## Differential effects of sex on tuberculosis location and severity across the lifespan

#### **Author**

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# **Supplements**

**Supplemental Table 1.** Association of age and sex with disease severities of pulmonary tuberculosis, interaction between age and sex, and main effect of age stratified by sex

	Age	Sex	Age	e*Sex	Male (age)	Female (age)
	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	Coef	P-value	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Symptom presence	1.013 (1.009-1.017)	1.079 (0.934-1.247)	0.003	0.423	1.011 (1.006-1.016)	1.014 (1.008-1.020)
Cavitary disease	0.985 (0.980-0.989)	0.661 (0.544-0.803)	-0.001	0.754	0.985 (0.979-0.991)	0.986 (0.978-0.993)
Bilateral disease	1.013 (1.009-1.017)	0.876 (0.752-1.020)	0.007	0.083	1.011 (1.005-1.017)	1.014 (1.008-1.021)
AFB smear positivity	1.009 (1.005-1.013)	0.853 (0.723-1.005)	0.004	0.277	1.007 (1.001-1.013)	1.009 (1.002-1.016)

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; Coef, coefficient; AFB, acid-fast bacilli.

The multivariable model was adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, current smoking status, heavy alcohol intake, and the presence of comorbidities.

**Supplemental Table 2.** Effect of female sex compared to male sex on disease severity of interest in pulmonary tuberculosis: (A) symptom presence, (B) cavitary disease, (C) bilateral disease, and (D) AFB smear positivity

## (A) Presence of symptoms

Age categories, years	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
rigo cutogorios, yours	cOR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI
≤19	1.949	1.010-3.761	1.906	0.883-4.114
20-29	0.951	0.587-1.541	1.208	0.673-2.168
30-39	0.763	0.503-1.157	0.718	0.424-1.217
40-49	0.630	0.427-0.931	0.707	0.441-1.134
50-59	0.867	0.634-1.186	0.814	0.569-1.163
60-69	1.209	0.854-1.713	1.331	0.893-1.985
70-79	1.071	0.820-1.399	1.119	0.826-1.517
80-99	0.991	0.703-1.397	1.026	0.708-1.487

#### (B) Cavitary disease.

Age categories, years	Univariable		Multivariable	
Age categories, years	cOR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI
≤19	1.102	0.501-2.422	2.288	0.833-6.283
20-29	0.981	0.563-1.710	1.299	0.670-2.519
30-39	0.457	0.264-0.790	0.614	0.309-1.220
40-49	0.373	0.219-0.636	0.599	0.323-1.109
50-59	0.355	0.231-0.546	0.440	0.275-0.704
60-69	0.468	0.290-0.756	0.584	0.336-1.014

70-79	0.866	0.572-1.311	1.124	0.697-1.813
80-99	0.685	0.414-1.135	0.748	0.433-1.290

#### (C) Bilateral disease

Age categories, years	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
88, <b>,</b>	cOR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI
≤19	0.638	0.281-1.445	0.530	0.210-1.339
20-29	0.974	0.520-1.827	0.844	0.394-1.809
30-39	0.807	0.497-1.312	0.940	0.461-1.529
40-49	0.540	0.339-0.860	0.624	0.361-1.081
50-59	0.640	0.445-0.922	0.855	0.569-1.285
60-69	0.730	0.496-1.073	0.750	0.489-1.150
70-79	0.748	0.573-0.977	0.856	0.636-1.152
80-99	0.981	0.717-1.341	1.092	0.780-1.529

# (D) AFB smear positivity

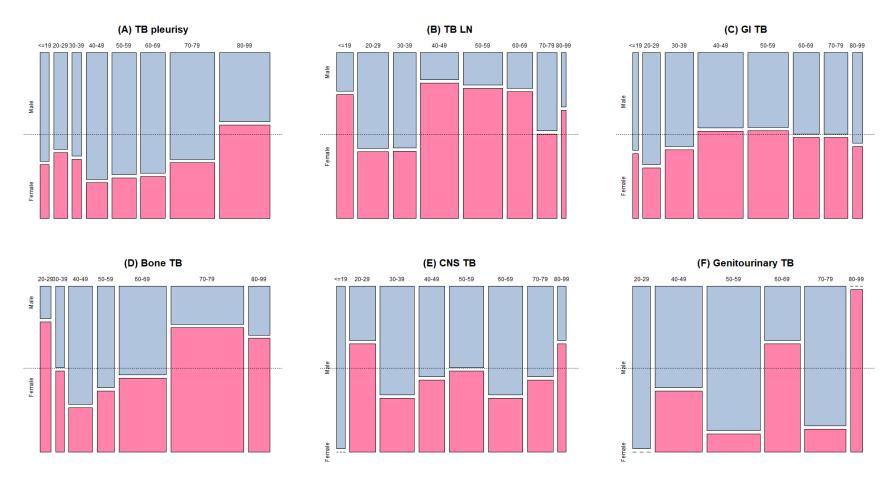
Age categories, years	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
Tigo catogorios, years	cOR	95% CI	aOR	95% CI
≤19	1.485	0.632-3.487	1.747	0.645-4.735
20-29	0.970	0.520-1.818	0.806	0.389-1.667
30-39	0.575	0.324-1.021	0.696	0.327-1.481
40-49	0.650	0.401-1.054	0.840	0.452-1.561
50-59	0.509	0.338-0.765	0.517	0.327-0.816
60-69	0.644	0.421-0.984	0.727	0.452-1.170

70-79	0.961	0.717-1.287	1.095	0.792-1.515
80-99	1.018	0.731-1.416	0.970	0.680-1.384

cOR, crude odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; aOR, adjusted odds ratio; AFB, acid-fast bacilli.

The multivariable model was adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, current smoking status, heavy alcohol intake, and the presence of comorbidities.

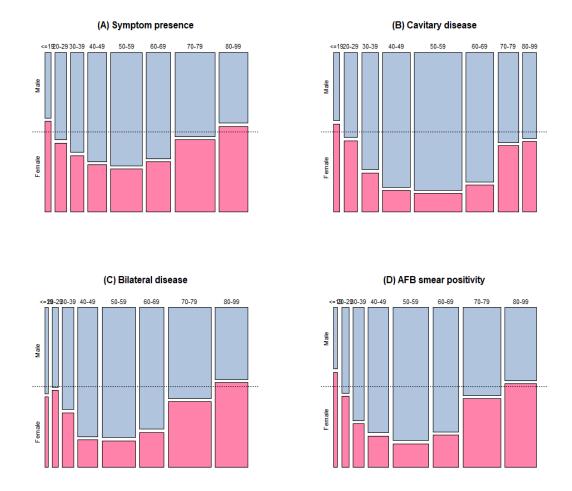
**Supplemental Figure 1.** Changes in the proportions of sex in 10-year age increments for (A) TB pleurisy, (B) TB lymphadenopathy, (C) intestinal TB, (D) bone/joint TB, (E) central nervous system TB, and (F) genitourinary TB.



TB, tuberculosis

Areas of each box reflect relative number of patients in each group.

**Supplemental Figure 2.** Changes in proportions of sex in 10-year age increments among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis for each disease severity of interest: (A) symptom presence, (B) cavitary disease, (C) bilateral disease, and (D) AFB smear positivity



AFB, acid-fast bacilli

Areas of each box reflect relative number of patients in each group.