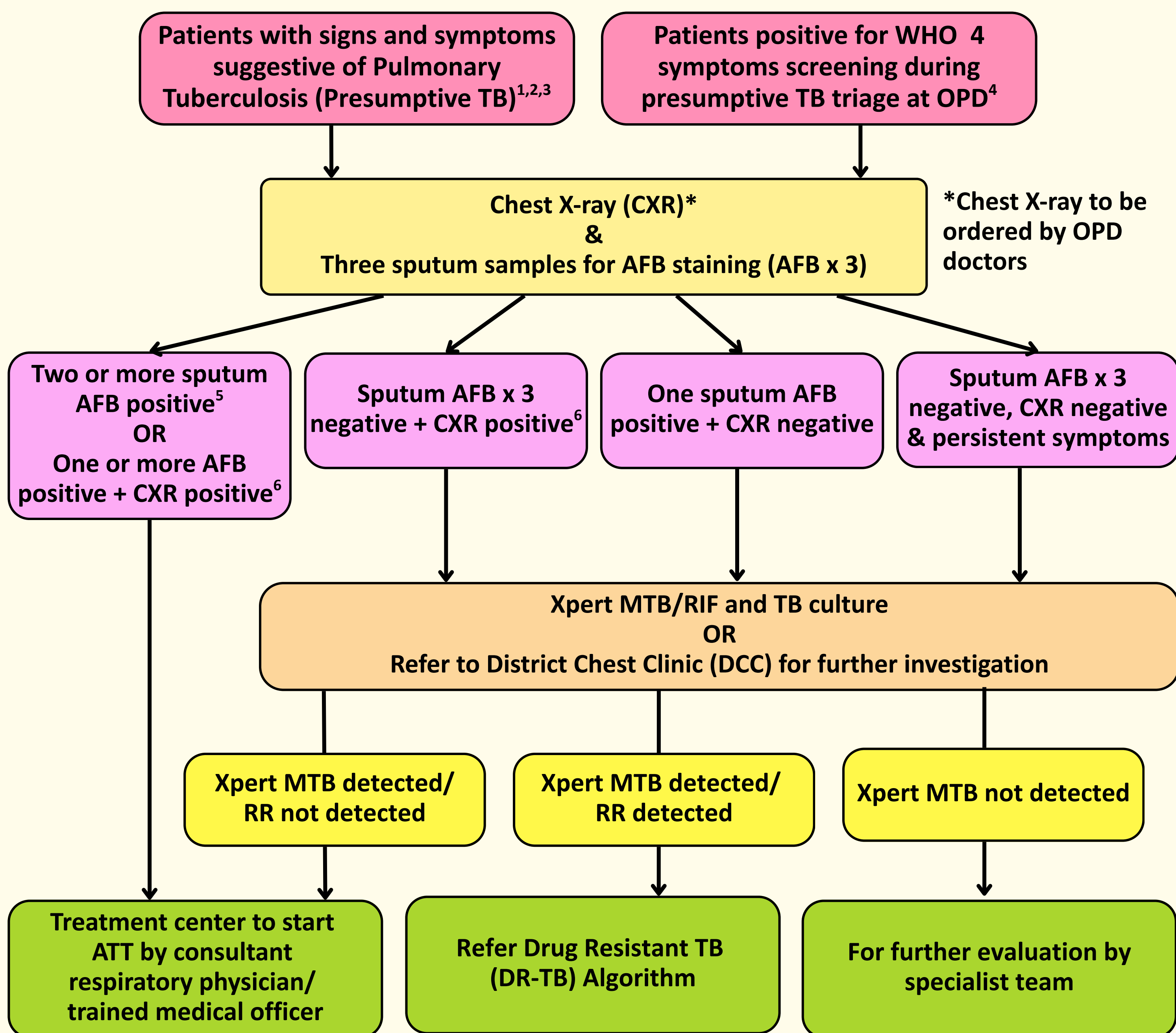




Diagnostic Algorithm for Tuberculosis



1. Key symptoms of TB are cough of 2 weeks or more with or without constitutional symptoms (evening pyrexia, night sweats, loss of weight, loss of appetite, fatigability) and/or respiratory symptoms (chest pain, shortness of breath, haemoptysis).
 2. In immunocompromised individuals and in elderly people (60 years or more of age) cough of any duration should be considered.
 3. Presumptive pulmonary tuberculosis patients should be referred early to District Chest Clinics or to a government institution with diagnostic facilities if the facilities are not available.
 4. WHO 4 symptoms: Prolonged cough more than 2 weeks, evening pyrexia, weight loss or night sweats
 5. If two or more sputum samples are positive without chest x-ray, the patient should be referred for treatment.
 6. Positive chest x-ray is defined as any abnormality that could be consistent with TB.
- High-risk categories for TB include Health care workers (HCWs), people living with HIV (PLHIV), prisoners, drug addicts, close contacts of Bacteriologically confirmed PTB patients and patients with past tuberculosis or immunosuppression.

Abbreviations:

AFB - Acid Fast Bacilli, Xpert - GeneXpert, MTB - Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, RR - Rifampicin Resistance, ATT - Anti Tuberculosis Treatment

TUBERCULOSIS is completely cured with proper treatment



National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Diseases
Ministry of Health

