

SUPPLEMENTARY FILE**Supplement to:****Understanding pretreatment loss to follow-up of tuberculosis patients: an explanatory qualitative study in Chennai, India**

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Figure S1. Coding Scheme for patient interviews

Root nodes	Parent nodes	Child nodes
Health system-related barriers	Barriers to navigating the health system	
	Healthcare worker-related barriers	TB diagnosis not told to patient
		General TB information not provided to patient
		Refusal of care by health system
		Healthcare worker demanded documents for further care
		Healthcare worker not available at health center
	Negative interaction with healthcare worker	
	Delays in diagnostic workup or care for TB	
	Infrastructure failures in the health system	
Patient-, family-, or society-related barriers	Knowledge-related barriers	Distrust of the health system due to prior interactions
		Lack of TB knowledge
	Medical care-related barriers	Improvement in TB symptoms leading to disengagement
		Fear of drug toxicity or fear of medical care
		Refusal of care by patient
		Care seeking at different sites by the patient
		Advanced illness preventing or slowing care-seeking
	Psychosocial barriers	Alcohol use disorder or other substance disorders
		Denial of TB diagnosis
		Depression or anxiety
		Family functions and festivals prevented further care
		Lack of social support
		TB-related stigma or discrimination
		Other personal issues prevented further care
	Structural barriers	Weather-related problems prevented further care
		Distance from health facility
		Homelessness
		Poverty
Work constraints		

Figure S2. Coding Scheme for healthcare worker focus group discussions

Root nodes	Parent nodes	Child nodes
Health system-related barriers	Barriers to navigating the health system	
	Failure of coordination between facilities or districts	
	Healthcare worker-related barriers	TB diagnosis not told to patient
		General TB information not provided to patient
		Refusal of care by health system
		Healthcare worker demanded documents for further care
		Healthcare worker not available at health center
		Negative interaction with healthcare worker
		Difficulty of being temporary staff
		Challenging interaction between healthcare workers
Other healthcare worker treated patient badly		
Patient labelled as "irregular" or "disobedient"		
Delays in diagnostic workup or care for TB		
Lack of health system capacity	Healthcare worker lacked support to do job (cell phone, transport, money, etc.)	
	Infrastructure failures	
	Lack of adequate staff/time	
Patient-, family-, or society-related barriers	Knowledge-related barriers	Distrust of the health system due to prior interactions
		Lack of TB knowledge
	Medical care-related barriers	Improvement in TB symptoms leading to disengagement
		Fear of drug toxicity or fear of medical care or barrier to consuming medication
		Refusal of care by patient/feeling of violation of autonomy
		Care seeking at different sites by the patient
		Advanced illness preventing or slowing care-seeking
		History of prior TB treatment
	Psychosocial barriers	Alcohol use disorder or other substance disorders
		Denial of TB diagnosis
		Depression or anxiety
		Family functions and festivals prevented further care
		Lack of social support
		TB-related stigma or discrimination
	Other personal issues prevented further care	
	Difficulty tracking patient	Patient mobility
		Patient intentionally made themselves inaccessible
		Address or phone number untraceable for logistical/unknown reason
		Threat or danger to healthcare worker
	Structural barriers	Weather-related problems prevented further care
Distance from health facility		
Homelessness		
Poverty		
Work constraints		