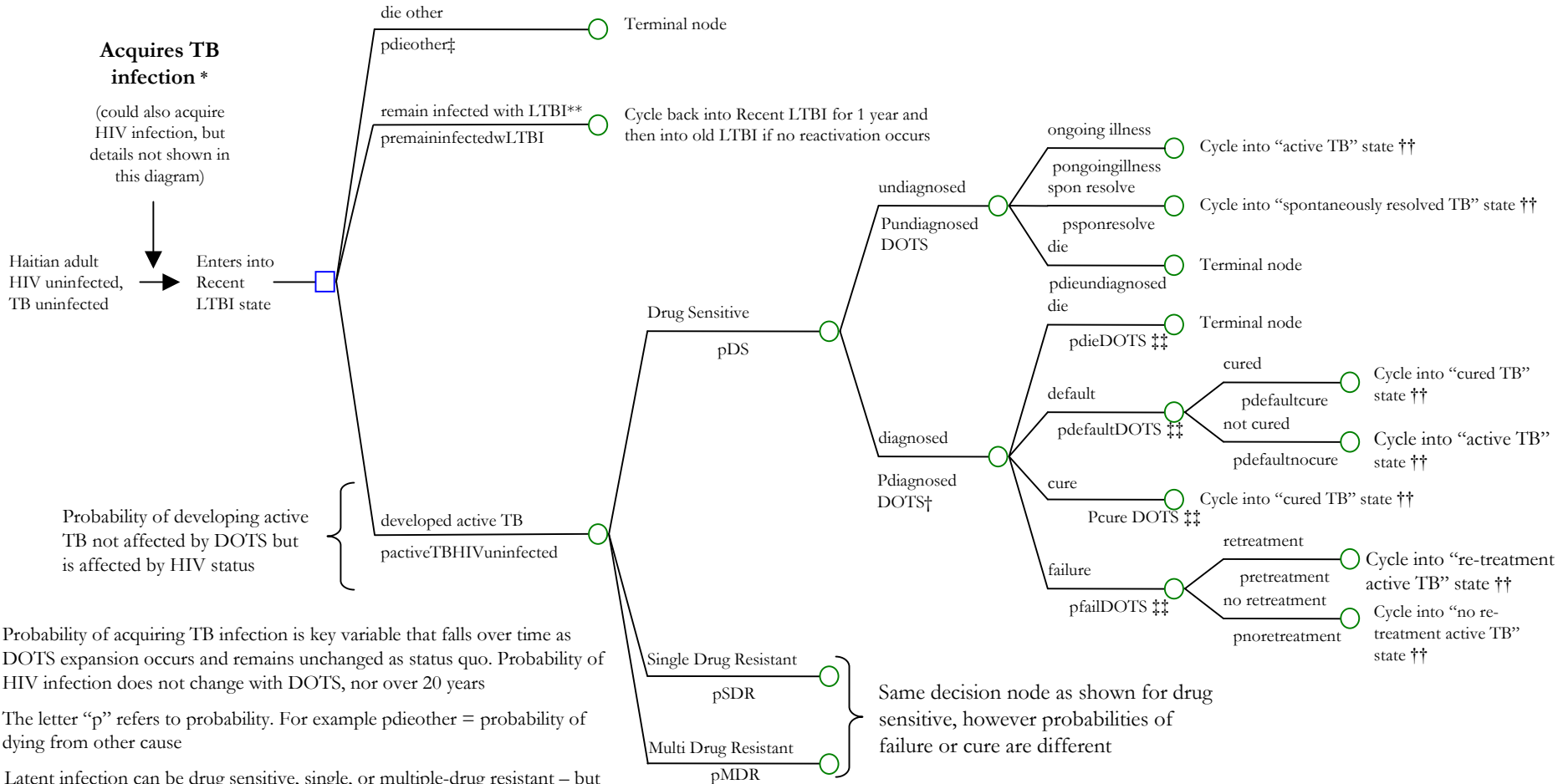


Figure 1: Sample decision analysis tree for Haitian, initially without TB nor HIV infection who acquires new TB infection.



* Probability of acquiring TB infection is key variable that falls over time as DOTS expansion occurs and remains unchanged as status quo. Probability of HIV infection does not change with DOTS, nor over 20 years

‡ The letter “p” refers to probability. For example p_{dieother} = probability of dying from other cause

** Latent infection can be drug sensitive, single, or multiple-drug resistant – but this does not actually affect health state unless active TB develops

† Probability of diagnosis higher with DOTS (70%) than non DOTS

†† States that are entered in subsequent cycles are not shown in this figure

‡‡ Probability of death, default, fail or cure (treatment outcomes) different with DOTS than non DOTS