

Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of the screened studies

Study	Type of study	Inclusion and exclusion criteria, diagnosis method	Number of cohort	Comparison	Treatment groups	Reported outcomes	Baseline characteristics	Reason for exclusion
Al Eryani et al. [19] (2015)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Women with tubal factor infertility based on hysterosalpingography and/or USG • Absence of pregnancy in spite of regular sexual intercourse at least 1 year • Normal hormonal profile • Normal male parameter -Diagnosis of TB based on • Histopathology • PCR • AFB culture • HSG • Laparoscopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -151 women with tubal factor infertility -61 women checked for TB, 47+for TB 	No comparison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -61 patients test for GTB -47 patients positive for GTB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No. of advised to do ART -No. of regular cycles -No. of menorrhagia -No. of patients conceived -No. of patients had scanty period 	No stated	
Bahadur et al. [60] (2010)	Prospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Women with infertility during June 2007-March 2008 • Request ART -Exclusion • Coexisting factor such as PCOS, endometriosis -Diagnosis • Combination of PCR, acid-fast bacilli smear and culture, histopathology, and hysteroscopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -70 GTB -198 total 	No control group	Women with GTB	Hysteroscopy intra-uterine adhesion grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Menstrual cycle -Type of infertility 	Not reporting pregnancy outcome
Banerjee et al. [61] (2012)	Prospective case-control study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients undergoing suction evacuation • Adolescent age group • Acute ectopic pregnancy -Exclusion • Non-acute presentation • Age above 19 years -Diagnosis • BACTEC • Laparotomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -17 case -20 control 	Patients with spontaneous abortion, planned for surgical evacuation negative for GTB	Patients with GTB ectopic pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pregnancy outcome -Miscarriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Age -History of TB -Symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Patients under age 18 -Do not assigned to fertility program

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Bapna et al. [20] (2005)	Retrospective cohort	-Inclusion • Women suffering infertility due to genital TB • Admitted between Jan 2001-Dec 2002 • Underwent IVF-ET	-49 IVF -82 GTB	No control	Patient with GTB underwent IVF-ET	-Pregnancy per transfer -Delivery/patient -Abortion -Ectopic pregnancy	-Laparoscopic findings previous vs. present -Infertility causes	
Baxi et al. [62] (2011)	Prospective cohort	-Inclusion • Patients presented to Disha fertility centre from Apr 2006 to Oct 2007 • Had infertility problems	174 patients	No control	Same as included patients	-Endoscopy findings -No. with PCR positive result	Not stated	Not reporting pregnancy outcome
Bulska et al. [63] (1965)	Retrospective cohort	Not stated	380 cases	No control	Same as included patients	-No. of patients treated with ATT -Laparoscopy findings -No. of patients operated -No. of pregnancy	Not stated	Patients did not come for infertility problems, may included <18 years patients
Caliskan et al. [31] (2014)	Retrospective cohort	-Inclusion • Infertile patients with GTB between Jan 2007-Jul 2011 • Had laparoscopy and hysteroscopy due to unilateral or bilateral tubal occlusion with intrauterine adhesion -Exclusion • Stage III intrauterine adhesion who failed in the surgery	36 cases	Patients that didn't undergo salpingectomy	Patients underwent salpingectomy	-Fertilization rate -Clinical pregnancy rate -Spontaneous abortion -Take-home baby rate	-No days of stimulation -Gonadotrophin used -hCG day E2 -Mean embryos transferred -Cancellation time -HSG finding -Laparoscopy finding -Hysteroscopy finding -Type of infertility -Ntral follicle count -Previous COH+IUI -ATT time	
Chatterjee et al. [9] (2020)	Retrospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Age 20-35 years • Had primary infertility • Had tubal defects detected by HSG or laparoscopy • Did not have history of smoking or alcoholism • Had routine test of TB-PCR	423 patients	258 negative PCR patients subjected to laparoscopy	-65 patients conceived after administration of ATT -100 women without pregnancy after ATT and required laparoscopy	-Clinical pregnancy -Miscarriage -Live birth	Age	

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Dai et al. [32] (2020)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Admitted between Jan 2010-Dec 2017 • Age 20-38 years • Proven infertility for at least 1 year • First IVF or ICSI attempts -Exclusion • Uterine malformation • Uterine leiomyoma • Polycystic ovary syndrome • Endometriosis • Hydrosalpinx • Intrauterine adhesion • Hyperprolactinemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FGTB 155 -Control 155 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control • Underwent IVF/ ICSI attempt at the same period • Matched by age\pm1 year • No FGTB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Underwent IVF/ ICSI attempt -Positive for FGTB PCR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Duration of GnRH -Dosage of GnRH -Endometrial thickness -Total no. of oocytes retrieved -Fertilization rate -Cleavage rate -No. embryo transferred -Implantation rate -Pregnancy rate -Multiple pregnancy rate -Miscarriage -Ectopic pregnancy rate -Cumulative pregnancy rate -Live birth rate -Preterm birth -Cesarean section -Gestational age -Mean birth weight -Obstetrical complications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Infertility tipe -Duration of infertility -Basal FSH -Basal AFC -IVF technique -Classical IVF -ICSI -Regimen of GnRH protocol 	
Dam et al. [33] (2006)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Admitted between 2002-2003 • Age 25-35 years • Duration of infertility 3-10 years • Having repeated IVF failure • Underwent IVF-ET with fresh or frozen transfer -Diagnosis • PCR, ZN stained for acid-fast bacilli and BACTEC-460 culture and identification 	81 patients	Control=previous attempt of IVF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -40 patients underwent fresh transfer -18 patients underwent frozen embryo transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Endometrial thickness -Sub endometrial blood flow -No. of clinical pregnancy -No. of abortion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FSH required -Terminal E2 -No. of oocytes retrieved -Fertilization rate -Grade I embryos 	

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de Vynck et al. [64] (1990)	Prospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Admitted during period Jun 1986-Dec 1987 • Presenting with infertility • Positive for mycobacterium tuberculosis based on culture and histological examination 	36 cases	No control	Idem inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Laparoscopic examination -No. of pregnancy per patients -Abortions 		Not reporting total no. of patients assigned to each treatment
Frydman et al. [34] (1985)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Admitted during 1982-1985 • Mean age 30.5±5.4 years -Diagnosis • Two patients based on history • Hysterosalpingogram nine cases • Histology, laparotomies, endometrial biopsy 	20 women	No control	Idem inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cleavage rate -Living newborns -Ongoing pregnancy -Causes of failure 	Oocyte recovery rate	
Gupta et al. [35] (2020)	Prospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Women referred for ART between Dec 2013 and Feb 2015 • Agree to undergo endometrial biopsy -Exclusion • Patients with any clinical evidence of active genital tuberculosis 	245 patients	PCR negative	PCR positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pregnancy per transfer -Pregnancy per cycle -Eggs retrieved -Fertilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Age -BMI -AMH -Duration of infertility -Second infertility -Tubal factor -Male factor -Endometriosis -PCOS -Previous surgery -Previous PCR +ve 	
Gurgan et al. [36] (1996)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients underwent IVF-ET procedure for tubal infertility -Diagnosis • Hysterosalpingography • Hysteroscopy • Endometrial biopsy 	24 case	Patients underwent IVF-ET for tubal infertility without GTB	Patients underwent IVF-ET for tubal infertility+GTB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clinical pregnancies -Implantation rate per embryo -Abortions per pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No. of cycles -No. of transfers -Mean age -Duration of infertility -Day 3 FSH -Duration of stimulation -Ampules of hMG -E2 on the day of hCG -No. of oocyte -No. of embryos 	

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Gurgan and Demiroglu [65] (2004)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients underwent IVF-ET procedure for tubal infertility -Diagnosis • Hysterosalpingography • Hysteroscopy • Endometrial biopsy 	24 case	Patients underwent IVF-ET for tubal infertility without GTB	Patients underwent IVF-ET for tubal infertility+GTB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clinical pregnancies -Implantation rate per embryo -Abortions per pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No. of cycles -No. of transfers -Mean age -Duration of infertility -Day 3 FSH -Duration of stimulation -Ampules of hMG -E2 on the day of hCG -No. of oocyte -No. of embryos 	Data duplication with Gurgan et al. [36] (1996)
Hans et al. [66] (2012)	Prospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Infertile women planned for IVF • No suggestion of menopause -Exclusion • Age <22 years or >35 years • Polycystic ovaries • Single ovary • Tubo ovarian mass • Ovarian endometrioma • History of ovarian surgery -Diagnosis • PCR • Acid fast bacilli staining • Liquid culture • Histopathologic • Hysterosalpingography • Hysteroscopy • Laparoscopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -100 patient GTB -100 patient no GTB 	Patients without GTB	Patients with GTB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FSH -LH -Prolactin -TSH -E2 -AMH -Ovarian length -Ovarian width -Oblique diameter -Volume 		Not reporting pregnancy outcome

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Huang et al. [67] (2021)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Pregnant patients with pulmonary tuberculosis • Cases data were complete • TB was diagnosed during pregnancy and postpartum -Exclusion • Patients suffered TB before pregnancy • Patients conceived during period of ATT -Diagnosis • AFB culture • PCR • Radiography 	98 patients	Natural fertilization TB women	IVF-ET TB women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maternal mortality -Spontaneous abortion -Inevitable abortion -Artificial abortion -Premature birth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Age -TB history -History of BCG vaccination -Contact history of TB -Education level-HBsAg positive -HCV antibody positive -TB symptoms -White cell count -Neutrophil count -Lymphocyte count -Monocyte count -Hemoglobin -Platelet -AST -ALT -Alkaline phosphatase -Albumin -Creatinine -CT X-ray findings -Site of infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unpublished study -Not a genital TB case
Namavar Jahromi et al. [68] (2001)	Retrospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients with tuberculosis • Treated in Health Center of Fars 1989-1999 • Had 1 year infertility -Diagnosis • Tuberculin test • AFB microscopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1,843 patients pulmonary TB -1,245 extra-pulmonary TB -46 patients GTB 	No comparison	No treatment	No. of patients with pulmonary TB, extra-pulmonary TB, FG TB per year		Not reporting pregnancy outcome
Jain and Jain [37] (2013)	Prospective study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Women with proved and treated GTB • Scheduled for IVF/ICS for tuba factor 	51 patients	No control	Idem inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No. of poor reserve -Poor endometrial response -Poor ovarian response -% fertilisation -Pregnancy 		

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Jindal and Kumar [38] (2022)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Women underwent IVF • Underwent surgery for hydrosalpinges or intrauterine synechiae before IVF -Exclusion • Severe intrauterine adhesion • Unfit for embryo transfer 	775 patients	Women with GTB treated with ATT and surgery before IVF-ET	Women underwent IVF-ET for other etiologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cumulative clinical pregnancy -Cumulative live birth 		
Jindal [21] (2006)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients admitted between Jan 2000 to Dec 2002 • Patients with infertility and suspected GTB on the basis of unexplained pelvic symptoms -Diagnosis • Acid bacilli culture, AFB staining 	150 cases of infertility	No control group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Infertile patients with GTB with following treatments: IUI -IVF-ET 	No. of pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Laparoscopy findings -Symptoms -Past history of TB 	
Jindal et al. [22] (2010)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Infertile women underwent complete infertility work-up • Had laparoscopic diagnostic • Had TB-PCR done -Exclusion • Patients with previous history of TB • Patients who didn't have TB-PCR done 	162 patients	PCR negative infertile women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PCR positive infertile women with following treatment -Spontaneous after ATT -IUI/IVF 	No. of pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -LVI findings -Socio-economic group -Education level -Age -Primary infertility 	
Jindal et al. [23] (2012)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Admitted to IVF center in 2006 to 2010 • Age <40 years • Had no symptoms other than infertility • Without any evidence of endometrial or tubal damage on laparoscopy and hysteroscopy -Exclusion • TB PCR not done • Presence of tubal factor • Tubal evaluation not done • Severe male factor • Severe and moderate endometriosis • Endometrial factor • Previous history of ATT • Previous oophorectomy • Did not report follow-up evaluation 	-169 case -274 control	Control: same inclusion and exclusion criteria with PCR negative test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PCR positive patients with following treatments • Spontaneous conception • COH+IUI • IVF 	Successful pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Age -Type of subfertility -Menstrual abnormality -Causes of subfertility -Previous ART -Education -Socio-economic status 	

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Jirge et al. [12] (2018)	Prospective study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Eumenorrhic and oligomenorrhic normogonadotropic women • Age 21-38 years • Infertility primary/secondary of more than 2 years duration • Tubal patency diagnosed by laparoscopy within 2 years -Exclusion • Women with prior history of TB or treatment for TB • Proven tubal infertility • Previous ectopic pregnancy • Ovarian surgery • Premature ovarian failure or severe male factor infertility (total motile sperm concentration of <5 million) were excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -137 IVF TB -142 IVF control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCR negative patients underwent IVF treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -GTB positive patients with following treatments • Ovulation induction • IUI • IVF/ICSI • Oocyte donation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Embryos transferred -Grade I embryos -Implantation rate -Pregnancies 		
Kamal et al. [24] (2020)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Women age 20-40 years • Present with primary or secondary infertility more than 1 year -Diagnostic • Hysteroscopy-laparoscopy • Histopathology • TB-PCR 	100 women	No control group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antitubercular therapy, spontaneous conception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delivery -Spontaneous abortion -Ectopic pregnancy -Biochemical pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Duration of infertility -Parity -Abnormal clinical findings -Previous history of pulmonary TB -Abnormal menstruation pattern -Menstrual disorder -Lymphocyte -Raise ESR -Mantoux positive -Pouch of douglass -Tubo ovarian mass 	

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Kharouf et al. [39] (2005)	Retrospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Patients with tuberculous tubal factor infertility • Normal uterine cavity • Confirmed TB -Diagnosis • Histology • Laparotomy	-15 patients TB -87 non-TB	87 IVF-ET cycles in 82 couple non-tuberculosis	ATT+IVF-ET in 15 patients with tuberculosis	-Endometrial thickness -Fertilization rate -Embryo replaced/cycle -Cryopreserved embryo -Pregnancy rate/cycle -Implantation rate -Abortion -Delivery -Live birth -Multiple pregnancy	-Age -COH down reegulation -No. of hMG ampoule/cycle -No. of embryo obtained	
Kim and Chang [11] (1989)	Prospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Patients with previous history of pelvic TB • Underwent IVF-ET	-60 TB -123 control	Patients without TB underwent IVF-ET	-Tuberculous endometritis -Tuberculous salpingitis -Pelvic peritoneal TB	-Pregnancy -Oocytes fertilized -Oocytes retrieved	-No. of cycles -Age -Poor response -Total dosage of FSH -Total dosage of hMG -Day of hCG injection	
Kim and Kang [40] (2002)	Retrospective cohort	-Inclusion • Admitted between 1992-1999 • History of pelvic TB or pelvic TB during infertility testing • After being diagnosed received ATT -Detection • PCR, acid fast bacilli stain, culture	-54 patients -227 control	-Control • Patients underwent IVF for other infertility cause	Idem inclusion	-Fertilization rate -Clinical pregnancy rate -Term delivery rate -Aborteion per pregnancy	-No. of cycles -No. of ET cycles -No. of oocytes -Basal FSH -E2 on hCG	
Kulshrestha et al. [25] (2011)	Prospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Women presented with infertility to gynecological outpatient department -Exclusion • Male factor infertility • Other cause of infertility, received induction befor laparoscopy: PCOS, endometriosis, hyperprolactinemia • ATT taken within 1 year • Unfit to surgery -Diagnosis • Histopathologic, AFB smear, mycobacterial culture, DNA PCR, laparoscopy	196 patients	No control group	ATT in patients positive for GTB	-No. of pregnancy -Full term live birth -Preterm birth -Abortion -Ectopic pregnancy		

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Lin et al. [10] (2019)	Retrospective case-control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients diagnosed with GTB confirmed by AFB and PCR • Treated with ATT • Return for IVF procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -IVF 113 -Spont 58 -Cont 452 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control • Non TB group • Underwent IVF 	Idem inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implantation rate -Clinical pregnancy rate -Spontaneous abortion rate -Live birth rate -E2 HCG day -Fresh ET cycle -ET number -Endometrial thickness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Type of infertility -Duration of infertility -Nulliparity -Basal FSH -Basal E2 -Protocol -GnRH dose -Days of stimulation no. of oocytes retrieved 	
Malhotra et al. [7] (2012)	Cross sectional study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Admitted between 2007-2009 • Patients with GTB detected with AFB or PCR or liquid culture • Spontaneously menstruating and had no symptoms of suggestive menopause • Planning to undergo IVF -Exclusion • Age <20 or >35 • Women with polycystic ovaries • Single ovary • Tubo-ovarian mass • Ovarian endometrioma • History of ovarian surgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -105 patients -104 control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control • Delivered in the previous 2 years • Proven fertility 	Idem inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FSH -LH -Estradiol -Inhibin B -Antral follicles -Ovarian length -Ovarian width -Ovarian depth -Ovarian volume -Peak systolic velocity -Pulsatitily index -Resistive index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Age -Infertility duration -Primary infertility -Secondary infertility -BMI 	Not reporting pregnancy outcome
Marcus et al. [42] (1994)	Cross section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients admitted between Dec 1988 to Jun 1993 • Infertility from GTB • Entered IVF program • Mean age 38.5±3.2 years • Mean duration of infertility 4-13 years 	10 patients	No control	Idem inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clinical pregnancy -Ectopic pregnancy -Abortion -Clin per patient -Clin per embryo transfer -Delivered pregnancy -Fertilization rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No. of cycles -No. of Fresh embryo cycle -No. of frozem embryo replacement -No. of thawed embryos -Endometrium grade -Endometrium thickness -Doppler uterine blood flow 	

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Mondal and Dutta [26] (2009)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Female suffered from GTB -Exclusion • Proven other cause of infertility • Granuloma on biopsy not from tuberculous origin • Showed negative result for detection of M.tb in tissue section or PCR -Diagnosis • Histopathology, PCR, hysterosalpingography 	68 patients	No control group	ATT for GT patients, surgery for macro-lesional form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -HSG result -Histological findings -No. of pregnancy -Abortion -Delivery 		
Naredi et al. [27] (2014)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Age <38 years • Presence of bilateral patent tubes -Exclusion • Presence of moderate to severe endometriosis • Presence of uterine factor fibroid, polyps • Previous oophorectomy • History being treated for TB • Male factor infertility • Bilateral tubal blockage • Not able to report for follow-up 	400 patients	Patients without GTB positivity	Patients positive for GTB, given ATT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No. of spontaneous conceived -Ectopic pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Age -Primary infertility -Secondary infertility -Menstrual abnormality -Duration of subfertility 	
Nayar et al. [43] (2011)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Women with pelvic tuberculosis • Underwent IVF -Diagnosis • Mantoux test • ESR • PCR M.tb • Laparoscopy 	87 patients	Patients with no evidence of TB underwent IVF	Patients with GT underwent IVF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No. of oocytes received -Pregnancy rate 	Mean AMH	
Ohri et al. [69] (2016)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients come for treatment for infertility 	50 patients	No control	Idem inclusion	Hysteroscopy findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Age -Socioeconomic class -Menstrual flow -Symtoms 	Not reporting pregnancy outcome

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Parikh et al. [44] (1997)	Retrospective cohort	-Inclusion • Admitted between Jan 1993 to Oct 1994 • Infertile women with tubal factor • Underwent IVF	-30 IVF -117 TB+	No control	Idem inclusion	-Total delivery -Preclinical pregnancies -Clinical pregnancies -Cornual pregnancy -Pregnancy rate per transfer		
Qureshi et al. [70] (2001)	Retrospective	-Inclusion • Patients with GTB -Diagnosis • Histopathology, AFB, endometrial biopsy	40 cases	No control	Idem inclusion	Symptoms		Not reporting pregnancy outcome
Shaheen et al. [71] (2006)	Retrospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Patients attending fertility clinic -Diagnosis • Chest X-ray, HSG, TB culture, histopathology	13 patients with GTB	No control	Idem inclusion			Not reporting pregnancy outcome
Sharma et al. [72] (2008)	Prospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Patients underwent hysteroscopy or laparoscopy for infertility • Oligomenorrhea or amenorrhea • Clinical suspicion of Asherman's syndrome -Diagnosis • Hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, PCR, AFB, histopathology	28 patients	No control	Idem inclusion	-Hysteroscopy findings -Laparoscopic findings		No pregnancy outcome
Sharma et al. [73] (2009)	Retrospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Women with or without menstrual irregularity • Underwent hysteroscopy • Have genital tuberculosis -Diagnosis • Mantoux, MRI, USG, CT scan of pelvis, AFB, culture, histopathology, PCR	94 women	No control	Idem inclusion	Intrauterine adhesion		No pregnancy outcome

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Sharma et al. [74] (2016)	Prospective observational cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Infertile patients with genital TB -Exclusion • Women with tubo ovarian masses -Diagnosis • M.tb culture, AFB microscopy, PCR 	50 patients	No control	Idem inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Menstrual pattern -Laparoscopic findings -Antral follicular count -Ovarian stromal blood flow -Ovarian dimension 		No pregnancy outcome
Sharma et al. [28] (2016)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Infertile patients with genital TB -Exclusion • Women with past history of pelvic inflammatory disease gynaecological malignancies, previous abdominal surgeries or medical or surgical conditions -Diagnosis • M.tb culture, AFB microscopy, PCR 	50 patients	No control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ATT -Spontaneous pregnancy -Ovulation induction -IUI -IVF-ET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Laparoscopic findings on pelvic and abdominal before and after antitubercular therapy -Laparoscopic findings on fallopian tube before and after antitubercular therapy -Compliance to treatment -No. of pregnancies -Take home baby rate -Miscarriage -Ectopic pregnancy -Preterm delivery -Complications of laparoscopy before and after ATT 		

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Sharma et al. [29] (2016)	Prospective cohort study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients age 20-40 years • Diagnosed with FGTB • Had infertility -Exclusion • Took ATT during last 5-year • Had HIV, malignancies, or significant comorbidities • Allergic to drugs • Pregnant or lactating at the time of enrolment • Received any investigational agents during past 6 months 	-6-month therapy (89) -9-month therapy (86)	No control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FGTB patients received 6-month vs. 9-month ATT with following pregnancy programs • Spontaneous • OVI/UI • IVF-ET • Surrogacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -USG findings -HSG findings -Laparoscopic findings -Hysteroscopy findings -Endometrial biopsy -Histopathology evidence -No. of pregnancy -Spontaneous abortion -Pre-term intrauterine death -Preterm delivery -Full term pregnancy -Take home baby rate -Side effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Age -BMI -Clinical features -Laboratory investigations 	
Singh et al. [75] (2008)	Retrospective cohort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Patients admitted for infertility • With indication for IVF 	140 women	No control		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hysteroscopic findings -Laparoscopic findings 		Not reporting pregnancy outcome
Soussis et al. [45] (1998)	Cross sectional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion • Admitted between 1984-1993 • Histologically proven GTB • Underwent IVF 	13 patients	No control		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Intrauterine pregnancy -Ectopic pregnancy -Delivery -Abortions -Pregnancy rate per puncture -Pregnancy rate per embryo transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collected oocytes -Fertilization rate -Average no. of embryos available -No. of cycles 	

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Sutherland [76] (1960)	Retrospective study	-Inclusion • Women with FGTB	325 cases	No control		-History of previous extragenital tuberculosis -Obstetrical history -Principal symptoms -Pelvic examination -Sensitivity of M.tb to various drugs -Result of treatment -Result of histological or clinical recurrence		No pregnancy outcome after treatment
Tal et al. [77] (2020)	Prospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Patients present with infertility • Positive for TB based on PCR, histopathological findings, biopsy	325 patients	No control		Sensitivity of test		No pregnancy outcome
Tripathy and Tripathy [47] (2002)	Prospective study	-Inclusion • Admitted between 1988 to 2001 • Positive for GT based on X-ray, endometrial aspiration cytology, cervical biopsy, hysterosalpingography, laparoscopy, hysteroscopy	97 cases	No control	Patients were not admitted to IVF program, only ATT therapy	-No of live birth -Ectopic pregnancy -Abortion	-Menstrual symptoms -Chromo-perturbations -Endometrium in pregnancy	
Yue et al. [30] (2019)	Retrospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Patients with infertility • Diagnosed with GTB through laparoscopy and/or hysteroscopy -Diagnosis • Laparoscopy, hysteroscopy, biopsy	78 patients	Patients who didn't receive ATT	Patients received ATT	-Menstrual volume before and after ATT -TB recurrence -Spontaneous pregnancy		
Zahoor et al. [78] (2019)	Cross sectional study	-Inclusion • Infertile women suspected of having genital tuberculosis -Diagnosis • Laparoscopy, biopsy	193 patients	No control		No. of positive samples through different methods of diagnostics		Not reporting pregnancy outcome

Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of the screened studies (Continued)

Study	Type of study	Inclusion and exclusion criteria, diagnosis method	Number of cohort	Comparison	Treatment groups	Reported outcomes	Baseline characteristics	Reason for exclusion
Kriplani et al. [46] (2017)	Randomized trial	-Inclusion • Patients aged 20-40 years • Primary or secondary infertility • Cohabiting with their husbands • Positive endometrial DNA-PCR -Exclusion • Patients with symptoms suggestive of genital TB diagnosed on basis of EA-histopathology, AFB smear, hysteroscopy, laparoscopy	100 patients	Patients who did not received ATT	Patients who received ATT	-No. of pregnancies -Full term deliveries -Abortions -Ectopic -Anomalous fetus	-Age -Duration of infertility -BMI -Primary and secondary infertility	
Suman and Bhavana [79] (2009)	Prospective cohort study	-Inclusion • Patients aged 15-40 years • Presenting to infertility clinic • Biopsied within 6 hours for TB-PCR	60 patients	No comparison	Idem Inclusion	No. of pregnancies	-Age -Infertility -Menstrual irregularity -Symptoms -Diagnostics	Diagnosis of FG TB is not clear (based on PCR only, imaging or both)

USG, ultrasound sonography; TB, tuberculosis; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; AFB, acid-fast bacilli; HSG, hysterosalpingography; GTB, genital tuberculosis; ART, assisted reproductive technology; PCOS, polycystic ovarian syndrome; BACTEC, a trademark of blood culture media; IVF-ET, *in vitro* fertilization-embryo transfer; ATT, antitubercular therapy; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; E2, estradiol; COH, controlled ovarian hyperstimulation; IUI, intrauterine insemination; ICSI, intracytoplasmic sperm injection; FG TB, female genital tuberculosis; +ve, positive; GnRH, gonadotropin releasing hormone; LH, luteneizing hormone; FSH, follicle-stimulating hormone; AFC, antral follicle count; ZN, ziehl neelsen; BMI, body mass index; AMH, anti mullerian hormone; hMG, human menstrual gonadotropin; TSH, thyroid stimulating hormone; BCG, bacillus calmette-guérin; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; HCV, hepatitis C virus; AST, aspartate transferase; ALT, alanine transferase; CT, computed tomography; LVI, lymphovascular invasion; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; M.tb, mycobacterium tuberculosis.