

Supplemental Table 2

BCG vaccination policies<sup>a</sup> and possible effect of BCG vaccine on TB prevalence estimates

Type of immunosuppression	BCG vaccine used?	BCG vaccination stopped	BCG given <1 yr	BCG boosters >1 yr	Tuberculin reactivity assay positive with BCG boosters >1 yr <sup>1</sup>	Effect of BCG vaccination on TB prevalence estimate
<b>antiTNF</b>						
US <sup>2</sup>	no	NA	NA	NA	no (no BCG)	none
US <sup>3</sup>	no	NA	NA	NA	no (no BCG)	none
France <sup>4</sup>	yes	2007	yes	no	no (Tspot) <sup>5, b</sup>	none
Spain <sup>6</sup>	yes	1981	yes	no	no (no boosters used)	none
<b>SOT</b>						
Turkey kidney <sup>7</sup>	yes	no	yes	until 2006	no (IGRA) <sup>5, c</sup>	none
US kidney <sup>8</sup>	no	NA	NA	NA	no (no BCG)	none
Spain multiple organs <sup>9</sup>	yes	1981	yes	no	no (no boosters used)	none
<b>HIV/AIDS (US)</b>						
US <sup>10</sup>	no (90% US born)	NA	NA	NA	no (no BCG)	none
US <sup>11</sup>	yes – Haitians only data	no (Haiti)	yes (Haiti)	no (Haiti)	no (no boosters used in Haiti)	none
<b>HSCT</b>						
Taiwan <sup>12</sup>	yes	no	yes	until 1997	no (IGRA) <sup>d</sup>	none

US <sup>13</sup>	no	NA	NA	NA	no (no BCG)	none
Korea <sup>14</sup>	yes	no	yes	until 2007	no (IGRA) <sup>e</sup>	none
India <sup>15</sup>	yes	no	yes	no	no (no boosters used)	none

#### Footnotes

a, BCG vaccination policies were obtained from the BCG World Atlas (<http://bcgatlas.org/index.php>); b, estimated TST positive prevalence based on a 2005-2009 French study<sup>16</sup> of patients with chronic inflammatory arthritis who were candidates for biologic therapy, where the T-spot positive prevalence were taken as the more specific figure; c, IGRA-positive prevalence in a study of Turkish patients undergoing testing prior to biologic therapy for inflammatory bowel disease<sup>17</sup>; d, TST+ prevalence is based on the IGRA-positive prevalence of Taiwanese persons<sup>18</sup>; e, IGRA-positive prevalence of HSCT patients in same hospital a few years later<sup>14</sup>

#### References

1. Farhat M, Greenaway C, Pai M, Menzies D. False-positive tuberculin skin tests: what is the absolute effect of BCG and non-tuberculous mycobacteria? *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 2006;10:1192-204.
2. Wolfe F, Michaud K, Anderson J, Urbansky K. Tuberculosis infection in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and the effect of infliximab therapy. *Arthritis Rheum* 2004;50:372-9.
3. Keane J, Gershon S, Wise RP, et al. Tuberculosis associated with infliximab, a tumor necrosis factor alpha-neutralizing agent. *N Engl J Med* 2001;345:1098-104.
4. Baldin B, Dozol A, Spreux A, Chichmanian RM. Tubercloses lors de traitements par l'infliximab. Suivi national du 1er janvier 2000 au 30 juin 2003. *Presse Med* 2005;34:353-7.
5. Pai M, Denkinger CM, Kik SV, et al. Gamma interferon release assays for detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2014;27:3-20.
6. Gomez-Reino JJ, Carmona L, Valverde VR, Mola EM, Montero MD, Group B. Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis with tumor necrosis factor inhibitors may predispose to significant increase in tuberculosis risk: a multicenter active-surveillance report. *Arthritis Rheum* 2003;48:2122-7.
7. Atasever A, Bacakoglu F, Toz H, et al. Tuberculosis in renal transplant recipients on various immunosuppressive regimens. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2005;20:797-802.
8. Klote MM, Agodoa LY, Abbott K. Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection incidence in hospitalized renal transplant patients in the United States, 1998-2000. *Am J Transplant* 2004;4:1523-8.

9. Torre-Cisneros J, Doblaz A, Aguado JM, et al. Tuberculosis after solid-organ transplant: incidence, risk factors, and clinical characteristics in the RESITRA (Spanish Network of Infection in Transplantation) cohort. *Clin Infect Dis* 2009;48:1657-65.
10. Moss AR, Hahn JA, Tulsy JP, Daley CL, Small PM, Hopewell PC. Tuberculosis in the homeless. A prospective study. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2000;162:460-4.
11. Horsburgh CR, Jr., O'Donnell M, Chamblee S, et al. Revisiting rates of reactivation tuberculosis: a population-based approach. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2010;182:420-5.
12. Fan WC, Liu CJ, Hong YC, et al. Long-term risk of tuberculosis in haematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients: a 10-year nationwide study. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 2015;19:58-64.
13. Cheng MP, Kusztoz AE, Bold TD, et al. Risk of Latent Tuberculosis Reactivation after Hematopoietic-Cell Transplantation. *Clin Infect Dis* 2019;in press.
14. Lee HJ, Lee DG, Choi SM, et al. The demanding attention of tuberculosis in allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation recipients: High incidence compared with general population. *PLoS One* 2017;12:e0173250.
15. Agrawal N, Aggarwal M, Kapoor J, et al. Incidence and clinical profile of tuberculosis after allogeneic stem cell transplantation. *Transpl Infect Dis* 2018;20:e12794.
16. Costantino F, de Carvalho Bittencourt M, Rat AC, et al. Screening for latent tuberculosis infection in patients with chronic inflammatory arthritis: discrepancies between tuberculin skin test and interferon-gamma release assay results. *J Rheumatol* 2013;40:1986-93.
17. Cekic C, Aslan F, Vatansever S, et al. Latent tuberculosis screening tests and active tuberculosis infection rates in Turkish inflammatory bowel disease patients under anti-tumor necrosis factor therapy. *Ann Gastroenterol* 2015;28:241-6.
18. Fan WC, Ting WY, Lee MC, et al. Latent TB infection in newly diagnosed lung cancer patients - A multicenter prospective observational study. *Lung Cancer* 2014;85:472-8.