## Web Appendix 1: Characteristics of earlier cohorts and analyses overlapping with COHERE evaluating KS incidence in PLWH according to drug use

COHORT, author (year)	Location	Primary data source	Study period	Mean follow-up (years)	PLWH (N)	Incident KS cases	Crude incidence rate (per 1000 person-years)	
						(n)	No anti- retroviral	ART- treated
FHDH, Grabar (2006)	France	FHDH	1993- 2003	3.3†	54 999	1634	32	3
CASCADE, Lodi (2010)	Europe/ Canada/ Australia	CASCADE (25 cohorts including FHDH, SHCS)	1986- 2006	4.7†	9473	555	8.2	2.5-6.7‡
KAISER, Chao (2012)	US	Kaiser	1996- 2008	4.5	12 872	313	NA	32
FHDH-ANRS, Lacombe (2013)	France/French territories	FHDH-ANRS	1992- 2009	4.7†	66 369	1811	30	2.4-4.5¶
DAD, Bruyand (2015)	Europe/Canada/ Australia	D.A.D. (11 cohorts, including ATHENA, SHCS)	2004- 2012	5.8	41 762	341	NA	1.4
COHERE29, COHERE (2016)	10 European countries	29 European cohorts (see original paper)	1996- 2014	Median= 4.6 (IQR: 2.0-8.0)	109 461	916	NA	1.8

aHR=adjusted hazard ratio. aIRR=adjusted incident rate ratio. ART=combination antiretroviral therapy. ATHENA=AIDS Therapy Evaluation in the Netherlands. BMI=body mass index. CASCADE=Concerted Action on Seroconversion to AIDS and Death in Europe. COHERE=Collaboration of Observational HIV Epidemiological Research in Europe. FHDH-ANRS=French Hospital Database on HIV-Agence Nationale, de Recherches sur le SIDA. HBV=hepatitis B virus. HCV=hepatitis C virus. KS=Kaposi sarcoma. NNRTI=non-nucleotide reverse

Adjusted relative risk (9	Footons adjusted for			
PI-based ART	NNRTI-based ART	- Factors adjusted for		
<b>aHR 0.68</b> (0.61-0.75) [all other drug users and non-drug users]	<b>aHR 0.62</b> (0.54-0.71) [all other drug users and non drug users]	Age, CD4 nadir, exposure group, sub-Saharan origin, occurrence of AIDS		
aIRR 0.80 (0.46-1.41) [NNRTI-based ART]	aIRR 1.25 (0.71-2.17) [PI-based ART]§	Age, current CD4, HIV duration, HIV VL, time since ART initiation, type of ART, any prior antiretroviral		
<b>aIRR 0.84</b> (0.75-0.94) [for every additional year of PI-based ART]	aIRR 0.81 (0.67-0.99) [for every additional year of NNRTI-based ART]	Age, CD4, sex, year, years of HIV infection, HIV VL, ART duration, race, year, smoking, overweight ICD-9, substance abuse, exposure group, any prior antiretroviral		
aIRR 1.15 (NR) [NNRTI-based ART]	aIRR 0.87 (NR) [PI-based ART]§	Age, CD4, sex, exposure group, HIV VL, migration for sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS stage		
<b>aIRR 0.93</b> [0.87-1.00] (for every additional year of PI-based ART)	aIRR 0.81 (0.74-0.90) [for every additional year of NNRTI-based ART]	Age, sex, cohort, exposure group, race, year, BMI, prior cancer/AIDS, smoking, HBV/HCV status		
aHR 1.22 (1.03-1.45) [NNRTI-based ART] for boosted PI only	<b>aHR 0.82</b> (0.69-0.97) [boosted PI-based ART]	Age, CD4, exposure group, HIV VL, origin, year		

<sup>\*</sup>Bold indicates statistical significance at p<0.05. †Calculated (total person-years divided by number of patients). ‡2.5 if excluding KS diagnoses within first year of ART initiation; 6.7 if including the first year. §Calculated as invert of PI-based results. ¶Two time periods: 4.5 (1996-1999) and 2.4 (2000-2009). ||Calculated as invert of NNRTI-based results. See original article and Web Appendix 5 for nonboosted PI results.

## Web Appendix 2: Factors significantly associated with overall PLWH KS incidence in multivariable analysis

COHORT, author (year)	Variables in model	ART duration effect	Excluded IRIS†
UK, Portsmouth (2003)	Age (for every 1 year decrease), nadir CD4 ( <150 vs. ≥200), ART (PI or NNRTI or NRTI only) vs. no ARV, ethnic origin‡, gender‡, CD8 count‡	NR	No
VA, Kowalkowski (2015)	Age ( $\geq$ 40y or <60), nadir CD4 <200 vs. 200-350, CD4 at event/censor >200, HIV VL <500, Black ethnicity, year of HIV diagnosis $\geq$ 2003, ART initiated $\geq$ 3 vs. <1y earlier, $\geq$ 80% time on ART, cumulative boosted PI 12-23 or $\geq$ 36 vs. < 6 months, every additional 10% time of cumulative boosted PI $\geq$ 24 months (year 3), Deyo comorbidity score=1 (vs. 0), clinic visits per year	Magnitude of effect reported per unit time	Within 6 months
COHERE42, COHERE (2017)	Age‡, current CD4‡, CD4*region‡, female sex vs. male in all regions, women in Europe vs. women in South Africa, men in Europe vs. men in South Africa or North America, younger age in Europe and North America, older age in Latin America and South Africa, first-line NNRTI-based vs. PI-based ART, year ART initiated‡	No	Within 30 days
FHDH, Grabar (2006)	Age (per 10-year decrement), nadir CD4, female sex vs. heterosexual male, heterosexual male vs. MSM, no AIDS-defining criteria, ART (PI or NNRTI or NRTI only) vs. no ARV	NS (ART >1 vs. ≤1 year)	No
CASCADE, Lodi (2010)	Age (per 10-year increment), <b>current CD4 (&lt;500 vs. ≥500), undetectable HIV VL for ≥2 years</b> , time from initiating ART >1 year vs. ≤1 year, HIV infection duration (per year increment), PI vs. non-PI ART, pre-ART ARV experience vs. no experience	NR	Unclear
KAISER, Chao (2012)	no ARV), year‡, years of HIV‡, exposure group‡, pre-ART ARV experience‡, smoking‡, overweight‡,	Magnitude of effect reported per unit time	No
FHDH-ANRS, Lacombe (2013)	Age‡, <b>current CD4, current HIV VL,</b> subsaharan Africa origin‡, <b>ART duration &gt;6 months,</b> exposure group‡, AIDS stage‡	NR by ART type§	No
DAD, Bruyand (2015)	Age;, gender;, conort;, exposure group;, ethnicity;, year;, BMI;, previous cancer or AIDS dx;, smoking;,  HRV or HCV status; longer duration of overall ART PL or NNRTI	Magnitude of effect reported per unit time	No
COHERE29, COHERE (2016)	Age 16-30 vs. >50y, CD4 >500 vs. <500, HIV VL <4 vs. ≥5 log, exposure group, MSM vs. other men vs. women, first-line non-PI ART vs. boosted PI, first-line non-PI ART vs. nonboosted PI, year enrolled	Yes (see web appendix 4)	Within 30 days

aIRR=adjusted incidence rate ratio. ART=combination antiretroviral therapy. ARV=antiretroviral drug. BMI=body mass index. dx=diagnoses. CASCADE=Concerted Action on Seroconversion to AIDS and Death in Europe. FHDH-ANRS=French Hospital Database on HIV-Agence Nationale, de Recherches sur le SIDA. IRIS=immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome. KS=Kaposi sarcoma. KS<sup>+</sup>=PLWH who developed incident KS. MSM=men who have sex with men. NR=not reported. NRTI=nucleoside reverside transcriptase inhibitor. PI=protease inhibitor. PLWH=people living with HIV. VL=viral load.

**Bold** indicates significantly lower KS incidence at p< 0.05. \*Interaction. †Excluded KS diagnoses within the specified time following ART initiation (IRIS or prevalent KS).  $\ddagger$ Significance and category definitions NR.  $\ddagger$ ART duration > 6 months, compared to < 6 months, but not stratified by ART class.

## Web Appendix 3: KS incidence in patients taking boosted and nonboosted PIs, according to ART duration

		Adjusted hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)*						
		30-90 d of therapy	91-180 d	6-12 mo	1-2 y	2-5 y	5-8 y	
COHERE29,	Boosted PI (Referent group)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	NNRTI	0.58 (0.42-0.81)	1.10 (0.72-1.69)	1.05 (0.66-1.65)	0.84 (0.50-1.41)	0.90 (0.60-1.36)	0.61 (0.32- 1.14)	
	Nonboosted PI	0.53 (0.32-0.90)	0.82 (0.46-1.46)	1.65 (0.96-3.41)	3.08 (1.56-6.09)	5.34 (3.20-8.92)	9.72 (5.34- 17.7)	

ART=combination antiretroviral therapy. d=days. KS=Kaposi sarcoma. mo=months. NNRTI=non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. PI=protease inhibitor. y=years.

<sup>\*</sup>First-line regimen only. P value for change over time from test of interaction=0.12 (boosted PI vs. NNRTI or boosted vs. nonboosted PI).