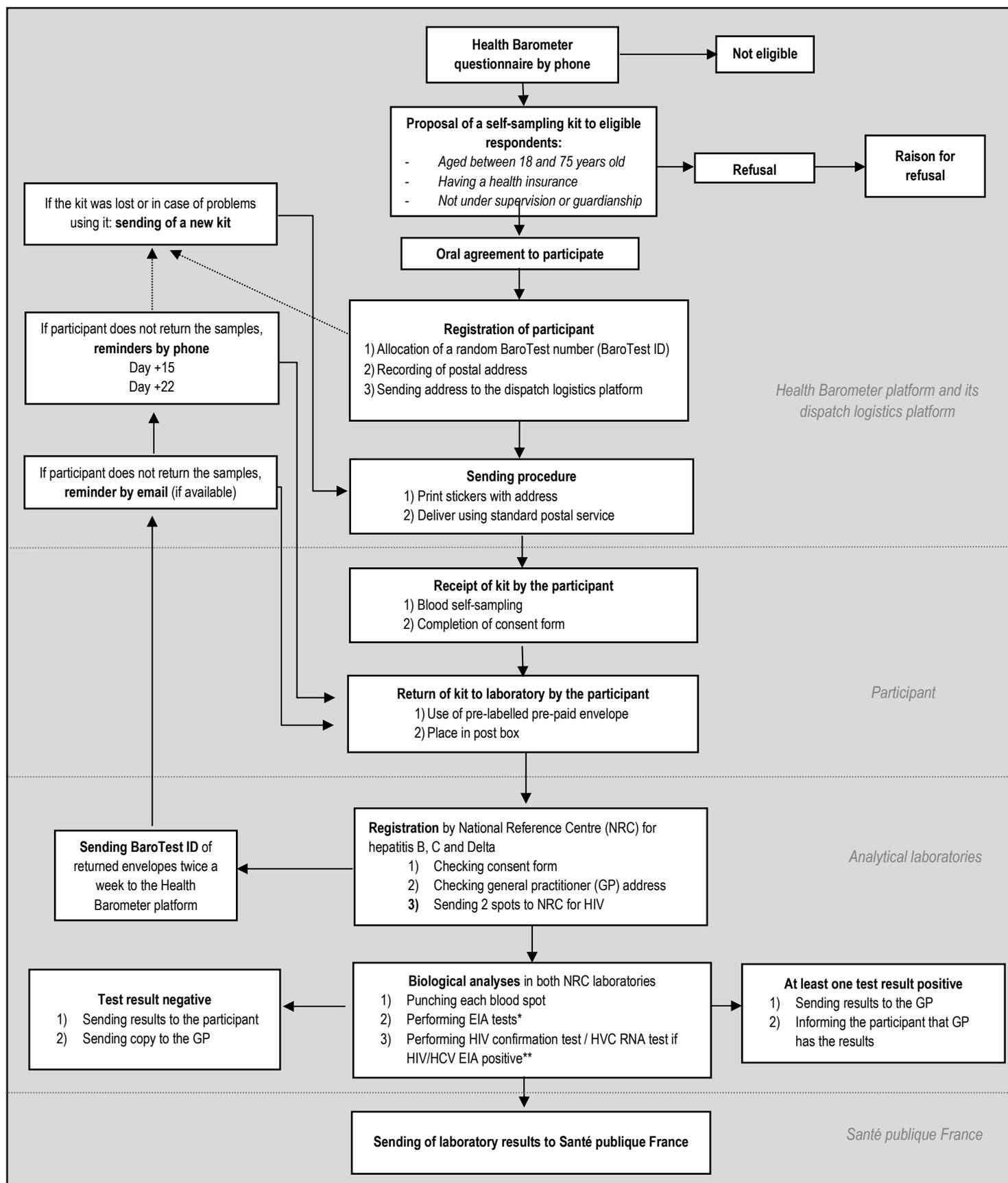


Supplementary material, Figure 1. Operational flow chart, BaroTest Study, 2016.



Adapted from (1)

* Third-generation EIA (aHCV Vitros ECI, Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Raritan, New Jersey, USA) for total anti-HCV; automated enzyme immunoassay (VIDAS HBsAg Ultra, BioMerieux, France) for HBsAg; BioRad fourth-generation enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Genscreen Ultra HIV Ag-Ab combo assay) for both anti-HIV and p24 antigen (2-4).

** Real-time polymerase chain reaction-based method, Abbott RealTime HCV assay (Abbott Molecular, Des Plaines, Illinois) for HCV RNA (3); Western Blot (HIV Blot 2.2, or MP Diagnostics) for anti-HIV confirmatory test.

References

1. Lydie N, Saboni L, Gautier A, Brouard C, Chevaliez S, Barin F, et al. Innovative Approach for Enhancing Testing of HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C in the General Population: Protocol for an Acceptability and Feasibility Study (BaroTest 2016). *JMIR research protocols* 2018;7:e180.
2. Chevaliez S, Pawlotsky JM. New virological tools for screening, diagnosis and monitoring of hepatitis B and C in resource-limited settings. *J Hepatol* 2018;69:916-926.
3. Soulier A, Poiteau L, Rosa I, Hezode C, Roudot-Thoraval F, Pawlotsky JM, et al. Dried Blood Spots: A Tool to Ensure Broad Access to Hepatitis C Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Monitoring. *The Journal of infectious diseases* 2016;213:1087-1095.
4. Barin F, Plantier JC, Brand D, Brunet S, Moreau A, Liandier B, et al. Human immunodeficiency virus serotyping on dried serum spots as a screening tool for the surveillance of the AIDS epidemic. *Journal of medical virology* 2006;78 Suppl 1:S13-18.