

Appendix 2. Data Extraction Result

Title	Year	Authors	The impact of sociocultural on TB prevention	The impact of sociocultural on tuberculosis-seeking behavior	The impact of sociocultural on tuberculosis treatment adherence
The social determinants of tuberculosis treatment adherence in a remote region of Papua New Guinea	2017	Tanya Diefenbach-Elstob, et al	No Evidence	People's beliefs TB caused by witchcraft or sorcery requires traditional healers rather than biomedical treatment.	People in Papua New Guinea (PNG) commonly use multiple treatment approaches. Herbal or natural remedies were used before, during, and after TB treatment. Patients choose to first meet their basic needs, such as food availability, because they believe that medication will be ineffective if they do not eat well.
socio-cultural influences on adherence to tuberculosis treatment in rural India	2014	Rubina Shiotani, et al	No Evidence	Strong stigma in the community has caused more female patients to disclose their status, prefer not to be monitored during treatment, and prefer to be treated using traditional methods.	The conflict between their vegetarian cultural tradition and the DOT recommendation to consume eggs and milk.
Community beliefs about tuberculosis in Ghana: Implications for the end tuberculosis global agenda	2021	Philip Teg-Nefeah Tabong, et al	No Evidence	Belief in the community TB caused by witchcraft, sorcery, curse, or misbehavior known as "krongkpong," "krongpilah," or "kusibine" leads them to seek treatment from traditional healers who are more effective.	No Evidence
Towards TB elimination: how are macro- level factors perceived and addressed in policy initiatives in a high burden country?	2021	Prince A. Adu, et al	Wearing a mask indicates that something is wrong with the person, as a result people will not wear personal protective equipment. This behavior increase the risk of TB transmission.	African men believe that clinics are not for them because they are strong and do not require medication, and that clinics are only for women and children.	No Evidence
Explaining patient delay in healthcare seeking and loss to diagnostic follow-up among patients with presumptive tuberculosis in Tanzania: a mixed-methods study	2019	Grace Mhalu, et al	No Evidence	Patients believe it is safer to visit a traditional healer rather than a doctor; friends advise them to do so; and traditional healers are less expensive.	No Evidence
Factors contributing to non-adherence with treatment among TB patients in Sodo Woreda, Gurage Zone, Southern Ethiopia: A qualitative study	2017	Cherinet Gugssa Boru, et al	No Evidence	Patients stated that traditional healing was effective, took a shorter treatment period, was supportive, kept the patient away from evil spirits, and could be obtained at an affordable price. Patients also stated that they preferred traditional healing systems over health facilities because they were more accessible.	Patients believed that a lack of or insufficient food was linked to more severe side effects and difficulty tolerating the drugs. They stated that drugs could be harmful when consumed on an empty stomach and that it was best not to consume drugs if one had not eaten.
'It makes the patient's spirit weaker': tuberculosis stigma and gender interaction in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	2017	C. Miller, et al	No Evidence	TB has a close relationship with HIV, which causes people with TB to lose their status in the community, causing them to disclose and not seek treatment.	No Evidence
Tuberculosis patients' pre-hospital delay and non-compliance with a longstanding DOT programme: a mixed methods study in urban Zambia	2016	Anne Lia Cremers, et al	No Evidence	TB was caused by non-biomedical causes that do not require medical treatment; advice from a pastor or family member; or benefits from visiting alternative care providers such as shorter wait times, faster patient service, guaranteed anonymity, and easier accessibility.	No Evidence
Gender-Related Factors Influencing Women's Health Seeking for Tuberculosis Care in Ebonyi State, Nigeria	2014	Daniel C. Oshi, et al	No Evidence	Participants who believed the disease was caused by factors other than a germ believed that patients could be treated in modern hospitals. Participants who believed that TB was the result of a witchcraft spell or punishment for breaking a taboo, on the other hand, believed that the cure for TB was exorcism, ritual sacrifice, or prophetic prayers.	No Evidence
Barriers to Completing TB Diagnosis in Yemen: Services Should Respond to Patients' Needs	2014	Rachel M. Anderson de Cuevas, et al	No Evidence	Patients and their families may withdraw socially and face rejection, divorce, reduced marriage prospects, and dismissal from school or employment, and Yemeni patients were concerned about the disease's social consequences.	No Evidence
Why do tuberculosis patients look for urgency and emergency unites for diagnosis: a study on social representation	2014	Regiane de Paula, et al	The culture in the community has not internalized the concept of health prevention.	The use of home remedies before the symptoms become severe impacted patients directly going to hospital directly than to primary care	No Evidence
Gender Based Barriers in Accessing Tuberculosis Treatment: A Qualitative Study from Eastern Nepal	2013	Kumar G , et al	No Evidence	No Evidence	patients prefer to take medication in long period to avoid chance to meet neighbour and refuse to be visited by health cadre
Perceptions, health care seeking behaviour and implementation of a tuberculosis control programme in Lambaréné, Gabon	2013	A. L. Cremers, et al	No Evidence	Instead of going to a clinic, members of the community treated their cough with locally available herbal treatments in Kanyama. The second step was usually to go to a market or Kantemba, a cheap unlicensed pharmacy.	No Evidence
A Qualitative Insight into Barriers to Tuberculosis Case Detection in East Gojjam Zone, Ethiopia	2020	Mulusew Andualem Asemahagn, et al	No Evidence	No Evidence	No Evidence
barriers and facilitators to effective tuberculosis infection control practices in madang province, PNG a qualitative study	2018	Regiane de Paula, et al	Masks have deep and long-standing cultural significance in Papua New Guinea (PNG). PNG has created a number of masks, each reflecting its origin region.	No Evidence	Patients traditionally observed fasting but were encouraged to eat while taking medicines