**Table S4.** Diagnostic accuracy measures for set of clinical predictors (using three ROC-selected cut-points), the urine LAM strip test and routine early empiric treatment in hospitalised HIV-infected patients using the definite and probable-TB groups for sensitivity and the non-TB groups for specificity analyses.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of TB detection test** | **Cut-point value** | **Sensitivity** | **Specificity** | **LR+** |
| **(%)** | **(%)** |  |
| **(95% CI)** | **(95% CI)** | **(95% CI)** |
| **Urine LAM** |  | 46\*1 | 96 |  |
| **Grade 2** | (39-53) | (92-99) | 12.3 |
|  | 85/187 | 26/27 | (1.7-89.6) |
|  |  | 50\*1\*2 | 100 |  |
| **Early empiric Rx†** | **n/a** | (43-57) | (88-100) | N/C |
|  |  | 93/187 | 27/27 |  |
| **Quantified set of clinical predictors** |
| **‘rule-out’** |  | 91 | 15 |  |
| **≥ 0.5** | (87-95) | (6-33) | 1.07 |
|  | 171/187 | 4/27 | (0.99-1.17) |
| **Youden’s index†** |  | 57 | 67 |  |
| **≥ 1.5** | (50-64) | (48-81) | 1.7 |
|  | 106/187 | 18/27 | (1.35-2.14) |
| **‘rule-in’** |  | 10\*1 | 100 |  |
| **≥ 2.5** | (7-15) | (88-100) | N/C |
|  | 19/187 | 27/27 |  |

P-values indicate significant differences between tests and/or cut-points (marked with \* and number to indicate comparison group) for different diagnostic accuracy measures; \*1p<0.001; \*2p=0.03**†** Youden’s index is defined as the point on the ROC curve that provides the optimal mathematical balance between sensitivity and specificity