

Active case finding to detect symptomatic and subclinical pulmonary tuberculosis disease: implementation of computer-aided detection for chest radiography in Viet Nam

Supplementary Table 1. Participants with Xpert-confirmed TB summarized by demographic and clinical characteristics and the adjusted odds ratios^a for subclinical TB disease, 2020–2022

Participant demographic/clinical characteristics	All years combined				2020				2021				2022			
	Xpert-confirmed TB (N)	Sub-clinical TB (%)	P	aOR ^b (95% CI) n = 1141	Xpert-confirmed TB (N)	Sub-clinical TB (%)	P	aOR ^b (95% CI) n = 607	Xpert-confirmed TB (N)	Sub-clinical TB (%)	P	aOR ^b (95% CI) n = 191	Xpert-confirmed TB (N)	Sub-clinical TB (%)	P	aOR ^b (95% CI) n = 321
Positive Xpert result	1144	51.0			620	48.7			194	67.0			330	46.1		
Region			<0.001				<0.001				0.636				NA	
North	80	72.5		2.37* (1.42, 3.96)	60	76.7		3.41** (1.82, 6.40)	20	60.0		0.61 (0.22, 1.67)	NA	NA		NA
Central	30	36.7		0.47 (0.22, 1.02)	12	0		NA	18	61.1		0.69 (0.24, 1.95)	NA	NA		NA
South	1034	49.8		Ref	548	46.7		Ref	156	68.6		Ref	330	46.1		NA
Sex			0.753				0.349				0.374				0.900	
Male	952	50.8		1.09 (0.78, 1.54)	520	47.9		1.14 (0.71, 1.85)	164	68.3		1.12 (0.47, 2.67)	268	45.9		0.86 (0.45, 1.66)
Female	192	52.1		Ref	100	53.0		Ref	30	60.0		Ref	62	46.8		Ref
Age group^c			0.016				0.029				0.453				0.008	
0–19	11	45.5		0.63 (0.19, 2.09)	7	14.3		0.15 (0.02, 1.23)	0	NA		NA	4	100		NA
20–29	20	45.0		0.68 (0.27, 1.69)	16	43.8		0.74 (0.26, 2.08)	1	0		NA	3	66.7		2.01 (0.17, 23.67)
30–39	70	38.6		0.50*** (0.30, 0.85)	40	40.0		0.59 (0.30, 1.17)	11	54.5		0.53 (0.15, 1.92)	19	26.3		0.30*** (0.10, 0.88)
40–49	114	42.1		0.55* (0.36, 0.84)	66	43.9		0.65 (0.36, 1.15)	15	73.3		1.24 (0.36, 4.30)	33	24.2		0.26* (0.11, 0.65)
50–59	318	49.1		0.81 (0.61, 1.07)	181	43.1		0.67*** (0.45, 0.98)	50	72.0		1.24 (0.59, 2.62)	87	48.3		1.07 (0.62, 1.85)
≥60	608	55.6		Ref	309	55.0		Ref	116	66.4		Ref	183	49.7		Ref

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Specific vulnerable populations																
Prior treatment for TB			0.023				0.825				0.419				0.035	
No	695	48.3			360	48.3			89	64.0			246	42.7		
Yes	449	55.2		1.36*** (1.05, 1.75)	260	49.2		1.11 (0.78, 1.57)	105	69.5		1.44 (0.73, 2.82)	84	56.0		2.11* (1.20, 3.70)
Smoker			<0.001				0.027				0.959				0.015	
No	790	54.6			419	51.8			155	67.1			216	50.9		
Yes	354	43.2		0.68* (0.52, 0.90)	201	42.3		0.71 (0.49, 1.03)	39	66.7		1.11 (0.48, 2.54)	114	36.8		0.63 (0.37, 1.07)
Diabetes			0.657				0.271				0.976				0.098	
No	1008	51.3			545	47.9			179	67.0			284	47.9		
Yes	136	49.3		0.91 (0.63, 1.32)	75	54.7		1.31 (0.79, 2.17)	15	66.7		0.88 (0.28, 2.76)	46	34.8		0.48*** (0.23, 0.98)
Alcohol use disorder			0.029				0.098				0.731				0.294	
No	1076	51.9			581	49.6			190	66.8			305	46.9		
Yes	68	38.2		0.79 (0.46, 1.34)	39	35.9		0.78 (0.38, 1.62)	4	75.0		0.79 (0.06, 9.77)	25	36.0		0.91 (0.36, 2.29)
Malnutrition			0.015				0.067				0.482				0.063	
No	1129	51.5			610	49.2			193	66.8			326	46.6		
Yes	15	20.0		0.28*** (0.08, 0.99)	10	20.0		0.34 (0.07, 1.65)	1	100.0		NA	4	0.0		NA

aOR: adjusted odds ratios; CI: confidence interval; NA: not available; Ref: reference category; TB: tuberculosis; Xpert: GeneXpert.

* $P < 0.01$; ** $P < 0.001$; *** $P < 0.05$. P values were calculated using the chi-squared test for bivariate analyses of two categorical variables or using the Z-test for each variable in the multivariable logistic regression models.

^a All characteristics shown in this table were included as predictors in the multivariable logistic regression model. We opted for the most parsimonious model and thus did not include hypertension, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as predictors, since they did not change the included predictors' statistical significance for association with the outcome. HIV was not included as a predictor due to small sample size ($n = 65$ for all years).

^b The sample sizes for multivariable logistic regression models varied as follows: (1) All years combined: three cases were missing information on age; (2) 2020: 1 case was missing age information, 12 cases from the central region are omitted because they perfectly predicted the outcome; (3) 2021: 1 case was missing age information and 2 cases were omitted from the model for perfectly predicting the outcome (1 case in age group 20–29 and 1 non-malnourished individual); (4) 2022: 1 case was missing age information and 8 cases were omitted from the model for perfectly predicting the outcome (4 cases in age group 0–19 and 4 non-malnourished individuals).

^c Three cases were missing information on age.