

Supplementary Table. Factors associated with unsuccessful treatment outcome among patients with tuberculosis notified and initiated on first-line anti-TB treatment in public sector at city Tuberculosis centre Vadodara, India between April and September 2018 (n=889*)

Characteristics	Category	Total		Unsuccessful outcome [^]		Unadjusted RR (95% CI) †	Adjusted RR (95% CI) †
		n=889	(%)	n=112	(%)		
Age in years	Below 15	30	3.4	2	6.7	0.5 (0.1-2.1)	0.2 (0.1-0.8)
	15-59	761	85.6	95	12.5	1	1
	60 and above	98	11.0	15	15.3	1.2 (0.7-2.0)	0.7 (0.3-1.4)
Gender	Male	586	65.9	80	13.7	1	1
	Female	303	34.1	32	10.6	0.8 (0.5-1.2)	1.1 (0.7-1.7)
HIV [§]	Reactive	22	2.7	5	22.7	2.2 (0.8-6.0)	0.8 (0.2-2.9)
	Non-reactive	798	97.3	96	12.0	1	1
Patient type	New	695	78.2	61	8.8	1	1
	Previously treated	194	21.8	51	26.3	3.7 (2.5-5.6)	2.0 (1.3-3.1)
Tuberculosis site	Pulmonary	688	77.4	102	14.8	1	1
	Extra pulmonary	201	22.6	10	5.0	0.3 (0.2-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.9)
DBT receipt status	Non-recipients	238	26.8	58	24.4	3.6 (2.4-5.4)	4.0 (2.6-6.1)
	Recipients	651	73.2	54	8.3	1	1

* Due to very low numbers for treatment outcome and DBT (direct benefit transfer cash incentive) among private sector patients, only public sector patients were considered for the analysis

[^] Unsuccessful treatment outcome- failure, loss to follow up, died, treatment regimen changed
Successful treatment outcome- cured, treatment completed

† RR- Relative Risk, CI- Confidence interval

[§]Information was not available for 69 patients about HIV status