S3 Table: Model A Multivariable logistic regression analysis in derivation dataset after exclusion of all clinical TB ( $\mathrm{N}=499$ )

| Predictor |  | Patients with TB $\begin{gathered} N=36 / 499 \\ \mathrm{n} / \mathrm{N} \text { (\%) } \end{gathered}$ | Unadjusted odds ratio ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl}$ ) | $P$ value (Wald) | Adjusted ${ }^{3}$ odds ratio ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl}$ ) | P value | ```Adjusted \beta coefficient (log [adjusted OR]) (95% Cl)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age ${ }^{1}$, years |  |  | 1.00 (0.96, 1.03) | 0.89 |  |  |  |
| Sex | Male | 16/163 (9.8\%) | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Female | 20/336 (6.0\%) | 0.59 (0.29, 1.15) | 0.12 |  |  |  |
| Smoking status | Never smoked | 20/346 (5.8\%) | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Current or ex-smoker | 16/153 (10.5\%) | 1.90 (0.96, 3.78) | 0.07 |  |  |  |
| Alcohol status | Current | 15/199 (7.5\%) | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | None in last 1 year | 21/300 (7.0\%) | 0.92 (0.46, 1.84) | 0.82 |  |  |  |
| ART status | On ART $\geq 3$ months | 18/341 (5.3\%) | 1 |  | 1 |  | 0 |
|  | Pre-ART / ART <3 months | 18/158 (11.4\%) | 2.31 (1.17, 4.57) | 0.02 | 1.84 (0.87, 3.89) | 0.11 | 0.61 (-0.14, 1.36) |
| Ever had CPT | No / don't know | 12/138 (8.7\%) | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Yes | 24/361 (6.7\%) | 0.75 (0.36, 1.54) | 0.43 |  |  |  |
| Previous history of TB | No | 25/306 (8.2\%) | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Yes | 11/193 (7.7\%) | 0.68 (0.33, 1.41) | 0.30 |  |  |  |
| Number of WHO symptoms | 1 symptom | 11/334 (3.3\%) | 1 |  | 1 |  | 0 |
|  | > 1 symptom | 25/165 (15.2\%) | 5.24 (2.51, 11.00) | <0.001 | 4.33 (2.02, 9.23) | <0.001 | 1.46 (0.70, 2.23) |
| Duration of WHO tool symptoms | <1 week | 2/96 (2.1\%) | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\geq 1$ week | 34/403 (8.4\%) | 4.33 (1.02, 18.35) | 0.05 |  |  |  |
| BMI ${ }^{1,2}, \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{\mathbf{2}}$ |  |  | 0.87 (0.80, 0.94) | 0.001 | 0.88 (0.81, 0.96) | 0.004 | -0.12 (-0.21, -0.04) |
| CD4 ${ }^{1,2}$, cells/mm ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | 0.997 (0.995, 0.998) | <0.001 | 0.998 (0.996, 0.999) | 0.012 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.002(-0.004,- \\ & 0.0005) \end{aligned}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Age, BMI and CD4 count were modelled as continuous variables
${ }^{2}$ In the multivariable analysis BMI and CD4 count were modelled as continuous variables, a linear relationship with the outcome was found to be adequate after modelling using fractional polynomials.
${ }^{3}$ Adjusted for all variables shown. 100 unit increase in CD4 corresponds to reduction in adjusted odds ratio (aOR) of TB of 0.78 ( $95 \% \mathrm{CI} 0.64,0.95$ ); 5 unit increase in BMI corresponds to reduction in aOR of TB of 0.54 ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl} 0.35,0.82$ ).
Intercept (log odds) for multivariable model is 0.21 . In the multivariable model we found no statistically significant interaction between remaining variables and "ART status".

