Interventions to improve medication adherence in tuberculosis patients: a systematic review of randomized controlled studies

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Non-adherence to anti-tuberculosis (anti-TB) medication is a major risk factor for poor treatment outcomes. We therefore assessed the effectiveness of medication adherence enhancing interventions in TB patients. We report a systematic review of randomized controlled trials that included either latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) or active TB patients. Outcomes of interest included adherence rate, completed treatment, defaulted treatment and treatment outcomes. We identified four LTBI and ten active TB studies. In active TB patients, directly observed treatment (DOT) by trained community workers, short messaging service combined with education, counselling, monthly TB vouchers, drug box reminders and combinations of those were found effective. In LTBI patients, shorter regimens and DOT effectively improved treatment completion. Interestingly, DOT showed variable effectiveness, highlighting that implementation, population and setting may play important roles. Since non-adherence factors are patient-specific, personalized interventions are required to enhance the impact of a programme to improve medication adherence in TB patients.

RESULTS

Study selection

During the search, we found 200 records from the Medline/PubMed database and 186 records from the Cochrane database. We identified 72 duplicate records using the Refwork® software. A total of 314 articles were screened for the title and abstract. This initial screening excluded 268 irrelevant records, then the full-text screening process was continued for 46 records. In the full-text screening, 32 articles were excluded owing to different populations (3 articles), different study outcomes (12 articles) and non-randomized study design (17 articles). We finally analysed 14 studies for qualitative synthesis. The flow diagram, literature search and screening process are presented in Fig. 1.

Study characteristics and interventions

In total, 15,507 subjects were included in the analysis. In all, 1991 LTBI patients and 13,516 active TB patients participated. The minimum number of subjects in the included studies was 89, while the maximum number was 4154 subjects. The included studies were conducted in both low- and high-burden TB countries, i.e. Pakistan, Australia, Iran, China, Senegal, South Africa, Timor Leste, Canada, United States, Spain, Hong Kong and Mexico.

The 14 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) assessed a broad range of adherence management interventions. These included

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Short Message Service (SMS) intervention\(^{15,16,18-20,24}\), directly observed treatment (DOT) administered by health care workers\(^{24}\), family members\(^{17}\) and non-health care worker communities\(^{18,22}\), a reinforced counselling method\(^{21}\), a trained lay health workers intervention to manage TB case\(^{22}\), monthly TB vouchers\(^{23}\), a drug box reminder\(^{20}\), a combination text messaging and drug box reminder\(^{20}\), a nutritious intervention\(^{25}\), shorter regimen\(^{26}\), a peer-based intervention\(^{27}\) and a behavioural intervention\(^{28}\). The characteristics of the included studies are shown in Table 1.

Study outcomes
In the active TB patients, the primary outcomes were treatment completion\(^{15-17,19,22,27}\), interrupted rate\(^{15,16,18,21,23}\) and adherence rate\(^{20,25}\), while the other outcomes were negative sputum conversion\(^{18,19}\), cured\(^{18,21}\) and poor treatment outcomes\(^{20}\). In the LTBI studies, we observed that treatment completion was the only outcome. Regarding the intervention effect, not all interventions significantly improved drug adherence and treatment outcomes. Several interventions were found effective in improving medication adherence and outcomes of active TB patients, i.e. DOT by trained community members, SMS combined with TB education, a reinforced counselling method, monthly TB voucher, drug box reminder and a combination drug box reminder and text messaging. However, only two studies reported adherence rate as the study outcome\(^{20,25}\). We identified that a drug box reminder (mean ratio (MR) 0.58; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.42 to 0.79) and its combination with text messaging (MR 0.49; 95% CI 0.27 to 0.88) significantly reduced missing a drug dose among active TB patients\(^{20}\), while food incentives were not significantly different from the comparator for the intensive (MR –4.7; 95% CI –0.8 to –8.6) and continuation phase (MR 0; 95%CI –1.7 to 1.7) in the active TB patients\(^{26}\), see Table 2.

In the LTBI patients, shorter regimens and DOT interventions significantly improved treatment completion. We identified that 4 months of daily rifampicin 10 mg/kg was more effective to improve treatment completion than 9 months of daily isoniazid 5 mg/kg (relative risk (RR) 1.2; 95% CI 1.02–1.4)\(^{25}\), while DOT intervention was more effective to improve treatment completion than self-administration therapy (SAT) with monthly monitoring (RR 1.18; 95% CI 1.09–1.27)\(^{24}\). In contrast, several interventions such as SAT with weekly text message reminders plus monthly monitoring (RR 1.03; 95% CI 0.95–1.13)\(^{24}\), a peer-based intervention (RR 1.06; 95% CI 0.86–1.31)\(^{27}\), adherence coaching intervention (RR 1.36; 95% CI 0.98–1.88)\(^{28}\) and self-esteem counselling (RR 1.12; 95% CI 0.78–1.58)\(^{28}\) did not significantly improve treatment completion in LTBI patients, see Table 3.

Quality assessment of the included studies
A double-blinding method was either not possible or not applied for most of the included studies. This is due to the fact that intervention activities were impossible to blind, such as SMS reminders, DOT, counselling, monthly vouchers, drug box reminders, food incentive and peer-based intervention. Often, an open-label design was applied. Therefore, none of the included studies had a maximum JADAD score (five points). Three points of the JADAD score was the maximum score among the included studies because none of the studies applied the blinding method. Five of the 14 studies had the lowest JADAD score (2 points) due to the absence of a description of randomization procedure\(^{17-19,27,28}\). The other studies had a higher score (three points) given they appropriately described the randomization method and clearly
| Authors         | Study design | Study period | Type of participant                          | Setting                                                                 | Intervention                                                                                                          | Control                                      | Outcomes                                                                 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mohammed et al. | RCT          | 2011–2014    | Adult newly TB patients                     | TB clinics and hospitals in Karachi, Pakistan                          | Zindagi SMS, a two-way SMS reminder system, sent daily SMS reminders and motivational messages to participants and asked them to respond through SMS or missed calls after taking their medication   | Standard of care                            | Treatment completion (sum of completed treatment and cured treatment) and defaulted treatment |
| MacIntyre et al.| RCT          | 1998–2000    | Adult newly TB patients                     | Two clinics in the North-Western Health care network, Victoria, Australia | DOT administered by a family member                                                                                     | Standard supervised but non-directly observed treatment | Treatment completion (sum of completed treatment and cured treatment)    |
| Mohan et al.    | RCT          | 2001         | Adult newly TB patients                     | 15 TB centres in Baghdad, Iraq                                        | DOT and home visits from trained members of the Iraqi Women's Federation                                              | DOT without home visits                      | Cured and defaulted treatment; sputum conversion: a negative sputum smear at the fifth month after treatment |
| Fang et al.     | RCT          | 2014–2015    | Adult pulmonary TB patients                 | Six districts in Anhui Province, China                                 | Regular SMS to remind taking medicine and educate core knowledge about pulmonary TB. SMS contents: (a) following the doctor's instructions and taking medicine timely, (b) re-examining sputum and chest X-ray periodically, (c) covering nose and mouth when sneezing or coughing and not spitting everywhere, (d) paying attention to washing hands, opening a ventilated window regularly, doing sports more, and improving resistibility, (e) adhering to regular treatment, and most of TB patients can be cured | DOT                                          | Treatment completion (sum of completed treatment and cured treatment) and sputum conversion: a negative sputum smear at the sixth month after treatment |
| Thiam et al.    | Cluster RCT  | 2003–2005    | Newly diagnosed TB patients                 | Government district health centres in Senegal                          | Reinforced counselling through improved communication between health personnel and patients, decentralization of treatment, choice of DOT supporter by the patient and reinforcement of supervision activities | The usual standard care of TB                  | Cured and defaulted treatment                                            |
| Clarke et al.   | Cluster RCT  | 2000–2001    | Adult newly TB patients                     | Farms in the Boland health district, Western Cape, South Africa        | Adult farm dwellers selected as trained lay health workers to screen, refer, report, educate, motivate and observe the treatment of TB patients | No intervention of lay health workers          | Treatment completion (sum of completed treatment and cured treatment)    |
| Farooqi et al.  | RCT          | 2014–2015    | Adult newly pulmonary and extra-pulmonary TB patients | Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar and Emergency Satellite Hospital Nahaqi, Pakistan | DOT and daily mobile SMS reminders                                                                                   | DOT                                          | Treatment completion (sum of completed treatment and cured treatment) and defaulted treatment |
| Lutge et al.    | Cluster RCT  | 2009–2010    | Adult newly TB patients                     | Primary public health care at KwaZulu-Natal, South of Africa           | Monthly voucher USD 15 per month                                                                                     | No monthly voucher                           | Treatment completion (sum of completed treatment and cured treatment) and defaulted treatment |
| Liu et al.      | Cluster RCT  | 2009         | Adult newly pulmonary TB patients           | Provinces of Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Hunan and Chongqing, China         | Text messaging reminder                                                                                               | The usual care: treatment monitoring can be self-administered treatment or treatment supervised by family members or treatment supervised by health care workers. The local doctor monitor the treatment | Poor adherence was due to the percentage of patient-months where at least 20% of doses (15 doses) were missed; poor treatment outcome |

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| Authors             | Study design | Study period | Type of participant | Setting                                      | Intervention                                                                                   | Control                              | Outcomes                                                                 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Martins et al.25     | RCT          | 2005–2006    | Adult newly pulmonary TB patients | Three primary care clinics in Dili, Timor-Leste | Drug box reminder Combined (text messaging and drug box reminder) Nutritious, culturally appropriate daily meal (weeks 1–8) and food package (weeks 9–32) | Nutritional advice | Treatment completion: clearance of acid-fast bacilli from the sputum after treatment or the completion of 8 months of treatment or both; adherence to treatment: clinic attendance, DOT, interview and pill count |
| Menzies et al.26     | RCT          | 2002         | Adult LTBI          | A university-affiliated respiratory hospital, Canada | 4 months of daily rifampicin 10 mg/ kg 9 months of daily isoniazid 5 mg/ kg | Completed treatment defined as ≥80% took doses within 20 weeks for 4RIF or within 43 weeks for 9INH |
| Belknap et al.24     | Non-inferiority RCT | 2012–2014   | Adult LTBI patients | Outpatient tuberculosis clinics in the United States (9 sites), Spain (1 site), Hong Kong (1 site) and South Africa (1 site) | Directly observed treatment | SAT with monthly monitoring                              | Treatment completion (sum of completed treatment and cured treatment) |
| Hirsch-Moverman et al.27 | RCT         | 2002–2005    | Adult LTBI patients | The Harlem Hospital Chest Clinic in New York, NY, USA | SAT with monthly monitoring and text message reminders Peer-based intervention: peers educated and coached patients on adherence; gave social and emotional support and provided health care and social service system navigation, together with patients and health workers, to enhance patient-provider communication. The peers were people who had completed LTBI or anti-TB treatments and had attended a 4-week training programme that includes role-playing exercise, informational sessions and observation. Peers met participants by one-on-one at least once a week | Self-administered 9-month isoniazid treatment | Treatment completion (sum of completed treatment and cured treatment) |
| Hovell et al.28      | RCT          | 1996–2000    | Adolescent LTBI patients | San Diego-Tijuana, Mexico–United States | Usual care plus adherence coaching: monthly case review and discussion about adherence problems and advice Usual care plus self-esteem counselling: monthly meeting about relationship and communication with family, friends and cultural identity to enhance self-esteem | The usual medical care: 300 mg INH per day was prescribed for 6–9 months with monthly evaluation | Treatment completion: completion of LTBI treatment as taking 180 pills within 270 days |

**Notes:**
- **RCT** randomized controlled trial
- **LTBI** latent tuberculosis infection
- **DOT** directly observed treatment
- **SAT** self-administration therapy
- **SMS** Short Message Service
- **AFB** acid-fast bacilli
| No. | Authors | Intervention | Intervention target | Number of participants | Comparator group | Study outcomes |
|-----|---------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|     |         |              |                     |                       |                 |               |
| 1   | Mohammed et al. | Two-way SMS reminder system with motivational words | Patient and health care | 1104 | 1093 | Treatment completion: RR 1.00; (0.96 to 1.04) | Interrupted rate: RR 0.92; (0.68 to 1.24) | Adherence rate: — | Cured treatment: — | Sputum conversion: — | Poor treatment: — |
| 2   | MacIntyre et al. | Family DOT | Health care | 87 | 86 | — | RR 1.96; (0.98 to 1.15) | — | — | — | — |
| 3   | Mohan et al. | DOT and home visits by trained members of the Iraqi Women's Federation | Patient and health care | 240 | 240 | — | RR 0.83; (0.02 to 0.34) | — | RR 1.2; (1.14 to 1.33) | RR 1.26; (1.15 to 1.37) | — |
| 4   | Fang et al. | SMS and regular education of core knowledge about pulmonary TB | Patient and health care | 160 | 190 | RR 1.11; (1.04 to 1.18) | — | — | — | RR 1.26; (1.14 to 1.42) | — |
| 5   | Thiam et al. | Reinforced counselling method | Patient and health care | 778 | 744 | — | RR 0.43; (0.21 to 0.89) | — | RR 1.18; (1.03 to 1.34) | — | — |
| 6   | Clarke et al. | Trained LHWs intervention | Patient and health care | 47 | 42 | RR 1.08; (0.92 to 1.27) | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7   | Farooqi et al. | Mobile SMS reminders | Patient and health care | 74 | 74 | RR 1.01; (0.95 to 1.10) | RR 0.75; (0.17 to 3.24) | — | — | — | — |
| 8   | Lutge et al. | Monthly voucher USD 15 per month | Socio-economy | 2170 | 1984 | RR 1.07; (1.04 to 1.11) | 0.06 (0.04 to 0.11) | — | — | — | — |
| 9   | Liu et al. | Text messaging reminder Drug box reminder Combination of text messaging and drug box reminder | Patient and health care | 996 | 1091 | — | — | MR 0.94 (0.71 to 1.24) | — | — | MR 0.44 (0.17, 1.13) |
|     |         |              |                     | 992 | 1059 | — | — | MR 0.58 (0.42 to 0.79) | — | — | MR 0.71 (0.33 to 1.51) |
|     |         |              |                     |                     |                 |               |               |
| 10  | Martins et al. | Food incentive | Patient | 136 | 129 | RR 0.98 (0.86 to 1.11) | — | MR 4.7 (−0.8 to 8.6) | MR 0 (−1.7 to 1.7) | — | — |

Treatment completion is completing the prescribed doses of drugs; interrupted treatment is a defaulted or/and interrupted treatment groups that were compared with non-interrupted patient group; poor treatment is a combination of defaulted, failed treatment and death outcome; adherence rate is a proportion of missing anti-TB drug dose; sputum conversion is a conversion sputum to a negative result.

MR mean ratio, RR relative risk, OR odds ratio, TB tuberculosis, LTBI latent tuberculosis infection, DOT directly observed treatment, SAT self-administration therapy, SMS Short Message Service, AFB acid-fast bacilli, USD United States Dollar, LHW lay health worker.

*Intensive phase.

*Conversion rate in the sixth month of treatment.

*Continuation phase.
Effect of the interventions on the study outcomes in latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) patients.

Table 3.

| No. | Authors                  | Intervention | Intervention target | Number of participants | Study outcome | RR       |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------|
| 1   | Menzies et al.           | 4 month of daily rifampicin 10 mg/kg | Treatment | 58 | 58 | RR 1.2; (1.02–1.42) |
| 2   | Belknap et al.           | DOT          | Patient and health care | 337 | 337 | RR 1.18; (1.09–1.27) |
| 3   | Hirsch-Moverman et al.   | Self-administration therapy with weekly text message reminders and monthly monitoring | Patient and health care | 328 | 337 | RR 1.03; (0.95–1.13) |
| 4   | Hovell et al.            | Usual care plus adherence coaching | Patient and health care | 122 | 122 | RR 1.06; (0.86–1.31) |

Treatment completion is completing the prescribed doses of drugs. Directly observed treatment, DOT. Relative risk, RR.

DISCUSSION

We observed various interventions that were successful in improving medication adherence and outcomes in TB patients. The interventions targeted several factors of adherence, such as socio-economic, patient, health care and treatment aspects. The effective interventions to improve treatment completion in active TB patients were DOT with daily home visits by community-trained members, SMS reminders combined with TB education, a reinforced counselling method and a monthly voucher intervention. In LTBI patients, DOT and a shorter regimen significantly improved treatment completion. We identified that the drug box reminder or its combination with text messaging reminders significantly improved medication adherence rates among active TB patients, while no studies were found showing an effective intervention to improve medication adherence rate in LTBI patients. In contrast, we found that some interventions, such as SMS reminders or its combination with motivational messages, family DOT, involving trained lay health workers in TB management, and food incentives were not significantly different compared with the comparator groups regarding improving treatment completion and outcomes in active TB patients. Similarly, we identified SMS reminders combined with monthly monitoring, peer-based intervention, coaching adherence and self-esteem counselling were not effective in improving treatment completion in LTBI patients.

Interestingly, interventions using DOT showed variable effects on the study outcomes. Family DOT did not show superior in the improvement of treatment outcomes among active TB patients, while institutional DOT significantly improved treatment completion in LTBI patients. Unfortunately, a meta-analysis of the crude data was impossible, because heterogeneities were identified across the included studies with regard to population, intervention and study outcomes. However, a previous meta-analysis stated that the understanding of resources and situations in which DOT can be beneficial is an essential part of successful implementation of DOT. Furthermore, the interaction between DOT providers and TB patients may also influence the effect on medication adherence and outcome. Therefore, the differences of resources, situation and interaction between DOT providers and TB patients may indicate that the effects of interventions can vary across studies and settings.

Generally, the differences in observed effect sizes of the interventions in this review can be explained by several aspects: (1) characteristics of the subjects, (2) measurement method of the adherence (outcome), (3) characteristics of the comparator group, and (4) the quality of the study design and intervention. According to WHO, adherence is a multidimensional phenomenon that can be determined by the interaction of the five essential factors, i.e., socio-economic, provider–patient/health care system, condition related, therapy related and patient related. Since the essential causal factors for poor adherence can be individual, assessing the individual non-adherence factors is a critical approach to have effective personalized interventions to increase medication adherence. The most optimal intervention to improve medication adherence should not be "one-size-fits-all". As an example, an intervention using SMS reminders for taking medicine may not be effective if the individual problem of medication adherence is mainly caused by inaccessibility of the patient to have a qualified medicine.

In terms of outcome measurement, heterogeneity was shown in the included studies. Most of the studies used a treatment completion parameter measured by temporary patient visits or self-reported/medical documentation as the outcome parameter for medication adherence. An implication of this is the possibility of misclassification of medication adherence. The measurement illustrated the withdrawals of participants. The risk of bias assessment is presented in Table 4.
did not represent the daily consumption of the medicines during the treatment phase. Hence, potential information bias is high in the studies that used temporary patient visits or self-reported/medical documentation to assess medication adherence. The accuracy of adherence measurement in TB patients was reported in a systematic review. Methods to measure adherence can be categorized as direct (e.g. DOT, ingestible sensors, drug or metabolites measurements) and indirect (e.g. patient self-report, pill counts, health information system, electronic pill bottles and SMS). Currently, digital adherence technologies have been developed that offer large potential to measure and improve medication adherence in TB patients. The technology potentially facilitates monitoring of adherence that provides a more patient-centric approach than the existing DOT. The digital technology for monitoring medication adherence of TB patients was reported in the form of video observed therapy and electronic medication monitoring. Measurement of medication adherence was also reported using pharmaceutical databases. However, considering the accuracy and validity, direct measurement should be preferably used for measuring medication adherence in an interventional study.

There were some variations in the comparator group in the included studies, which may also have affected the validity of the findings. We noted that self-administration of treatment without supervision and DOT were the comparator groups in the included studies. Theoretically, the effect of the studied intervention will be higher in the studies that used self-administration without supervision as the comparator group instead of DOT. A previous study showed that DOT was more effective than SAT in the improvement of treatment adherence and DOT was also recommended by WHO for improving treatment adherence in TB patients. It is possible, therefore, that using different comparators to compare two or more intervention studies will lead to an under- or over-estimation.

Another aspect, which may explain the variations in the results of studied interventions, is the quality of the included studies. Among the randomized studies, the randomization method was unclear in five studies. The investigators did not describe how the random allocation was conducted. In most of the included studies, blinding was impossible. Since the intervention involved direct activities with the research subjects such as reminders, counselling, education and incentives, performing a blinding procedure was impossible. In addition, the quality of implementation of the intervention is also essential. For instance, in DOT studies, the ability of the treatment observer to improve medication adherence of TB patients will affect the success of the intervention. As previously described, the interaction between treatment observer and TB patients should therefore be considered in order to understand potential changes in medication adherence.

Several limitations to our review should be acknowledged. First, the review was based on the two databases with restriction to English publications and searching period, hence not all the intervention studies may be covered in this study. However, to the best of our knowledge, the vast majority of relevant studies are published in the English language and recent trials incorporated knowledge from the potential trials before 2003. Second, only a few studies used adherence rate as the study outcome. Most of the studies mentioned treatment outcomes (i.e. sputum conversion, cured and poor treatment outcome) but did not include sufficient detail on medication adherence as the study outcome. Since treatment outcomes were associated with medication adherence in previous studies, we included treatment outcomes as the secondary outcomes in this review. Therefore, the effectiveness of the interventions to improve medication adherence, as reported in the studies, should be carefully interpreted, and clearly high-quality intervention studies should be developed in the future. Lastly, in order to assess intervention effects in a homogeneous population regarding patient characteristics, this review excluded interventions in more complex or high-risk TB patients, such as those with comorbid human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), drug-resistant TB, alcoholism and illicit drug use. We acknowledge that these are, however, important subgroups regarding non-adherence, for which we recommend separate, focussed studies and reviews.

| No. | Author                  | Randomization | Description of randomization | Double-blind method | Description of the blinding method | Description of participant withdrawal/drop-out | Total score |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1   | Mohammed et al.         | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 3           |
| 2   | MacIntyre et al.        | 1             | 0                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 2           |
| 3   | Mohan et al.            | 1             | 0                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 2           |
| 4   | Belknap et al.          | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 1           |
| 5   | Fang et al.             | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 2           |
| 6   | Hirsch-Moverman et al.  | 1             | 0                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 1           |
| 7   | Thiam et al.            | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 3           |
| 8   | Clarke et al.           | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 3           |
| 9   | Farooqi et al.          | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 3           |
| 10  | Hovell et al.           | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 1           |
| 11  | Lutge et al.            | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 1           |
| 12  | Menzies et al.          | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 1           |
| 13  | Li et al.               | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 1           |
| 14  | Martins et al.          | 1             | 1                            | 0                   | 0                                 | 1                                             | 1           |

The JADAD questions: (1) Was the study described as randomized? (2) Was the method used to generate sequence of randomization described and appropriate? (3) Was the study described as double blind? (4) Was the method of double-blinding described and appropriate? (5) Was there a description of withdrawals and dropouts? A double-blinding method was either not possible or not applied for the included studies.
EVIDENCE OF FAILURE BUT WITH NO RECORD SHOWING THAT SPUMUM DE
OUR ASSESSMENT, PERSISTENCE WAS DEEMED A SYNONYM FOR
OF THREE PHASES: INITIATION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND PERSISTENCE. IN
AS THE PRIMARY OUTCOME. OF NOTE, MEDICATION ADHERENCE CONSISTS
ACCORDING TO PREFERRED REPORTING ITEMS FOR SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS
AND META-ANALYSES GUIDANCE. THE PICOS ITEMS, I.E. POPULATION,
INTERVENTION, COMPARATOR, OUTCOMES AND STUDY DESIGN, ARE
SPECIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS.

POPULATION
TO BE ABLE TO BETTER DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE POTENTIAL IMPACT
OF EXPERIENCED SYMPTOMS ON EXTENT OF ADHERENCE, THE STUDY
POPULATION WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO DIFFERENT GROUPS, I.E. PATIENTS
WITH LTBI AND ACTIVE TB. THE STATUS OF TB DISEASE SHOULD BE
CONFIRMED BY CLINICAL OR LABORATORY EXAMINATION (E.G. TB SYMPTOMS,
MANTOUX, IGRA, CHEST RADIOGRAPH OR OTHER TB EXAMINATION) AND/OR
MICROBIOLOGICAL VERIFICATION (E.G. SPUMUM TEST, PHENOTYPING
DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST OR POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION). IN ORDER TO
DRAW CONCLUSIONS BASED ON A POPULATION AS HOMOGENOUS AS
POSSIBLE, WE EXCLUDED STUDIES RESTRICTED TO SPECIFIC HIGH-RISK
TREATMENT NON-ADHERENCE GROUPS, SUCH AS TB PATIENTS WITH HIV,
DRUG-RESISTANT TB, ALCOHOLISM AND ILICIT DRUG USE.

INTERVENTIONS AND COMPARATOR
STUDIES THAT ANALYSED INTERVENTIONS RELATED TO IMPROVING MEDICATION
ADHERENCE AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES WERE INCLUDED IN THIS
REVIEW. THE INTERVENTION WAS ALLOWED TO TARGET ONE OR MULTIPLE
FACTORS OF ADHERENCE, SUCH AS SOCIO-ECONOMIC, HEALTH CARE TEAM
AND SYSTEM, HEALTH CONDITION, THERAPY OR PATIENT FACTORS. THE
INTERVENTION SHOULD HAVE A COMPARISON GROUP TO ANALYSE THE EFFECT
OF THE INTERVENTION.

OUTCOMES
IN TERMS OF THE STUDY OUTCOMES, WE FOLLOWED THE GLOBAL DEFINITION
PUBLISHED BY WHO IN 2014. WE DEFINED MEDICATION ADHERENCE
AS THE PRIMARY OUTCOME. OF NOTE, MEDICATION ADHERENCE CONSISTS
OF THREE PHASES: INITIATION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND PERSISTENCE. IN
OUR ASSESSMENT, PERSISTENCE WAS DEEMED A SYNONYM FOR
"COMPLETED TREATMENT" AND NON-PERSISTENCE WAS A SYNONYM FOR
"DEFAULTED TREATMENT". IMPLEMENTATION WAS DEEMED SIMILAR TO
"ADHERENCE RATE". MOREOVER, WE DEFINED "CURED TREATMENT",
"NEGATIVE SPUMUM CONVERSION" AND "POOR TREATMENT" OUTCOMES
AS THE SECONDARY OUTCOME IN THIS STUDY.

ACCORDING TO THE GLOBAL DEFINITION, "COMPLETED TREATMENT" WAS
DEFINED AS A TB PATIENT WHO COMPLETED TREATMENT WITHOUT
EVIDENCE OF FAILURE BUT WITH NO RECORD SHOWING THAT SPUMUM
SMEAR OR CULTURE RESULTS WERE POSITIVE IN THE LAST MONTH OF
TREATMENT, WHILE "DEFAULTED TREATMENT" WAS DEFINED AS AN
INTERRUPTION OF TB TREATMENT FOR TWO OR MORE CONSECUTIVE MONTHS.
"ADHERENCE RATE" WAS IDENTIFIED BY THE PROPORTION OF ANTI-TB DRUG
DOSE TAKEN DURING THE TREATMENT PERIOD. AS THE OTHER OUTCOMES,
"CURED TREATMENT" WAS DEFINED AS SMEAR OR CULTURE NEGATIVE IN THE
LAST MONTH OF TREATMENT AND ON AT LEAST ONE PREVIOUS OCCASION,
WHILE "NEGATIVE SPUMUM CONVERSION" WAS DEFINED AS THE
CONVERSION SPUMUM TO A NEGATIVE RESULT. FURTHERMORE, "POOR TREATMENT
OUTCOME" IS A COMBINATION OF DEFAULTED, FAILED TREATMENT AND
DEATH OUTCOME. FAILED TREATMENT WAS DEFINED AS A POSITIVE
SPUMUM SMEAR OR CULTURE AT THE FIFTH MONTH AFTER TREATMENT INITIATION.

STUDY DESIGN
WE ONLY INCLUDED RCTS. GIVEN THEIR INCREASED RISK FOR BIAS, QUASI-
EXPERIMENTAL, COHORT, CROSS-SECTIONAL, CASE-CONTROL, CASE REPORTS,
CASE SERIES, REVIEW ARTICLES AND ABSTRACT CONFERENCE WERE NOT
ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION.

DATA COLLECTION
THE RELEVANT ARTICLES WERE OBTAINED FROM THE MEDLINE/PUBMED AND
COCHRANE DATABASES WITH SPECIFIC KEY TERMS. TO EFFECTIVELY
OBTAIN THE RELEVANT ARTICLES, WE USED RESTRICTION TO THE FOLLOWING
FILTERS IN THE MEDLINE/PUBMED DATABASE, SUCH AS CLINICAL TRIAL,
COMPARATIVE STUDY, CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL, OBSERVATIONAL STUDY,
RCT AND HUMANS. APPLYING OBSERVATIONAL STUDY IN THE MEDLINE/
PUBMED FILTER WAS INTENDED TO ANTICIPATE POTENTIAL RCTS IN THE
GROUP LABELLED AS OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES. KEY TERMS FOR OBTAINING
THE ARTICLES CAN BE FOUND IN SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

DATA EXTRACTION AND QUALITY ASSESSMENT
THE TITLE AND ABSTRACT OF THE ARTICLES WERE SCREENED BY I.S.P. AND D.H.,
THEN THE FULL-TEXT OF THE ARTICLES WERE ASSESSED FOR THE ELIGIBILITY
AND QUALITY BY I.S.P. DUPLICATED ARTICLES FROM TWO DATABASES WERE
REMOVED USING THE REFWORK SOFTWARE. THE ELIGIBLE ARTICLES WERE
THEN REVIEWED FOR RELEVANT INFORMATION. INFORMATION RELATED TO
YEAR OF PUBLICATION, POPULATION, TYPE OF INTERVENTION, COMPARATOR
GROUP AND STUDY OUTCOME WAS EXTRACTED BY I.S.P. ANY DISAGREEMENTS
BETWEEN THE REVIEWERS DURING THE SCREENING PHASE WERE
SOLVED BY DISCUSSION UNTIL CONSENSUS WAS REACHED.

REGARDING THE QUALITY ASSESSMENT, WE USED THE JADAD SCORE FOR
ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF THE RCTS. THREE MAIN DOMAINS WERE
APPRAISED IN THE JADAD SCORE SYSTEM, I.E. RANDOMIZATION, BLINDING
METHOD AND SUBJECT WITHDRAWAL. THE DOMAINS WERE ASSESSED BY FIVE
QUESTIONS. FOR EACH QUESTION, A STUDY COULD EARN ONE POINT, WITH A
TOTAL SCORE OF FIVE POINTS. THE FIVE QUESTIONS ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
WHAT WAS THE STUDY DESCRIBED AS RANDOMIZED? WHAT WAS THE METHOD USED TO
GENERATE SEQUENCE OF RANDOMIZATION DESCRIBED AND APPROPRIATE?
WHAT WAS THE STUDY DESCRIBED AS DOUBLE BLIND? WHAT WAS THE METHOD
OF DOUBLE-BLINDING APPROPRIATELY DESCRIBED? AND WHAT WAS THERE A
DESCRIPTION OF WITHDRAWALS AND DROPOUTS?

SUMMARY MEASURES AND SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS
THE TOTAL NUMBER AND GROUP OF PATIENTS WITH ANY SPECIFIC OUTCOME
FOR BOTH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OUTCOMES WERE EXTRACTED BY I.S.P.
AND SUMMARIZED IN TABLES. FOR THE POINT ESTIMATE OF THE INTERVENTION, WE
USED RR FOR DICHOTOMOUS OUTCOME DATA AND MR FOR CONTINUOUS OUTCOME
DATA WITH A 95% CI.

REPORTING SUMMARY
FURTHER INFORMATION ON RESEARCH DESIGN IS AVAILABLE IN THE NATURE
RESEARCH REPORTING SUMMARY LINKED TO THIS ARTICLE.
DATA AVAILABILITY
The data that support the findings of this study are publicly available through the following electronic biomedical literature databases: Medline/PubMed and Cochrane.

CODE AVAILABILITY
No special code was described in this report.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Conceptualization (all authors), methodology (all authors), data curation (I.S.P., D.H.), formal analysis (I.S.P., D.H.), visualization (I.S.P.), writing—original draft (I.S.P., D.H.), writing—review and editing (all authors). All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS
The authors declare no competing interests.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
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