

Appendix 2. Codebook for the SEARCH HIV Cure Trials Decision-Making Study

Code	Definition
019: advice to others	Apply to statements in response to the question about what they would tell others who are making a decision about whether to join the trial. Include statements about how they would counsel those newly diagnosed.
019: ART interruption	Apply to statements about stopping ART in 019, including both concerns and happiness.
019: ART re-start	Apply to statements about respondents' experiences with re-starting ART and how they feel about this experience.
019: bad things	Apply to statements about the drawbacks of being in 019 (e.g., travel time/burden; blood draws; optional procedures; stigma; risks of study procedures, such as viral rebound; risk of experimental interventions).
019: burden/not burden	Apply to statements about things that are a burden, e.g., travel time, and when someone says something is <i>not</i> a burden.
019: decision making	Apply to statements regarding how the decision was made to join 019, including the factors involved in decision making (e.g., altruism, opportunity to stop ART). This includes thoughts of benefits and risks of 019 at time of recruitment, difficulty of decision, who influenced the decision, who they told, and whether they had enough information to decide. Do not use when participants are thinking back on the wisdom of their decision--only when they are talking about the time of decision making.
019: decision satisfaction	Apply to statements reflecting back on their decision, in particular where respondents are asked if they are satisfied with their decision to or not to participate (includes question about whether something could be changed that would influence initial decision making).
019: good things	Apply to statements about the benefits of being in 019 (e.g., stopping ART, increased medical care, including attention from SEARCH staff; possibility of cure; feeling like "normal" person when off ART).
019: hope and expectation	Apply to statements made in response to the questions about their hopes and expectations. Also apply any place respondents mention hope (this may overlap with cure research talk). This could include hope for the future and for new treatments/interventions for HIV.
019: trial results	Apply to statements that contain information about the results of 019.
Acute talk	Apply to statements that mention acute status. The statement may mention the word acute(s) directly or it may describe being diagnosed with HIV early after infection and receiving treatment (therefore being special, especially as related to eligibility for cure trials).
Altruism	Apply to statements that mention motivation to participate because of a desire to help others, to further science, and to further the development of treatments.
Cure	Apply to statements that mention a cure for HIV, either explicitly or implicitly (e.g., sterilizing cure -- no evidence of any virus in reservoirs; functional cure -- no need to take drug to control viral load; or no need to take drug daily).
Guinea pig/experimental object	Apply narrowly to statements that reflect respondents seeing their body as being used by science, either positively or negatively (seen as an obligation or an opportunity or both). This could include the way the study is giving participants information about their bodies/virus (e.g., viral load, biomarkers, other health status measures).

HIV bad things	Apply to statements about the negative things associated with having HIV, e.g., lack of social acceptance, figuring out how to live normally and happily, impacts on body, or health.
HIV good things	Apply to statements about the positive things associated with having HIV, e.g., more positive thinking, taking better care of health, and a changed attitude toward others with HIV.
Join a future study	Apply broadly to statements about willingness or unwillingness to participate in future cure trials.
Knowledge of other studies	Apply when information about other cure trials are mentioned, including other Thai SEARCH-sponsored cure trials.
Normalization	Apply to statements about having a normal life, feeling normal, normalizing stigma, going off ART, a coping mechanism, or a benefit-finding mechanism.
Optional procedures	Apply to statements about the optional study procedures in the trial or SEARCH, e.g., lumbar puncture, tissue biopsy, MRI, leukapheresis. Include statements about whether the procedures were done in the same way as the staff explained them at the beginning of the study.
Participant responsibility	Apply to statements in which respondents discuss the responsibility of participants within the trial. This will mostly commonly occur in response to a specific question about participant responsibility.
Quotable quotes	Apply to statements that seem particularly interesting (for whatever reason) and should be flagged as such. This is usually double-coded.
Randomization	Apply to statements that address respondents' understanding or attitudes toward randomization into experimental or control groups. Also use for mention of a placebo.
Relationships with SEARCH staff	Apply to statements that cover any facet of interaction with SEARCH staff (positive or negative), including medical care, availability of staff, information they give, emotional support, etc. Also includes discussion of care they receive in relation to the care they would have received if they weren't in the study. This includes any statements that may raise concern for us about voluntary informed consent.
Rumor and myths	Use this code to highlight text that references social communication, heresy, or rumor. Also use if they mention hearing about someone getting cured in another country, etc.
SEARCH: bad things	Apply to statements about the negative things about being in the SEARCH cohort, e.g., travel time/burden; blood draws; optional procedures; stigma).
SEARCH: decision making	Apply to statements regarding how the decision was made to join SEARCH, including the factors involved in decision. This includes thoughts of benefits and risks of SEARCH at time of recruitment, difficulty of decision, who influenced their decision, and whether they had enough information to decide.
SEARCH: good things	Apply to statements about the benefits of being in SEARCH (e.g., get medication, take better care of myself, get health check ups, feel comforted by SEARCH team, want to help science). This often overlaps with comments on the SEARCH staff, such as the better care they get compared with people not in SEARCH. It may also overlap with SEARCH decision making.
SEARCH: starting ART	Apply to statements about how respondents felt about ART treatment in SEARCH, side effects, how long side effects lasted, barriers and facilitators to adherence. Also apply to statements about taking ART and feeling "normal" (or not).
Seroconversion	Apply to statements in which respondents discuss attitudes/feelings/experiences with being antibody negative or about seroconversion.

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Stigma	Apply to statements that mention the experience of stigma and/or worry about stigma. Also use when one mentions they do not feel stigmatized.
Vaccines	Apply to statements that address respondents' understanding or attitudes toward use of vaccinations or other experimental agents in a clinical trial.
Worry	Apply to statements that mention worry about future harm/concern they anticipate, as well as when they specifically mention that they are <i>not</i> worried.

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