

Table S4. Univariate and multivariate analysis of QFT persistence based on an alternative conversion definition*

| | QFT persistence | | Crude OR | Adjusted OR [#] |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | n/N | % | (95% CI) | (95% CI) |
| Total | 80/142 | 56.34 | NA | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 51/81 | 62.96 | Ref. | |
| Female | 29/61 | 47.54 | 0.53 (0.27, 1.05) | |
| Age | | | | |
| 5-19 years | 3/11 | 27.27 | | |
| 20-29 years | 3/12 | 25.00 | | |
| 30-39 years | 4/11 | 36.36 | Ref. | Ref. |
| 40-49 years | 24/42 | 57.14 | 3.20 (1.23, 8.34) | 3.18 (1.11,9.10) |
| 50-59 years | 16/24 | 66.67 | 4.80 (1.56, 14.78) | 5.01 (1.48, 16.89) |
| ≥ 60 years | 30/42 | 71.43 | 6.00 (2.22, 16.25) | 5.49 (1.91, 15.82) |
| Education level | | | | |
| ≤Primary school | 44/77 | 57.14 | Ref. | |
| Middle school | 31/54 | 57.41 | 1.01 (0.50, 2.04) | |
| High school | 5/9 | 55.56 | 0.94 (0.23, 3.76) | |
| ≥College | 0/2 | 0 | NA | |
| Family per capita income | | | | |
| < 6000 RMB | 46/90 | 51.11 | Ref. | Ref. |
| ≥ 6000 RMB | 34/52 | 65.38 | 2.84 (1.37, 5.87) | 2.85 (1.29, 6.27) |
| Smoking status | | | | |
| Never smoke | 44/85 | 51.76 | Ref. | |
| Ever smoke | 36/57 | 63.16 | 1.60 (0.80, 3.17) | |
| Alcohol drinking | | | | |
| No | 57/103 | 55.34 | Ref. | |
| Yes | 23/39 | 49.43 | 1.16 (0.55, 2.45) | |
| BCG scar | | | | |
| Absent | 38/77 | 49.35 | Ref. | |
| Present | 42/65 | 64.62 | 1.87 (0.95, 3.69) | |
| BMI | | | | |
| <18.5 | 6/16 | 37.50 | 0.33 (0.11,1.01) | 0.56 (0.16, 2.02) |
| ≥18.5-<24 | 44/68 | 64.71 | Ref. | Ref. |
| ≥24-<28 | 25/43 | 58.14 | 0.76 (0.35, 1.66) | 0.63 (0.27, 1.48) |
| ≥28 | 5/15 | 33.33 | 0.27 (0.08, 0.89) | 0.27 (0.78, 0.95) |

Abbreviation: BCG, Bacillus Calmette-Guérin; BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; QFT, QuantiFERON-TB Gold In-Tube; OR, odds ratio; TB, tuberculosis; TST, tuberculin skin test.

* QFT conversion was defined using a cut-off as 0.70.

[#] Controlling for variables with significant association in the univariate analysis.