Table ST1. Demographic and Clinical characteristics of Participants Who Died

Age	Sex	Concurrent or contributing illnesses	Cause of death[a]
55	M	COPD, hypertension, hyperlipidemia	Accidental drug overdose - cocaine
50	M	None	Accidental mixed drug intoxication - cocaine, morphine, methadone, methamphetamine
44	M	Chronic alcohol consumption, respiratory failure, substance intoxication, chronic pancreatitis, HCV, seizure disorder, severe steatohepatitis, acute bronchopneumonia	Acute subdural hematoma due to blunt force head injury
59	M	Respiratory failure, septic shock, acute kidney injury, DIC, COPD, hepatic dysfunction	Pneumonia
43	M	Subarachnoid hemorrhage, cardiac arrest, HIV, chronic renal failure, chronic microcytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, remote AIDS dementia	Subarachnoid hemorrhage
41	M	Recurring bronchopneumonia, recurrent infective endocarditis, remote tricuspid valve replacement, HCV, polysubstance abuse, chronic renal failure, adrenal insufficiency, severe peripheral vascular disease, dilated cardiomyopathy	Accidental mixed intoxication with cocaine and opioids
52	M	Corneal ulcer, harmful use of alcohol	Natural disease process - pneumonia
57	M	Uremic encephalopathy, AIDS, bilateral renal cell cancer, chronic renal failure	Uremia
64	M	COPD, alcohol dependence, DVT/PE	Metastatic non-small cell lung cancer
59	F	MSSA bacteremia, mitral valve endocarditis, atrial fibrillation, multiple embolic strokes, polyneuropathy, myelopathy, chronic renal disease secondary to sepsis, respiratory failure requiring tracheostomy	Multiple organ failure
55	M	None	Acute myelogenous leukemia
47	F	HCV, MRSA infection, bipolar disorder	Accidental mixed drug intoxication - cocaine and methadone

Table ST1. Demographic and Clinical characteristics of Participants Who Died

Age	Sex	Concurrent or contributing illnesses	Cause of death[a]
59	M	HIV, HCV	Natural disease process - sepsis as a consequence of streptococcal pneumonia and bleeding duodenal ulcer
39	M	Cryptococcal septicemia, HCV, cirrhosis, hepatic failure, bleeding esophageal varices, MRSA positive	Respiratory failure
30	F	HCV, psychosis NOS, polysubstance abuse	Mixed drug toxicity - morphine, cocaine, methamphetamine

[a] Hospital records were available from the year prior to death for 12/15 cases. Coroner's reports were obtained for 8 cases, including all who died outside of hospital.

Table ST2. Substance Dependence and Mental Illness in Participants Living in Single Room Occupancy Hotels.

Clinical Characteristic	At baseline (N=293)		Lifetime (N=293)	
	N	%	N	%
Substance dependence				
Cocaine	204	69.6	234	79/9
Methamphetamine	66	22.5	92	31.4
Heroin	100	34.2	171	58.4
Other opioid	757	19.5	152	51.9
Cannabis	92	31.4	123	42.0
Mental illness				
Substance-induced psychosis	50	17.1	78	26.6
Schizophrenia	21	7.1	21	7.1
Schizoaffective disorder	16	5.5	16	5.5
Bipolar with psychosis	9	3.1	12	4.1
Major depression with psychosis	2	0.7	9	3.1
Delusional disorder	1	0.3	2	0.7
Psychosis Not Otherwise Specified	38	13.0	42	14.3
Psychosis due to a general medical condition[a]	2	0.7	3	1.0
Substance-induced mood disorder	16	5.5	36	12.3
Bipolar-I	14	4.8	19	6.5
Bipolar-II	4	1.4	10	3.4
Major depression	48	16.4	84	28.7
Dysthymia	4	1.4	8	2.7
Mood disorder due to a general medical condition[b]	1	0.3	4	1.4
Panic disorder	26	8.9	44	15.0
Agoraphobia	8	2.7	20	6.8
Generalized anxiety disorder	19	6.5	19	6.5
Social phobia	12	4.1	12	4.1
Post-traumatic stress disorder	27	9.2	37	12.6
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	7	2.4	7	2.4

[a] Baseline: post-anoxic, interferon-related, n=1 each; lifetime: post-anoxic, traumatic brain injury related, anti-retroviral treatment-related, n=1 each
[b] Baseline: interferon-related (n=1); lifetime: interferon-related, spinal cord abscess, traumatic brain injury, toxin exposure related n=1 each

Table ST3. Neurological Findings.

Finding	Total N	N	%
Movement disorder			
Drug associated	269	49	18.2
Other[a]	269	3	1.1
Any brain infarction on MRI			
Lacunar infarction	232	15	6.5
Cerebellar infarction	232	7	3.0
Subcortical infarction	232	2	0.9
Cortical infarction	232	4	1.7
Hemorrhage	232	1	0.4
Clinical cognitive impairment (DSM-IV)	293	19	6.5
Amnestic disorder	293	1	0.3
Dementia	293	4	1.4
Cognitive disorder not otherwise specified	293	14	4.8

[a] Huntington's, HIV/AIDS-Parkinsonism, idiopathic akathisia (n=1 each)

Table ST4. Hepatitis C (n=272 with all APRI Data)*

	anti-HCV positive viremia positive (N=145)		anti-HCV positive viremia negative (N=45)		anti-HCV negative (N=82)		All (N=272)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
anti-HIV positive	37	25.5	10	22.2	4	4.9	51	18.8
anti-HBc positive	78	53.8	31	68.9	7	8.5	116	42.6
HBV surface antigen positive	0	0.0	3	6.7	0	0.0	3	1.1
	Median	Interquartile range	Median	Interquartile range	Median	Interquartile range	Median	Interquartile range
Platelets (10^9/L)	236	175-285	250	212-301	294	252-335	255	203-307
Aspartate aminotransferase (U/L)	39	28-59	26	21-32	21	18-25	29	21-45
Alanine aminotransferase (U/L)	42	27-68	175-285	14-27	18-25	14-25	27	17-47
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
APRI								
≤0.70	98	67.6	40	88.9	80	97.6	218	80.2
0.71 - 1.50	28	19.3	3	6.7	2	2.4	33	12.1
1.51 - 2.00	9	6.2	1	2.2	0	0.0	10	3.7
>2.00	10	6.9	1	2.2	0	0.0	11	4.0

* APRI: Aspartate aminotransferase:platelet ratio index, calculated with local laboratory upper limit of normal = 35, limited to anti-HCV positive as predictive value of the index is best evaluated in this population. Values >0.7 are associated with hepatic fibrosis, >2 with hepatic cirrhosis.
IQR: interquartile range

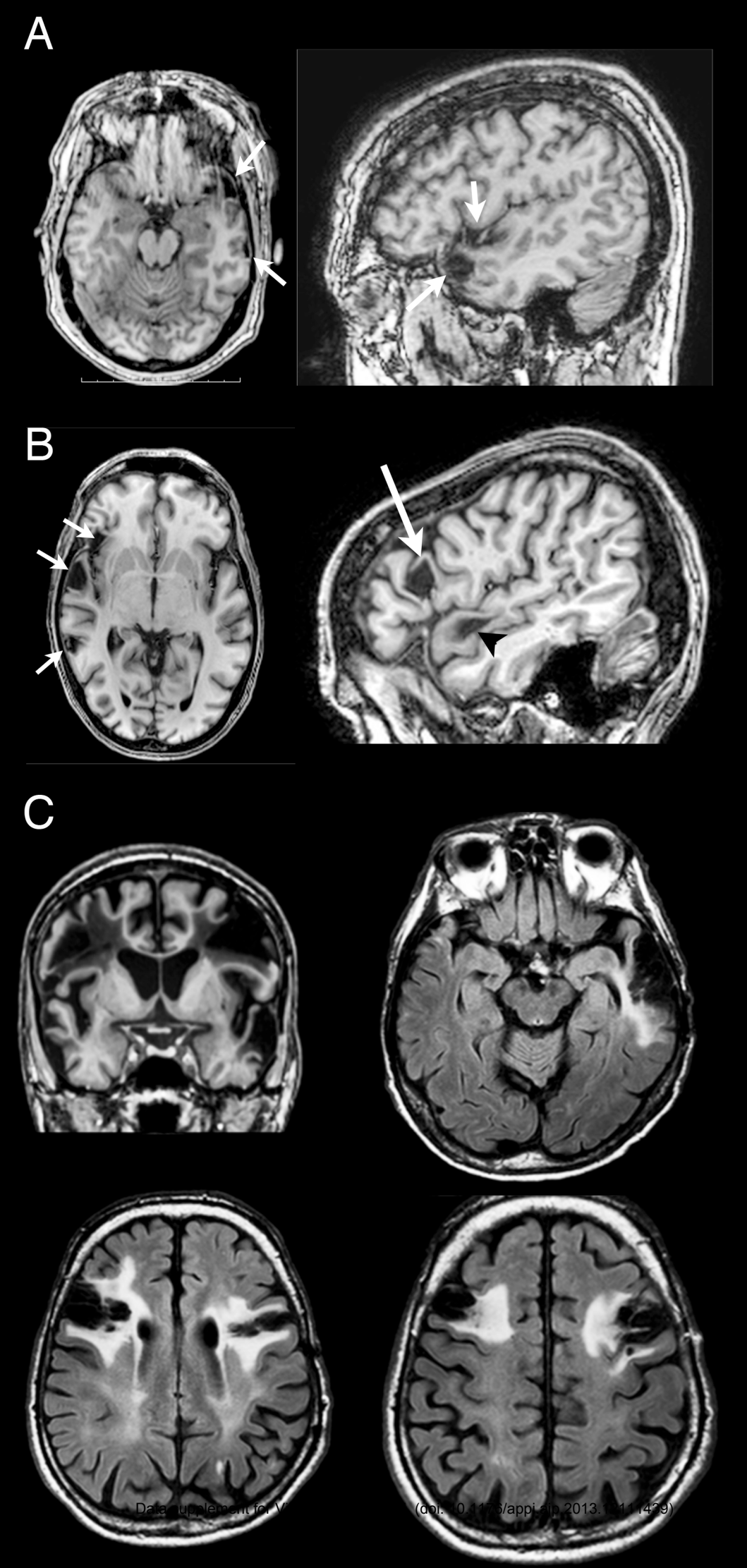
Table ST5. HIV/AIDS Assessment and Treatment History [a]

Characteristic			
	N	Median	Interquartile range
Age (yr)	52	45.3	39.5-51.3
Age at starting injection drug use (yr)	48	20.5	15.3-26.8
Age at starting antiretroviral therapy (yr)	47	37	32-46
Hotel Study start baseline viral load (c/mL)	47	35	35-54
Hotel Study start baseline CD4 (cells/mm3)	47	320	230-500
Follow-up time from anti-retroviral treatment start (mon)	47	90	41-147
	Total N	N	%
Female sex	52	17	32.7
Injection drug users	52	49	94.2
Ever achieved virologic suppression[b]	47	42	89.4
Start of anti-retroviral treatment			
During or before 1996	47	3	6.4
1997-1999	47	16	34.0
During or after 2000	47	28	59.6
AIDS diagnosed prior to starting anti-retroviral treatment	47	7	14.9
Therapy type at naive start			
Mono drug therapy	47	2	4.2
Double drug therapy	47	6	12.8
Triple drug therapy			
Single protease inhibitors	47	4	8.5
Boosted protease inhibitors	47	10	21.3
Non-Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors	47	22	46.8
Others	47	3	6.4
Adherence >95% in year 1	46	21	45.7

[a] Treatment History: complete data available for 47/52 HIV+
[b] Virologic suppression: plasma viral load of <50 c/mL at least twice consecutively

Figure S1. MRI examples of participants with traumatic brain injury.

A. 33 year old male with TBI (age unknown) akathisia related to crack cocaine use, cocaine (crack) and cannabis dependence, schizoaffective disorder
B. 48 year old female with TBI at age 20, dependent on cocaine (crack and injection), with psychosis (PNOS). Cleared HCV infection.
C. 53 year old male with TBI age 35, persistent seizure disorder, cognitive disorder (NOS), cocaine (crack) and heroin dependence, HCV and HIV



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