

e-Appendix: ICD codes used to categorize patients' underlying cause of death and details of assay method used to determine serostatus for hepatitis C virus

ICD codes

HIV-related death: B24, B200, B201, B203, B206, B207, B208, B209, B210, B212, B213, B217, B218, B220, B227, B232 or B238

Liver-related death: B169, B180, B182, K703 or K922

Cancer deaths : C61, C349, C509 or C859

Other: E148, F192, F199, I219, I251, I330, I426, I428, I469, I499, I509, I718, J189, K292, K829, K861, O189, Q210 or R99

Note: ICD = International Classification of Diseases, ninth or tenth revision, as follows: World Health Organization. *International classification of diseases*. 9th (1975) rev. (published 1977). *International statistical classification of diseases*. 10th rev. (published 1977). Geneva: The Organization.

Assay method

Within 6 hours of blood collection, plasma was separated out by centrifuge at 800–1600 × g (15 min at room temperature) and stored frozen at –20°C until time of processing. Samples were tested for antibody to hepatitis C virus with the Abbott AxSYM System (v. 3.0) assay (sensitivity > 99% in immune-competent patients; specificity varies by population).^{*} Tests were conducted at the University of British Columbia Diagnostic Virology and Reference Laboratory at St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver.

^{*}Soriano V, Puoti M, Sulkowski M, Mauss S, Cacoub P, Cargnel A, et al. Care of patients with hepatitis C and HIV co-infection [review]. *AIDS* 2004;18:1-12.