

S23 Appendix. Truscan RM Raman spectrometer results

Table S23 A. Truscan RM Raman spectrometer detailed performance breakdown. 1

Table S23 B. Truscan RM Raman spectrometer evaluation summary. 2

Table S23 A. Truscan RM Raman spectrometer detailed performance breakdown.

| <u>Samples</u> | Good quality samples available for specificity calculation: n=22 | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | <u>0% and wrong API samples</u> <u>(n=47)</u> | | <u>50% and 80%</u> <u>API samples</u> <u>(n=36)</u> | <u>All poor quality</u> <u>samples</u> <u>(n=83)</u> |
| | Sensitivity (95% CI) | Specificity (95% CI) | Sensitivity (95% CI) | Sensitivity (95% CI) |
| <i>Total, not through packaging (n=105)</i> | 100 (92.5-100) | 100 (84.6-100) | 22.2 (10.1-39.2) | 66.3 (55.1-76.3) |
| <i>Antimalarials (n=37)</i> | 100 (84.6-100) | 100 (29.2-100) | 41.7 (15.2-72.3) | 79.4 (62.1-91.3) |
| AL (n=24) | 100 (79.4-100) | 100 (15.8-100) | 0 (0-45.9) | 72.7 (49.8-89.3) |
| ART (n=0)* | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| DHAP (n=13) | 100 (54.1-100) | 100 (2.5-100) | 83.3 (35.9-99.6) | 91.7 (61.5-99.8) |
| <i>Antibiotics (n=68)</i> | 100 (86.3-100) | 100 (82.4-100) | 12.5 (2.7-32.4) | 57.1 (42.2-71.2) |
| ACA (n=15) | 100 (54.1-100) | 100 (29.2-100) | 0 (0-45.9) | 50 (21.1-78.9) |
| AZITH (n=16) | 100 (54.1-100) | 100 (39.8-100) | 50 (11.8-88.2) | 75 (42.8-94.5) |
| OFLO (n=19) | 100 (54.1-100) | 100 (59-100) | 0 (0-45.9) | 50 (21.1-78.9) |
| SMTM (n=18) | 100 (59-100) | 100 (47.8-100) | 0 (0-45.9) | 53.8 (25.1-80.8) |

| <u>Samples</u> | Good quality samples available for specificity calculation: n=2 | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | <u>0% and wrong API samples</u> <u>(n=10)</u> | | <u>50% and 80%</u> <u>API samples</u> <u>(n=0)</u> | <u>All poor quality</u> <u>samples (n=10)</u> |
| | Sensitivity (95% CI) | Specificity (95% CI) | Sensitivity (95% CI) | Sensitivity (95% CI) |
| <i>Total, through packaging (n=12)†</i> | 100 (69.2-100) | 100 (15.8-100) | N/A | 100 (69.2-100) |

| <u>Samples</u> | Good quality samples available for specificity calculation: n=1 | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | <u>0% and wrong API samples</u> <u>(n=6)</u> | | <u>50% and 80%</u> <u>API samples</u> <u>(n=6)</u> | <u>All poor quality</u> <u>samples</u> <u>(n=12)</u> |
| | Sensitivity (95% CI) | Specificity (95% CI) | Sensitivity (95% CI) | Sensitivity (95% CI) |
| <i>Total, through replacement packaging (n=13)‡</i> | 100 (54.1-100) | 100 (2.5-100) | 33.3 (4.3-77.7) | 66.7 (34.9-90.1) |

* Not applicable – insufficient amount of powder (60 mg) to be tested directly with the device - ART samples were thus scanned through replacement packaging;

† Packaging available with medicine (blister or glass vial for one field collected ART sample) ;

‡ Insufficient genuine parenteral artesunate vials were available for testing and therefore borosilicate replacement vials were used.

Table S23 B. Truscan RM Raman spectrometer evaluation summary.

| | <i>Samples</i> | <i>Sensitivity (95% CI)*</i> | <i>Specificity (95% CI)*</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Sensitivity and Specificity Results | <i>0% and wrong API</i> | 100 (92.5-100) | 100 (84.6-100) | Developing API-specific algorithms could improve device performance to identify poor quality medicines with low API. |
| | <i>50% and 80% API[†]</i> | 22.2 (10.1-39.2) | | |
| | <i>All poor quality samples</i> | 66.3 (55.1-76.3) | | |
| Strengths and Limitations | <p><i>Strengths:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High accuracy in identifying samples with no or wrong API. -Good performance through packaging (except through glass vial for ART samples) for 0% and wrong API identification. -Good performance to identify 80% API DHAP samples.[†] <p><i>Limitations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor sensitivity to identify 50% API samples (except AZITH samples, 2 of the 3 DHAP and 2 of the 3 ART samples).[†] -Poor sensitivity to identify 80% API (except DHAP samples).[†] | | | |
| User Satisfaction | <p><i>Plus:</i></p> <p>Several batches of the same reference sample can be added to the reference library to consider variability; easy to use for end user, step-by-step screen instructions; when sample fails to match the selected reference library spectrum, the whole library of spectra is searched by the device looking for the closest match; computer not needed for field-testing.</p> <p><i>Minus:</i></p> <p>Reference library creation cannot be accomplished to the device itself; initial set-up of master computer and software packages difficult, requiring IT skills; difficulties to scroll down with buttons when looking for the reference library; tablet holder not adapted to larger or smaller sized tablets;</p> | | | |
| Comparative Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No significant differences in sensitivity compared to other devices to identify 0% and wrong API samples; higher specificity than the C-Vue liquid chromatograph. -Same total time per sample as Progeny spectrometer but slower than the NIRscan spectrometer (faster than 4500a FTIR spectrometer). | | | |

* Sensitivity and specificity for quality assessment of the dosage unit not through the packaging.

[†] Algorithms should be developed on an API basis to enhance detection of lower API samples (this was not performed in the present study; therefore, these results should be interpreted with caution)