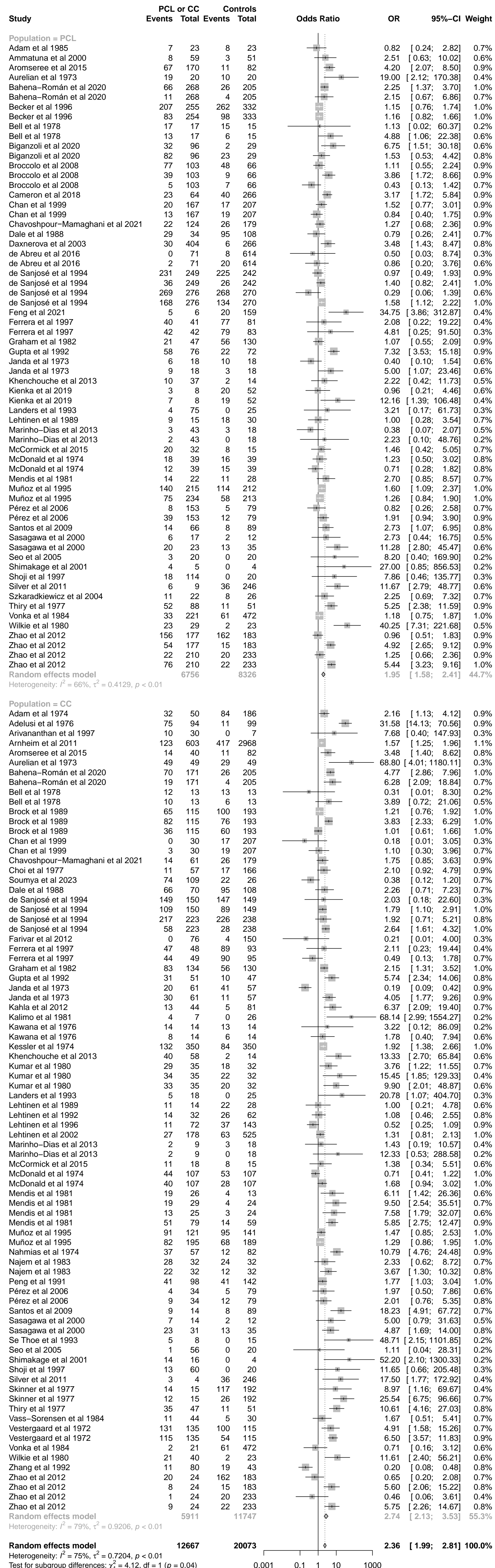
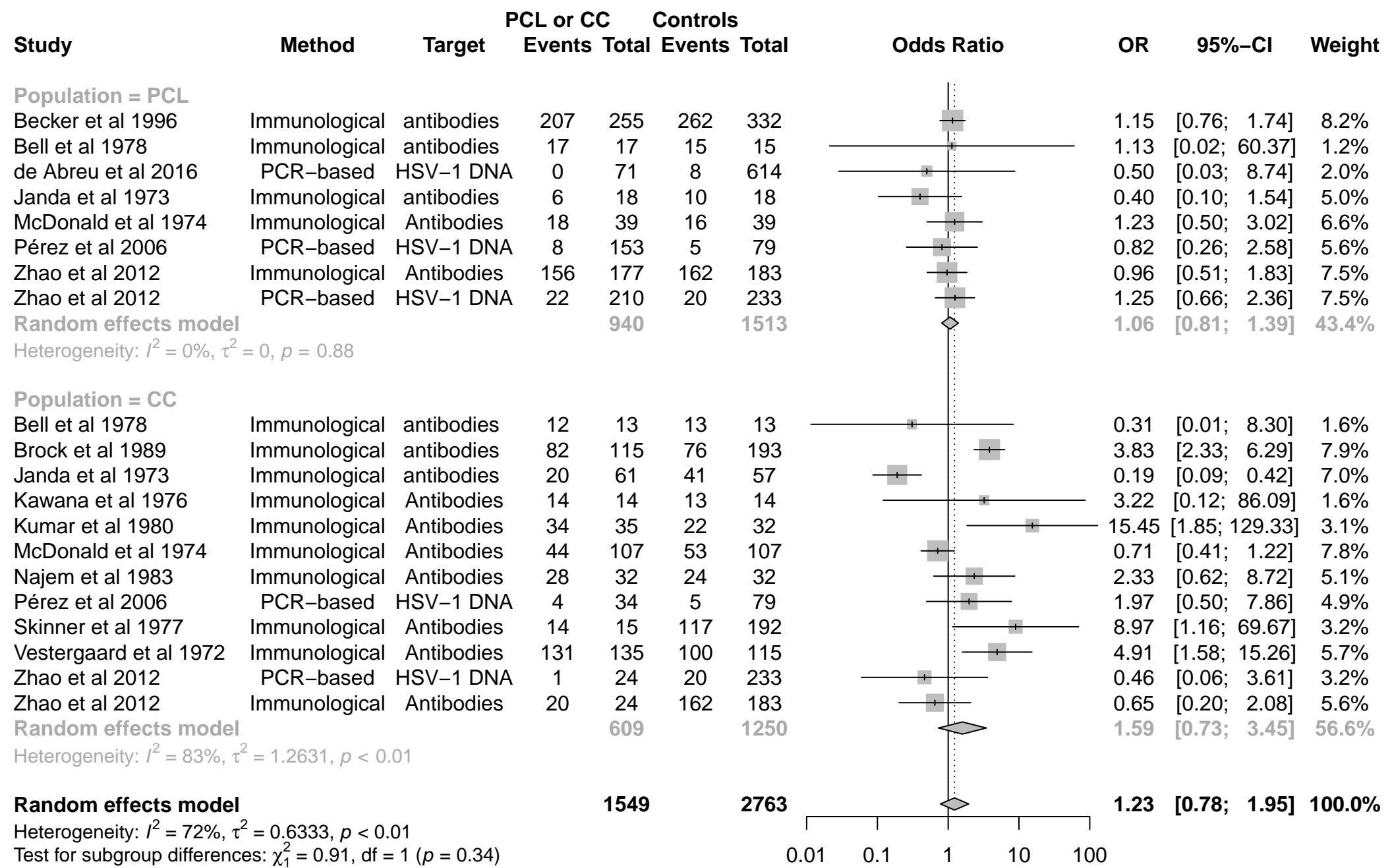


Supplementary Figures

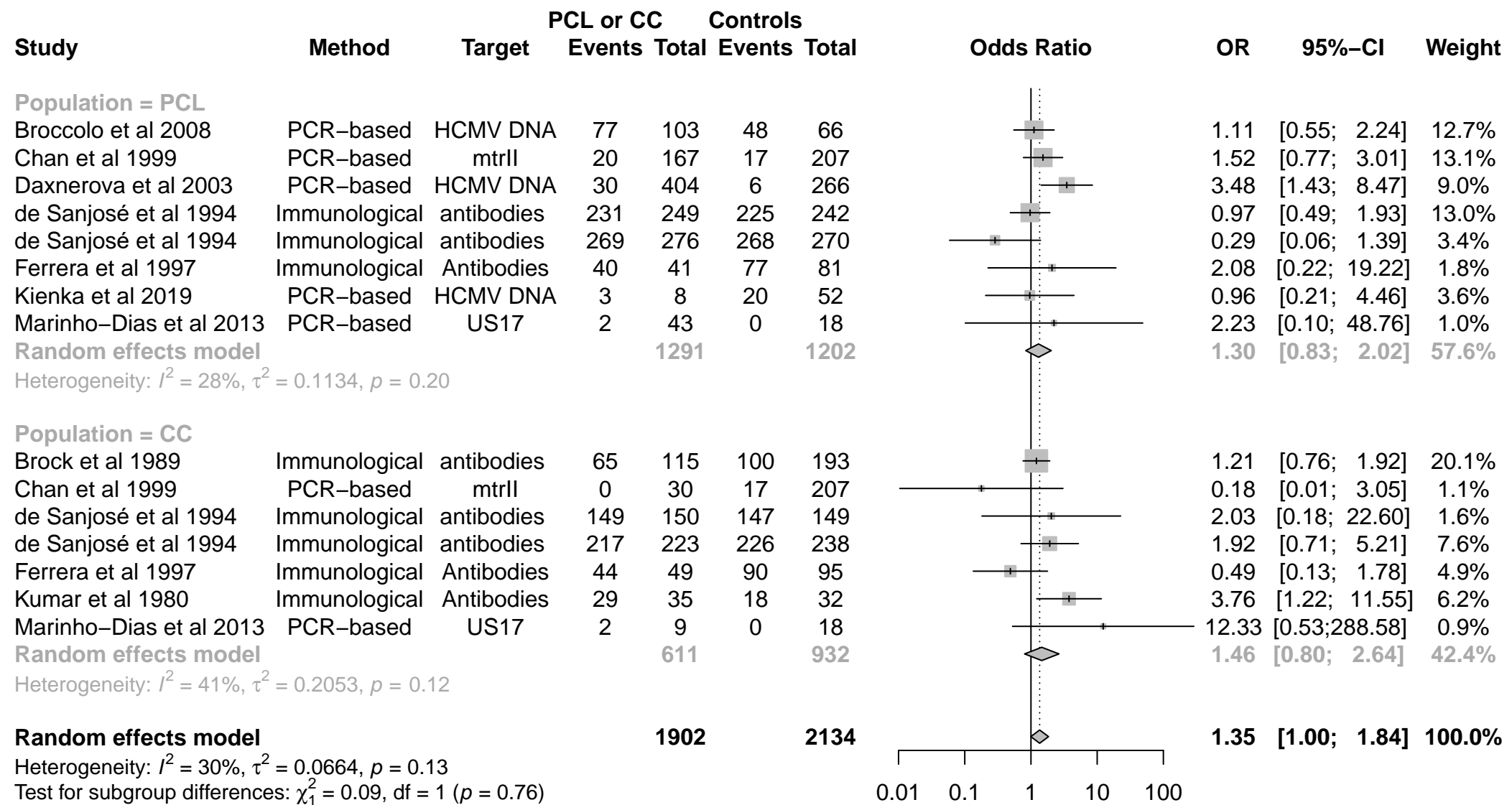
Supplementary Figure 1. Forest plot of the association between HHVs infections and cervical cancer (CC) or precancerous cervical lesions (PCL) risks in studies with matched controls, according to random effect model



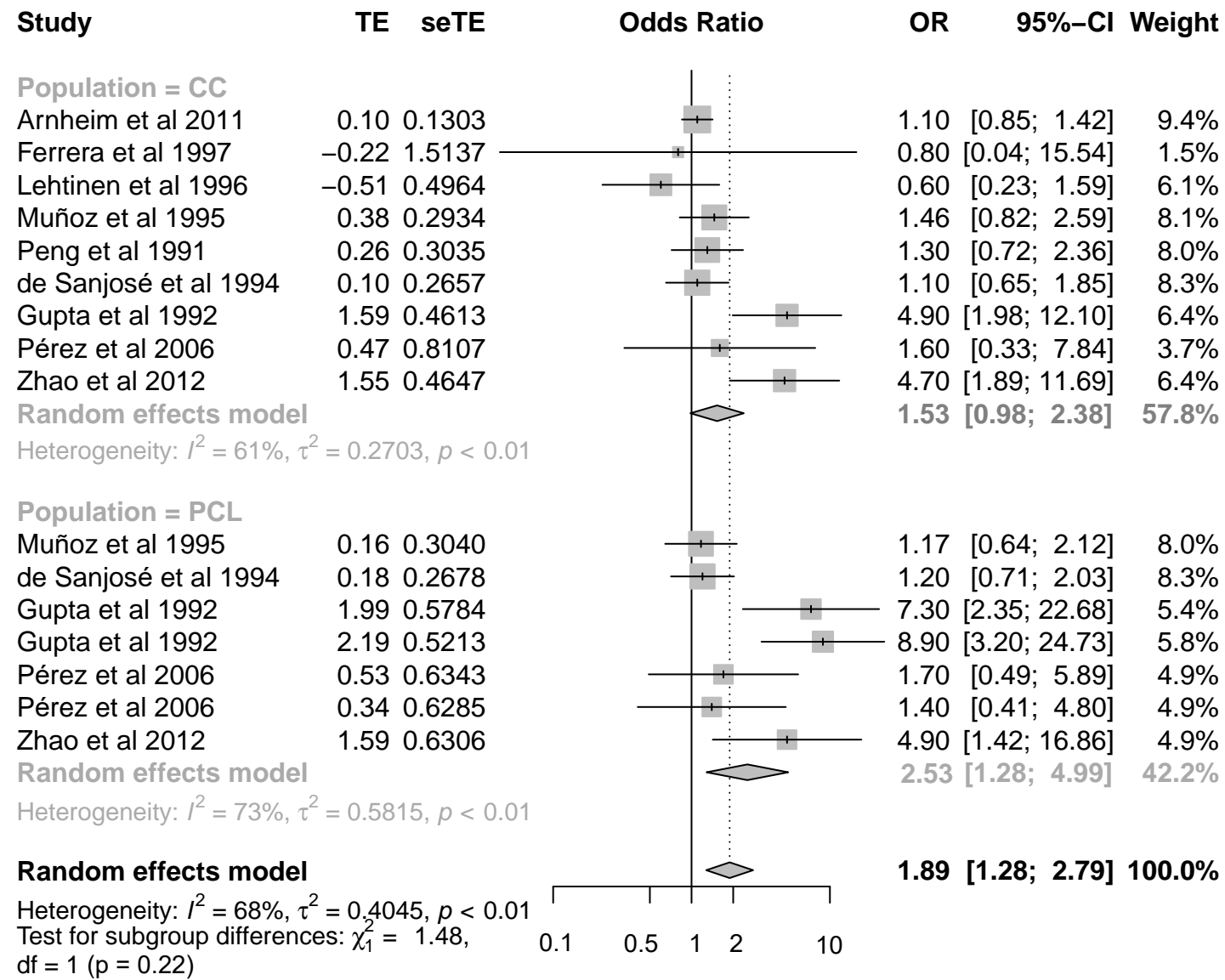
Supplementary Figure 2. Forest plot of the association between HSV-1 infection and cervical cancer (CC) or precancerous cervical lesions (PCL) risks in studies with matched controls, according to random effect model



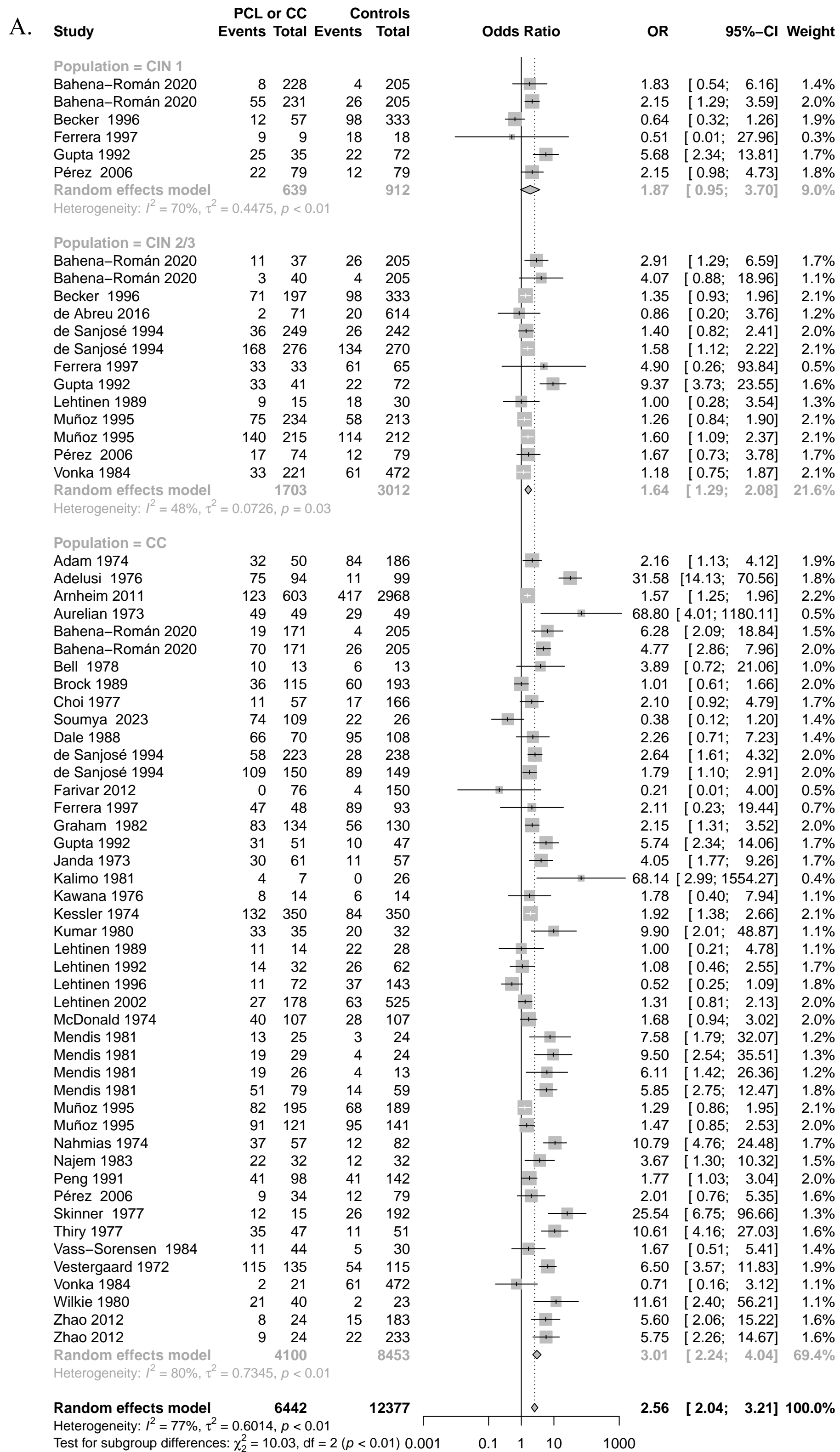
Supplementary Figure 3. Forest plot of the association between HCMV infection and cervical cancer (CC) or precancerous cervical lesions (PCL) risks in studies with matched controls, according to random effect model

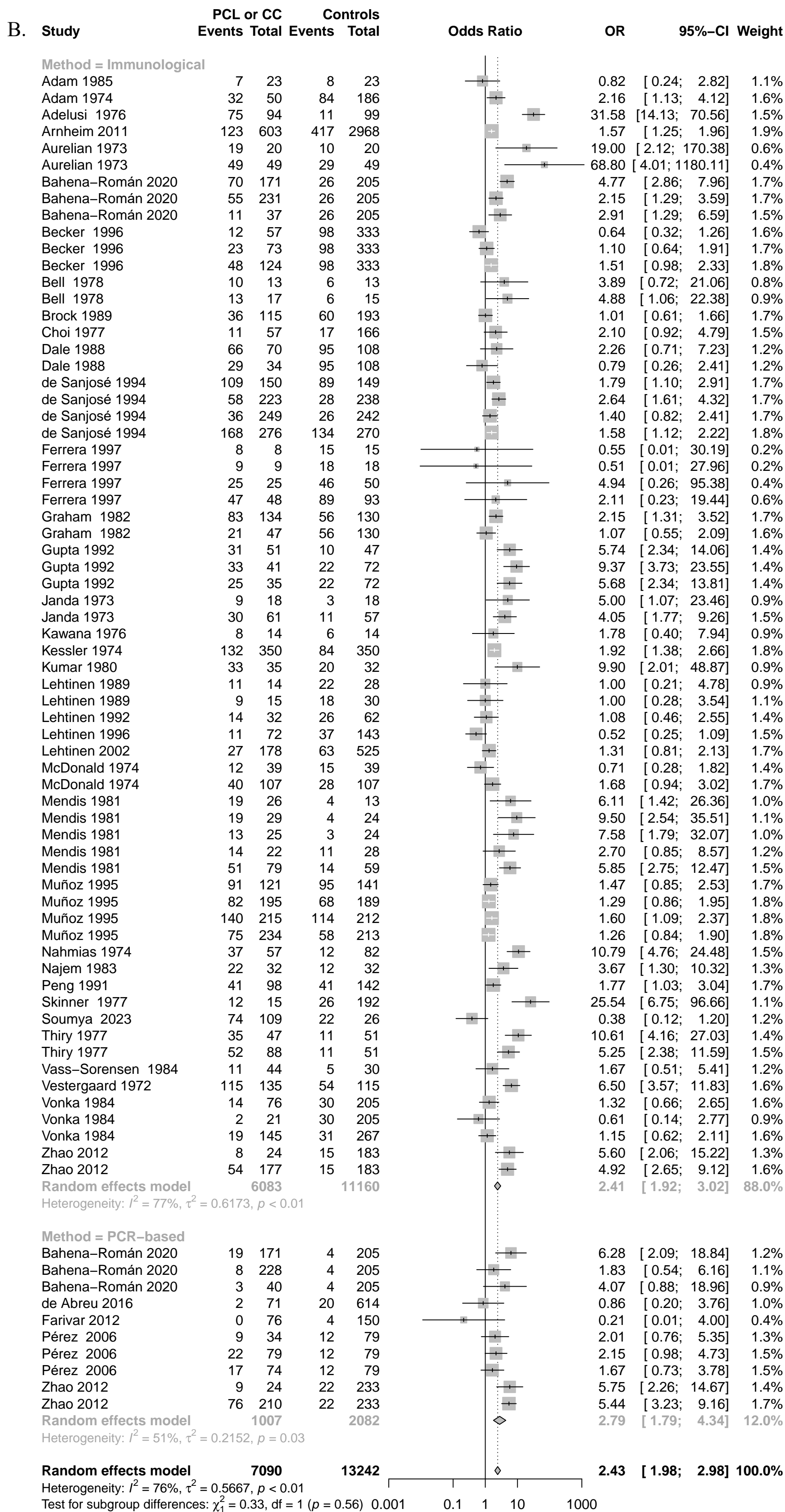


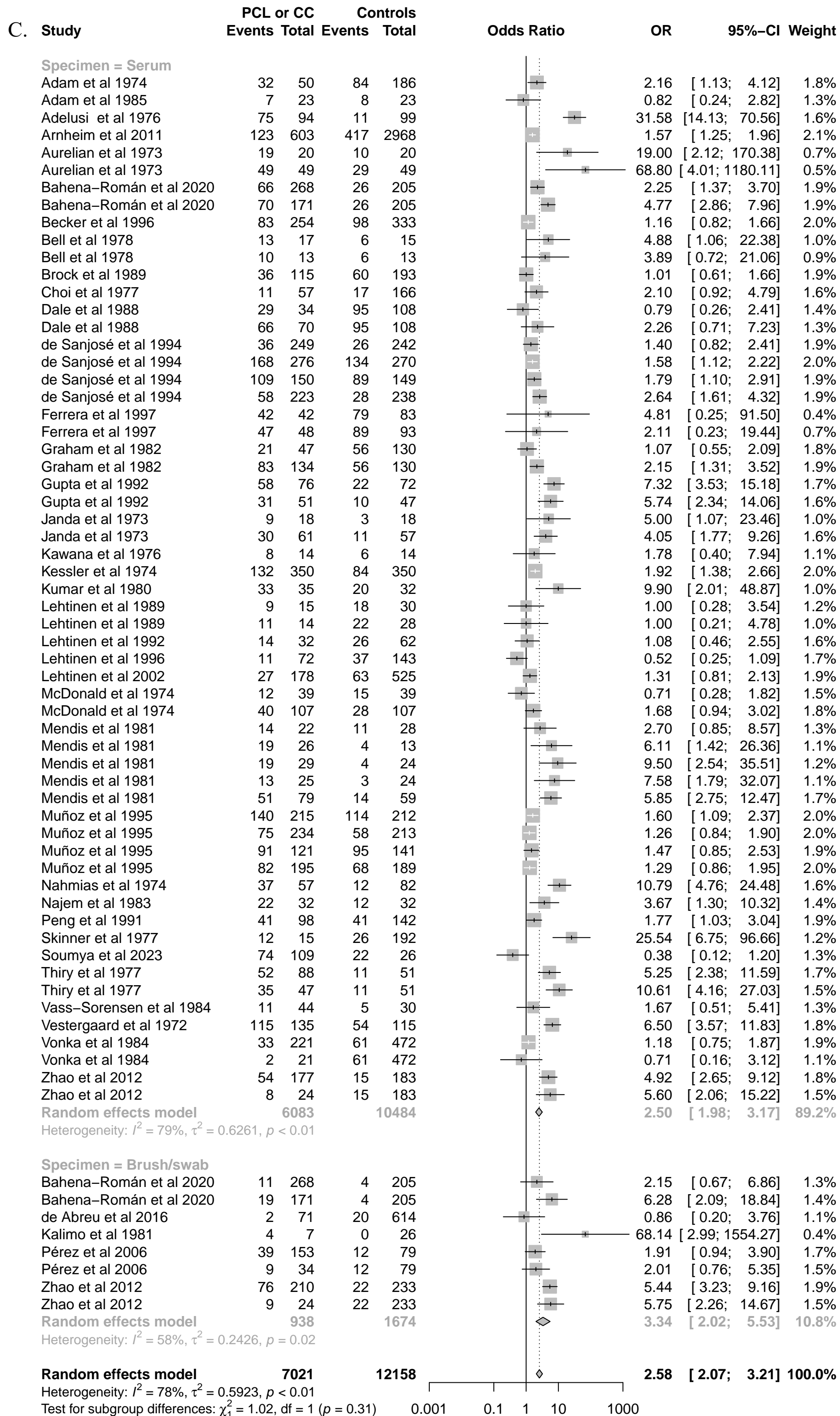
Supplementary Figure 4. Forest plots showing the adjusted odds ratios for risk of cervical cancer (CC) or precancerous cervical lesions (PCL) incidences and exposure to HSV-2 infection

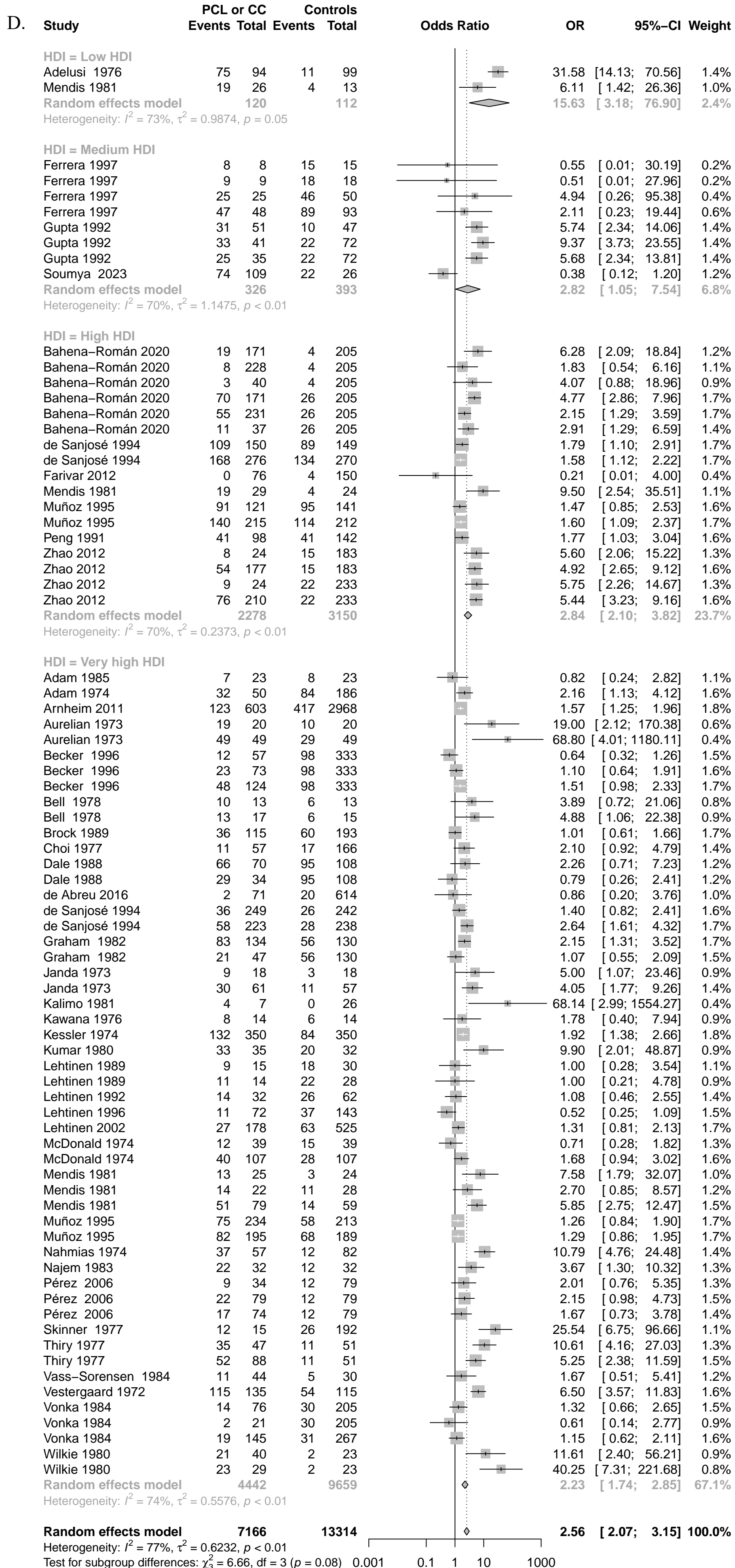


Supplementary Figure 5. HSV-2 and cervical cancer (CC) or precancerous cervical lesions (PCL): subgroup meta-analyses forest plots according to different stages of disease (A), viral detection methods (B), specimen types (C), and different HDI regions (D)











Supplementary Figure 6. EBV and cervical cancer (CC) or precancerous cervical lesions (PCL): subgroup meta-analyses forest plots according to different stages of disease (A), viral detection methods (B), different HDI regions (C), and specimen types (D)

