

Supplemental digital content 5: Table 2. Cohort characteristics in children with suspected pulmonary tuberculosis

	All participants (n=304)
Median age in months at enrolment (IQR)	15.1 (9.6, 27.2)
Male (%)	169 (55.6)
HIV-positive (%) [n=303 ¹]	27 (8.9)
Previous antituberculosis treatment (%)	22 (7.2)
Median WAZ (IQR)	-1.39 (-2.56 to -0.48)
WAZ <-2.0 (%)	110 (36.2)
Evidence of BCG vaccination ² (%)	285 (93.8)
Tuberculin skin test positive (%) [n=225 ³]	54 (24.0)
Confirmed TB [n=36]	24 (66.7)
Unconfirmed TB [n=68]	25 (36.8)
Unlikely TB [n=121]	5 (4.1)
Chest radiograph suggestive of TB (%)	79 (26.0)
Severe TB disease (18,20) [n=79]	32 (40.5%)
TB consensus case definition (8):	
Confirmed TB (%)	51 (16.8)
Unconfirmed TB (%)	97 (31.9)
Unlikely TB (%)	156 (51.3)
Treated for TB (clinical decision) (%)	134 (44.1)

IQR: inter-quartile range; WAZ: weight-for-age Z-score according to UK growth charts 1990; BCG: bacille Calmette-Guerin.

¹ One child had a negative HIV PCR test at 12 weeks of age, 3 months before enrolment and an unsuccessful HIV ELISA test (specimen leaked) at enrolment which was not repeated as the child withdrew from the study before the first follow up visit; ² Written record in immunisation card or visible BCG scar in right deltoid area; ³ During the study period, there was a global stock-out of tuberculin which resulted in a number of participants not having the test.