Sanchez-Aleman, 2005 5 79 0.4% 6.3 [2.1; 14.2]
Sanchez-Aleman, 2005 0 40 0.4% 0.0 [0.0; 8.8]
Sanchez-Aleman, 2005 1 20 0.3% 5.0 [0.1; 24.9]
Sánchez-Alemán, 2008 4 169 0.4% 2.4 [0.6; 5.9]
Sánchez-Alemán, 2008 4 19 0.3% 21.1 [6.1; 45.6]
Sánchez-Alemán, 2008 4 104 0.4% 3.8 [1.1; 9.6]
Uribe-Salas, 2009 260 1923 0.5% 13.5 [12.0; 15.1]
Gabster, 2019 45 286 0.5% 15.7 [11.7; 20.5]
Fixed effect model 2980 16446 -- 16.0 [15.5; 16.6]
Random effects model 35.8% 14.2 [11.6; 17.0]
Heterogeneity: I^2 = 96%, χ^2_{64} = 1914.09 (p = 0)



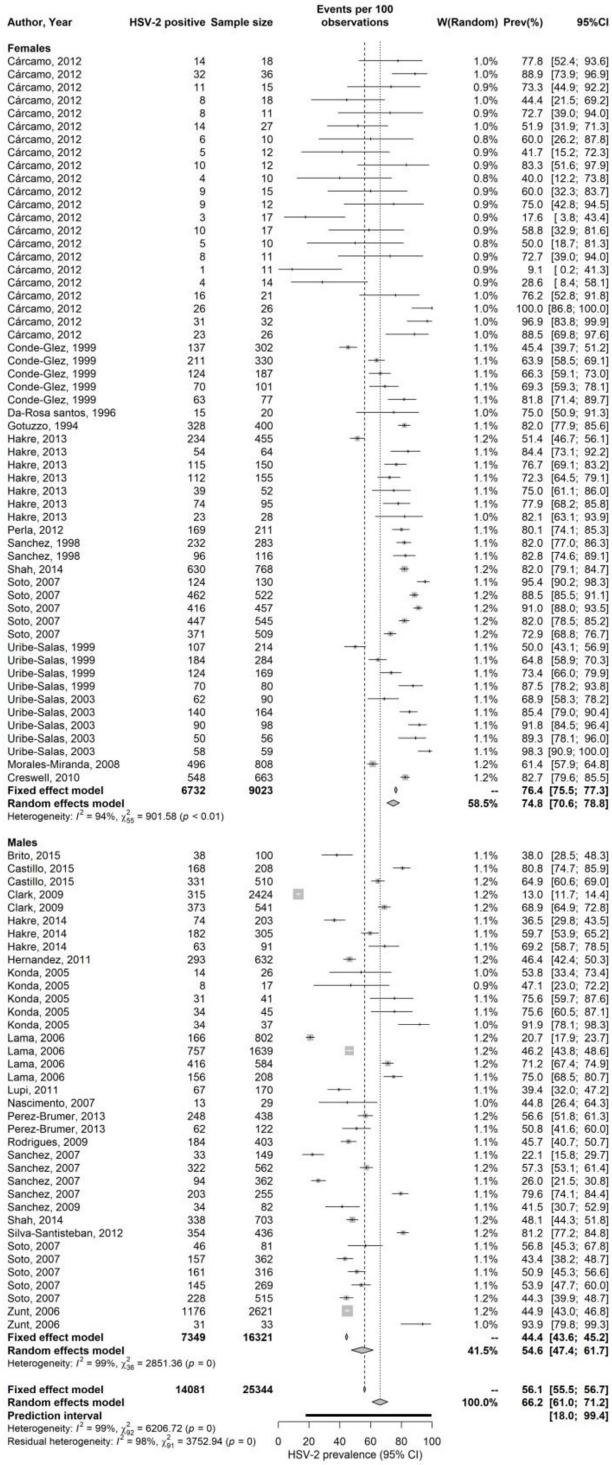
Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2.

B) Intermediate-risk populations



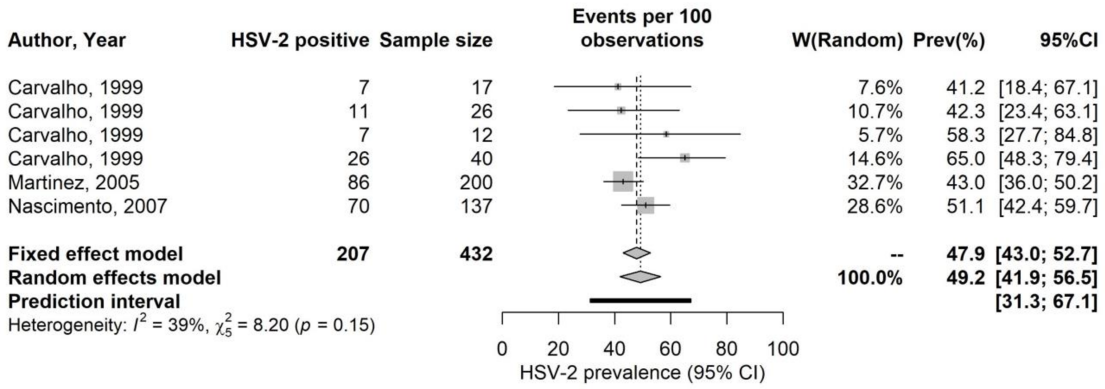
Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2.

C) High-risk populations



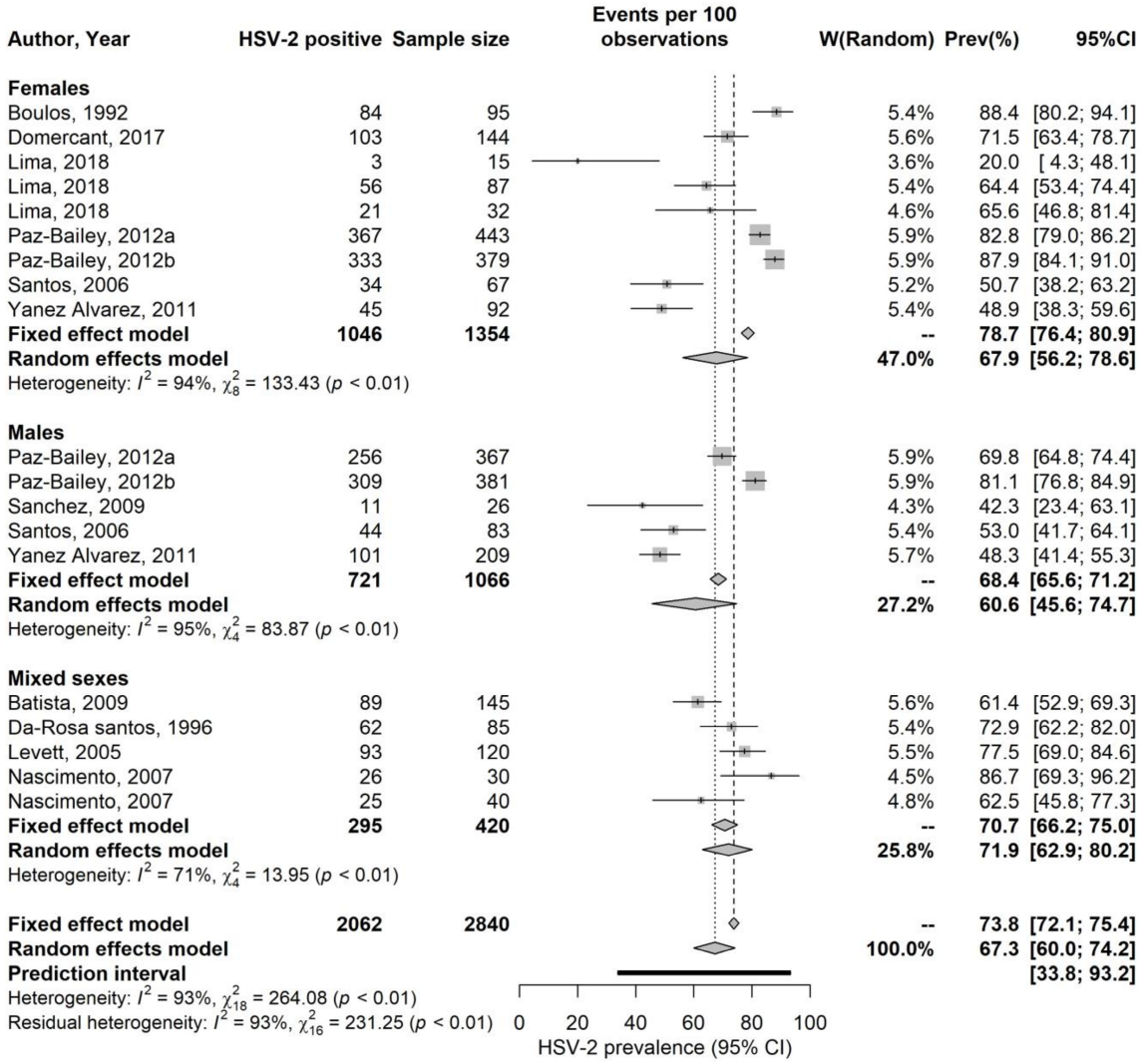
Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2.

D) STI clinic attendees and symptomatic populations (mixed women and men)



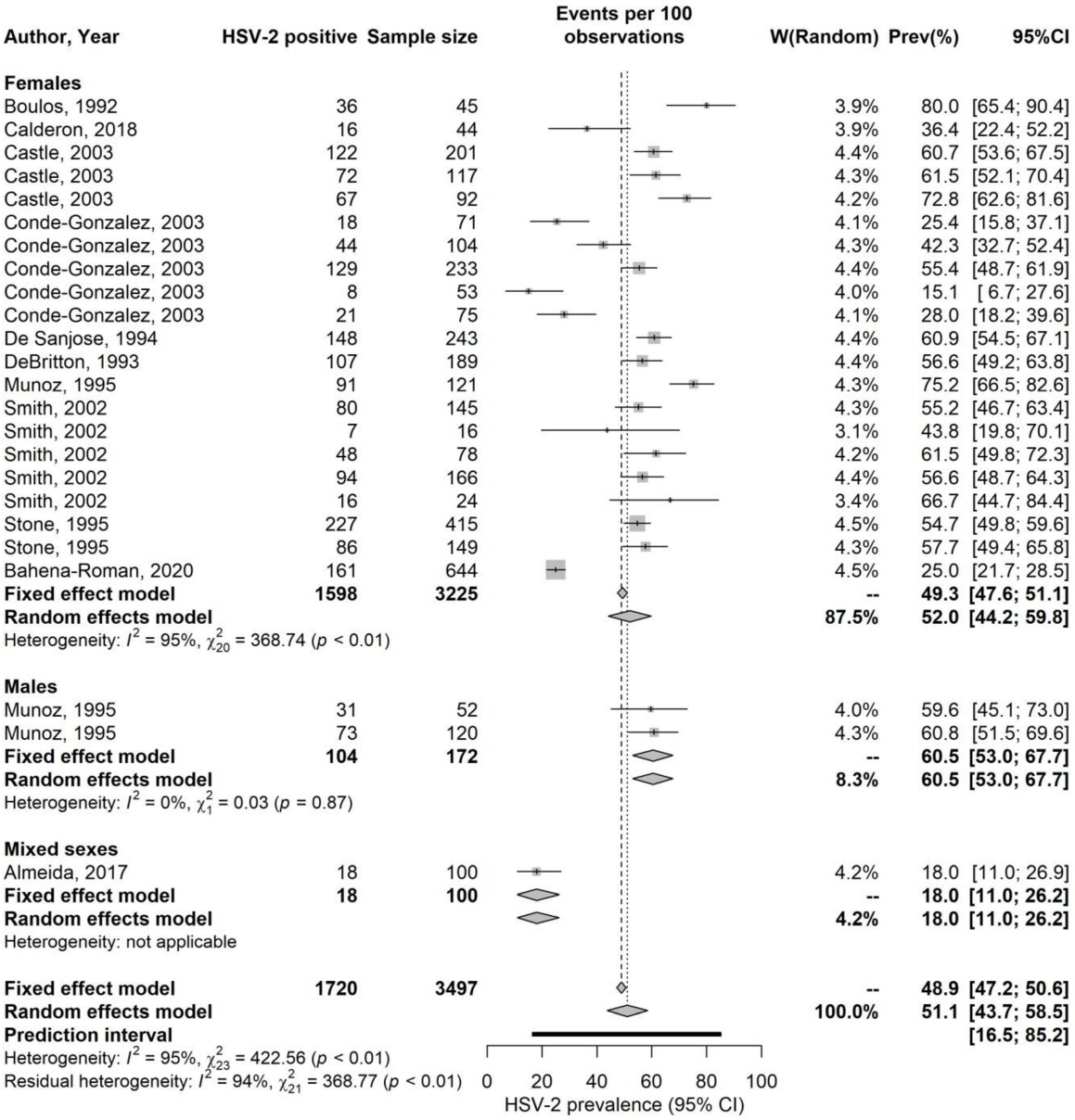
Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2, STI = Sexually transmitted infection.

F) HIV positive individuals and individuals in HIV discordant couples



Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2, HIV = Human immunodefficency virus.

G) Other populations



Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2.

Table S5. Univariable and multivariable meta-regression analyses for HSV-2 seroprevalence among the different at risk populations in Latin America and the Caribbean using each of country's income and country *instead* of subregion in the multivariable meta-regression.

			Outcome measures	Sample size	Univariable analysis				Multivariable analysis					
									Model 1[a]		Model 2[b]		Model 3[c]	
			Total n	Total N	*RR* (95%CI)	p-value	LR test p-value	Adjusted R^2 (%)	*ARR* (95% CI)	p-value	*ARR* (95% CI)	p-value	*ARR* (95% CI)	p-value
Population characteristics	Population type	General populations	236	56,457	1.00	-	<0.001	45.98	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
		Intermediate-risk populations	24	6,775	1.52 (1.16-2.00)	0.002			1.55 (1.22-1.96)	<0.001	1.49 (1.18-1.87)	0.001	1.58 (1.26-1.97)	<0.001
		High-risk populations	93	25,344	3.09 (2.64-3.61)	<0.001			3.09 (2.67-3.57)	<0.001	2.81 (2.44-3.23)	<0.001	3.08 (2.66-3.55)	<0.001
		STI clinic attendees and symptomatic populations	6	432	2.49 (1.47-4.22)	0.001			2.40 (1.48-3.90)	<0.001	2.15 (1.34-3.45)	0.002	2.18 (1.38-3.42)	0.001
		HIV positive individuals and individuals in HIV discordant couples	19	2,840	3.21 (2.38-4.32)	<0.001			3.06 (2.37-3.95)	<0.001	2.59 (2.02-3.33)	<0.001	2.77 (2.18-3.51)	<0.001
		Other populations[d]	24	3,497	2.42 (1.85-3.16)	<0.001			1.56 (1.24-1.97)	<0.001	1.55 (1.24-1.94)	<0.001	1.51 (1.22-1.88)	<0.001
	Age group	<20 years	35	6,538	1.00	-	<0.001	10.26	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
		20-30 years	47	7,751	2.05 (1.40-3.00)	<0.001			1.63 (1.27-2.09)	<0.001	1.70 (1.34-2.17)	<0.001	1.63 (1.29-2.05)	<0.001
		30-40 years	22	2,933	2.58 (1.64-4.04)	<0.001			2.24 (1.68-2.99)	<0.001	2.29 (1.72-3.03)	<0.001	2.11 (1.61-2.77)	<0.001
		>40 years	39	5,940	2.84 (1.92-4.18)	<0.001			3.22 (2.50-4.14)	<0.001	3.20 (2.50-4.09)	<0.001	2.92 (2.30-3.71)	<0.001
		Mixed ages	259	72,183	2.49 (1.82-3.41)	<0.001			1.79 (1.44-2.21)	<0.001	1.72 (1.40-2.12)	<0.001	1.68 (1.37-2.07)	<0.001
	Sex	Women	234	38,816	1.00	-	0.001	4.82	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
		Men	144	39,525	0.67 (0.56-0.80)	<0.001			0.68 (0.60-0.76)	<0.001	0.70 (0.62-0.78)	<0.001	0.68 (0.61-0.76)	<0.001
		Mixed sexes	24	17,004	0.81 (0.57-1.16)	0.267			0.59 (0.46-0.77)	<0.001	0.65 (0.50-0.83)	0.001	0.62 (0.48-0.80)	<0.001
	Countries	Brazil	106	25,766	1.00	-	<0.001	12.58	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
		Colombia	19	2,247	1.36 (0.91-2.01)	0.125			-	-	-	-	1.20 (0.93-1.55)	0.156
		Costa Rica	13	2,364	1.46 (0.92-2.30)	0.102			-	-	-	-	1.23 (0.92-1.64)	0.157
		Mexico	76	23,437	0.71 (0.56-0.91)	0.008			-	-	-	-	0.66 (0.56-0.78)	<0.001
		Panama	15	3,334	1.81 (1.18-2.78)	0.006			-	-	-	-	1.10 (0.82-1.47)	0.506
		Peru	131	24,976	0.92 (0.74-1.14)	0.476			-	-	-	-	0.87 (0.73-1.02)	0.096
		Other[e]	42	13,221	1.84 (1.39-2.45)	<0.001			-	-	-	-	1.20 (0.99-1.46)	0.050
	Subregions	Central America	124	38,103	1.00	-	0.065	0.82	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
		South America	264	54,798	0.95 (0.79-1.14)	0.606			1.13 (1.00-1.27)	0.047	-	-	-	-
		Caribbean	14	2,444	1.62 (1.02-2.58)	0.040			1.17 (0.87-1.57)	0.281	-	-	-	-
	Country's income	LIC and LMIC	29	9,846	1.00	-	<0.001	9.07	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
		UMIC	354	81,539	0.45 (0.33-0.62)	<0.001			-	-	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	<0.001	-	-
		HIC	19	3,960	0.86 (0.54-1.36)	0.528			-	-	0.83 (0.63-1.11)	0.220	-	-
Study methodology characteristics	Assay type	Western Blot	94	11,898	1.00	-	0.432	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
		ELISA	304	82,744	0.89 (0.73-1.09)	0.280			-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monoclonal antibody	4	703	1.24 (0.53-2.87)	0.614			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sample size[f]	<200	81	7,542	1.00	-	<0.001	7.27	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
		>200	321	87,803	0.58 (0.47-0.71)	<0.001			0.75 (0.64-0.87)	<0.001	0.75 (0.64-0.86)	<0.001	0.82 (0.71-0.95)	0.010
	Sampling method	Probability based	151	47,471	1.00	-	<0.001	18.05	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
		Non-probability based	251	47,874	2.08 (1.76-2.44)	<0.001			1.16 (1.00-1.35)	0.037	1.24 (1.08-1.42)	0.002	1.18 (1.03-1.35)	0.013
	Response rate	≥80%	194	48,220	1.00	-	0.002	5.52	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
		<80%	32	6,062	0.59 (0.42-0.82)	0.002			0.79 (0.63-0.99)	0.044	0.76 (0.62-0.95)	0.016	0.89 (0.72-1.10)	0.300
		Unclear	176	41,063	1.25 (1.05-1.49)	0.010			1.07 (0.94-1.22)	0.262	1.07 (0.94-1.22)	0.260	1.13 (1.00-1.29)	0.046
Temporal variables	Year of publication category	<2000	49	7,244	1.00	-	<0.001	4.39	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
		2000-2010	206	51,983	0.61 (0.47-0.79)	<0.001			0.88 (0.75-1.05)	0.166	0.88 (0.75-1.04)	0.141	0.90 (0.76-1.06)	0.212
		>2010	147	31,118	0.56 (0.42-0.73)	<0.001			0.74 (0.61-0.89)	0.002	0.74 (0.62-0.89)	0.001	0.76 (0.63-0.91)	0.004

[a] Variance explained by the multivariable model (adjusted R^2) = 68.85%.
[b] Variance explained by the multivariable model (adjusted R^2) = 70.63%.
[c] Variance explained by the multivariable model (adjusted R^2) = 73.85%.
[d] Other populations include populations with an undetermined risk of acquiring HSV-2 infection such as patients with cervical cancer or their spouses.
[e] Other countries include Argentina, Barbados,, Bolivia, Chile, Dominican republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, and Nicaragua.

[f] Sample size denotes the sample size of each study population found in the original publication.
Abbreviations: *ARR* = Adjusted risk ratio, CI = Confidence interval, ELISA = Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, HIC = High-income country HIV = Human immunodeficiency virus, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2, LIC = Low-income country, LMIC = Lower-middle-income country, LR = Likelihood ratio, *RR* = Risk ratio, STI = Sexually transmitted infection, UMIC = Upper-middle-income country.

Table S6. Univariable and multivariable meta-regression analyses for HSV-2 seroprevalence among the different at-risk populations in Latin America and the Caribbean using the year of data collection as the temporal variable. The analysis using year of publication as the temporal variable is found in Table 3 of main text.

			Outcome measures	Sample size	Univariable analysis				Multivariable analysis			
									Model 1[a]		Model 2[b]	
			Total n	Total N	*RR* (95% CI)	p-value	LR test p-value	Adjusted R^2 (%)	*ARR* (95% CI)	p-value	*ARR* (95% CI)	p-value
Population characteristics	Population type	General populations	236	56,457	1.00	-	<0.001	45.98	1.00	-	1.00	-
		Intermediate-risk populations	24	6,775	1.52 (1.16-2.00)	0.002			1.65 (1.30-2.10)	0.001	1.58 (1.24-2.01)	<0.001
		High-risk populations	93	25,344	3.09 (2.64-3.61)	<0.001			3.13 (2.71-3.62)	<0.001	3.10 (2.67-3.59)	<0.001
		STI clinic attendees and symptomatic populations	6	432	2.49 (1.47-4.22)	0.001			2.47 (1.52-4.00)	<0.001	2.40 (1.47-3.90)	<0.001
		HIV positive individuals and individuals in HIV discordant couples	19	2,840	3.21 (2.38-4.32)	<0.001			3.07 (2.38-3.95)	<0.001	2.95 (2.28-3.81)	<0.001
		Other populations[c]	24	3,497	2.42 (1.85-3.16)	<0.001			1.60 (1.24-2.02)	<0.001	1.56 (1.23-1.97)	<0.001
	Age group	<20 years	35	6,538	1.00	-	<0.001	10.26	1.00	-	1.00	-
		20-30 years	47	7,751	2.05 (1.40-3.00)	<0.001			1.64 (1.29-2.10)	<0.001	1.64 (1.27-2.11)	<0.001
		30-40 years	22	2,933	2.58 (1.64-4.04)	<0.001			2.14 (1.60-2.86)	<0.001	2.23 (1.66-2.98)	<0.001
		>40 years	39	5,940	2.84 (1.92-4.18)	<0.001			3.01 (2.34-3.87)	<0.001	3.08 (2.39-3.97)	<0.001
		Mixed ages	259	72,183	2.49 (1.82-3.41)	<0.001			1.70 (1.38-2.10)	<0.001	1.70 (1.37-2.09)	<0.001
	Sex	Women	234	38,816	1.00	-	0.001	4.82	1.00	-	1.00	
		Men	144	39,525	0.67 (0.56-0.80)	<0.001			0.71 (0.63-0.79)	<0.001	0.69 (0.61-0.77)	<0.001
		Mixed sexes	24	17,004	0.81 (0.57-1.16)	0.267			0.61 (0.47-0.79)	<0.001	0.63 (0.48-0.82)	0.001
	Countries	Brazil	106	25,766	1.00	-	<0.001	12.58	-	-	-	-
		Colombia	19	2,247	1.36 (0.91-2.01)	0.125			-	-	-	-
		Costa Rica	13	2,364	1.46 (0.92-2.30)	0.102			-	-	-	-
		Mexico	76	23,437	0.71 (0.56-0.91)	0.008			-	-	-	-
		Panama	15	3,334	1.81 (1.18-2.78)	0.006			-	-	-	-
		Peru	131	24,976	0.92 (0.74-1.14)	0.476			-	-	-	-
		Other[d]	42	13,221	1.84 (1.39-2.45)	<0.001			-	-	-	-
	Subregions	Central America	124	38,103	1.00	-	0.065	0.82	1.00	-	1.00	-
		South America	264	54,798	0.95 (0.79-1.14)	0.606			1.11 (0.98-1.25)	0.082	1.09 (0.96-1.23)	0.147
		Caribbean	14	2,444	1.62 (1.02-2.58)	0.040			1.10 (0.82-1.47)	0.506	1.16 (0.86-1.56)	0.308
	Country's income	LIC and LMIC	29	9,846	1.00	-	<0.001	9.07	-	-	-	-
		UMIC	354	81,539	0.45 (0.33-0.62)	<0.001			-	-	-	-
		HIC	19	3,960	0.86 (0.54-1.36)	0.528			-	-	-	-
Study methodology characteristics	Assay type	Western Blot	94	11,898	1.00	-	0.432	0.00	-	-	-	-
		ELISA	304	82,744	0.89 (0.73-1.09)	0.280			-	-	-	-
		Monoclonal antibody	4	703	1.24 (0.53-2.87)	0.614			-	-	-	-
	Sample size[c]	<200	81	7,542	1.00	-	<0.001	7.27	1.00	-	1.00	-
		>200	321	87,803	0.58 (0.47-0.71)	<0.001			0.79 (0.67-0.93)	0.004	0.73 (0.63-0.85)	<0.001
	Sampling method	Probability based	151	47,471	1.00	-	<0.001	18.05	1.00	-	1.00	-
		Non-probability based	251	47,874	2.08 (1.76-2.44)	<0.001			1.17 (1.01-1.35)	0.030	1.18 (1.02-1.36)	0.026
	Response rate	≥80%	194	48,220	1.00	-	0.002	5.52	1.00	-	1.00	-
		<80%	32	6,062	0.59 (0.42-0.82)	0.002			0.80 (0.64-1.00)	0.053	0.78 (0.62-0.97)	0.030
		Unclear	176	41,063	1.25 (1.05-1.49)	0.010			1.09 (0.96-1.24)	0.189	1.11 (0.97-1.27)	0.104
Temporal variables	Year of data collection category	<2000	151	27,266	1.00	-	0.007	1.94	1.00	-	-	-
		2000-2010	231	53,038	0.65 (0.54-0.78)	<0.001			0.77 (0.68-0.88)	<0.001	-	-
		>2010	20	14,041	0.85 (0.58-1.25)	0.429			0.95 (0.75-1.20)	0.683	-	-
	Year of data collection		402	95,345	0.98 (0.97-0.99)	0.024	<0.001	2.98	-	-	0.99 (0.98-0.99)	0.031

[a] Variance explained by the multivariable model (adjusted R^2) = 69.12%.
[b] Variance explained by the multivariable model (adjusted R^2) = 68.45%.
[c] Other populations include populations with an undetermined risk of acquiring HSV-2 infection such as patients with cervical cancer or their spouses.
[d] Other countries include Argentina, Barbados,, Bolivia, Chile, Dominican republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, and Nicaragua.
[e] Sample size denotes the sample size of each study population found in the original publication.
Abbreviations: *ARR* = Adjusted risk ratio, CI = Confidence interval, ELISA = Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, HIC = High-income country HIV = Human immunodeficiency virus, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2, LIC = Low-income country, LMIC = Lower-middle-income country, LR = Likelihood ratio, *RR* = Risk ratio, STI = Sexually transmitted infection, UMIC = Upper-middle-income country.

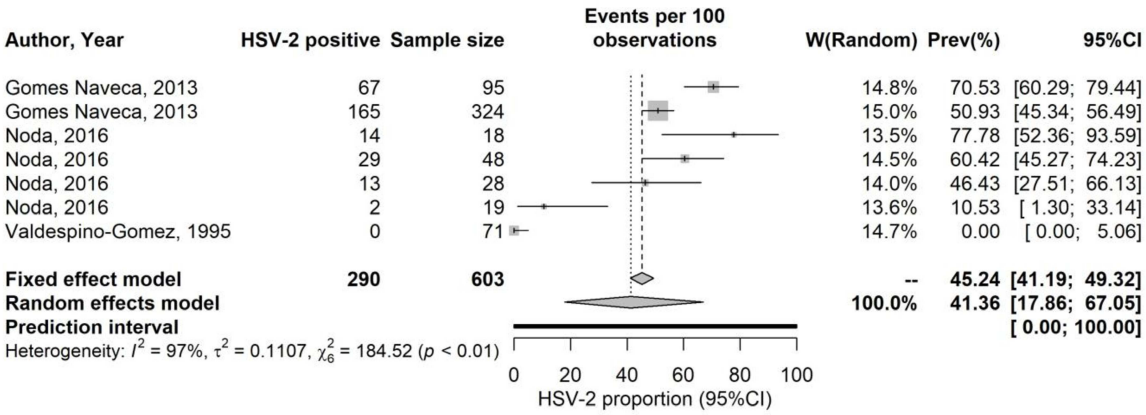
Table S7. Studies reporting proportions of HSV-2 virus isolation in clinically-diagnosed genital ulcer disease and in clinically-diagnosed genital herpes in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Author, year	Year(s) of data collection	Country	Study site	Original study design*	Sampling method	Population	HSV-2 biological assay	Sample size	Proportion of HSV-2 detection (%)
Patients with clinically-diagnosed GUD									
Gomes Naveca, 2013 [97]	2008-09	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Patients with primary GUD	PCR	324	50.9
Gomes Naveca, 2013 [97]	2008-09	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Patients with recurring GUD	PCR	95	70.5
Noda, 2016 [98]	2012-15	Cuba	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Male patients with GUD aged 15-20 years	PCR	18	77.8
Noda, 2016 [98]	2012-15	Cuba	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Male patients with GUD aged 21-30 years	PCR	48	60.4
Noda, 2016 [98]	2012-15	Cuba	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Male patients with GUD aged 31-40 years	PCR	28	46.4
Noda, 2016 [98]	2012-15	Cuba	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Male patients with GUD aged >41 years	PCR	19	10.5
Valdespino-Gomez, 1995 [99]	1990	Mexico	Community	CS	Conv	FSWs with GUD	IF	71	0.0
Patients with clinically-diagnosed genital herpes									
Balachandran, 1982 [100]	-	Puerto Rico	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Patients with genital herpes	IF	12	91.6
Belli, 1990 [101]	1982-83	Argentina	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Patients with genital herpes	IF	25	79.0
do Nascimento, 1998 [102]	1995	Brazil	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	HIV positive patients with genital herpes	PCR	36	94.4
Hun, 1987 [103]	-	Costa Rica	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	STI clinic attendees with genital herpes	Virus isolation	12	75.0
Orozco-Topete, 1997 [104]	-	Mexico	Outpatient clinic	RCT[a]	RS	HIV positive patients with recurrent genital herpes	Culture	45	100
Prabhakar, 1987 [105]	1982-84	Jamaica	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Women with genital herpes	IF	40	100
Schultz, 1994 [106]	1988-90	Chile	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Pregnant women with genital lesions	IF	20	90.0
Suárez, 1988 [107]	1985-86	Chile	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Patients with primary genital herpes	IF	14	71.5
Suárez, 1988 [107]	1985-86	Chile	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Patients with recurrent genital herpes	IF	64	90.2
Suárez, 1989 [108]	1984-86	Chile	Outpatient clinic	CS	Conv	Women with genital herpes	IF	13	76.9

[a] The reported study design is the original study design (case control, cross sectional, longitudinal cohort, or randomized controlled trial). The included seroprevalence measures are those for the baseline measures at the beginning of the study.
Abbreviations: Conv = Convenience, CS = Cross sectional, GUD = Genital ulcer disease, FSWs = Female sex workers HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2, IF = Immunofluorescence, PCR = Polymerase chain reaction, RCT = Randomized controlled trial, RS = Random sampling. STI = Sexually transmitted infections.

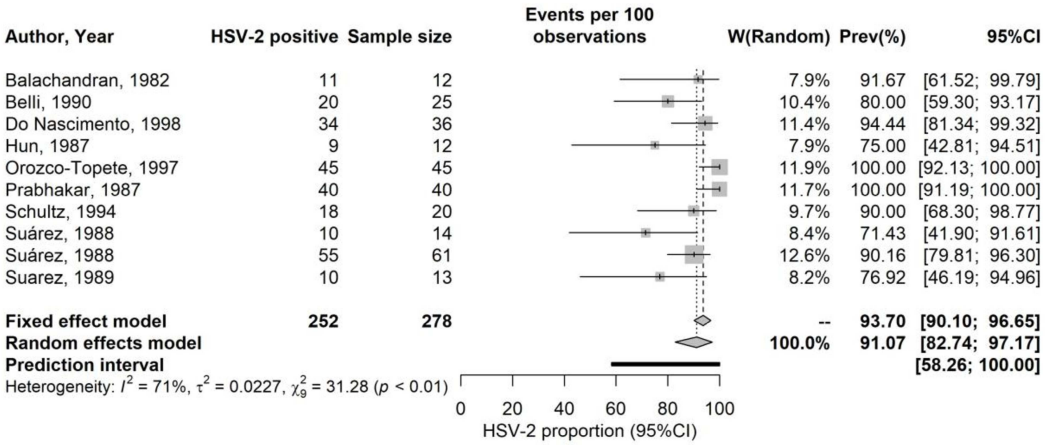
Figure S2. Forest plots presenting the outcomes of the pooled mean proportions of HSV-2 virus isolation in clinically-diagnosed genital ulcer disease and in clinically-diagnosed genital herpes in Latin America and the Caribbean.

A) Patients with GUD



Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, GUD = Genital ulcer disease, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2.

B) Patients with genital herpes



Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2.

Table S8. Summary of the precision assessment and risk of bias assessment for the studies reporting HSV-2 seroprevalence in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Quality assessment	HSV-2 seroprevalence measures	
	Number of studies	%
Precision of seroprevalence measures[a]		
Low precision	29	17.8
High precision	134	82.2
Risk of bias quality domain[b]		
Sampling method		
Low risk of bias	47	28.8
High risk of bias	116	71.2
Response rate		
Low risk of bias	58	35.6
High risk of bias	9	5.5
Unclear risk of bias	96	58.9
Summary of the risk of bias assessment		
Low risk of bias		
In at least one quality domain	63	38.6
In both quality domains	30	18.4
High risk of bias		
In at least one quality domain	37	22.7
In both quality domains	4	2.4
Seroprevalence studies where risk of bias assessment was possible	**163**	**100**

[a] Precision was assessed based on the overall sample size (not each stratum subsample size) of the study as reported in the record/publication.
[b] Risk of bias was assessed based on the overall sample size (not each stratum subsample size) of the study as reported in the record/publication.
Abbreviations: HSV-2 = Herpes simplex virus type 2.

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