Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. *Baseline characteristics of 23 patients with rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis and HCV infection.*

	n (%)
Demographic characteristics	
Sex, male	20 (87)
Age, years, median (IQR) [range]	42 (39-45) [24-66]
Body mass index, kg/m^2, median (IQR) [range]	20 (18-21) [16-24]
Serum albumin at baseline, mg/dl, median (IQR) [range]	38 (34-42) [22-45]
Country of birth:	
• Belarus	8 (35)
• Georgia	6 (26)
• Ukraine	5 (22)
• Ethiopia, Italy, Romania, Russia	1 (4)
Social and behavioral risk factors	
Homeless	9 (39)
Active smoker	20 (87)
Active alcohol drinker	13 (57)
Intravenous drug user	8 (35)
Comorbidities	
HIV infection	9 (39)
Active HBV hepatitis	1 (4)
Active HDV hepatitis	1 (4)

Diabetes mellitus	1 (4)
Immunosuppressive disease	6 (26)
Malignancy	1 (4)
Chronic kidney disease	1 (4)

IQR = interquartile range; HIV = human immunodeficiency virus.

Supplementary Table 2. *Characteristics of HCV infection in 23 patients with rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis.*

	n (%)
Main risk factor for HCV infection	
• Intravenous drug use	10 (43)
• Unprotected sexual intercourse	5 (22)
• Other	1 (4)
• Unknown	6 (30)
HCV genotype (N=20)	
• 1a	6 (30)
• 1b	5 (25)
• 3	8 (40)
• 4	1 (5)
HCV-RNA at baseline, median (IQR) [range] (N=13)	5,7 (5,2-6,3) [4,2-7,0]
Liver fibrosis evaluation (N=19)	
• Fibroscan	10 (53)
• Ultrasound	8 (42)
• Other	1 (5)
Liver fibrosis results (N=22)	
• F0	2 (9)
• F1	14 (64)
• F2	4 (18)
• F3	1 (5)
• F4	1 (5)
Liver cirrhosis	2 (9)
Liver hepatocellular carcinoma	0
HCV treatment	
Previously treated for HCV infection	0

Indication for treatment	
• Previous hepatotoxicity during RR-TB treatment	7 (30)
• According to recent treatment guidelines (decision not influenced by RR-TB)	10 (44)
• Elevated liver enzymes at baseline (before RR-TB treatment start)	6 (26)
Timing of treatment	
• Before RR-TB treatment start	2 (9)
• Concomitantly with RR-TB treatment start	5 (22)
• During RR-TB treatment	15 (65)
• At the end of RR-TB treatment	1 (4)
Directly acting antiviral used	
• Sofosbuvir/daclatasvir	8 (35)
• Velpatasvir/sofosbuvir	9 (39)
• Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir	3 (13)
• Ledipasvir/sofosbuvir	3 (13)
Use of ribavirin in addition to DAA	1 (4)
Duration of treatment with DAA, days, median (IQR) [range]	84 (83-91) [55-121]

DAA = directly acting antivirals; IQR = interquartile range.

Supplementary Table 3. *Characteristics of tuberculosis disease in 23 patients with rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis.*

	n (%)
Tuberculosis characteristics	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	23 (100)
Extrapulmonary tuberculosis (N=4)	
• Pleuritis	2 (9)
• Lymph node	1 (4)
• Urogenital	1 (4)
• Disseminated	1 (4)
Previous treatment for tuberculosis, first-line drugs	7 (30)
Previous treatment for tuberculosis, second-line drugs	5 (22)
Lung cavitation	10 (46)
Bilateral pulmonary involvement	14 (61)
Sputum smear examination, baseline (N=22)	
• Negative	11 (50)
• Positive, 1+ or 2+	5 (23)
• Positive, 3+ or 4+	6 (27)
Phenotypic drug susceptibility testing, baseline	
• Rifampicin monoresistance	1 (4)
• Resistance to rifampicin and isoniazid, susceptibility to fluoroquinolones and second-line injectable (MDR only)	11 (47)
• Resistance to rifampicin, isoniazid, and any fluoroquinolone or second-line injectable (pre-XDR)	7 (30)
• Resistance to rifampicin, isoniazid, any fluoroquinolone, and any second-line injectable (XDR)	4 (17)
Tuberculosis treatment	

Isoniazid	1 (4)
Ethambutol	9 (39)
Pyrazinamide	7 (30)
Levofloxacin	13 (57)
Moxifloxacin	8 (35)
Bedaquiline	15 (65)
Linezolid	23 (100)
Cycloserine/Terizidone	18 (78)
Clofazimine	20 (87)
Amikacin	11 (48)
Capreomycin	2 (9)
Carbapenem plus amoxicillin/clavulanate	4 (17)
Delamanid	11 (48)
Ethionamide/Prothionamide	5 (22)
Para-aminosalycilic acid	4 (17)
Outcomes	
Treatment ongoing	12 (52)
Treatment outcome (N=11)	
• Cure	10 (91)
• Death	1 (9)
Treatment duration, days, median (IQR) (N=10)	725 (644-740)

IQR = interquartile range

Supplementary Table 4. Liver-related adverse events during treatment for RR-TB and HCV.

	n (%)
Liver-related adverse events, total	18
Patients with at least one liver-related adverse event	11 (48)
Liver-related adverse events, by severity (N=18)	
• Grade 1	10 (56)
• Grade 2	4 (22)
• Grade 3	4 (22)
• Grade 4	0
Liver-related adverse events, by timing (N=18)	
• During TB treatment, before HCV treatment start	17 (94)
• During concomitant HCV and TB treatment	1 (6)
Liver-related adverse events leading to stopping any anti-tuberculosis drug (N=18)	7 (39)
Duration of liver-related adverse events (days), median (IQR) (N=14)	90 (50-147) [15-182]

IQR = interquartile range