



Follow-up of patients diagnosed with and treated for tuberculosis in Brazil: financial burden on the household

Rafaela Borge Loureiro^{1,2}, Leticia Molino Guidoni², Geisa Carlesso Fregona^{2,3}, Sandra Maria do Valle Leone de Oliveira^{4,5}, Daniel Sacramento⁶, Jair dos Santos Pinheiro^{7,8}, Denise Gomes⁹, Ethel Leonor Noia Maciel^{1,2}

Table S1. Overview of direct (medical and nonmedical) and indirect cost burdens of tuberculosis in the pre- and post-diagnosis periods.

Region	Direct (medical and nonmedical) and indirect costs, mean % of annual household income ^a			Sample size
	Pre-diagnosis	Post-diagnosis	Pre- and post-diagnosis	
Brazil	0.89	13.06	13.95	62
Southeast				
Vitória (ES)	0.33	17.00	17.33	4
Central-west				
Campo Grande (MS)	2.18	27.51	29.69	12
Northeast				
Recife (PE)	1.26	8.87	10.13	12
South				
Porto Alegre (RS)	0.11	7.21	7.32	16
North				
Manaus (AM)	1.24	17.73	18.97	18

ES: Espírito Santo; MS: Mato Grosso do Sul; PE: Pernambuco; RS: Rio Grande do Sul; and AM: Amazonas. ^aTuberculosis costs as a proportion of the annual household income for the pre- and post-diagnosis periods. In terms of total costs incurred in the pre-diagnosis period, the direct (medical and nonmedical) costs and indirect costs (income loss) as a proportion of the annual household income were = 0.89% (Brazil); 0.33% (Vitória, ES); 2.18% (Campo Grande, MS); 1.26% (Recife, PE); 0.11% (Porto Alegre, RS); and 1.24% (Manaus, AM). In the post-diagnosis period (per month of treatment), they were = 13.06% (Brazil); 17.00% (Vitória, ES); 27.51% (Campo Grande, MS); 8.87% (Recife, PE); 7.21% (Porto Alegre, RS); and 17.73% (Manaus, AM). For the pre- and post-diagnosis periods, they were = 13.95% (Brazil); 17.33% (Vitória, ES); 29.69% (Campo Grande, MS); 10.13% (Recife, PE); 7.32% (Porto Alegre, RS); and 18.97% (Manaus, AM). Of the five Brazilian capitals participating in the study, the state in which the city of Campo Grande is located (MS) stood out, with the highest proportion of annual household income for tuberculosis costs and of catastrophic costs (29.69%), followed by Manaus, in the state of AM (18.97%), and Vitória, in the state of ES (17.33%).

Table S2. Proportion of patients that experienced catastrophic costs related to tuberculosis.

Region	Catastrophic costs (≥ 20%)		Catastrophic costs, % ^a	Sample size, n
	Yes, n	No, n		
Brazil	25	37	40.32	62
Southeast				
Vitória (ES)	1	3	25.00	4
Central-west				
Campo Grande (MS)	8	4	66.67	12
Northeast				
Recife (PE)	5	7	41.67	12
South				
Porto Alegre (RS)	4	12	25.00	16
North				
Manaus (AM)	7	11	38.89	18

ES: Espírito Santo; MS: Mato Grosso do Sul; PE: Pernambuco; RS: Rio Grande do Sul; and AM: Amazonas. ^aOf the patients included in the study, 40.32% experienced catastrophic costs related to tuberculosis. Of the five Brazilian capitals participating in the study, the state in which the city of Campo Grande is located (MS) had the highest proportion of patients that experienced catastrophic costs related to tuberculosis (66.67%), followed by Recife, in the state of PE (41.67%), and Manaus, in the state of AM (38.89%).

1. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Saúde Coletiva – PPGSC – Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo – UFES – Vitória (ES) Brasil.
2. Laboratório de Epidemiologia, Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo – UFES – Vitória (ES) Brasil.
3. Programa de Tuberculose, Hospital Universitário Cassiano Antônio Moraes – HUCAM – Vitória (ES) Brasil.
4. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Doenças Infecciosas e Parasitárias, Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul – UFMS – Campo Grande (MS) Brasil.
5. Fiocruz Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande (MS) Brasil.
6. Núcleo de Controle da Tuberculose, Secretaria Municipal de Saúde de Manaus, Manaus (AM) Brasil.
7. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Medicina Tropical, Universidade do Estado do Amazonas/Fundação de Medicina Tropical Dr. Heitor Vieira Dourado, Manaus (AM) Brasil.
8. Programa Estadual de Controle da Tuberculose do Amazonas/Fundação de Vigilância em Saúde - Dra. Rosemary Costa Pinto, Manaus (AM) Brasil.
9. Centro de Referência à Tuberculose – CRTB – GCC/SCS, Porto Alegre (RS) Brasil.

Table S3. Overview of formal employment and poverty level before and after the cost of illness of tuberculosis.

Region	Sample size, n	Before the cost of illness of tuberculosis*				After the cost of illness of tuberculosis**					
		Formal employment Yes (%)	No (%)	Less poor (%)	Poverty level (household) Poor (%)	Formal employment Yes (%)	No (%)	Less poor (%)	Poverty level (household) Poor (%)		
Brazil	62	36 (58)	26 (42)	47 (76)	8 (13)	7 (11)	18 (29)	44 (71)	40 (65)	12 (19)	10 (16)
Southeast											
Vitória (ES)	4	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	4 (100)	2 (50)	1 (25)	1 (25)
Central-west											
Campo Grande (MS)	12	7 (58)	5 (42)	10 (83)	1 (8.5)	1 (8.5)	3 (25)	9 (75)	8 (67)	1 (8)	3 (25)
Northeast											
Recife (PE)	12	7 (58)	5 (42)	9 (75)	3 (25)	-	3 (25)	9 (75)	8 (67)	3 (25)	1 (8)
South											
Porto Alegre (RS)	16	10 (62.5)	6 (37.5)	14 (87.5)	1 (6.25)	1 (6.25)	5 (31)	11 (69)	8 (50)	5 (31.25)	3 (18.75)
North											
Manaus (AM)	18	10 (56)	8 (44)	12 (67)	2 (11)	4 (22)	7 (39)	11 (61)	14 (78)	2 (11)	2 (11)

ES: Espírito Santo; MS: Mato Grosso do Sul; PE: Pernambuco; RS: Rio Grande do Sul; and AM: Amazonas. *In 2016, the Brazilian national minimum wage was = 880.00 Brazilian reais (R\$), and the mean exchange rate was 1 U.S. dollar (US\$) = R\$3,490.1. **In 2019, the Brazilian national minimum wage was = R\$998.00, and the mean exchange rate was US\$1 = R\$3,945.1.