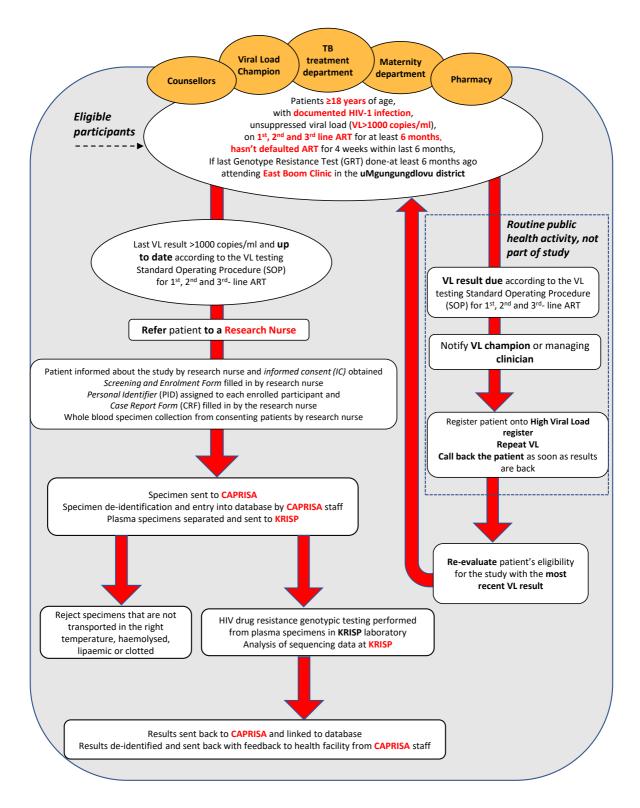
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Additional file 1: Figure S1 Study flow diagram from participant selection to reporting of results in the acquired HIV drug resistance study in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province, South Africa, May-September 2019

Additional file 1: Table S1 Comparison of participant characteristics among samples excluded and included in final analysis in the acquired HIV drug resistance study in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province, South Africa, May-September 2019

Characteristic	Excluded (n=28)	Included (n=115)	p-value
Female, n (%)	14 (50)	62 (54)	0.710
Age in years, median (IQR)	44 (35-50)	38 (30-46)	0.011
Viral load (log10 copies/mL), median (IQR)	3.2 (3.0-3.6)	4.3 (3.7-4.9)	<0.001
CD4 count (cells/mm ³), median (IQR)	529 (193-737)	270 (136-394)	0.002

IQR, interquartile range; Excluded, refers to participant samples not successfully genotyped; Included, refers to participant samples that were successfully genotyped by Sanger sequencing and included in final analysis

Additional file 1: Table S2 Patterns of drug class resistance among participants on first- and second-line ART in the acquired HIV drug resistance study in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province, South Africa, May-September 2019

ART regimen	n (%)
First-line ART (n = 70)	
Single class resistance	3 (4.29)
Dual class resistance	62 (88.57)
Triple class resistance	0 (0.0)
Second-line ART (n = 44)	
Single class resistance	4 (9.09)
Dual class resistance	30 (68.18)
<i>Triple class resistance</i> ART, antiretroviral therapy	6 (13.46)

	Percentage with specific mutations				
Mutation	Overall, n (%)	First-line ART, (n = 70)	Second-line ART, (n = 44		
NNRTI mutations					
k103ns	68 (59.13)	64.29	50.0		
v106aimt	36 (31.30)	42.86	13.64		
g190aeq	25 (21.47)	22.86	20.40		
v108i	17 (14.78)	15.71	13.64		
p225hr	17 (14.78)	11.43	18.18		
k101ehp	16 (13.91)	17.14	9.09		
y181ci	14 (12.17)	12.86	9.09		
v179dflt	12 (10.4 <i>4</i>)	11.43	9.09		
e138agkq	11 (9.57)	10.0	9.09		
y188cl	10 (8.7Ó)	7.14	11.3		
a98g	9 (7.83́)	2.86	15.		
100i	8 (6.96)	8.57	4.5		
h221y	8 (6.96)	5.71	9.0		
f227cl	6 (5.22)	7.14	2.2		
m230l	5 (4.35)	5.71	2.2		
234i	1 (0.87)	1.43			
NRTI mutations					
m184iv	92 (80.0)	84.29	75.		
k65enr	39 (<i>3</i> 3.91)	44.29	18.1		
y115f	14 (12.17)	15.71	6.8		
, a62v	13 (11.3Ó)	15.71	4.5		
174vi	10 (8.70)	11.43	4.5		
k70e	9 (7.83)	10.0	4.5		
TAMs					
k219ger	30 (26.09)	28.57	20.4		
d67n [']	25 (21.74́)	28.57	11.3		
k70r	1Ò (8.7Ó)	8.57	9.0		
m41I	9 (7.83)	4.29	11.3		
t215insyf	6 (5.22)	2.86	6.8		
'210w	1 (0.87)	0			
PI mutations					
m46i	7 (6.09)	0	13.6		
v82a	4 (3.48)	0	9.0		
i54v	3 (2.61)	0	6.8		
176v	3 (2.61)	0	6.8		
i84v	1 (0.87)	0	2.2		

Additional file 1: Table S3 Prevalence of specific acquired drug resistance mutations in the acquired HIV drug resistance study in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province, South Africa, May-September 2019

ART, antiretroviral therapy; NNRTI, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, protease inhibitor; TAMs, thymidine analogue mutations

acquired drug resistance using multivariate logistic regression

Variable	OR	95% CI	p-value
Sex	1.20	0.23 – 6.18	0.829
Age (per 1-year increase)	0.91	0.83 - 0.99	0.027
CD4 count (per 50 cells/mm ³ increase)	0.82	0.69 - 0.96	0.013
Viral load (log ₁₀ copies/mL)	0.73	0.32 – 1.65	0.444
Duration on ART (per 1-year increase)	1.00	0.98 – 1.03	0.771

ART, antiretroviral therapy; OR, adjusted odds ratio; CI, confidence interval