S5 Table. Summary of association of use of individual drugs with treatment success in children treated for confirmed multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in South African study sites (MDR-TB; n=461) a,b,c,d

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Drug Used | N (%) | aORe | 95% CI |
| Pyrazinamide | 449 (97) | 3.5g | (0.3 -39.1) |
| **Second-line Injectable Agentsf** | **430 (93)** | **8.09**g | **(1.7-38.7)** |
| **Ethionamide/ prothionamide** | **448 (97)** | **11.7 g** | **(1.5-89.1)** |
| **Cycloserine/ terizidone** | **212 (46)** | **3.0g** | **(1.4-6.1)** |
| Clofazimine | 7 (2) | 0.3 g | (0.02-3.4) |
| High-dose isoniazid | 130 (28) | 5.9 g | (0.9-20.6) |
| Para-aminosalicylic acid | 48 (10) | 0.8g | (0.1-5.5) |
| Clarithromycin | 23 (5) | 0.5g | (0.1-2.5) |
| Late-FQ |  | 0.3g | (0.06-1.5) |

 Treatment success was compared to Failure/Death by drug use

aThe adjusted estimates for the clinically diagnosed children were not possible due to very low rates of failure

bLost to follow-up was excluded from analysis

cAll random effects (random intercept and random slope) models used maximum likelihood estimation with quadrature approximation, and were specified with an unstructured variance-covariance matrix parameterized through its Cholesky root unless otherwise stated.

dToo few children were treated with late generation fluoroquinolones, carbapenems and linezolid to be analysed. No children in these cohorts were treated with bedaquiline or delamanid.

eaOR, for use of drug, with non-use as reference category. Adjusted for age, sex, HIV infection, malnutrition, severity of disease on chest radiograph and severity of extrapulmonary disease

fSecond-line injectable agents are amikacin, kanamycin and capreomycin

gRandom-slope only model without random intercept, specified with standard variance components