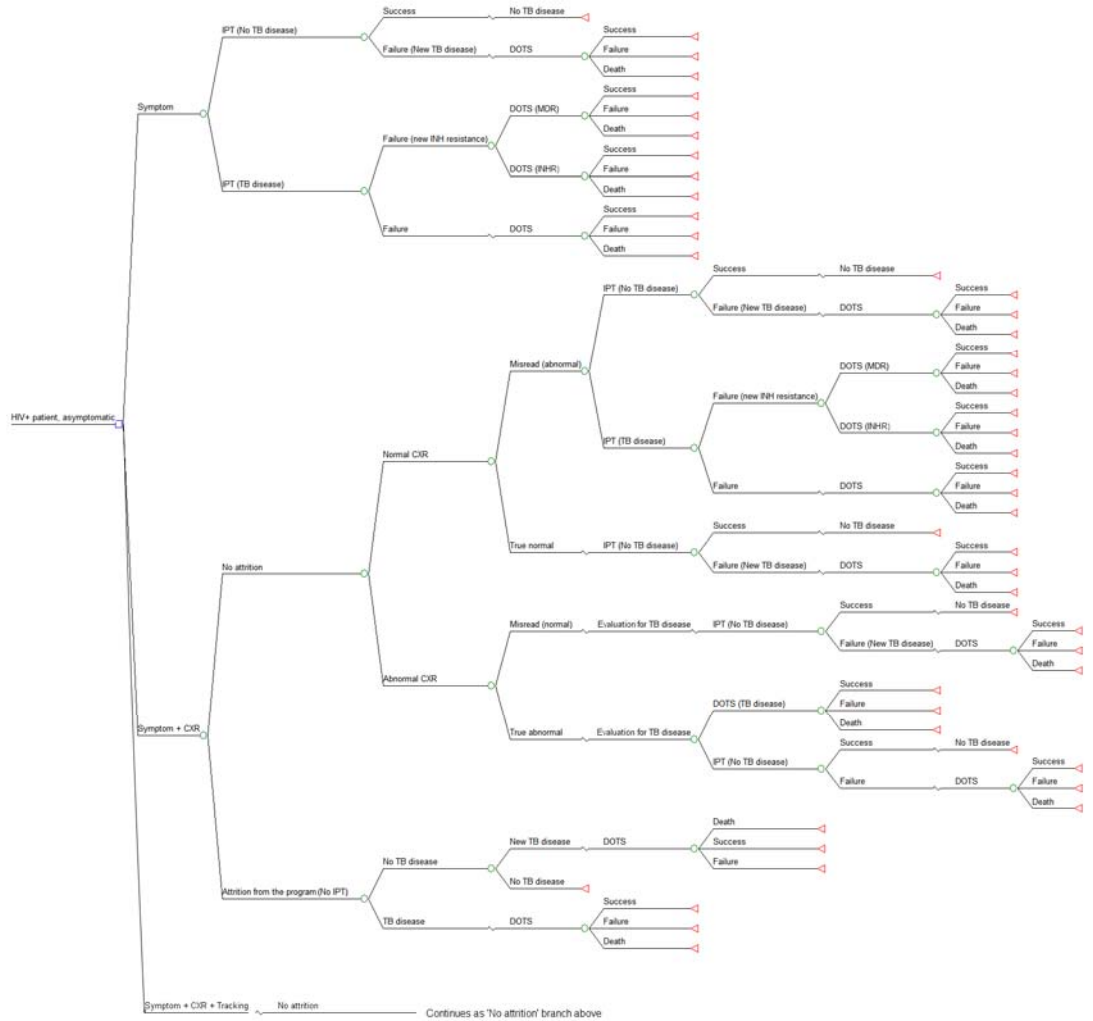


**Costs and consequences of additional chest x-ray in a tuberculosis prevention program in Botswana**

Samandari T<sup>a,b</sup>, Bishai D<sup>c</sup>, Luteijn JM<sup>d</sup>, Mosimaneotsile B<sup>a</sup>, Motsamai OI<sup>e</sup>, Postma MJ<sup>f</sup>, Hubben GA<sup>d,f</sup>

ONLINE DATA SUPPLEMENT



**Figure 1.** Diagram of the decision analytic model that evaluates three screening policies shown at the root node: 'Symptom', 'Symptom + CXR', 'Symptom + CXR + Tracking'. The latter policy is shown partially collapsed as its structure is identical to Symptom + CXR, but it does not have the "Attrition from the program" arm, as attrition in this policy is assumed to be 0%. This model was used to determine the number of tuberculosis cases, new isoniazid resistant tuberculosis cases, multidrug resistant tuberculosis cases and deaths, in asymptomatic HIV-infected adults who are screened for isoniazid tuberculosis preventive therapy. Our study compares the results of 3 hypothetical cohorts of 10,000 individuals that start at the root node and proceed down one of the three branches.

Abbreviations: CXR=chest radiograph, DOTS=directly observed therapy for the treatment of TB disease, INHR=isoniazid resistant TB disease, IPT=isoniazid tuberculosis preventive therapy, MDR=multidrug tuberculosis disease, TB=tuberculosis.