**S5 Table. Sensitivity analysis of the primary endpoint of the percentage of months with at least 20% doses missed (post-hoc sub-group analysis)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of patients (row %)** | **Geometric mean of cluster level endpoint**1 | **Adjusted analysis**2 | **Number of patients (row %)** | **Geometric mean of cluster level endpoint** 1 | **Adjusted analysis**2 | **p-value for effect modification** |
| **Mean ratio****(95% CI)** | **p-value** | **Mean ratio****(95% CI)** | **p-value** |
|  | **No medication monitor problem3** | **Any medication monitor problem3** |  |
| *Control* | 895 (82.0%) | 27.3% | 1 |   | 196 (18.0%) | 40.0% | 1 |   |   |
| *Text messaging* | 829 (83.2%) | 24.8% | 0.93 (0.70, 1.24) | 0.617 | 167 (16.8%) | 41.7% | 1.04 (0.77, 1.40) | 0.777 | 0.449 |
| *Medication monitor* | 500 (50.4%) | 9.4% | 0.35 (0.18, 0.70) | 0.006 | 492 (49.6%) | 23.9% | 0.61 (0.46, 0.80) | 0.001 | 0.096 |
| *Combined*  | 548 (51.7%) | 12.6% | 0.48 (0.24, 0.98) | 0.045 | 511 (48.3%) | 16.0% | 0.42 (0.24, 0.74) | 0.006 | 0.554 |

CI=confidence interval;

1of the percentage of months with at least 20% doses missed

2adjusted for individual level variables of gender, age category, occupation, living in household registration place or not, distance from nearest TB clinic, education level, income, smear status at start of treatment and cluster level variable of pre-randomisation strata (rural/urban).

3any medication monitor problem defined as *either* doctor reported any medication monitor problem *and/or* an incorrect date was recorded by the medication monitor, indicating the power had failed and then been resolved without resetting the internal clock to the correct date.