**Appendix 4a:** Two by two table demonstrating the likelihood of an isoniazid resistant strain of tuberculosis when no isoniazid prophylaxis is provided, among 100 patients with HIV-associated TB in India

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **INH-R** | **INH-S** | **Total**  |
| **TB** | **2** | **8** | **10** |
| **No TB** | **18** | **72** | **90** |
|  | **20** | **80** | **100** |

INH-R rate 20%

**Appendix 4b:** Two by two table demonstrating the likelihood of an isoniazid resistant strain of tuberculosis when isoniazid-based prophylaxis is provided, among 100 patients with HIV-associated TB in India.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **INH-R** | **INH-S** | **Total**  |
| **TB** | **2** | **3** | **5** |
| **No TB** | **18** | **77** | **95** |
|  | **20** | **80** | **100** |

INH-R rate 40%

Note: The table assumes a 50% efficacy of preventive therapy regimens containing isoniazid and a baseline isoniazid resistance prevalence of 20% among TB patients in India. Because most of the cases prevented would be among subjects with latent isoniazid susceptible TB, proportionately more incident cases would demonstrate isoniazid resistance (40% in this case).