Supplemental Digital Content 1. Baseline characteristics of all 246 children who initiated cART

Characteristic	All patients	Children included in the analysis	Children not included in the analysis	*P*[a]
No. of patients (%)	246 (100)	199 (80.9)	47 (19.1)	
On TB treatment at cART initiation	110 (44.7)	92 (46.2)	18 (38.3)	0.32
Median age, years (IQR)	2.1 (0.8 – 4.7)	2.1 (0.9 – 4.6)	2.6 (0.5 – 5.0)	0.87
<1	71 (28.9)	54 (27.1)	17 (36.2)	0.15
1-2	71 (28.9)	64 (32.2)	7 (14.9)	
3-4	48 (19.5)	36 (18.1)	12 (25.5)	
5-6	39 (15.9)	31 (15.6)	8 (17.0)	
7-8	17 (6.9)	14 (7.0)	3 (6.4)	
Male sex, no. (%)	131 (53.3)	103 (51.8)	28 (59.6)	0.33
Weight-for-age z-score, median (IQR)[b]	-1.51 (-2.49 – -0.66)	-1.52 (-2.51 – -0.67)	-1.44 (-2.29 – -0.38)	0.55
<-2, underweight for age	91 (37.3)	72 (36.2)	19 (42.2)	0.45
<-3, very low weight for age	30 (12.3)	24 (12.1)	6 (13.3)	0.82
Median hemoglobin, g/dl (IQR)[c]	10.0 (9.1 – 11.0)	10.0 (9.1 – 11.0)	10.0 (9.2 – 11.2)	0.91
Mild anemia, no. (%)[d]	53 (24.4)	45 (24.9)	8 (22.2)	0.84
Moderate anemia, no. (%)[e]	110 (50.7)	91 (50.3)	19 (52.8)	
Severe anemia, no. (%)[f]	4 (1.8)	4 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	
Median HIV RNA, $\log_{10}$ copies/mL (IQR)[g]	5.6 (5.0 – 6.1)	5.6 (4.9 – 6.0)	5.7 (5.2 – 6.4)	0.04
Median CD4 count, cells/μL (IQR)[h]	676 (366 – 1069)	665 (340 – 1069)	751 (410– 1079)	0.57
Median CD4 cell percentage (IQR)[h]	18.0 (11.7 – 24.8)	17.1 (11.6 – 23.3)	22.1 (11.8 – 29.0)	0.02
WHO age-specific severity of immunodeficiency, no. (%)[h]				
Not significant	41 (17.6)	28 (14.7)	13 (31.0)	0.07
Mild	28 (12.0)	22 (11.5)	6 (14.3)	
Advanced	40 (17.2)	33 (17.3)	7 (16.7)	
Severe	124 (53.2)	108 (56.5)	16 (38.1)	
First-line cART regimen, no. (%)[i]				
Efavirenz-based[j]	98 (42.4)	79 (39.7)	19 (59.4)	0.04
LPV/r-based[k]	133 (57.6)	120 (60.3)	13 (40.6)	
Timing of cART initiation, no. (%)				
According to pre-2010 guidelines	81 (32.9)	67 (33.7)	14 (29.8)	0.61
According to 2010 guidelines	165 (67.1)	132 (66.3)	33 (70.2)	

Abbreviations: cART, combination antiretroviral therapy; IQR, interquartile range; LPV/r, lopinavir/ritonavir; TB, tuberculosis; WHO, World Health Organization.

[a] Wilcoxon rank-sum testing was used to compare continuous variables; Pearson's X^2 test was used for categorical variables. Exact methods were used when necessary. Statistical significance defined as $P < 0.05$ for all tests.

[b] Baseline weight-for-age z-scores were not available for 2 patients.

[c] Baseline hemoglobin values were not available for 29 patients.
[d] Mild anemia was defined as hemoglobin 10.0-10.9 g/dl in children <5 years or 11.0-11.4 g/dl in children ≥5 years.
[e] Moderate anemia was defined as hemoglobin 7.0-9.9 g/dl in children <5 years or 8.0-10.9 g/dl in children ≥5 years.
[f] Severe anemia was defined as hemoglobin <7.0 g/dl in children <5 years or <8.0 g/dl in children ≥5 years.
[g] Baseline HIV RNA values were not available for 30 patients.
[h] Baseline CD4 cell percentages and CD4 counts were not available for 13 patients.
[i] cART regimens were not available for 15 patients.
[j] Efavirenz-based cART was generally used for children ≥3 years and ≥10 kilograms.
[k] Protease inhibitor-based cART was generally used for children <3 years or <10 kilograms.

Supplemental Digital Content 2. Baseline characteristics of children who initiated efavirenz- vs. lopinavir/ritonavir-based cART

Characteristic	All patients	Children on efavirenz-based cART	Children on LPV/r-based cART	*P*[a]
No. of patients (%)	199 (80.9)	79 (39.7)	120 (60.3)	
On TB treatment at cART initiation	92 (46.2)	39 (49.4)	53 (44.2)	0.47
Median age, years (IQR)	2.1 (0.9 – 4.6)	5.6 (4.2 – 6.8)	1.1 (0.5 – 1.9)	<0.01
<1	54 (27.1)	0 (0.0)	54 (45.0)	<0.01
1-2	64 (32.2)	2 (2.5)	62 (51.7)	
3-4	36 (18.1)	33 (41.8)	3 (2.5)	
5-6	31 (15.6)	30 (38.0)	1 (0.8)	
7-8	14 (7.0)	14 (17.7)	0 (0.0)	
Male sex, no. (%)	103 (51.8)	38 (48.1)	65 (54.2)	0.40
Weight-for-age z-score, median (IQR)	-1.52 (-2.51 – -0.67)	-1.49 (-2.12 – -0.69)	-1.56 (-2.70 – -0.67)	0.23
<-2, underweight for age	72 (36.2)	25 (31.6)	47 (39.2)	0.28
<-3, very low weight for age	24 (12.1)	3 (3.8)	21 (17.5)	<0.01
Median hemoglobin, g/dl (IQR)[b]	10.0 (9.1 – 11.0)	10.3 (9.5 – 11.4)	9.7 (8.8 – 10.8)	<0.01
Mild anemia, no. (%)[c]	45 (24.9)	17 (25.4)	28 (24.6)	0.79
Moderate anemia, no. (%)[d]	91 (50.3)	31 (46.3)	60 (52.6)	
Severe anemia, no. (%)[e]	4 (2.2)	2 (3.0)	2 (1.8)	
Median HIV RNA, $\log_{10}$ copies/mL (IQR)[f]	5.6 (4.9 – 6.0)	5.2 (4.5 – 5.6)	5.8 (5.3 – 6.2)	<0.01
Median CD4 count, cells/μL (IQR)[g]	665 (340 – 1069)	438 (250 – 669)	929 (523 – 1464)	<0.01
Median CD4 cell percentage (IQR)[g]	17.1 (11.6 – 23.3)	15.8 (9.6 – 20.7)	18.5 (13.0 – 25.1)	0.02
WHO age-specific severity of immunodeficiency, no. (%)[g]				
Not significant	28 (14.7)	19 (25.7)	9 (7.7)	<0.01
Mild	22 (11.5)	10 (13.5)	12 (10.3)	
Advanced	33 (17.3)	12 (16.2)	21 (17.9)	
Severe	108 (56.5)	33 (44.6)	75 (64.1)	
Timing of cART initiation, no. (%)				
According to pre-2010 guidelines	67 (33.7)	26 (32.9)	41 (34.2)	0.85
According to 2010 guidelines	132 (66.3)	53 (67.1)	79 (65.8)	

Abbreviations: cART, combination antiretroviral therapy; IQR, interquartile range; LPV/r, lopinavir/ritonavir; TB, tuberculosis; WHO, World Health Organization.

[a] Wilcoxon rank-sum testing was used to compare continuous variables; Pearson's X^2 test was used for categorical variables. Statistical significance defined as P <0.05 for all tests.

[b] Baseline hemoglobin values were not available for 18 patients.

[c] Mild anemia was defined as hemoglobin 10.0-10.9 g/dl in children <5 years or 11.0-11.4 g/dl in children ≥5 years.

[d] Moderate anemia was defined as hemoglobin 7.0-9.9 g/dl in children <5 years or 8.0-10.9 g/dl in children ≥5 years.

[e] Severe anemia was defined as hemoglobin <7.0 g/dl in children <5 years or <8.0 g/dl in children ≥5 years.

[f] Baseline HIV RNA values were not available for 22 patients.

[g] Baseline CD4 cell percentages and CD4 counts were not available for 8 patients.

Supplemental Digital Content 3. The number of children with available HIV RNA measurements at each study visit, stratified by TB treatment status

Study visit	All patients (n=199)	Children receiving TB treatment (n=92)	Children not receiving TB treatment (n=107)
3 months	108 (54.3)	51 (55.4)	57 (53.3)
6 months	143 (71.6)	65 (70.7)	78 (72.9)
12 months	120 (60.3)	54 (58.7)	66 (61.7)
24 months	111 (55.8)	53 (57.6)	58 (54.2)

Abbreviations: TB, tuberculosis.

Supplemental Digital Content 4. Virologic response outcomes, stratified by TB treatment status, with a virologic suppression definition of HIV RNA <400 copies/mL

Outcome	All patients	Children receiving TB treatment	Children not receiving TB treatment	*P*
Virologic suppression				
Time to suppression, median months (IQR)	5.7 (3.3 – 7.7)	5.6 (3.4 – 8.0)	6.0 (3.1 – 7.7)	0.99
HR (95% CI)				
6 months (crude)		1.09 (0.67, 1.77)	1.0	0.73
6 months (adjusted)[a]		1.20 (0.69, 2.08)	1.0	0.53
12 months (crude)		1.04 (0.72, 1.49)	1.0	0.85
12 months (adjusted)[a]		1.23 (0.82, 1.84)	1.0	0.32
24 months (crude)		0.94 (0.69, 1.28)	1.0	0.70
24 months (adjusted)[a]		1.36 (0.94, 1.96)	1.0	0.10
Virologic rebound[b]				
HIV RNA >1000 copies/mL, no. (%)	46/177 (26.0)	19/81 (23.5)	27/96 (28.1)	0.48
Time to rebound, median months (IQR)	17.5 (11.7 – 21.0)	17.7 (11.9 – 21.0)	15.1 (11.6 – 23.5)	0.99
Crude HR (95% CI)[c]		1.13 (0.60, 2.15)	1.0	0.70
Adjusted HR (95% CI)[a,c]		1.66 (0.77, 3.58)	1.0	0.20

Abbreviations: cART, combination antiretroviral therapy; CD4%, CD4 cell percentage; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; IQR, interquartile range; TB, tuberculosis.

[a] Multivariable models adjusted for timing of cART initiation relative to the 2010 change in guidelines, age at cART initiation, sex, cART regimen, and baseline HIV RNA, CD4 cell percentage, hemoglobin, and weight-for-age z-score. Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=164 for the suppression models and n=147 for the rebound model.

[b] Virologic rebound was assessed among the 177 individuals who suppressed <400 copies/mL at any point following cART initiation.

[c] Hazard ratios account for 24 months of follow-up after cART initiation.

Supplemental Digital Content 5. The effect of TB treatment on virologic response outcomes, stratified by cART regimen, with a virologic suppression definition of HIV RNA <400 copies/mL

Outcome	Efavirenz-based cART (n=79)	LPV/r-based cART (n=120)	Efavirenz-based cART (n=79)		LPV/r-based cART (n=120)	
			Children receiving TB treatment (n=39)	Children not receiving TB treatment (n=40)	Children receiving TB treatment (n=53)	Children not receiving TB treatment (n=67)
Virologic suppression						
Time to suppression, median months (IQR)	4.5 (3.0 – 6.2)[a]	6.1 (3.5 – 9.7)	4.5 (3.1 – 6.3)	4.8 (3.0 – 6.2)	6.1 (4.8 – 10.5)	6.2 (3.5 – 9.1)
Crude HR (95% CI)[b]	1.78 (1.30, 2.44)[a]	1.0	1.06 (0.66, 1.69)	1.0	0.83 (0.55, 1.26)	1.0
Adjusted HR (95% CI)[b]	1.26 (0.63, 2.51)[c]	1.0	1.66 (0.88, 3.16)[d,e]	1.0	1.04 (0.64, 1.69)[d,f]	1.0
Virologic rebound[g]						
HIV RNA >1000 copies/mL, no. (%)	19/76 (25.0)	27/101 (26.7)	6/37 (16.2)	13/39 (33.3)	13/44 (29.5)	14/57 (24.6)
Time to rebound, median months (IQR)	17.8 (11.6 – 21.0)	15.0 (11.7 – 21.1)	19.2 (17.4 – 21.0)	15.1 (11.6 – 19.4)	15.0 (11.9 – 20.9)	15.4 (11.7 – 23.5)
Crude HR (95% CI)[b]	1.09 (0.57, 2.07)	1.0	0.65 (0.24, 1.77)	1.0	1.74 (0.73, 4.14)	1.0
Adjusted HR (95% CI)[b]	0.59 (0.14, 2.47)[c]	1.0	1.07 (0.27, 4.20)[d,e]	1.0	2.36 (0.82, 6.83)[d,f]	1.0

Abbreviations: cART, combination antiretroviral therapy; CD4%, CD4 cell percentage; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; IQR, interquartile range; LPV/r, lopinavir/ritonavir; TB, tuberculosis.

[a] The efavirenz-based vs. LPV/r-based cART comparison was statistically significant (P <0.05).

[b] Hazard ratios account for 24 months of follow-up after cART initiation.

[c] Multivariable models included TB treatment at cART initiation, timing of cART initiation relative to the 2010 change in guidelines, age at cART initiation, sex, cART regimen, and baseline HIV RNA, CD4 cell percentage, hemoglobin, and weight-for-age z-score. Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=164 for the suppression model and n=147 for the rebound model.

[d] Multivariable models included TB treatment at cART initiation, timing of cART initiation relative to the 2010 change in guidelines, age at cART initiation, sex, and baseline HIV RNA, CD4 cell percentage, hemoglobin, and weight-for-age z-score.

[e] Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=61 for the suppression model and n=59 for the rebound model.

[f] Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=103 for the suppression model and n=88 for the rebound model.

[g] Virologic rebound was assessed among the 177 individuals who suppressed <400 copies/mL at any point following cART initiation.

Supplemental Digital Content 6. The effect of TB treatment on virologic response outcomes, stratified by timing of cART initiation, with a virologic suppression definition of HIV RNA <400 copies/mL

Outcome	According to pre-2010 guidelines (n=67)	According to the 2010 guidelines (n=132)	According to pre-2010 guidelines (n=67)		According to the 2010 guidelines (n=132)	
			Children receiving TB treatment (n=34)	Children not receiving TB treatment (n=33)	Children receiving TB treatment (n=58)	Children not receiving TB treatment (n=74)
Virologic suppression						
Time to suppression, median months (IQR)	4.1 (3.1 – 6.5)	6.0 (3.5 – 7.7)	4.6 (3.3 – 8.0)	3.5 (3.0 – 6.2)	5.9 (3.6 – 8.3)	6.0 (3.4 – 7.7)
Crude HR (95% CI)[a]	1.59 (1.16, 2.20)[b]	1.0	0.87 (0.52, 1.45)	1.0	0.92 (0.62, 1.36)	1.0
Adjusted HR (95% CI)[a]	1.94 (1.35, 2.80)[b,c]	1.0	1.04 (0.59, 1.85)[d,e]	1.0	1.45 (0.90, 2.35)[d,f]	1.0
Virologic rebound[g]						
HIV RNA >1000 copies/mL, no. (%)	18/59 (30.5)	28/118 (23.7)	12/30 (40.0)	6/29 (20.7)	7/51 (13.7)[b]	21/67 (31.3)
Time to rebound, median months (IQR)	18.3 (14.5 – 21.3)	14.0 (10.9 – 19.7)	17.8 (12.1 – 21.0)	21.0 (17.8 – 24.8)	17.7 (11.7 – 20.0)	12.9 (9.4 – 19.4)
Crude HR (95% CI)[a]	1.08 (0.57, 2.07)	1.0	3.29 (1.15, 9.41)[h]	1.0	0.44 (0.17, 1.13)	1.0
Adjusted HR (95% CI)[a]	1.22 (0.59, 2.56)[c]	1.0	3.00 (0.94, 9.60)[d,e]	1.0	0.85 (0.26, 2.83)[d,f]	1.0

Abbreviations: cART, combination antiretroviral therapy; CD4%, CD4 cell percentage; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; IQR, interquartile range; TB, tuberculosis.

[a] Hazard ratios account for 24 months of follow-up after cART initiation.

[b] The pre-2010 guidelines vs. 2010 guidelines comparison was statistically significant (P <0.05).

[c] Multivariable models included TB treatment at cART initiation, timing of cART initiation relative to the 2010 change in guidelines, age at cART initiation, sex, cART regimen, and baseline HIV RNA, CD4 cell percentage, hemoglobin, and weight-for-age z-score. Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=164 for the suppression model and n=147 for the rebound model.

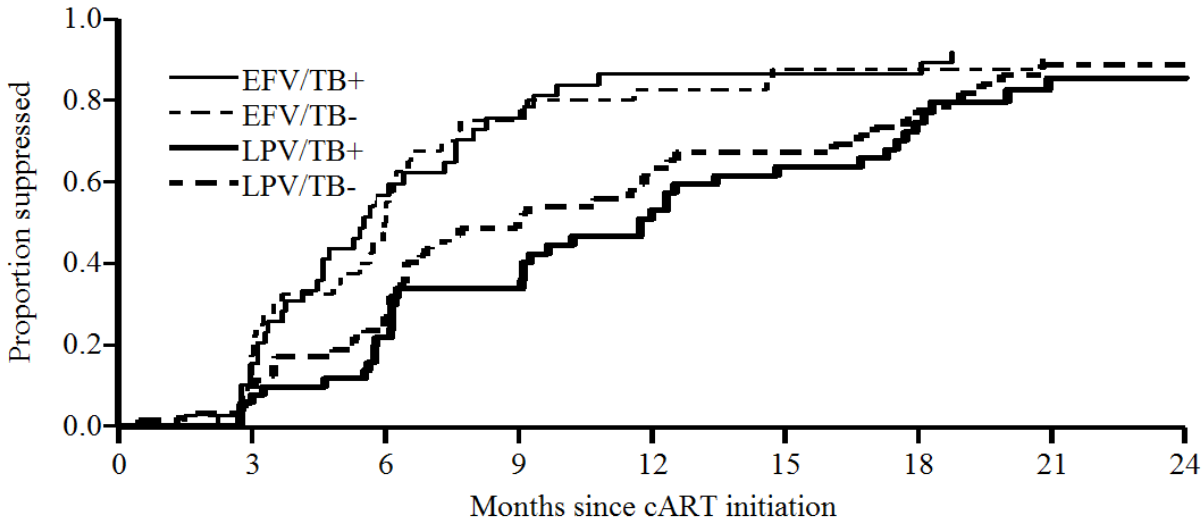
[d] Multivariable models included TB treatment at cART initiation, age at cART initiation, sex, cART regimen, and baseline HIV RNA, CD4 cell percentage, hemoglobin, and weight-for-age z-score.

[e] Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=60 for the suppression model and n=53 for the rebound model.

[f] Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=104 for the suppression model and n=94 for the rebound model.

[g] Virologic rebound was assessed among the 177 individuals who suppressed <400 copies/mL at any point following cART initiation.

[h] The TB treatment vs. no TB treatment comparison was statistically significant (P <0.05).



No. at risk								
EFV/TB+ 39	33	16	9	5	5	5	3	2
EFV/TB- 40	33	20	10	7	5	5	4	0
LPV/TB+ 53	47	39	31	22	17	11	5	3
LPV/TB- 66	58	44	27	19	16	11	5	3

Supplemental Digital Content 7. Kaplan-Meier graph of virologic suppression, stratified by cART regimen and TB treatment status at cART initiation. Abbreviations: cART, combination antiretroviral therapy; EFV/TB+, receiving efavirenz-based cART and TB treatment; EFV/TB-, receiving efavirenz-based cART and no TB treatment; LPV/TB+, receiving lopinavir/ritonavir-based cART and TB treatment; LPV/TB-, receiving lopinavir/ritonavir-based cART and no TB treatment; TB, tuberculosis.

Supplemental Digital Content 8. The effect of TB treatment on virologic response outcomes, stratified by timing of cART initiation

Outcome	According to pre-2010 guidelines (n=67)	According to the 2010 guidelines (n=132)	According to pre-2010 guidelines (n=67)		According to the 2010 guidelines (n=132)	
			Children receiving TB treatment (n=34)	Children not receiving TB treatment (n=33)	Children receiving TB treatment (n=58)	Children not receiving TB treatment (n=74)
Virologic suppression						
Time to suppression, median months (IQR)	5.7 (3.1 – 9.1)[a]	6.5 (5.3 – 11.9)	5.6 (3.3 – 9.3)	6.0 (3.0 – 9.0)	7.6 (5.5 – 12.3)	6.4 (5.0 – 11.8)
Crude HR (95% CI)[a]	1.59 (1.16, 2.20)[a]	1.0	0.87 (0.52, 1.45)	1.0	0.92 (0.62, 1.36)	1.0
Adjusted HR (95% CI)[a]	1.94 (1.35, 2.80)[a,c]	1.0	1.04 (0.59, 1.85)[d,e]	1.0	1.45 (0.90, 2.35)[d,f]	1.0
Virologic rebound[g]						
HIV RNA >1000 copies/mL, no. (%)	18/59 (30.5)	21/105 (20.0)	12/30 (40.0)	6/29 (20.7)	6/47 (12.8)	15/58 (25.9)
Time to rebound, median months (IQR)	18.3 (15.0 – 21.3)	17.8 (11.7 – 23.5)	17.8 (13.6 – 21.0)	21.0 (17.8 – 24.8)	19.2 (17.7 – 23.7)	15.1 (11.6 – 23.5)
Crude HR (95% CI)[a]	0.93 (0.49, 1.79)	1.0	3.29 (1.15, 9.41)[h]	1.0	0.41 (0.16, 1.05)	1.0
Adjusted HR (95% CI)[a]	1.10 (0.53, 2.32)[c]	1.0	3.00 (0.94, 9.60)[d,e]	1.0	0.71 (0.21, 2.40)[d,f]	1.0
Immunologic response						
CD4%, median (IQR)						
cART initiation	18.4 (11.4 – 23.0)	16.7 (11.8 – 23.3)	16.2 (9.6 – 21.1)	19.5 (15.0 – 26.5)	14.2 (9.5 – 20.6)[h]	18.5 (14.2 – 25.2)
3 months	23.4 (15.2 – 30.7)	25.9 (19.8 – 33.4)	19.5 (14.1 – 25.8)[h]	26.6 (21.5 – 32.9)	25.5 (19.3 – 30.3)	26.1 (19.9 – 34.7)
6 months	27.4 (18.4 – 35.8)	28.2 (22.8 – 34.1)	22.6 (14.0 – 33.1)	28.0 (24.6 – 36.8)	25.0 (19.4 – 30.9)[h]	30.4 (25.6 – 36.9)
12 months	28.0 (21.3 – 36.8)	30.1 (25.3 – 34.1)	22.8 (18.6 – 37.9)	29.3 (23.5 – 34.9)	27.8 (24.0 – 32.4)	31.6 (26.5 – 36.6)
24 months	34.0 (26.2 – 37.3)	32.9 (26.3 – 38.1)	33.2 (20.8 – 36.4)	35.0 (28.8 – 37.3)	31.0 (25.7 – 37.1)	33.9 (26.5 – 38.3)
Increase in CD4%, median (IQR)						
3 months	5.1 (2.3 – 8.8)[a]	8.4 (5.6 – 12.8)	6.2 (2.3 – 9.2)	5.0 (2.5 – 7.9)	8.5 (5.9 – 12.7)	8.4 (4.6 – 14.5)
6 months	9.3 (5.5 – 13.7)	10.5 (5.2 – 14.1)	8.3 (3.6 – 15.2)	9.3 (6.2 – 13.5)	10.8 (6.6 – 14.0)	10.4 (5.1 – 14.4)
12 months	10.8 (6.5 – 15.8)	13.8 (8.5 – 18.2)	10.8 (6.1 – 17.6)	11.2 (6.5 – 15.7)	15.5 (11.6 – 18.7)	12.8 (7.2 – 16.8)
24 months	13.2 (8.7 – 17.1)	15.8 (10.1 – 21.3)	12.6 (9.0 – 16.0)	13.6 (8.0 – 18.3)	16.8 (10.7 – 24.2)	15.2 (8.1 – 20.7)

Severe immunodeficiency, no. (%)[i]						
3 months	24/42 (57.1)	33/73 (45.2)	15/21 (71.4)	9/21 (42.9)	16/33 (48.5)	17/40 (42.5)
6 months	22/51 (43.1)	36/100 (36.0)	14/26 (53.8)	8/25 (32.0)	24/47 (51.1)[h]	12/53 (22.6)
12 months	11/39 (28.2)	16/77 (20.8)	6/16 (37.5)	5/23 (21.7)	9/32 (28.1)	7/45 (15.6)
24 months	4/45 (8.9)	3/56 (5.4)	4/24 (16.7)	0/21 (0.0)	3/24 (12.5)	0/32 (0.0)

Abbreviations: cART, combination antiretroviral therapy; CD4%, CD4 cell percentage; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; IQR, interquartile range; TB, tuberculosis.

[a] The old guidelines vs. new guidelines comparison was statistically significant (P <0.05).

[b] Hazard ratios account for 24 months of follow-up after cART initiation.

[c] Multivariable models included TB treatment at cART initiation, timing of cART initiation relative to the 2010 change in guidelines, age at cART initiation, sex, cART regimen, and baseline HIV RNA, CD4 cell percentage, hemoglobin, and weight-for-age z-score. Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=164 for the suppression model and n=139 for the rebound model.

[d] Multivariable models included TB treatment at cART initiation, age at cART initiation, sex, cART regimen, and baseline HIV RNA, CD4 cell percentage, hemoglobin, and weight-for-age z-score.

[e] Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=60 for the suppression model and n=53 for the rebound model.

[f] Adjusted models include individuals who had complete covariate data: n=104 for the suppression model and n=86 for the rebound model.

[g] Virologic rebound was assessed among the 164 individuals who suppressed <50 copies/mL at any point following cART initiation.

[h] The TB treatment vs. no TB treatment comparison was statistically significant (P <0.05).

[i] Severe immunodeficiency was defined according to World Health Organization age-specific classifications: CD4% <25% in children <11 months, CD4% <20% in children 12-35 months, CD4% <15% in children 36-59 months, and CD4 cell count <200 cells/μL or CD4% <15% in children >5 years.