Electronic Supplementary Information

Infrared spectroscopy with multivariate analysis segregates low-grade cervical cytology based on likelihood to regress, remain static or progress

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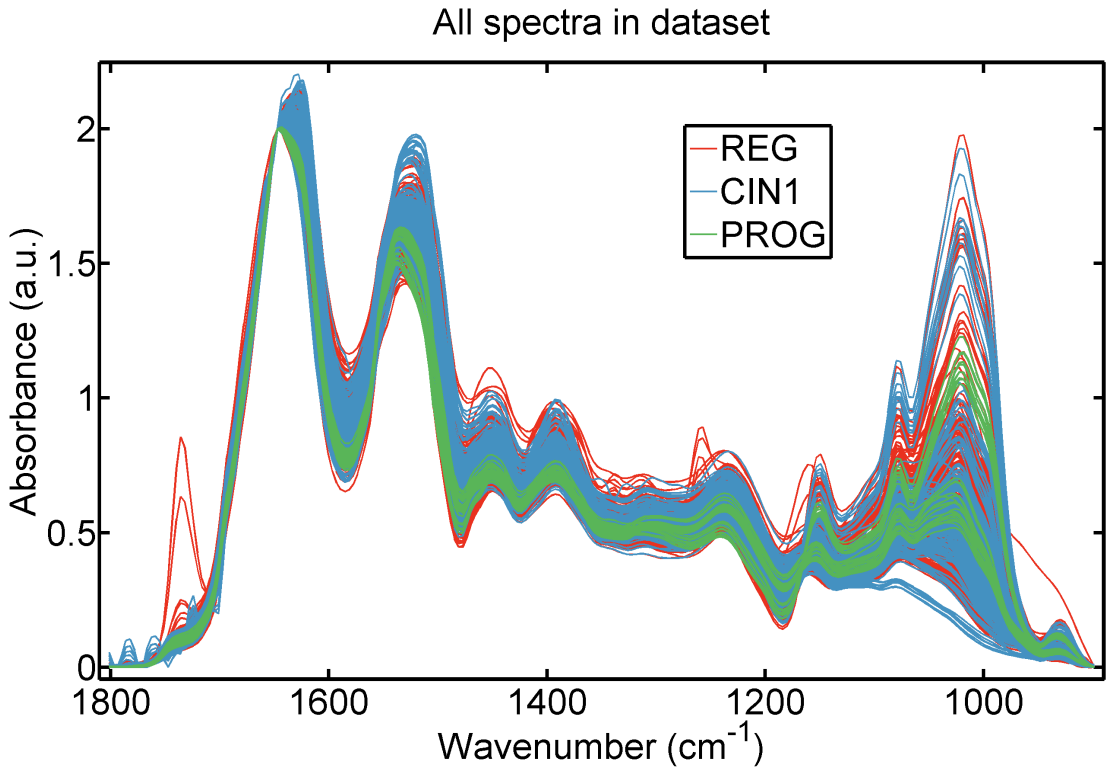

Figure S1 - Plot showing all spectra from cervical cytology from *n*=67 study participants (patients) after pre-processing. REG, regressive disease; CIN1, static disease; PROG, progressive disease after 12 months.

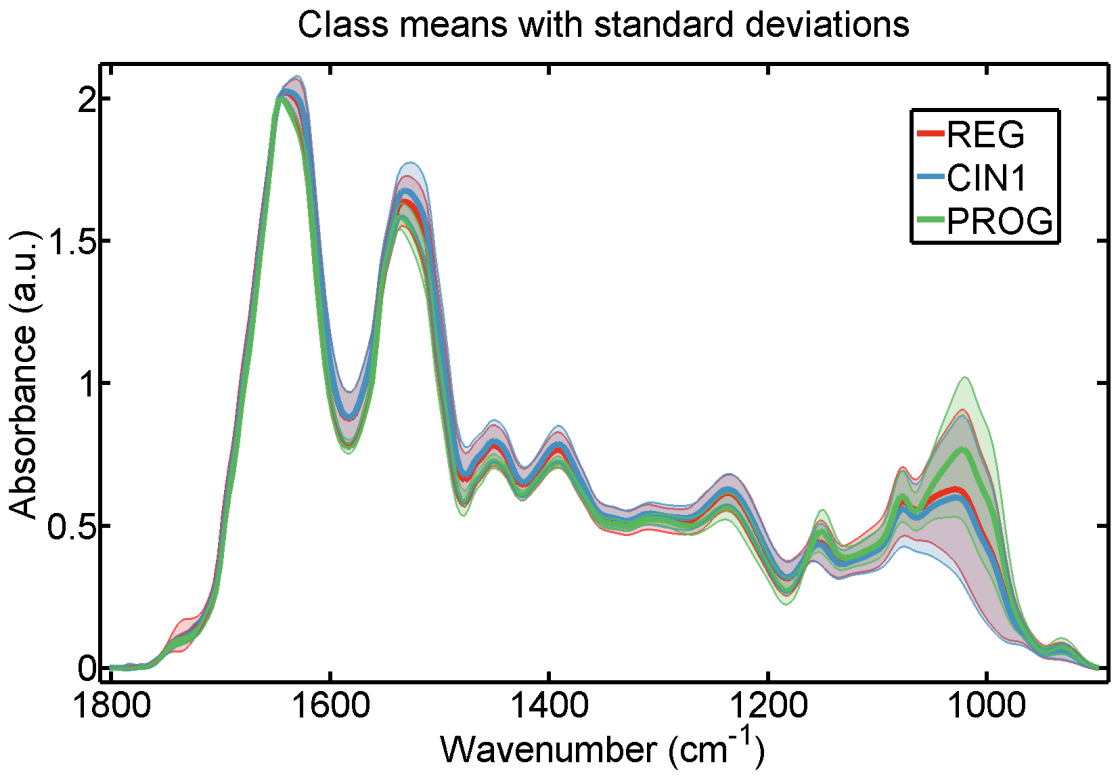

Figure S2 - Mean spectrum per class with respective standard deviation bands. From the figure the need for multivariate analysis becomes evident, since the standard deviation bands are substantially superimposed. REG, regressive disease; CIN1, static disease; PROG, progressive disease after 12 months.

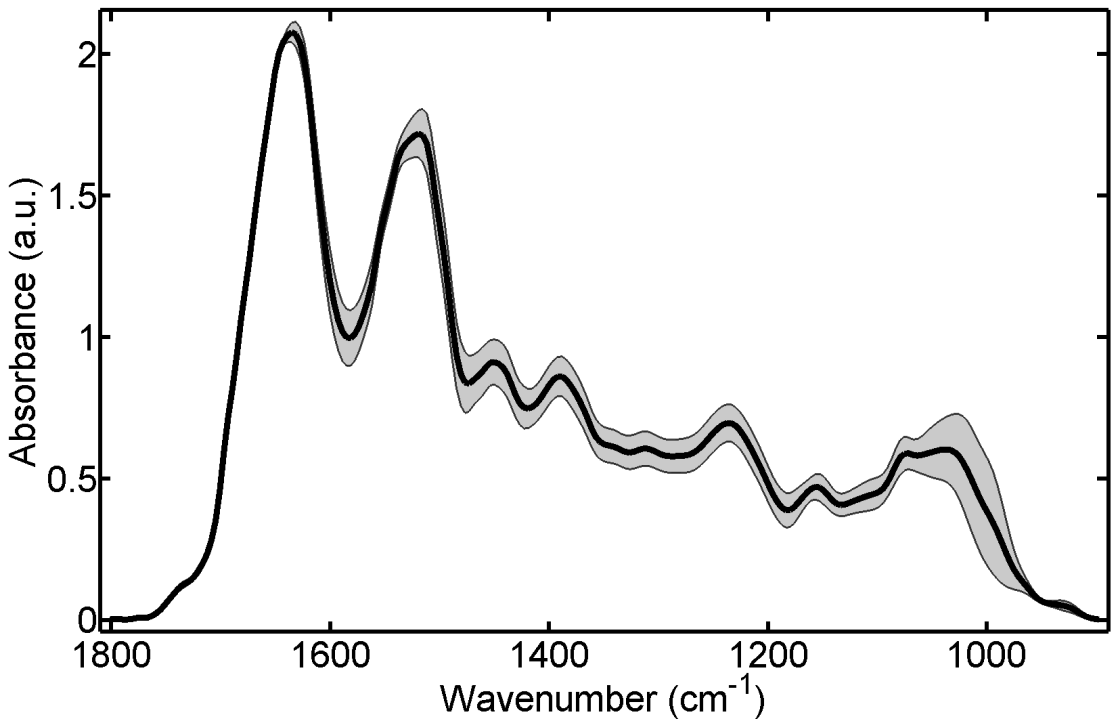

Figure S3 - Mean spectrum with respective standard deviation band for the cervical cytology specimen [from a single study participant (patient)] with *highest* mean variance across all wavenumbers.

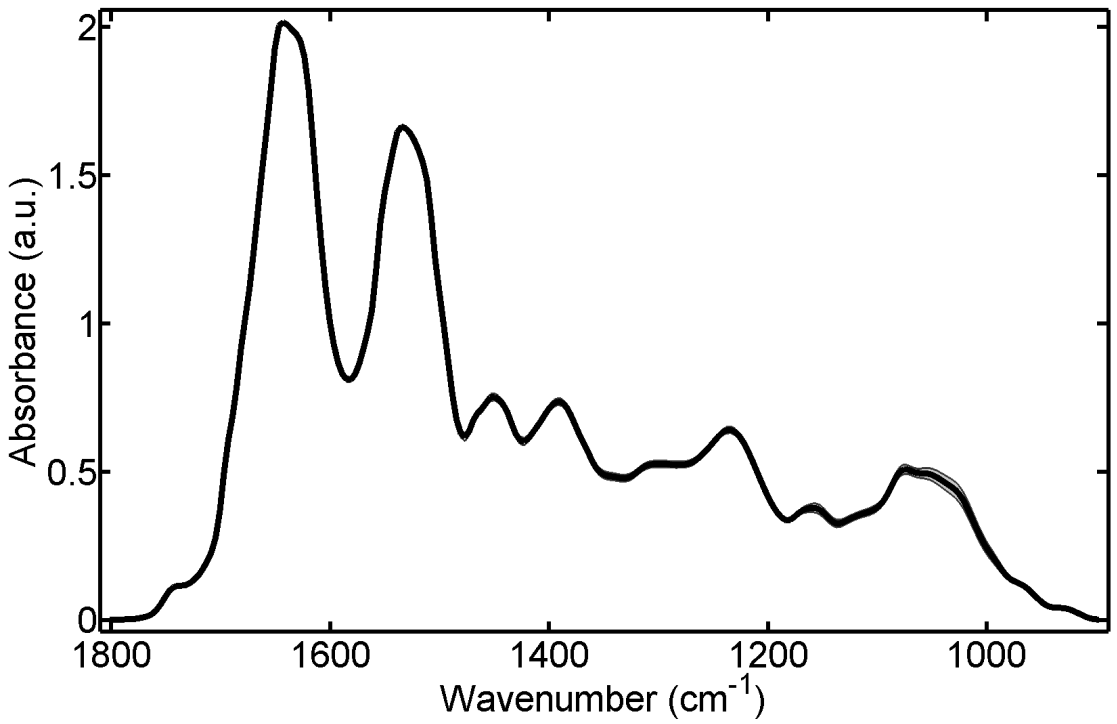

Figure S4 - Mean spectrum with respective standard deviation band for the cervical cytology specimen [from a single study participant (patient)] with *lowest* mean variance across all wavenumbers.