Table S1. Molecular test operative characteristics concerning each sample source

HPV-DNA detection test	Sample source	Sensitivity % [95%CI]		Specificity % [95%CI]		PPV% [95%CI]		NPV% [95%CI]	
GP5+/6+	Cervical sample	35.4	[27.6-43.4]	36.9	[24.0-50.6]	58.6	[47.8-69.3]	18.5	[11.6-77.9]
	Urine sample	31.9	[24.0-40.0]	56.9	[43.4-69.9]	65.0	[53.3-76.8]	24.9	[17.6-33.0]
MY09/11	Cervical sample	38.4	[30.3-46.6]	40.6	[27.5-54.3]	61.9	[51.3-72.2]	20.7	[13.1-29.2]
	Urine sample	36.2	[28.3-44.4]	60.7	[47.8-73.9]	69.9	[58.6-80.6]	27.4	[19.6-35.7]
pU1M/2R	Cervical sample	36.2	[28.4-44.4]	47.9	[34.8-61.0]	62.6	[53.1-74.2]	23.0	[15.5-31.1]
	Urine sample	26.0	[19.0-33.8]	55.0	[41.6-68.6]	59.3	[46.6-71.7]	22.8	[15.8-30.5]
HPV infection*	Cervical sample	66.6	[58.7-74.5]	21.2	[10.7-32.8]	68.0	[59.7-75.7]	20.1	[10.2-31.6]
	Urine sample	57.2	[48.8-65.6]	19.1	[9.0-30.1]	64.0	[55.4-72.2]	15.1	[6.9-24.1]

The results were adjusted bearing in mind the presence of an imperfect gold standard (cervical cytology considered as being positive when ASCUS, LSIL or HSIL were identified (Bethesda classification system)) (Lindeque, B. G. 2005. Clinical obstetrics & gynaecology 19:545-561).

* HPV infection was considered positive when the PCR result using either of the three primers sets was positive. Abbreviations: CI: confidence interval; NPV: negative predictive value; PPV: positive predictive value