

1 **Title: Exploring the effects of BCG vaccination in patients diagnosed with**
2 **tuberculosis: observational study using the Enhanced Tuberculosis**
3 **Surveillance system**

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2 **ABSTRACT**

3 **Background**

4 Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) is one of the most widely-used vaccines worldwide. BCG
5 primarily reduces the progression from infection to disease, however there is evidence that
6 BCG may provide additional benefits. We aimed to investigate whether there is evidence in
7 routinely-collected surveillance data that BCG vaccination impacts outcomes for
8 tuberculosis (TB) cases in England.

9 **Methods**

10 We obtained all TB notifications for 2009-2015 in England from the Enhanced Tuberculosis
11 surveillance system. We considered five outcomes: All-cause mortality, death due to TB (in
12 those who died), recurrent TB, pulmonary disease, and sputum smear status. We used
13 logistic regression, with complete case analysis, to investigate each outcome with BCG
14 vaccination, years since vaccination and age at vaccination, adjusting for potential
15 confounders. All analyses were repeated using multiply imputed data.

16 **Results**

17 We found evidence of an association between BCG vaccination and reduced all-cause
18 mortality (aOR:0.76 (95%CI 0.64 to 0.89), P:0.001) and weak evidence of an association
19 with reduced recurrent TB (aOR:0.90 (95%CI 0.81 to 1.00), P:0.056). Analyses using
20 multiple imputation suggested that the benefits of vaccination for all-cause mortality were
21 reduced after 10 years.

22 **Conclusions**

23 We found that BCG vaccination was associated with reduced all-cause mortality in people
24 with TB although this benefit was less pronounced more than 10 years after vaccination.
25 There was weak evidence of an association with reduced recurrent TB.

26 **Keywords:** Tuberculosis, BCG, Surveillance, Non-specific, Mortality

27 **Highlights**

- 28 • Found evidence of an association between BCG vaccination and reduced all-cause
29 mortality in TB cases.
- 30 • Weaker evidence of an association between BCG vaccination and reduced repeat TB
31 episodes in TB cases.
- 32 • There was little evidence of an association with other TB outcomes.
- 33 • We explored the identified associations by age and time since vaccination.

1

2 INTRODUCTION

3 Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) is one of the mostly widely-used vaccines and the only
4 vaccine that protects against tuberculosis (TB) disease. BCG was first used in humans in
5 1921 and was introduced into the WHO Expanded Program on Immunization in 1974.[1]
6 BCG vaccination has been controversial due to its variable efficacy and possibility of
7 causing a false positive result with the standard skin test for TB.[2] However, the lack of a
8 more effective vaccine and the emergence of drug-resistant TB strains means that BCG
9 remains the best available vaccination for TB.

10 BCG's primary mode of action is to directly prevent the development of active, symptomatic
11 disease. Its efficacy in adults is context specific, with estimates ranging between 0% and
12 78%.[3] Efficacy has been shown to be dependent on previous exposure, with unexposed
13 individuals receiving the greatest benefit.[4] Unlike in adults, BCG has consistently been
14 shown to be highly protective against TB and TB meningitis in children.[5,6] For this
15 reason the majority of countries that use BCG vaccinate at birth.[7,8] Adult vaccination is
16 no longer common in the UK, where universal BCG vaccination of adolescents was stopped
17 in 2005 in favour of a targeted neonatal programme aimed at high risk children.

18 Vaccination policy has been primarily based on reducing the incidence of active TB and
19 little attention has been given to any additional effects of BCG.[9,10] There is some
20 evidence that BCG vaccination induces innate immune responses which may provide non-
21 specific protection,[11] TB patients with BCG scars were found to respond better to
22 treatment with earlier sputum smear conversion,[12] and there is evidence to suggest that
23 BCG vaccination is associated with reduced all-cause neonatal mortality[13,14] and both
24 reduced TB[15] and all-cause[16] mortality in the general population. Given that the
25 immunology behind TB immunity is not well understood these findings suggest that BCG
26 may play a more important role in improving TB outcomes than previously thought. We
27 aimed to quantify the effects of BCG vaccination on outcomes for individuals with notified
28 TB in England using routinely collected surveillance data to provide evidence for
29 appropriate public health action and provision. Where we found an association, we
30 additionally explored the role of years since vaccination, and age at vaccination.

1

2 **METHOD**

3 **Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance (ETS) system**

4 We extracted all notifications from the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance (ETS) system
5 from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2015. BCG vaccination status and year of vaccination
6 have been collected since 2008. We considered five TB outcomes which were selected due
7 to their association with increased case infectiousness or poor consequences for patients
8 (table 1).

9 **Table 1: Summary of outcome definitions and rationale for inclusion**

Outcome	Definition
All-cause mortality	All-cause mortality was defined using the overall outcome recorded in ETS, this is based on follow up at 12, 24, and 36 months (or until treatment completion). If a case dies within 12 months of completing treatment, from TB or from a cause related to TB then their overall outcome will be updated in the ETS. Those that were lost to follow up, or not evaluated were treated as missing.
Death due to TB (in those who died)	For cases with a known cause of death, death due to TB is defined as those that died from TB, or where TB had contributed to their death.
Recurrent TB	TB cases who had recurrent episodes were identified in the dataset.
Pulmonary disease	Cases that present with pulmonary TB (regardless of extra-pulmonary TB status).
Sputum smear status - positive	Status of sputum sample tested for Acid-Fast Bacilli.

10 **Exposure variables relating to BCG**

11 We included three exposure variables related to BCG: BCG status (vaccinated, yes/no),
12 years since vaccination and age at vaccination.

13 BCG status was taken directly from the ETS. Years since BCG vaccination was defined as
14 year of notification minus year of vaccination and categorised into two groups (0 to 10 and
15 11+ years), based on evidence that the average duration of BCG protection is 10-15
16 years.[15] Age at vaccination is defined in the online supplementary information.

17 **Statistical Analysis**

18 R was used for all statistical analysis.[17] The analysis was conducted in two stages. Firstly,
19 we calculated proportions for all demographic and outcome variables, and compared
20 vaccinated and unvaccinated TB cases using the χ^2 test. Secondly, we used logistic

1 regression, with complete case analysis, to estimate the association between exposures and
2 outcome variables, both with and without adjustment for confounders.

3 In the multivariable models, we adjusted for sex,[18–20] age,[21] Index of Multiple
4 Deprivation (2010) categorised into five groups for England (IMD rank),[22,23]
5 ethnicity,[18,24] UK birth status,[25,26] and year of notification. As the relationship
6 between age and outcomes was non-linear, we modelled age using a natural cubic spline
7 with knots at the 25%, 50% and 75% quantiles.

8 We conducted sensitivity analyses to assess the robustness of the results, by dropping each
9 confounding variable in turn and assessing the effect on the adjusted Odds Ratios (aORs) of
10 the exposure variable. We repeated the analysis excluding duplicate recurrent cases, and
11 restricting the study population to those eligible for the BCG schools scheme (defined as UK
12 born cases that were aged 14 or over in 2004) to assess the comparability of the BCG
13 vaccinated and unvaccinated populations. To mitigate the impact of missing data we used
14 multiple imputation, with the MICE package.[27] We imputed 50 data sets (for 20
15 iterations) using all variables included in the analysis as predictors along with Public
16 Health England centre. The model results were pooled using the small sample method,[28]
17 and effect sizes compared with those from the main analysis.

18 **RESULTS**

19 **Description of the data**

20 There were 51,645 TB notifications between 2009-2015 in England. Reporting of
21 vaccination status and year of vaccination improved over time: 64.9% (20865/32154) of
22 notifications included vaccination status for 2009 to 2012, increasing to 70%
23 (13647/19491) from 2013 to 2015. The majority of cases that had a known vaccination
24 status were vaccinated (70.6%, 24354/34512), and where age and year of vaccination was
25 known, the majority of cases were vaccinated at birth (60%, 5979/10066).

26 Vaccinated cases were younger than unvaccinated cases on average (median age 34 years
27 (IQR 26 to 45) compared to 38 years (IQR 26 to 62)). A higher proportion of non-UK born
28 cases were BCG vaccinated, (72.7%, 18297/25171) compared to UK born cases (65.2%,
29 5787/8871, $P < 0.001$) and, of those vaccinated, a higher proportion of non-UK born cases
30 were vaccinated at birth compared to UK born cases (68%, 4691/6896 vs. 40.5%,
31 1253/3096 respectively, $P < 0.001$). See online supplementary table S1 for the breakdown
32 of outcome variables and supplementary table S2 for the breakdown of confounding
33 variables.

34 **All-cause mortality**

35 In the univariable analysis the odds of death from any cause were lower for BCG vaccinated
36 TB cases compared to unvaccinated cases, with an OR of 0.28 (95% CI 0.24 to 0.32, $P < 0.001$) (table 2, see supplementary table S3 for the full table); an association remained
37 after adjusting for confounders, but was attenuated with an aOR of 0.76 (95% CI 0.64 to
38 0.89, $P < 0.001$). We estimate that if all unvaccinated cases had been vaccinated there would
39 have been on average 19 (95% CI 9 to 29) fewer deaths per year during the study period
40

1 (out of 81 deaths per year on average in unvaccinated cases). Whilst there was evidence in
2 univariable analyses to suggest all-cause mortality was higher in persons vaccinated more
3 than 10 years prior to notification of TB and that all-cause mortality increased with
4 increasing age group, these disappeared after adjusting for potential confounders (table 3,
5 supplementary table S4).

6 Similar results to the multivariable analysis were found using multiply imputed data for the
7 association between vaccination status and all-cause mortality (aOR: 0.76 (95% CI 0.61 to
8 0.94), P: 0.013), but not for time since vaccination with a greatly increased risk of all-cause
9 mortality estimated for those vaccinated more than 10 years before case notification,
10 compared to those vaccinated more recently (aOR: 12.19 (95% CI 3.48 to 42.64), (see
11 online supplementary table S5, supplementary table S6)). For age at vaccination results for
12 the multivariable analysis using multiply imputed data were comparable to those found
13 using complete case analysis, except that there was some evidence that vaccination in
14 adolescence, compared to under 1, was associated with increased, rather than decreased,
15 all-cause mortality (aOR: 1.57 (95% CI 1.13 to 2.19), supplementary table S7).

16 **Deaths due to TB (in those who died)**

17 There was little evidence of any association between BCG vaccination and deaths due to TB
18 (in those who died and where cause of death was known) in the univariable analysis (table
19 2). The adjusted point estimate indicated an association between BCG vaccination and
20 reduced deaths due to TB (in those who died) although the confidence intervals remained
21 wide with a similar result found using multiply imputed data (see online supplementary
22 table S5). There were insufficient data to robustly estimate an association between deaths
23 due to TB (in those who died) and years since vaccination or age at vaccination (table 3,
24 supplementary table S4).

25 **Recurrent TB**

26 In both the univariable and multivariable analysis there was some evidence that BCG
27 vaccination was associated with reduced recurrent TB, although the strength of the
28 evidence was weakened after adjusting for confounders (table 2). In the adjusted analysis,
29 the odds of recurrent TB were lower for BCG vaccinated cases compared to unvaccinated
30 cases, with an aOR of 0.90 (95% CI 0.81 to 1.00, P: 0.056). The strength of the evidence for
31 this association was comparable in the analysis using multiply imputed data (see online
32 supplementary table S5). There was little evidence in the adjusted analysis of any
33 association between recurrent TB and years since vaccination (table 3) or age at
34 vaccination (supplementary table S4).

35 **Other Outcomes**

36 After adjusting for confounders there was little evidence for any association between BCG
37 vaccination and pulmonary disease or positive sputum smear status (table 2); similar
38 results were found using multiply imputed data (see online supplementary table S5).

Table 2: Summary of associations between BCG vaccination and all outcomes

Outcome	BCG vaccinated	Univariable				Multivariable			
		Cases*	Cases with outcome (%)	OR (95% CI)	P-value	Cases †	Cases with outcome (%)	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
All-cause mortality	No	9061	566 (6)	1	<0.001	7620	473 (6)	1	0.001
	Yes	21685	394 (2)	0.28 (0.24 to 0.32)		1837 3	334 (2)	0.76 (0.64 to 0.89)	
Death due to TB (in those who died‡)	No	320	174 (54)	1	0.786	270	143 (53)	1	0.177
	Yes	276	147 (53)	0.96 (0.69 to 1.32)		236	126 (53)	0.76 (0.51 to 1.13)	
Recurrent TB	No	9991	735 (7)	1	<0.001	8502	615 (7)	1	0.056
	Yes	23963	1371 (6)	0.76 (0.70 to 0.84)		2058 4	1177 (6)	0.90 (0.81 to 1.00)	
Pulmonary TB	No	10121	5548 (55)	1	<0.001	8595	4685 (55)	1	0.769
	Yes	24289	12204 (50)	0.83 (0.79 to 0.87)		2078 4	10342 (50)	0.99 (0.94 to 1.05)	
Sputum smear status - positive	No	3910	1679 (43)	1	0.187	3367	1435 (43)	1	0.730
	Yes	9768	4074 (42)	0.95 (0.88 to 1.02)		8351	3447 (41)	1.02 (0.93 to 1.11)	

OR (95% CI): unadjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

aOR (95% CI): adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals,

* Univariable sample size for outcomes ordered as in table (% of all cases) = 30746 (60%), 596 (23%), 33954 (66%), 34410 (67%), 13678 (26%),

† Multivariable sample size with outcomes ordered as in table (% of all cases) = 25993 (50%), 506 (20%), 29086 (56%), 29379 (57%), 11718 (23%),

‡ Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

Table 3: Summary of associations between years since vaccination and all outcomes in individuals who were vaccinated. The baseline exposure is vaccination ≤ 10 years before diagnosis compared to vaccination 11 + years before diagnosis. Deaths due to TB (in those who died) had insufficient data for effect sizes to be estimated in both the univariable and multivariable analysis.

Outcome	Years since BCG	Univariable				Multivariable			
		Cases*	Cases with outcome (%)	OR (95% CI)	P-value	Cases†	Cases with outcome (%)	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
All-cause mortality	≤ 10	718	5 (1)	1	0.004	554	4 (1)	1	0.897
	11+	8106	166 (2)	2.98 (1.22 to 7.28)		7171	148 (2)	0.91 (0.24 to 3.54)	
Death due to TB (in those who died‡)	≤ 10	2	2 (100)	1	-	2	2 (100)	1	-
	11+	108	59 (55)	<i>Insufficient data</i>		98	53 (54)	<i>Insufficient data</i>	
Recurrent TB	≤ 10	780	22 (3)	1	0.005	613	14 (2)	1	0.515
	11+	9172	451 (5)	1.78 (1.15 to 2.75)		8194	406 (5)	1.24 (0.63 to 2.44)	
Pulmonary TB	≤ 10	770	480 (62)	1	<0.001	601	382 (64)	1	0.309
	11+	9248	4757 (51)	0.64 (0.55 to 0.74)		8254	4232 (51)	0.87 (0.67 to 1.14)	
Sputum smear status - positive	≤ 10	157	81 (52)	1	0.941	122	61 (50)	1	0.920
	11+	3064	1590 (52)	1.01 (0.73 to 1.40)		2734	1405 (51)	1.02 (0.68 to 1.54)	

OR (95% CI): unadjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals, aOR (95% CI): adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals,

* Univariable sample size for outcomes ordered as in table (% of vaccinated cases) = 8824 (36%), 110 (28%), 9952 (41%), 10018 (41%), 3221 (13%),

† Multivariable sample size with outcomes ordered as in table (% of vaccinated cases) = 7725 (32%), 100 (25%), 8807 (36%), 8855 (36%), 2856 (12%),

‡ Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

1 **Sensitivity analysis**

2 Dropping duplicate recurrent TB notifications increased the magnitude, and precision, of
3 the effect sizes for recurrent TB, all-cause mortality, and deaths due to TB (in those who
4 died) (see online supplementary table S8). Restricting the analysis to only cases that were
5 eligible for the BCG schools scheme reduced the sample size of the analysis (from an initial
6 study size of 51645, of which 12832 were UK born, to 9943 cases that would have been
7 eligible for the BCG schools scheme). With this reduced sample size, there was strong
8 evidence in adjusted analyses of an association between BCG vaccination and reduced
9 recurrent TB, and evidence of an association with decreased all-cause mortality (see online
10 supplementary table S8).

1

2 **DISCUSSION**

3 Using TB surveillance data collected in England we found that BCG vaccination, prior to the
4 development of active TB, was associated with reduced all-cause mortality and fewer
5 recurrent TB cases, although the evidence for this association was weaker. There was some
6 suggestion that the association with all-cause mortality was due to reduced deaths due to
7 TB (in those who died), though the study was underpowered to definitively assess this. We
8 did not find evidence of an association between BCG status and positive smear status or
9 pulmonary TB. Analysis with multiply imputed data indicated that notification 10+ years
10 after vaccination was associated with increased all-cause mortality. In separate analyses,
11 there was some evidence that vaccination at birth, compared to at any other age, was
12 associated with reduced all-cause mortality, and increased deaths due to TB (in those who
13 died).

14 This study used a large detailed dataset, with coverage across demographic groups, and
15 standardized data collection from notifications and laboratories. The use of routine
16 surveillance data means that this study would be readily repeatable with new data. The
17 surveillance data contained multiple known risk factors, this allowed us to adjust for these
18 confounders in the multivariable analysis, which attenuated the evidence for an association
19 with BCG vaccination for all outcomes. However, there are important limitations to
20 consider. The study was conducted within a population of active TB cases, therefore the
21 association with all-cause mortality cannot be extrapolated to the general population.
22 Additionally, vaccinated and unvaccinated populations may not be directly comparable
23 because vaccination has been targeted at high-risk neonates in the UK since 2005. We
24 mitigated this potential source for bias by conducting a sensitivity analysis including only
25 those eligible for the universal school age scheme, and whilst the strength of associations
26 were attenuated there remained some evidence of improved outcomes. Sensitivity analysis
27 excluding recurrent cases indicated their inclusion may have biased our results towards
28 the null.

29 Variable data completeness changed with time, with both BCG vaccination status and year
30 of vaccination having a high percentage of missing data, which may not be missing
31 completely at random. We therefore checked the robustness of our results with multiple
32 imputation including regional variability, however an unknown missing not at random
33 mechanism, or unmeasured confounding may still have introduced bias. We found a greatly
34 increased risk of all-cause mortality for those vaccinated more than 10 years ago in the
35 analysis with multiply imputed data, compared to the complete case analysis. This is likely
36 to be driven by a missing not at random mechanism for years since vaccination, with older
37 cases being both more likely to have been vaccinated more than 10 years previously and to
38 also have an unknown year of vaccination. The high percentage of missing data also means
39 that we were likely to be underpowered to detect an effect of BCG vaccination on sputum
40 smear status and deaths due to TB (in those who died), with years since vaccination, and
41 age at vaccination likely to be underpowered for all outcomes. We were not able to adjust
42 for either tuberculin skin test (TST) stringency, or the latitude effect, although we were
43 able to adjust for UK birth status.[29] However, the bias induced by these confounders is
44 likely to be towards the null, meaning that our effect estimates are likely to be conservative.

1 Finally, BCG vaccination status may be subject to misclassification due to recall bias;
2 validation studies of the recording of BCG status in the ETS would be required to assess
3 this.

4 Little work has been done to assess the overall effect of BCG on outcomes for active TB
5 cases although the possible non-specific effects of BCG are an area of active
6 research.[14,30,31] Whilst multiple studies have investigated BCG's association with all-
7 cause mortality, it has been difficult to assess whether the association continues beyond
8 the first year of life.[31] The effect size of the association we identified between BCG and
9 all-cause mortality in active TB cases was comparable to that found in a Danish case-cohort
10 study in the general population (aHR: 0.58 (95% CI 0.39 to 0.85)).[16] A recent systematic
11 review also found that BCG vaccination was associated with reduced all-cause mortality in
12 neonates, with an average relative risk of 0.70 (95% CI 0.49 to 1.01) from five clinical trials
13 and 0.47 (95% CI 0.32 to 0.69) from nine observational studies at high risk of bias.[14] We
14 found some weak evidence that BCG vaccination was associated with reduced deaths due
15 to TB (in those who died), although our point estimate had large confidence intervals.
16 Several meta-analyses have found evidence supporting this association,[6,15] with one
17 meta-analysis estimating a 71% (RR: 0.29 95% CI 0.16 to 0.53) reduction in deaths due to
18 TB in individuals vaccinated with BCG.[6] The meta-analysis performed by Abubakar et
19 al. also found consistent evidence for this association, with a Rate Ratio of 0.22 (95% CI
20 0.15 to 0.33).[15] In contrast to our study, both of these meta-analyses estimated the
21 protection from TB mortality in BCG vaccinated individuals rather than in BCG vaccinated
22 cases who had died from any cause. Additionally, neither study explored the association
23 between BCG vaccination and all-cause mortality or recurrent TB. This study could not
24 determine the possible causal pathway for the association between BCG vaccination all-
25 cause mortality, and recurrent TB. These are important to establish in order to understand
26 the effect of BCG vaccination on TB outcomes.

27 We found that BCG vaccination was associated with reduced all-cause mortality, with some
28 weaker evidence of an association with reduced recurrent TB. A plausible mechanism for
29 this association is that BCG vaccination improves treatment outcomes,[12] which then
30 results in decreased mortality, and reduced recurrent TB. However, these effects may also
31 be independent and for all-cause mortality may not be directly related to active TB. In this
32 case, a possible mechanism for the association between BCG vaccination and all-cause
33 mortality is that BCG vaccination modulates the innate immune response, resulting in non-
34 specific protection.[11] For low incidence countries, where the reduction in TB cases has
35 been used as evidence to scale back vaccination programs,[7] these results suggest that
36 BCG vaccination may be more beneficial than previously thought. In countries that target
37 vaccination at those considered to be at high risk of TB the results from this study could be
38 used to help drive uptake by providing additional incentives for vaccination. The evidence
39 we have presented should be considered in future cost-effectiveness studies of BCG
40 vaccination programs.

41 Further work is required to determine whether years since vaccination and age at
42 vaccination are associated with TB outcomes as this study was limited by low sample size,
43 missing data for year of vaccination, and the relative rarity of some TB outcomes. However,
44 due to the continuous collection of the surveillance data used in this analysis, this study

1 could be repeated once additional data have been collected. The results from this study
2 require validation in independent datasets and the analysis should be reproducible in other
3 low incidence countries that have similarly developed surveillance systems. If validated in
4 low incidence countries, similar studies in medium to high incidence countries should be
5 conducted because any effect would have a greater impact in these settings.

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10 **Contributors**

11 SA, HC, and EBP conceived and designed the work. SA undertook the analysis with advice
12 from all other authors. All authors contributed to the interpretation of the data. SA wrote
13 the first draft of the paper and all authors contributed to subsequent drafts. All authors
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21 **Conflicts of interest**

22 HC reports receiving honoraria from Sanofi Pasteur, and consultancy fees from
23 AstraZeneca, GSK and IMS Health, all paid to her employer.

24 **Accessibility of data and programming code**

25 The code for the analysis contained in this paper can be found at:
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Online supplementary appendix: Exploring the effects of BCG vaccination in patients diagnosed with tuberculosis: observational study using the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system

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Outcome variables stratified by BCG vaccination status

Supplementary table S1: Outcomes for individuals in England notified with tuberculosis between 2009-2015, stratified by BCG vaccination status.

Outcome	Total	Vaccinated	Unvaccinated	Unknown vaccine status
Total, all cases	51645	24354 {47}	10158 {20}	17133 {33}
All-cause mortality	45588 (88)	21685 (89)	9061 (89)	14842 (87)
No	43024 [94]	21291 [98]	8495 [94]	13238 [89]
Yes	2564 [6]	394 [2]	566 [6]	1604 [11]
Death due to TB (in those who died*)	1373 (3)	276 (1)	320 (3)	777 (5)
No	572 [42]	129 [47]	146 [46]	297 [38]
Yes	801 [58]	147 [53]	174 [54]	480 [62]
Recurrent TB	48497 (94)	23963 (98)	9991 (98)	14543 (85)
No	44869 [93]	22592 [94]	9256 [93]	13021 [90]
Yes	3628 [7]	1371 [6]	735 [7]	1522 [10]
Pulmonary TB	51432 (100)	24289 (100)	10121 (100)	17022 (99)
Extra-pulmonary (EP) only	24280 [47]	12085 [50]	4573 [45]	7622 [45]
Pulmonary, with or without EP	27152 [53]	12204 [50]	5548 [55]	9400 [55]
Sputum smear status - positive	19551 (38)	9768 (40)	3910 (38)	5873 (34)
Negative	11060 [57]	5694 [58]	2231 [57]	3135 [53]
Positive	8491 [43]	4074 [42]	1679 [43]	2738 [47]

{% all cases}{% complete within vaccine status}[% complete within category],

* Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

Confounding variables stratified by BCG vaccination status

Supplementary table S2: Confounders for individuals in England notified with tuberculosis between 2009-2015, stratified by BCG vaccination status.

Confounder	Total	Vaccinated	Unvaccinated	Unknown vaccine status
Total, all cases	51645	24354 {47}	10158 {20}	17133 {33}
Age	51645 (100)	24354 (100)	10158 (100)	17133 (100)
Mean [SD]	40 [19]	36 [16]	44 [22]	45 [20]
Median [25%, 75%]	36 [27, 52]	34 [26, 45]	38 [26, 62]	41 [29, 59]
Sex	51535 (100)	24320 (100)	10136 (100)	17079 (100)
Female	22066 [43]	10791 [44]	4312 [43]	6963 [41]
Male	29469 [57]	13529 [56]	5824 [57]	10116 [59]
IMD rank (with 1 as most deprived and 5 as least deprived)	43525 (84)	21240 (87)	8866 (87)	13419 (78)
1	16800 [39]	7779 [37]	3665 [41]	5356 [40]
2	13057 [30]	6836 [32]	2564 [29]	3657 [27]
3	6838 [16]	3459 [16]	1259 [14]	2120 [16]
4	4045 [9]	1893 [9]	836 [9]	1316 [10]
5	2785 [6]	1273 [6]	542 [6]	970 [7]
UK born	49820 (96)	24084 (99)	9958 (98)	15778 (92)
Non-UK Born	36988 [74]	18297 [76]	6874 [69]	11817 [75]
UK Born	12832 [26]	5787 [24]	3084 [31]	3961 [25]
Ethnic group	50416 (98)	24074 (99)	10024 (99)	16318 (95)
White	10194 [20]	3560 [15]	2695 [27]	3939 [24]
Black-Caribbean	1112 [2]	559 [2]	242 [2]	311 [2]
Black-African	8942 [18]	4620 [19]	1602 [16]	2720 [17]
Black-Other	462 [1]	261 [1]	80 [1]	121 [1]
Indian	12994 [26]	7176 [30]	2061 [21]	3757 [23]
Pakistani	8237 [16]	3512 [15]	1720 [17]	3005 [18]
Bangladeshi	2025 [4]	918 [4]	480 [5]	627 [4]
Chinese	601 [1]	289 [1]	101 [1]	211 [1]
Mixed / Other	5849 [12]	3179 [13]	1043 [10]	1627 [10]
Calendar year	51645 (100)	24354 (100)	10158 (100)	17133 (100)

{% all cases}{% complete within vaccine status}[% complete within category],

* Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

Model output: All-cause mortality

Supplementary table S3: Summary of logistic regression model output with BCG vaccination as the exposure and all-cause mortality as the outcome.

Variable	Total	All-cause mortality	Univariable		Multivariable	
			OR (95% CI)	P-value	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
Total cases	25993	807 (3)				
BCG vaccination				<0.001		0.001
No	7620	473 (6)	1		1	
Yes	18373	334 (2)	0.28 (0.24 to 0.32)		0.76 (0.64 to 0.89)	
Age				<0.001		<0.001
Sex				<0.001		<0.001
Female	11502	296 (3)	1		1	
Male	14491	511 (4)	1.45 (1.34 to 1.58)		1.48 (1.26 to 1.73)	
IMD rank (with 1 as most deprived and 5 as least deprived)				<0.001		0.001
1	9891	298 (3)	1		1	
2	8136	219 (3)	0.85 (0.76 to 0.95)		0.86 (0.70 to 1.04)	
3	4100	120 (3)	1.06 (0.93 to 1.20)		0.66 (0.52 to 0.84)	
4	2341	98 (4)	1.47 (1.28 to 1.70)		0.72 (0.55 to 0.93)	
5	1525	72 (5)	1.70 (1.45 to 1.99)		0.64 (0.47 to 0.85)	
UK born				<0.001		0.136
Non-UK Born	19115	442 (2)	1		1	
UK Born	6878	365 (5)	2.62 (2.40 to 2.85)		1.25 (0.93 to 1.67)	
Ethnic group				<0.001		0.171
White	4699	380 (8)	1		1	
Black-Caribbean	634	25 (4)	0.45 (0.35 to 0.58)		0.95 (0.59 to 1.53)	
Black-African	4681	62 (1)	0.14 (0.12 to 0.17)		0.87 (0.59 to 1.29)	
Black-Other	247	2 (1)	0.13 (0.06 to 0.26)		0.40 (0.10 to 1.69)	
Indian	7041	168 (2)	0.28 (0.25 to 0.31)		0.80 (0.58 to 1.10)	
Pakistani	4067	103 (3)	0.30 (0.27 to 0.34)		0.65 (0.46 to 0.92)	
Bangladeshi	1079	18 (2)	0.21 (0.16 to 0.27)		0.69 (0.40 to 1.22)	
Chinese	286	7 (2)	0.34 (0.23 to 0.51)		0.69 (0.30 to 1.62)	
Mixed / Other	3259	42 (1)	0.16 (0.13 to 0.19)		0.59 (0.39 to 0.91)	
Calendar year			1.06 (1.04 to 1.08)	<0.001	1.10 (1.05 to 1.15)	<0.001

OR (95% CI): unadjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,
aOR (95% CI): adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals

Secondary exposure: Age at vaccination

We calculated age at vaccination as year of vaccination minus year of birth. We categorized age at vaccination into 0 to < 1, 1 to < 12, 12 to < 16 and 16+ years because the distribution was bi-modal with modes at 0 and 12 years. This categorization captures the current UK policy of vaccination at birth, historic policy of vaccination at 13-15 years and catch up vaccination for high risk children.

Supplementary table S4: Summary of associations between age at vaccination and all outcomes in individuals who were vaccinated - the baseline exposure is vaccination at birth compared to vaccination from 1 to < 12, 12 to < 16, and 16+ years of age.

Outcome	Age at BCG	Univariable				Multivariable			
		Cases*	Cases with outcome (%)	OR (95% CI)	P-value	Cases†	Cases with outcome (%)	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
All-cause mortality	< 1	5234	45 (1)	1	<0.001	4626	43 (1)	1	0.127
	1 to < 12	1915	58 (3)	3.60 (2.43 to 5.34)		1678	52 (3)	1.36 (0.85 to 2.16)	
	12 to < 16	1267	41 (3)	3.86 (2.51 to 5.91)		1094	32 (3)	0.81 (0.45 to 1.46)	
	≥ 16	408	27 (7)	8.17 (5.01 to 13.32)		327	25 (8)	1.41 (0.76 to 2.63)	
Death due to TB (in those who died‡)	< 1	27	20 (74)	1	0.118	27	20 (74)	1	0.543
	1 to < 12	43	20 (47)	0.30 (0.11 to 0.87)		39	18 (46)	0.36 (0.08 to 1.51)	
	12 to < 16	23	13 (57)	0.46 (0.14 to 1.50)		17	9 (53)	0.40 (0.06 to 2.52)	
	≥ 16	17	8 (47)	0.31 (0.09 to 1.12)		17	8 (47)	0.35 (0.06 to 2.16)	
Recurrent TB	< 1	5909	284 (5)	1	0.463	5275	258 (5)	1	0.246
	1 to < 12	2174	105 (5)	1.01 (0.80 to 1.26)		1928	92 (5)	0.84 (0.65 to 1.09)	
	12 to < 16	1421	58 (4)	0.84 (0.63 to 1.12)		1242	51 (4)	0.70 (0.48 to 1.02)	
	≥ 16	448	26 (6)	1.22 (0.81 to 1.85)		362	19 (5)	0.82 (0.49 to 1.37)	
Pulmonary TB	< 1	5946	2828 (48)	1	<0.001	5305	2510 (47)	1	0.005
	1 to < 12	2194	1159 (53)	1.23 (1.12 to 1.36)		1941	1033 (53)	1.15 (1.02 to 1.29)	
	12 to < 16	1425	971 (68)	2.36 (2.09 to 2.67)		1245	846 (68)	1.09 (0.92 to 1.29)	
	≥ 16	453	279 (62)	1.77 (1.45 to 2.15)		364	225 (62)	1.47 (1.15 to 1.88)	
Sputum smear status - positive	< 1	1753	836 (48)	1	<0.001	1557	742 (48)	1	0.862
	1 to < 12	755	394 (52)	1.20 (1.01 to 1.42)		682	348 (51)	0.96 (0.79 to 1.17)	
	12 to < 16	556	357 (64)	1.97 (1.62 to 2.40)		486	308 (63)	1.06 (0.81 to 1.39)	
	≥ 16	157	84 (54)	1.26 (0.91 to 1.75)		131	68 (52)	0.93 (0.63 to 1.37)	

OR (95% CI): unadjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

aOR (95% CI): adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals,

* Univariable sample size for outcomes ordered as in table (% of vaccinated cases) = 8824 (36%), 110 (28%), 9952 (41%), 10018 (41%), 3221 (13%),
† Multivariable sample size with outcomes ordered as in table (% of vaccinated cases) = 7725 (32%), 100 (25%), 8807 (36%), 8855 (36%), 2856 (12%)
‡ Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

Sensitivity analysis of the missing data using multiple imputation

We found that repeating the analysis with an imputed data set had some effect on the results from the complete case analysis. There was a decrease in the accuracy of effect size estimates for BCG vaccination, some increase in p-values (supplementary table S5). However, none of the estimated effects changed their direction, and there were no detectable systematic changes in the results.

For the secondary exposure variables (years since vaccination and age at vaccination, (supplementary table S6 and supplementary table S7), we found a change in direction of the point estimate between years since vaccination and all-cause mortality and recurrent TB, but similar results for age at vaccination and outcomes.

Supplementary table S5: Summary of associations between BCG vaccination and all outcomes, using pooled imputed data.

Outcome	Univariable			Multivariable		
	OR (95% CI)	P-value	fmi	aOR (95% CI)	P-value	fmi
All-cause mortality	0.44 (0.35 to 0.56)	<0.001	90	0.76 (0.61 to 0.94)	0.013	85
Death due to TB (in those who died*)	0.94 (0.57 to 1.56)	0.810	85	0.89 (0.52 to 1.51)	0.651	85
Recurrent TB	0.83 (0.75 to 0.92)	<0.001	56	0.90 (0.81 to 1.00)	0.058	54
Pulmonary TB	0.84 (0.79 to 0.90)	<0.001	70	0.99 (0.93 to 1.06)	0.814	62
Sputum smear status - positive	0.88 (0.82 to 0.94)	<0.001	65	1.01 (0.94 to 1.08)	0.886	60

OR: odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

aOR: adjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

fmi: fraction of missing information,

* Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

Supplementary table S6: Summary of associations between years since vaccination and all outcomes, using pooled imputed data. There was insufficient data to estimate an effect for deaths due to TB (in those who died)

Outcome	Univariable			Multivariable		
	OR (95% CI)	P-value	fmi	aOR (95% CI)	P-value	fmi
All-cause mortality	3.28 (1.85 to 5.79)	<0.001	50	12.19 (3.48 to 42.64)	<0.001	70
Death due to TB (in those who died*)	<i>Insufficient data</i>	-	0	<i>Insufficient data</i>	-	0
Recurrent TB	1.29 (1.00 to 1.66)	0.050	39	0.81 (0.59 to 1.11)	0.187	44
Pulmonary TB	0.58 (0.52 to 0.66)	<0.001	33	0.99 (0.84 to 1.17)	0.913	40
Sputum smear status - positive	0.99 (0.82 to 1.19)	0.891	70	0.95 (0.77 to 1.18)	0.648	60

OR: odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

aOR: adjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

fmi: fraction of missing information,

* Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

Supplementary table S7: Summary of associations between age at vaccination and all outcomes, using pooled imputed data (reference is vaccination at <1 year).

Outcome	Age group (years)	Univariable		Multivariable			
		OR (95% CI)	P-value	fmi	aOR (95% CI)	P-value	fmi
All-cause mortality	1 to < 12	6.48 (4.71 to 8.91)	<0.001	70	1.69 (1.18 to 2.40)	0.004	68
	12 to < 16	3.33 (2.50 to 4.43)	<0.001	78	1.57 (1.13 to 2.19)	0.008	79
	≥ 16	3.36 (2.56 to 4.41)	<0.001	69	1.01 (0.70 to 1.46)	0.948	71
Death due to TB (in those who died*)	1 to < 12	0.45 (0.22 to 0.92)	0.028	62	0.47 (0.21 to 1.04)	0.063	62
	12 to < 16	0.41 (0.22 to 0.75)	0.004	67	0.40 (0.20 to 0.78)	0.008	67
	≥ 16	0.53 (0.28 to 1.00)	0.051	54	0.47 (0.20 to 1.12)	0.088	62
Recurrent TB	1 to < 12	1.39 (1.11 to 1.73)	0.004	41	1.04 (0.82 to 1.32)	0.736	41
	12 to < 16	1.01 (0.88 to 1.16)	0.892	45	0.86 (0.75 to 1.00)	0.052	44
	≥ 16	0.95 (0.79 to 1.15)	0.598	53	0.77 (0.61 to 0.98)	0.034	55
Pulmonary TB	1 to < 12	1.83 (1.59 to 2.10)	<0.001	46	1.36 (1.17 to 1.58)	<0.001	44
	12 to < 16	1.28 (1.19 to 1.36)	<0.001	35	1.12 (1.04 to 1.21)	0.002	36
	≥ 16	2.28 (2.10 to 2.48)	<0.001	34	1.10 (0.98 to 1.23)	0.107	40
Sputum smear status - positive	1 to < 12	1.49 (1.21 to 1.84)	<0.001	74	1.08 (0.85 to 1.37)	0.549	76
	12 to < 16	1.29 (1.17 to 1.43)	<0.001	65	1.09 (0.97 to 1.22)	0.158	67
	≥ 16	2.40 (2.16 to 2.66)	<0.001	58	1.20 (1.04 to 1.37)	0.011	59

OR: odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

aOR: adjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

fmi: fraction of missing information,

* Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

Sensitivity analysis of the study population

Supplementary table S8: Summary of associations between BCG vaccination and all outcomes; cases that have no recurrent flag in the ETS (50407), and cases that would have been eligible for the BCG schools scheme (9943). Those defined to be eligible for the schools scheme are the UK born, that were aged 14 or over in 2004

Study population	Outcome	BCG	Univariable		Multivariable	
			OR (95% CI)	P-value	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
Recurrent cases dropped	All-cause mortality	No	1		1	
		Yes	0.27 (0.23 to 0.31)	<0.001	0.73 (0.61 to 0.86)	<0.001
	Death due to TB (in those who died*)	No	1		1	
		Yes	0.94 (0.68 to 1.31)	0.709	0.74 (0.49 to 1.11)	0.147
	Recurrent TB	No	1		1	
		Yes	0.61 (0.55 to 0.69)	<0.001	0.76 (0.66 to 0.87)	<0.001
	Pulmonary TB	No	1		1	
		Yes	0.83 (0.79 to 0.87)	<0.001	0.99 (0.93 to 1.04)	0.672
Sputum smear status - positive	No	1		1		
	Yes	0.94 (0.88 to 1.02)	0.141	1.01 (0.92 to 1.10)	0.871	
Cases eligible for the schools scheme	All-cause mortality	No	1		1	
		Yes	0.24 (0.19 to 0.29)	<0.001	0.72 (0.55 to 0.95)	0.018
	Death due to TB (in those who died*)	No	1		1	
		Yes	0.96 (0.57 to 1.63)	0.893	0.99 (0.49 to 2.03)	0.987
	Recurrent TB	No	1		1	
		Yes	0.51 (0.42 to 0.61)	<0.001	0.66 (0.52 to 0.84)	<0.001
	Pulmonary TB	No	1		1	
		Yes	0.87 (0.78 to 0.98)	0.017	0.94 (0.82 to 1.08)	0.417
	Sputum smear status - positive	No	1		1	
		Yes	1.04 (0.89 to 1.22)	0.613	1.05 (0.87 to 1.27)	0.588

OR: odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

aOR: adjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals,

* Death due to TB in those who died and where cause of death was known

Estimated power

Power estimates were calculated in both the univariable and multivariable datasets for all outcomes. This represents an over estimate of the statistical power, as only a single exposure variable was accounted for, and age at vaccination has been simplified to a binary vaccinated at birth variable (supplementary table S9).

Supplementary table S9: Summary of the estimated power for each analysis, for both the univariable and multivariable data sets, with alpha set as 0.05. Power estimates assume a single exposure variable, and age at vaccination has been simplified into a binary vaccinated at birth variable

Exposure	Outcomes				
	All-cause mortality	Death due to TB (in those who died*)	Recurrent TB	Pulmonary TB	Sputum smear status - positive
BCG vaccination					
Univariable	100%	5%	100%	100%	26%
Multivariable	100%	3%	100%	100%	27%
Years since BCG vaccine					
Univariable	81%	0%	80%	100%	3%
Multivariable	64%	0%	92%	100%	5%
Age since vaccination (vaccination at birth vs. older)					
Univariable	100%	62%	5%	100%	100%
Multivariable	100%	66%	9%	100%	99%