Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analytical Methods.

Supplementary Table S1. Comparison of different methods for the simultaneous quantification of antibiotics.

Compounds	Reference	Method	LOQ (μg/mL)	Linear range (μg/ml)	Pros and cons
INH	This work	MEKC-DAD	0.670	1.215-24.300	Simple and inexpensive
	[31]	CE-CL	--	1-200	Only examined two antibiotics simultaneous (with *p*-aminosalicylic acid).
	[30,32,34,35]	CZE-UV	2.50	40-120	Limited sensitivity
	[19,24-29]	HPLC-UV	0.2	0.2-40	Complicated and onerous in time and money
PZA	This work	MEKC-DAD	0.400	2.167-43.340	Simple and inexpensive
	[32,34,35]	CZE-UV	2.09	20-100	Limited sensitivity
	[19,24-29]	HPLC-UV	0.2	0.2-32	Complicated and onerous in time and money
RFP	This work	MEKC-DAD	0.840	3.708-74.160	Simple and inexpensive
	[30,32,34,35]	CZE-UV	4.79	40-100	Limited sensitivity
	[19,24-29]	HPLC-UV	0.1	0.1-16	Complicated and onerous in time and money

INH: isoniazid; PZA: pyrazinamide; RFP: rifampicin; LOQ: limit of quantification; MEKC: micellar electrokinetic capillary chromatography; DAD: diode array detector; CE: capillary electrophoresis; CL: chemiluminescence; CZE: ; UV: ultraviolet; HPLC: High performance liquid chromatography.