

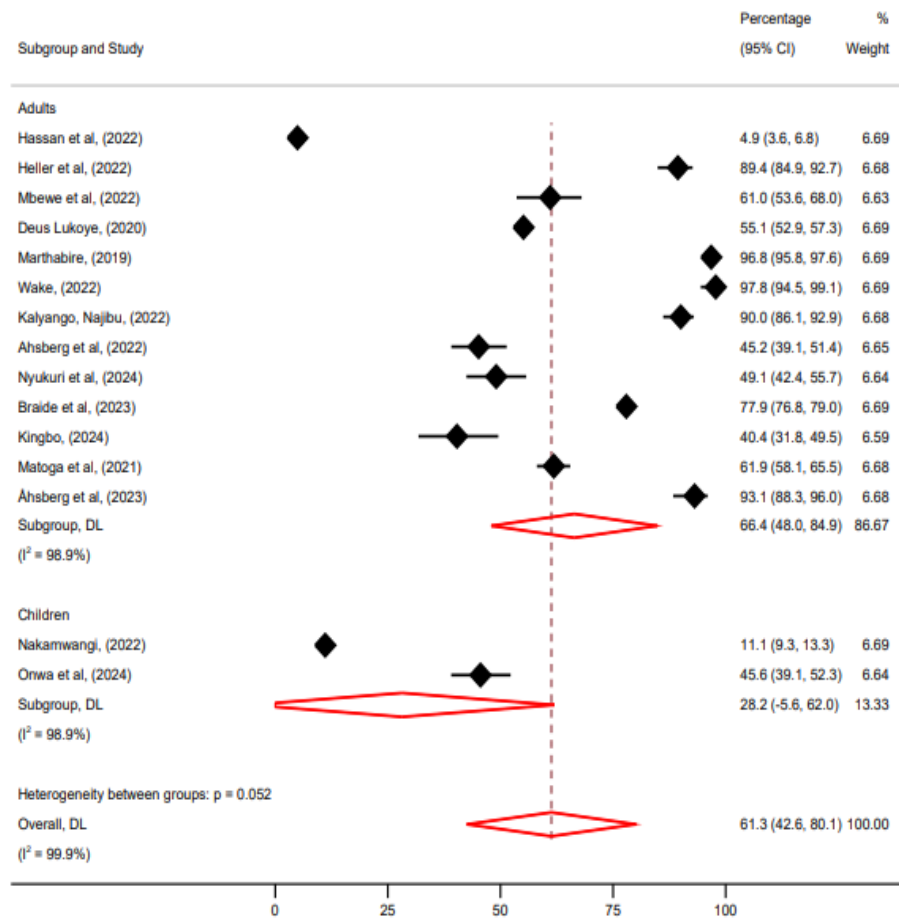
Supplementary Table 1. Meta-Regression Results for TB Screening Uptake

Predictor	Coefficient	Std. Error	p-value	95% CI
Year of publication	0.0083	0.0475	0.861	[-0.084, 0.101]
Number eligible for TB screening	0.0003	0.0006	0.657	[-0.001, 0.001]
Site type (multi-site vs. single-site)	0.2614	0.2001	0.191	[-0.130, 0.654]
Study design (cohort vs. cross-sectional)	-0.102	0.0541	0.06	[-0.208, 0.004]
AHD definition (CD4/WHO group)	0.0182	0.1278	0.874	[-0.233, 0.269]

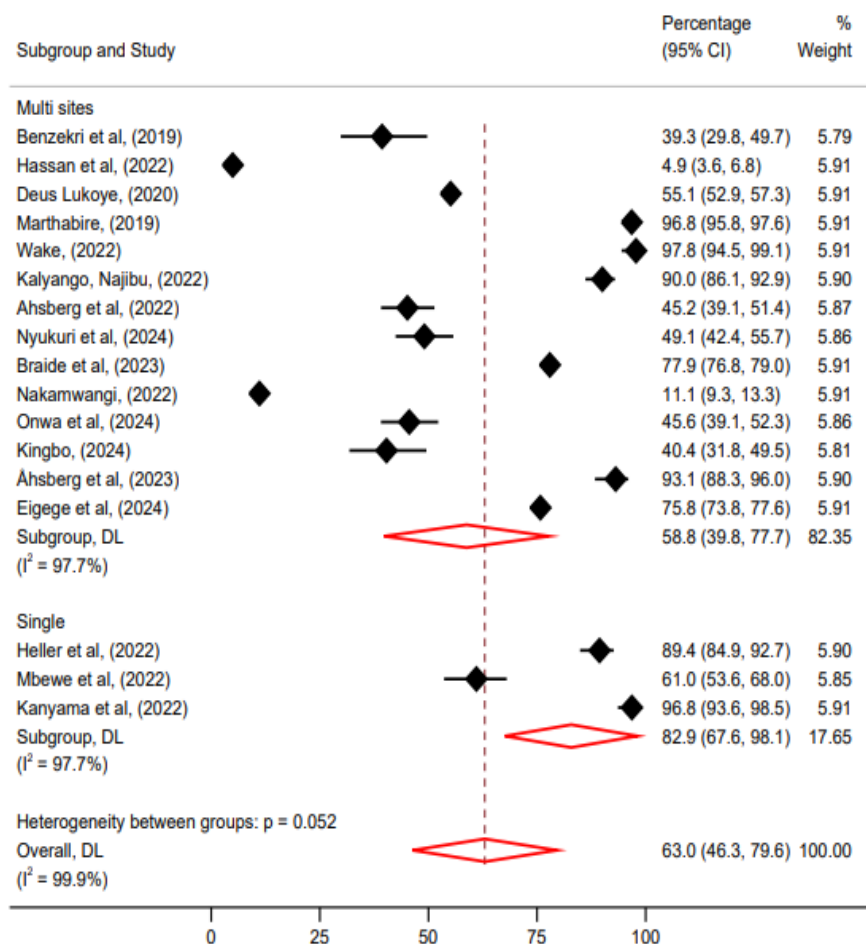
Supplementary Table 2. Trim-and-Fill Sensitivity Analysis

Analysis	Effect Size	95% Confidence Interval	Imputed Studies
Observed	0.647	0.515–0.778	0

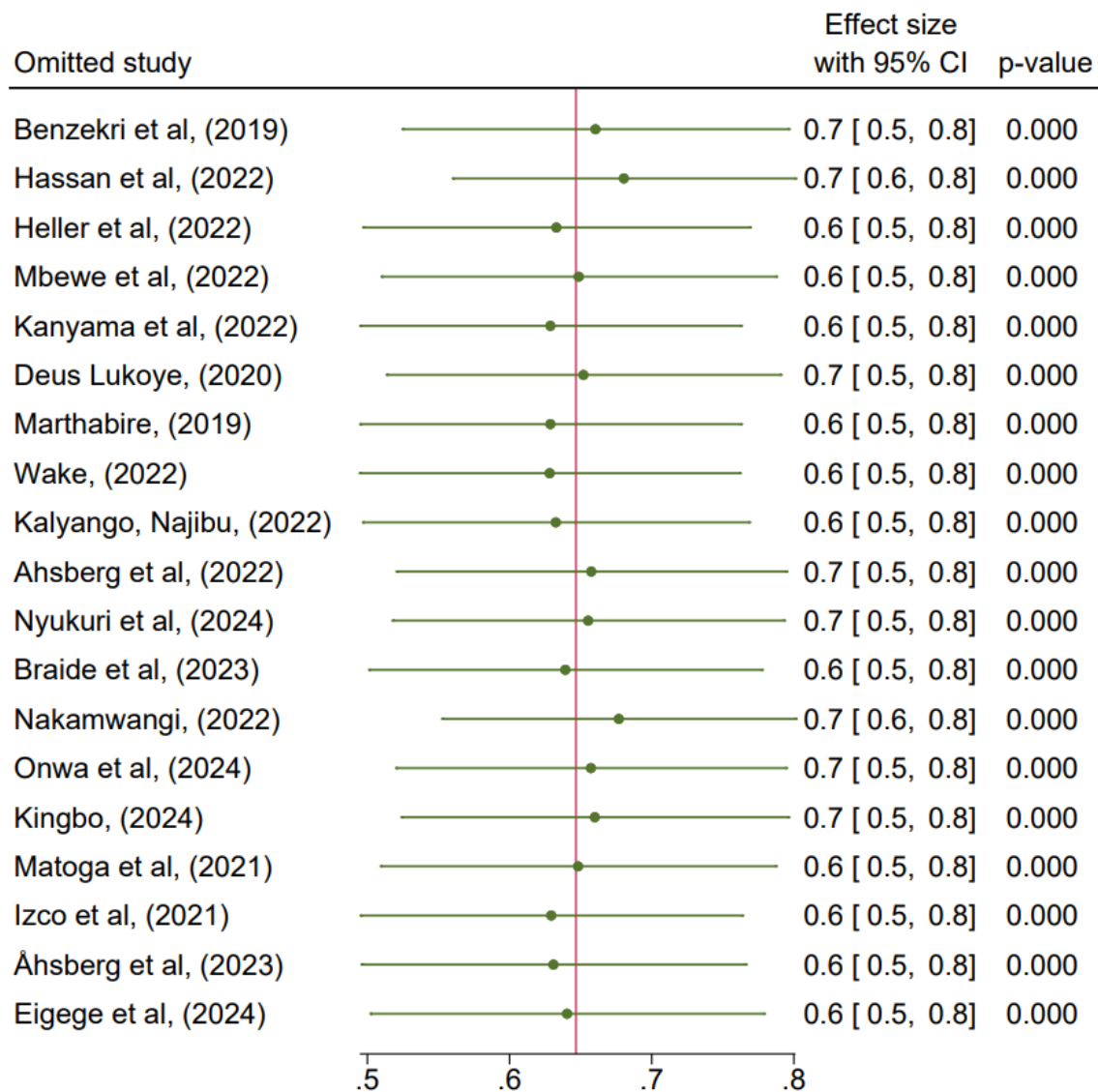
Observed + Imputed	0.647	0.515–0.778	0
--------------------	-------	-------------	---



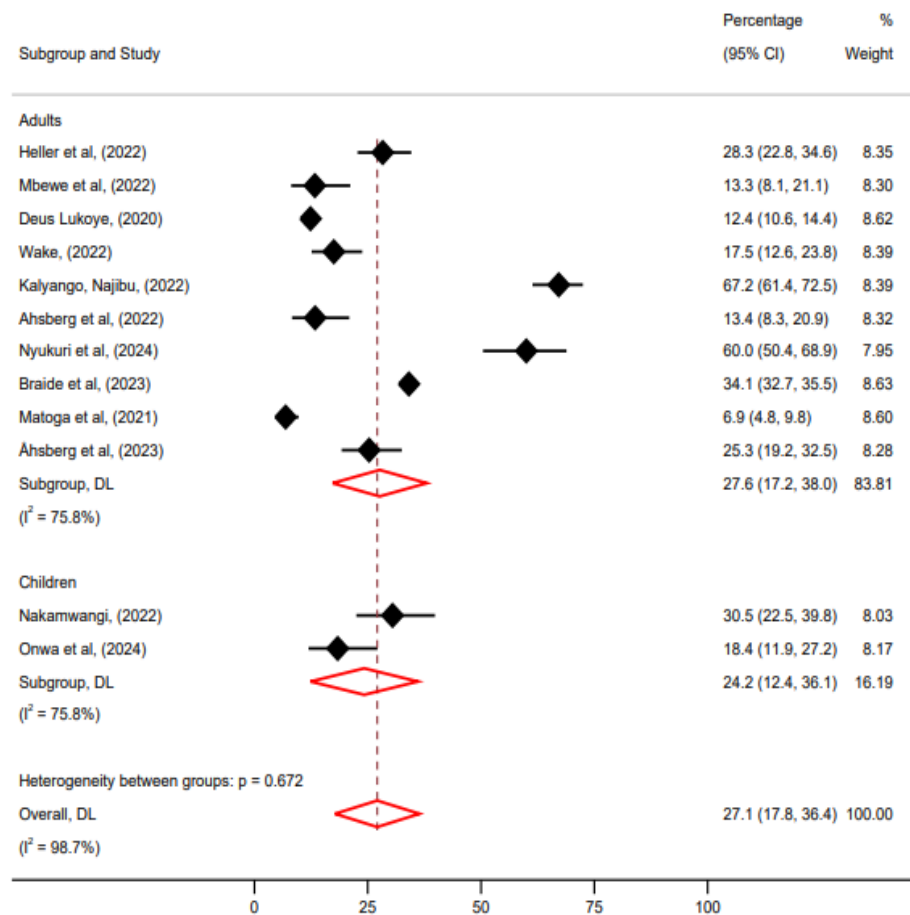
Supplementary Figure 1: Prevalence of TB testing uptake among patients with advanced HIV disease in Africa. Comparison between children versus adults.



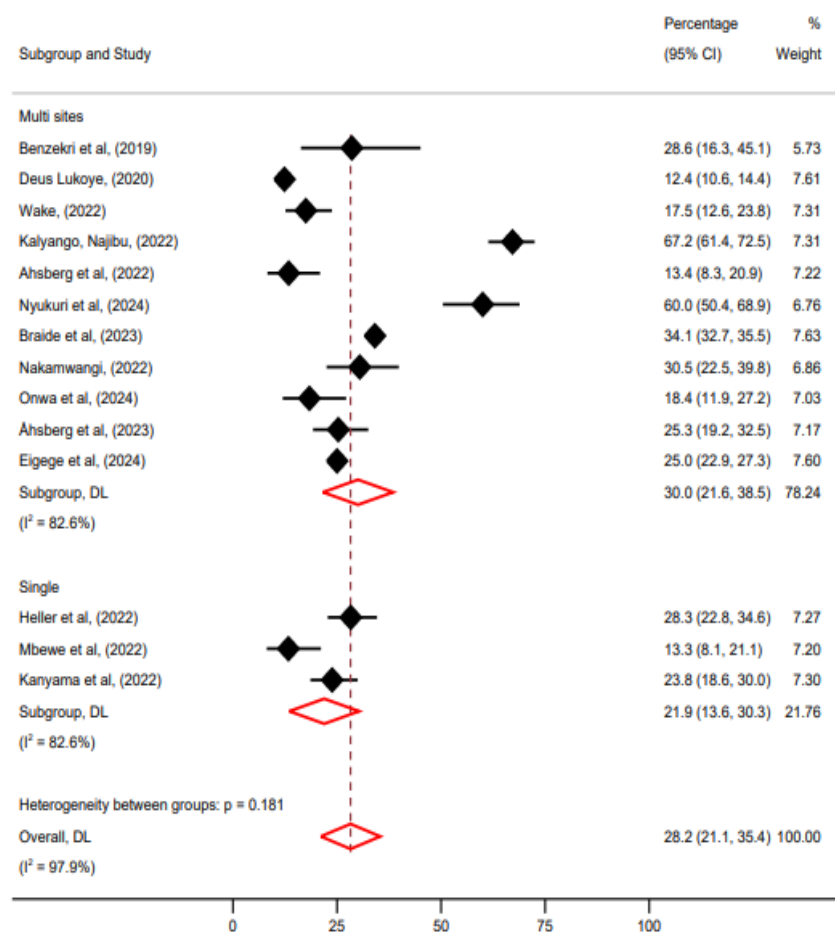
Supplementary Figure 2: Prevalence of TB testing uptake among patients with advanced HIV disease in Africa. Comparison between single versus multi-site studies.



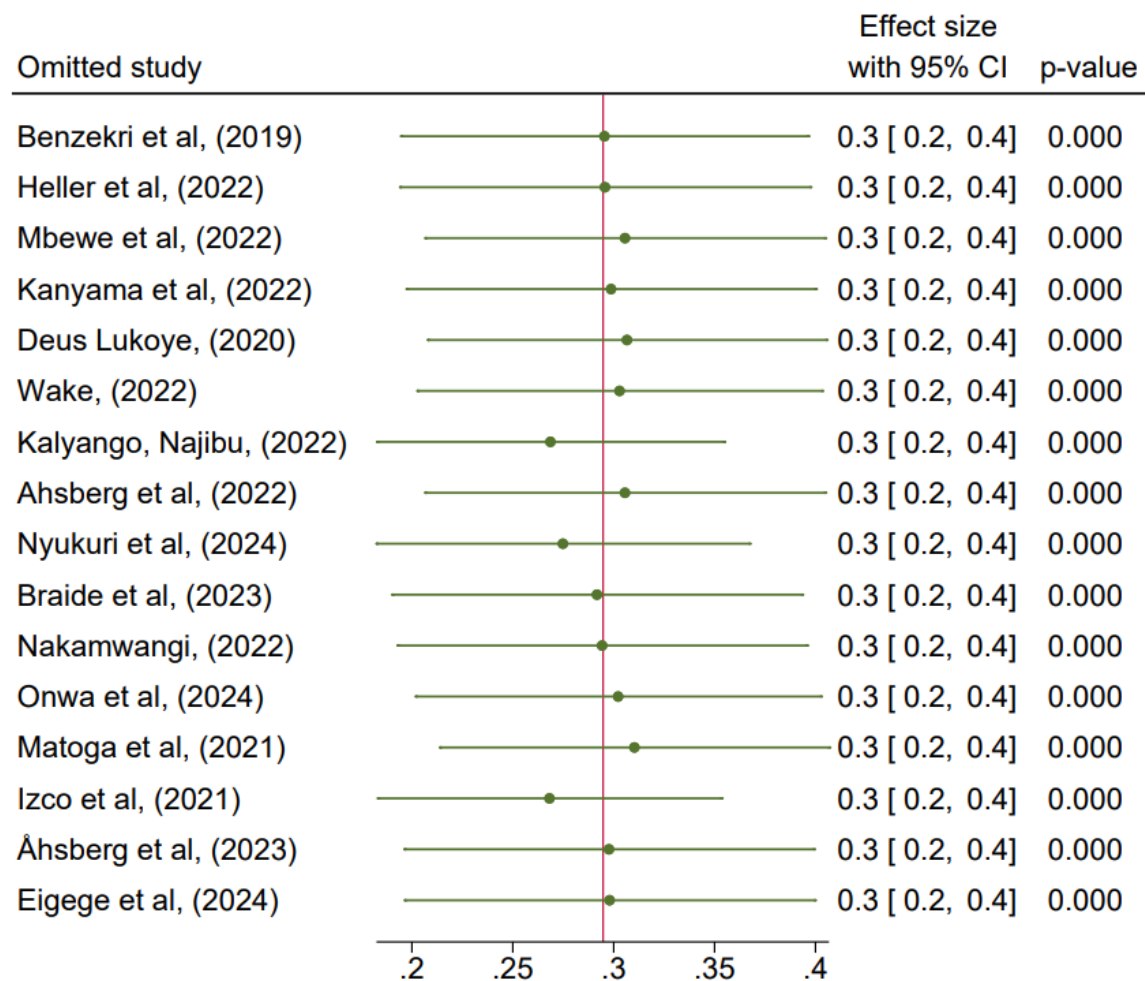
Supplementary Figure 3: Influential analysis on the overall prevalence of TB testing uptake among patients with advanced HIV disease in Africa.



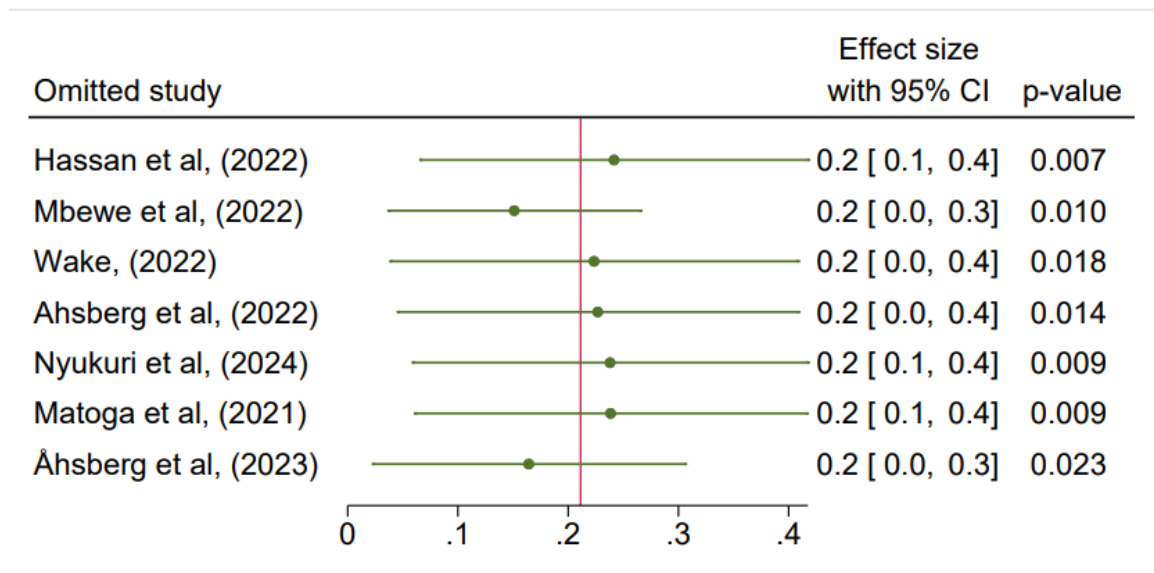
Supplementary Figure 4: Prevalence of TB testing among patients with advanced HIV disease in Africa. Comparison between children versus adults.



Supplementary Figure 5: Prevalence of TB among patients with advanced HIV disease in Africa. Comparison between single versus multi-site studies.



Supplementary Figure 6: Influential analysis on the overall prevalence of TB among patients with advanced HIV disease in Africa.



Supplementary Figure 7