**Monthly Treatment Completeness**

*Any trained study personnel can collect this information.*

* The evaluation of treatment completeness is done by examining the DOT sheet that records the doses administered under DOT.

**Treatment period**

* **Month**: calendar month of treatment period evaluated. A "month" refers to the 1st of the month to last day of the month (e.g. whole month of January or whole month of February, never from mid-month to mid-month, with exceptions to the first and last month of treatment, see below).
* **Year**: year of treatment period being evaluated

**Treatment delivery method**

* **DOT inpatient**. Patient has been admitted to an inpatient facility such as a hospital and taking treatment under DOT. This includes sanatoria that provide a lower level of care than hospitals, but where patients live for extended periods. This does not include facilities such as day care centers where the patient does not sleep at night.
* **DOT outpatient facility-based**. The patient lives at home but comes to a facility to receive medications under DOT.
* **DOT outpatient community-based**. The patient lives at home and receives DOT from a health worker, such as a community health worker or community nurse.
* **Self-administered treatment (SAT).** The patient does not receive DOT. This includes patients who are "supervised" by a family member.
* **Combination SAT and DOT**. Patients who receive some medications under DOT but self-administer some medication should be marked as this category. This includes patients who receive the morning dose under DOT but are responsible for the evening dose. This also includes patients who receive weekday doses under DOT but self-administer weekend doses.
* **Other**. For other methods not listed here, write free text.

**Monthly treatment completeness calculation**

* **Ideal total treatment days in the month**: total number of treatment days in the month. Except for the first and last month of the treatment, this depends on if the treatment is given 6 or 7 days per week. For example in June 2015, there are 30 days if the treatment is given 7 days/week. If treatment is not given on Sunday then there are 26 days. In the first and last months of treatment, the total ideal treatment days also takes into account the start or finish date of treatment. For example, a patient who started 15 June will have 14 treatment days if taking 6 days per week, and 16 days if taking 7 days per week of treatment.
* **Non-prescribed days**: number of days where all treatment was not prescribed for any reason by the clinician during this time period. Do not count Sunday if treatment is only 6 days per week in this program. Do not count short periods of gradual reintroduction of drugs after complete interruption as non-prescribed days. If specific drugs are stopped (but not the full treatment) do not count this as a non prescribed day.
* **Missed days**: number of days patient did not take any of the prescribed treatment. A missed day is when the patient did not take any of their anti-TB drugs.
* **Incomplete days**: number of days patient did not take all prescribed TB drugs. An incomplete day is a day when the patient took some anti-TB drugs, but not all of the prescribed regimen.
* **Principal reason for not having 100% completeness**: From the given options, choose the *main* reason for missing or incomplete drug administration. If OTHER is selected as the principal reason, then write down the reason in free text in the next field. Also select the corresponding 'detailed reason' to describe the principal reason.
* If there are other contributing factors, then choose an **additional contributing reason** (and the corresponding details)

**DOT rate per drug (optional)**

For each drug the patient is prescribed:

* Enter the number of prescribed days or doses
* Enter the number of observed days or doses
  + If data is entered in days, then partially observed days are entered as fraction of the total day: for example If half the the doses in a day are taken, the day will be half missed = 0.5, if 2 out of 3 drugs are taken in a day = 0.67
  + Example 1: if prescribed 8000mg of PAS and patient only takes 4000mg, the day would be half missed = 0.5.
  + Example 2: if patient only took 250mg of prothionamide of 750 mg prescribed this would be 0.33 of a day observed, 0.67 not observed
* Enter the number of missed days or doses
* The DOT rate per drug is calculated as observed / prescribed x100

The overall DOT rate will be the average of the individual drug DOT rates.