**Online Supplementary Document**

**Table of contents**

[**Table S1.** STROBE checklist for cross-sectional studies. 2](#_Toc152926071)

[**Fig. S1.** Distribution of HBsAg concentrations among HBsAg-reactive individuals as measured using Mindray CL-900i HBsAg Chemiluminescence Immunoassay Analyzer. 4](#_Toc152926072)

[**Fig. S2.** Distribution of HCV cut-off index values among antibody-reactive individuals as measured respectively, using A) Mindray CL-900i HCV Chemiluminescence Immunoassay Analyzer and B) Abia HCV Ab Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. 5](#_Toc152926073)

# **Table S1.** STROBE checklist for cross-sectional studies.

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|  | Item No | Recommendation | Main text |
| **Title and abstract** | 1 | (*a*) Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract | Abstract |
| (*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found | Abstract |
| Introduction | | |  |
| Background/rationale | 2 | Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported | Introduction |
| Objectives | 3 | State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses | Introduction |
| Methods | | |  |
| Study design | 4 | Present key elements of study design early in the paper | Methods (‘Study design and sampling’) |
| Setting | 5 | Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection | Methods (‘Study design and sampling’ & ‘Sample collection and handling’) |
| Participants | 6 | (*a*) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants | Methods (‘Study design and sampling’) |
| Variables | 7 | Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable | Methods (‘Laboratory methods’ & ‘Statistical analysis’) & Table 1 |
| Data sources/ measurement | 8\* | For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group | Methods (‘Sample collection and handling’, ‘Laboratory methods’ & ‘Statistical analysis’) & Table 1 |
| Bias | 9 | Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias | Methods (‘Study design and sampling’ & ‘Statistical analysis’) |
| Study size | 10 | Explain how the study size was arrived at | Methods (‘Study design and sampling’ & ‘Laboratory methods’) |
| Quantitative variables | 11 | Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why | Methods (‘Laboratory methods’ & ‘Statistical analysis’) & Table 1 |
| Statistical methods | 12 | (*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding | Methods (‘Statistical analysis’) |
| (*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions | Methods (‘Statistical analysis’) |
| (*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed | Methods (‘Statistical analysis’) |
| (*d*) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy | Methods (‘Statistical analysis’) |
| (*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses | Not applicable |
| Results | | |  |
| Participants | 13\* | (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed | Results (‘Study population’) |
| (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage | Results (‘Study population’) |
| (c) Consider use of a flow diagram | Not applicable |
| Descriptive data | 14\* | (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders | Results (‘Study population’) & Table 1 |
| (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest | Results (‘Current infection with HBV’) & footnote of Table 1 |
| Outcome data | 15\* | Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures | Results (‘Current infection with HBV’ & ‘Lifetime infection with HCV’), Table 1 & Fig. 1 |
| Main results | 16 | (*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included | Results (‘Current infection with HBV’ & ‘Lifetime infection with HCV’), & Tables 2 & 3 |
| (*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized | Table 1 & Figs. S1 & S2 in Online Supplementary Document |
| (*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period | Not applicable |
| Other analyses | 17 | Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses | Results (‘Lifetime infection with HCV’ & ‘Comparison between the Mindray CL-900i HCV CLIA and Abia HCV Ab ELISA assays’) |
| Discussion | | |  |
| Key results | 18 | Summarise key results with reference to study objectives | Discussion, paragraphs 1-3 |
| Limitations | 19 | Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias | Discussion, paragraphs 4-6 |
| Interpretation | 20 | Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence | Conclusions |
| Generalisability | 21 | Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results | Discussion, paragraphs 5-6 |
| Other information | | |  |
| Funding | 22 | Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based | Funding |

# **Fig. S1.** Distribution of HBsAg concentrations among HBsAg-reactive individuals as measured using Mindray CL-900i HBsAg Chemiluminescence Immunoassay Analyzer.

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# **Fig. S2.** Distribution of HCV cut-off index values among antibody-reactive individuals as measured respectively, using A) Mindray CL-900i HCV Chemiluminescence Immunoassay Analyzer and B) Abia HCV Ab Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

