

Supplementary material

Skowroński M, Michalski W, Zozulińska-Ziółkiewicz D, et al. More cavities and a higher body mass index in diabetic compared with nondiabetic patients with tuberculosis: an observational study. *Pol Arch Intern Med.* 2022; 132: 16186. doi:10.20452/pamw.16186

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Table S1. Comparison of the TB symptoms

Symptoms	TB without DM group N = 209 n (%)	TB with DM group N = 23 n (%)	P value
Cough	185 (88.5)	22 (95.7)	0.29
Sputum	152 (72.7)	17 (73.9)	0.9
Hemoptysis	25 (12.0)	2 (8.7)	0.64
Fever	70 (33.5)	11 (47.8)	0.17
Night sweats	117 (56.0)	17 (73.9)	0.09
Weight loss	138 (67)	22 (95)	0.005
Appetite loss	90 (43)	15 (65)	0.04
Dyspnea	103 (49.3)	6 (26.1)	0.03

Commentary:

Patients in TB with DM group presented more often with the symptoms of weight loss and loss of appetite and less frequently with dyspnea in comparison with the TB without DM group. It may be worth screening for TB among diabetic patients with symptoms of weight and appetite loss. These symptoms may be helpful for a clinician to decide which diabetic

patient needs a diagnostic test for TB. On the other hand, poorly controlled diabetes may cause weight loss as well.

Table S2. Comparison of the non-communicable comorbidities

	TB without DM group N = 209 n (%)	TB with DM group N = 23 n (%)	<i>P</i> value
All	40 (19.1)	10 (43.5)	0.007
COPD	18	1	-
Hypertension	17	6	-
Peripheral artery disease	5	1	-
Coronary artery disease	4	2	-
Psoriasis	1	0	-
Stroke	1	1	-
Asthma	1	1	-
Cirrhosis	1	0	-

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Commentary:

There could be more than one comorbidity in a patient. There were more patients with at least one comorbidity in the TB with DM group. This finding could be a result of higher age and poor diabetic control.