Supplementary Table 1: Characteristics of patients with pulmonary TB, with and without chest-X ray. Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico, 1995-2010.

Characteristics	Total	Without X ray	With X ray	p value*
	n/Total (%)	n/Total (%)	n/Total (%)	
Previous diagnosis of diabetes	374/1262 (29.64.)	61/189 (32.28)	313/1073 (29.17)	0.389
Male	730/1262 (57.84)	116/189 (61.38)	614/1073 (57.22)	0.286
Age (Years, mean, S.D.)	44.68(0.19)	44.6(0.20)	45.27(0.55)	0.386†
More than 6 years of formal schooling	846/1260 (67.14)	113/188 (60.11)	733/1072 (68.38)	0.026
Household with earthen floor	267/1184 (22.55)	29/123 (23.58)	238/1061 (22.43)	0.774
Rural residence	148/1232 (12.01)	31/180 (17.22)	117/1052 (11.12)	0.02
Distance to nearest health centre (Meters, median, IQR)	705(424-1055)	665(319-1086)	710(439-1053)	0.055‡
Access to Social Security	451/1262 (35.74)	51/189 (26.98)	400/1073 (37.28)	0.006
More than 10 drinks per week	263/1150 (22.87)	216/975 (22.15)	47/175 (26.86)	0.173
More than 10 cigarettes per week	88/1150 (7.65)	76/976 (7.79)	12/174 (6.90)	0.684

Usage of illegal drugs	64/1261 (5.08)	10/188 (5.32)	54/1073 (5.03)	0.869
Homelessness or residing in shelters	46/1257 (3.66)	3/187 (1.60)	43/1070 (4.02)	0.105
BCG scar	597/1257 (47.49)	103/186 (55.38)	494/1071 (46.13)	0.02
HIV infection	24/1228 (1.95)	6/174 (3.45)	18/1054 (1.71)	0.124
Previous TB treatment	1108/1261 (87.87)	173/189 (91.53)	935/1072 (87.22)	0.094
More than 10 bacilli per oil immersion field	300/1262 (23.77)	51/189 (26.98)	249/1073 (23.21)	0.261
Drug resistance to any drug	190/919 (20.67)	18/98 (18.37)	172/821 (20.95)	0.551
Joint resistance to isoniazid and rifampin	43/919 (4.68)	3/98 (3.06)	40/821 (4.87)	0.422
Unique fingerprint	191/1013 (18.85)	24/142 (16.90)	167/871 (19.17)	0.521
Fever	905/1259 (71.88)	137/189 (72.49)	768/1070 (71.78)	0.841
Hemoptysis	423/1257 (33.65)	59/187 (31.55)	364/1070 (34.02)	0.51

TB= Tuberculosis; HIV= Human Immunodeficiency Virus; SD.= Standard deviation; IQR = Interquartile range * Chi square, †

Student's t-test, ‡Mann-Whitney test

Supplementary Table 2: Association of DM (including 374 patients with a previous DM medical diagnosis and 26 patients who were unaware of their DM diagnosis until after TB was diagnosed) with selected clinical manifestations and treatment outcomes among patients with pulmonary TB by multivariate analyses.

Variable	Cavities in chest X-ray odds ratio[*] (95% CI) n=971	Sputum conversion ≥60 days odds ratio[*] (95% CI) n=641	Treatment failure odds ratio[*] (95% CI) n=715***	Recurrence hazard ratio† (95% CI) n=784	Relapse hazard ratio† (95% CI) n=731
Diabetes	1.86 (1.39-2.48) ‡	1.47 (1.06-2.03) **	2.96 (1.14-7.66) **	2.05 (1.26-3.34) ¶	2.27 (1.26-4.10) ¶
Men	---	---	2.99 (1.02-8.84) **	---	---
More than 10 cigarettes per week	---	---	---	---	3.28 (1.61-6.70) ¶

Previous TB treatment	---	---	4.16 (1.52-11.38) ¶	---	---
Time elapsed between onset of symptoms and treatment	---	1.01 (1.00-1.01)**	---	---	---
More than 10 bacilli per oil immersion field	2.18 (1.61-2.97) ‡	---	---	---	1.93 (1.02-3.63) **
Joint resistance to isoniazid and rifampin	---	5.90 (1.65-21.02) ¶	33.38 (10.34-107.77) ‡	10.1 (5.09-20.04) ‡	12.41 (4.27-36.03) ‡
Failure or abandon		---	---	2.4 (2.40-8.55) ‡	---
HIV infection	0.29 (0.06-1.32) §	---	---	2.57 (0.35-18.69) §	---
Body mass index	0.95 (0.91-0.98) ¶	---	---	---	---

TB = Tuberculosis; DM = Diabetes mellitus; HIV= Human Immunodeficiency Virus; * Unconditional logistic regression model; †

Cox proportional hazard model; ‡ <0.001; § NS; ¶ <0.01; **<0.05. *** Patients who failed were compared with patients who cured or

completed treatment. --- Variable not included in the final model.