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

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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.

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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). ×, O, ⋅ labels indicate different sample types, ×: 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].

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