



Supplementary Figure 4: Tornado plot showing effects of hypothetical changes in the proportion of TB infection in migrants that is multidrug-resistant and in the immigration rate (halving and doubling). The percentage of TB infection in new arrivals that is multidrug-resistant (MDR) is varied from its baseline value of 0.7% to 0.35% and 2%. The immigration rate is doubled and halved from the baseline values (Black Africans: 27,977 per year; South Asians: 49,142). For each case the difference between incremental net benefit (INB) of the model result using the baseline parameter value and the upper- or lower-bound parameter value with a QALY valued at £20,000. The vertical lines represent the change in INB required to reduce the INB to zero. Strategies we consider are standard drug sensitivity testing (DST) being replaced by whole-genome sequencing (WGS: red bars), or molecular testing (X or U) being introduced into the conventional TB-diagnosis pathway with DST (X + DST: blue bars, U + DST: green bars), or molecular testing being introduced into the conventional pathway with WGS in place of DST (X + WGS: purple bars, U + WGS: orange bars). TB: tuberculosis; LTBI: latent TB infection.