SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S5. ORDERED LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS: STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT ODDS RATIOS OF HIGHER LIKELIHOOD TO CHOOSE A NEW HIV REMISSION STRATEGY OVER STANDARD DAILY ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON PERCEPTIONS OF POTENTIAL RISKS, *CETERIS PARIBUS* (UNITED STATES, 2018)

Potential risk that would "to a great or very great extent" (vs. lower extents) likely stop participation in an HIV-cure study	*Increased likelihood of choosing new HIV remission strategy over standard daily ART if…*						
	No more daily pills, but must go to lab/clinic much more often (e.g., every 2 weeks) [Scenario 1]	*No more daily pills, but very small increase in chance of passing HIV on to sex partner [Scenario 2]*	*New strategy causes worse side effects initially but went away eventually [Scenario 3]*	*Never take HIV medications again, but very small increase in risk of health problems [Scenario 4]*	*Uncertainty of new strategy working, but need to stop taking the HIV medication to find out [Scenario 5]*	*New strategy might not increase life expectancy [Scenario 6]*	*New strategy might not increase quality of life [Scenario 7]*
Virus levels will go up unexpectedly	0.33	0.49	0.40	0.43	0.19	0.34	0.38
Possibility that the virus will become resistant to current HIV medication	0.30	0.38	0.30	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.34
Temporary physical pain or discomfort from procedures	0.13		0.11	0.21	0.34		0.22
Lasting physical pain or discomfort	0.33		0.52	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.42
Developing dementia or problems thinking or remembering		0.46	0.38	0.37			
Stomach discomfort	0.26	0.38	0.21	0.21	0.31	0.39	0.33
Psychological side effects	0.19	0.42	0.27	0.28	0.39	0.47	0.28
Illness that can occur when my immune system is weakened			0.34	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.29
Illnesses that can occur if my immune system becomes overly active	0.47		0.43	0.33	0.50	0.46	0.44
Problems with my bones or muscles	0.29	0.42	0.28	0.23	0.33	0.31	0.30
Allergic reactions	0.36	0.45	0.26	0.23	0.37	0.34	0.29
A moderate/high chance of mild side effects during the study	0.35		0.17	0.16	0.31		
A low chance of moderate/severe side effects during the study	0.33		0.18	0.24		0.35	0.15
A very low chance of mild side effects that might occur poststudy				0.27			

Potential risk that would "to a great or very great extent" (vs. lower extents) likely stop participation in an HIV-cure study	Increased likelihood of choosing new HIV remission strategy over standard daily ART if…						
	No more daily pills, but must go to lab/clinic much more often (e.g., every 2 weeks) [Scenario 1]	No more daily pills, but very small increase in chance of passing HIV on to sex partner [Scenario 2]	New strategy causes worse side effects initially but went away eventually [Scenario 3]	Never take HIV medications again, but very small increase in risk of health problems [Scenario 4]	Uncertainty of new strategy working, but need to stop taking the HIV medication to find out [Scenario 5]	New strategy might not increase life expectancy [Scenario 6]	New strategy might not increase quality of life [Scenario 7]
A very low chance of moderate/severe side effects that might occur poststudy	0.42	0.39	0.31	0.33		0.40	0.17
Need to delay having children							
Possibility of being unable to have children in the future			0.24	0.17			
Becoming ineligible for future HIV trials or treatment							
Transmitting HIV to others if off HIV medication during the study		0.30			0.46		
Being at greater risk of arrest or prosecution if virus becomes detectable					0.44		
Being recognized as someone living with HIV				0.43			
Being treated poorly by the study staff							
Financial risks							0.53
Having HIV status disclosed or breach in confidentiality				0.49			
Facing stigma or discrimination	0.41			0.43			

Each risk perception variable was included in a separate s model with the control variables: gender, age, race, ethnicity, education, relationship status, income, region, source of income, financial status, longevity of HIV status, current health status, past participation in HIV treatment trials, number of ART pills per day, frequency of ART pill-taking per day, timing of ART pill-taking, and side effects of ART. ORs on the control variables are not displayed.

Shading corresponds to the relative magnitude of the value. The darker the shading, the lower the relative risk ratio.