## Table S1. Case summary for kidney transplant recipient complicated with tuberculosis worldwide from 2016 to 2020

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Country** | **Age/Sex** | **Underlying**  **Disease** | **Chief Complain** | **Type of TB** | **Onset Infection Time** | **Diagnosis** | **Treatment** | **Prognosis** | **Reference** |
| 2020 | México | 40/Male | NA | Abdominal Pain | Extra-pulmonary TB | 4 years post-transplant | An exploratory laparotomy for histopathology specimens and paraganglionic fluid culture | An individualized treatment, positive for rifampicin resistance | NA | [1] |
| 2019 | India | 35/Female | Diabetes | Fever, cough | Multiple subcutaneous abscesses due to TB | 6 months post-transplant | Fine-needle aspiration cytology of the lymph node | RIPE scheme:  rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide and ethambutol | NA | [2] |
| 2019 | Germany | 63/Male | NA | Acute rise of creatinine | Tuberculous granulomatous interstitial nephritis | 2 months post-transplant | Mycobacterium tuberculosis was  cultured in the urine, blood, and sputum | RIPE scheme | Kidney function improved and remained 5 years later | [3] |
| 2019 | Germany | 51/Female | NA | Epigastric pain, diarrhea, weight loss and night sweats | Disseminated abdominal TB | 10 years post-transplant | Acid stain, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and culture on colonic mass taken by colonoscopy | Rifampicin, isoniazid and ethambutol | One year later died of pneumonia, all tests and cultures for  TB were negative | [4] |
| 2019 | Portugal | 66/Male | NA | 2 cutaneous lesions localized on the back and abdomen | Cutaneous TB | 6 months post-transplant | Tissue cultures and skin biopsy with histological  analysis, PCR confirmed | Multidrug TB therapy | Lesion clearance after 3 weeks | [5] |
| 2019 | USA | 60/Female | Recurrent pyelonephritis | Fever | Cutaneous gummatous TB | 7 months post-transplant | Peritoneal nodules revealed caseating granulomas and acid-fast bacilli | Anti-TB discontinued due to several thrombocytopenia, and restarted | NA | [6] |
| 2018 | India | 46/Female | Scaly plaques | Zinc deficiency | Gastrointestinal TB | NA | NA | 3 mg/kg/day of elemental zinc and anti-TB therapy | There was complete clearance of the plaques by the end of three months | [7] |
| 2018 | India | 35/Male | NA | Abdominal distension | Constrictive pericarditis due to TB | 4 years post-transplant | NA | Non-rifampicin-based anti-tubercular therapy | Symptomatically improved after 2 months | [8] |
| 2018 | Korea | 65/Female | Hypertension, chronic hepatitis B virus carrier | Cough, paraparesis | Miliary TB | 6 months post-transplant | Acid–fast bacilli (AFB) culture from bronchial alveolar lavage specimens | RIPE scheme | One year after completing disseminated TB, the patient showed no clinical evidence of TB recurrence | [9] |
| 2018 | Russia | 23/Female | Diabetes | Cough, fever | Pulmonary TB | 9 months post-transplant | NA | Robot-assisted lobectomy | After 6 months, the patient had no complains and PCR negative for TB | [10] |
| 2018 | India | 26/Female | NA | Tiny hard swelling over dorsum of left foot and right thumb | Multi-focal tuberculous osteomyelitis | 3 months post-transplant | Fine needle aspiration of pus | RIPE scheme | NA | [11] |
| 2018 | India | 35/Female | Abdominal TB | Dyspnea on exertion and cough with expectoration | Tuberculous interstitial nephritis | 3 months post-transplant | Chest X-ray | Subcapsular graft nephrectomy | NA | [12] |
| 2017 | Slovakia | 53/Female | Hypertension | Septic shock, multiple organ failure | Gastrointestinal TB | 7 years post-transplant | Histology tissue specimens obtained from the abdominal cavity | RIPE scheme | After 34 days, the patient was discharged, followed by complete recovery. | [13] |
| 2017 | Portugal | 62/Male | NA | Polaquiuria, dysuria and fatigue | Genitourinary TB | 15 months post-transplant | Prostatic biopsy | RIPE scheme | The patient was discharged and follow-up was  maintained in our outpatient unit | [14] |
| 2017 | Brasil | 56/Female | NA | Papules and ulcers in the right forearm | Cutaneous and articular TB | 7 months post-transplant | Asynovial fluid  culture | Surgical fistulectomy and anti-TB therapy | After 12 months, the patient cured | [15] |
| 2017 | India | 22/Female | NA | Intractable cough | Tuberculous bronchoesophageal fistula | 9 years post-transplant | Sputum was positive for  AFB | Thoracotomy and closure of rents was done along with lobectomy of right middle and lower lobes | NA | [16] |
| 2017 | Tunisia | 25/Male | NA | Fever, asthenia, abdominal pain, and myalgia | Lymph node TB | 6 months post-transplant | Bacteriologic examination of the drainage liquid | RIPE scheme along with ciprofloxacin and piperacillin sodium/tazobactm sodium | At 5-year follow-up, the patient was still doing well after TB  infection | [17] |
| 2017 | Nepal | 66/NA | Hypertension | NA | Pulmonary TB | 11 months post-transplant | NA | Antibiotic, stereotactic aspiration and anti-TB therapy | NA | [18] |
| 2017 | India | 57/Male | Diabetes | Dysphagia, odynophagia, retrosternal heaviness, hiccough, and vomiting | Esophageal TB | NA | Histopathological examination (AFB) on multiple biopsy samples taken from the esophageal lesions | RIPE scheme along with valacyclovir and  fluconazole | At a follow up of 5 months, the patient was asymptomatic and had excellent graft function | [19] |
| 2016 | USA | 74/Female | Diabetes | Fever | Disseminated TB | 4 months post-transplant | Nucleic acid amplification testing | RIPE scheme | NA | [20] |
| 2016 | Iraq | 54/Male | Diabetes, hypertension | Fever, malaise and confusion | Multiple intracranial TB | 6.5 years post-transplant | Diffuse and bilateral ring enhancement cerebral lesions on MRI | RIPE scheme | The patient was treated successfully | [21] |

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