Estimating HIV, HCV and HSV2 incidence from emergency department serosurvey

Extended Data

Simon E.F. Spencer^{1,*}, Oliver Laeyendecker^{2,3,*}, Louise Dyson^{4,5}, Yu-Hsiang Hsieh³, Eshan U. Patel³, Richard E. Rothman³, Gabor D. Kelen³, Thomas C. Quinn^{2,3}, T. Déirdre Hollingsworth⁶

1 Department of Statistics, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK;
2 Laboratory of Immunoregulation, Division of Intramural Research, NIAID, NIH, Baltimore, MD, USA;

3 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA;
4 Mathematical Institute, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK;
5 School of Life Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK;
6 Big Data Institute, Li Ka Shing Centre for Health Information and Discovery, University of Oxford.

1 Additional figures

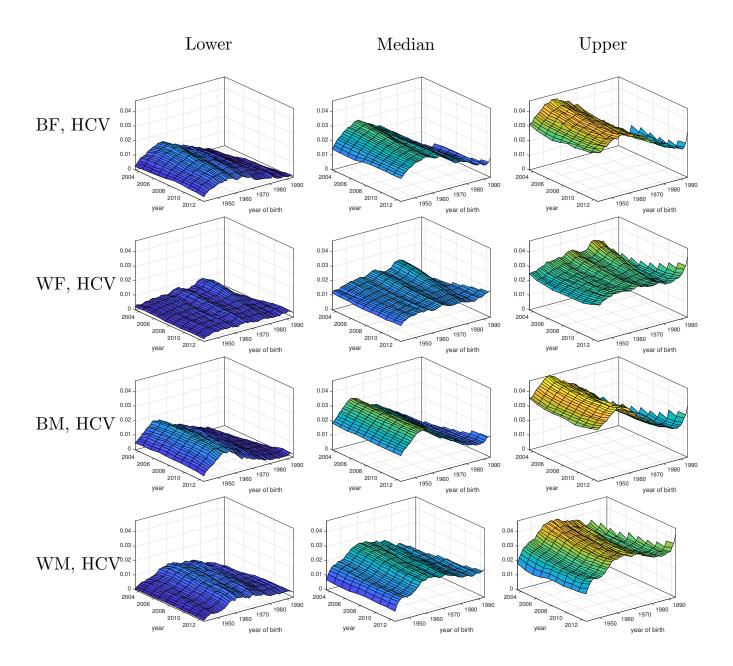


Fig S1: **HCV incidence rates.** Lower, median and upper limits of 90% credible interval of incidence rates of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection amongst black females (BF), white females (WF), black males (BM) and white males (WM) as a function of time and year of birth.

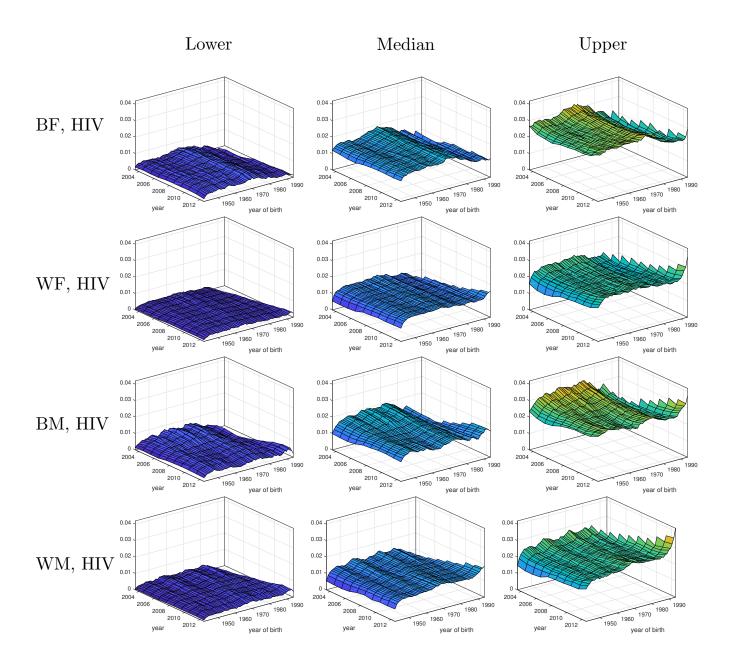


Fig S2: **HIV** incidence rates. Lower, median and upper limits of 90% credible interval of incidence rates of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection amongst black females (BF), white females (WF), black males (BM) and white males (WM) as a function of time and year of birth.

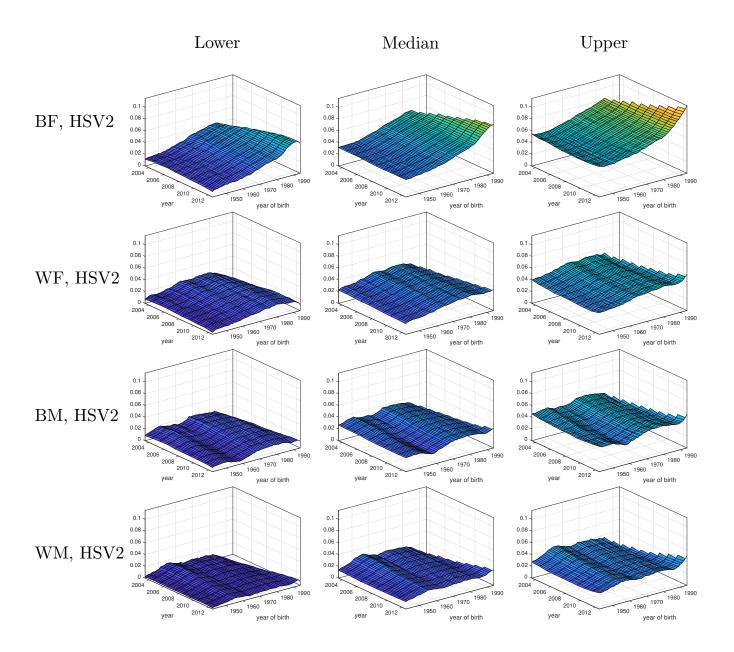


Fig S3: **HSV2** incidence rates. Lower, median and upper limits of 90% credible interval of incidence rates of Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV2) infection amongst black females (BF), white females (WF), black males (BM) and white males (WM) as a function of time and year of birth.