

TB Toolkit

Center for Child and Adolescent Health

St.Christopher's Hospital for Children

2013

Question? Email agosti.y@gmail.com

10 Tools to help you

- Risk assessment and BCG Atlas
- Testing recommendations
- TST interpretation chart
- Measuring TST results
- TB classifications
- TB history and physical
- Lab orders
- TB formulary
- PDPH consult form
- Treatment completion letter

Tool 1 Risk Assessment

If they DON'T have risk factors DON'T test them

Tuberculosis

Table 3.77.

Validated Questions for Determining Risk of LTBI in Children in the United States

- Has a family member or contact had tuberculosis disease?
- Has a family member had a positive tuberculin skin test result?
- Was your child born in a high-risk country (countries other than the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or Western and North European countries)?
- Has your child traveled (had contact with resident populations) to a high-risk country for more than 1 week?

LTBI indicates latent tuberculosis infection.

THE BCG WORLD ATLAS

A DATABASE OF GLOBAL BCG VACCINATION POLICIES AND PRACTICES.

Unsure if TB is endemic where they come from? Check here!

www.bcgatlas.org

If they give BCG vaccine then TB is endemic



Tool 2 Testing Recommendations

If they DON'T have risk factors DON'T test them

Table 3.78.

Recommendations for Use of the Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) and an Interferon-Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) in Children

TST preferred, IGRA acceptable

■ Children <5 y of age*</p>

IGRA preferred, TST acceptable

- Children ≥5 y of age who have received BCG vaccine
- Children ≥5 y of age who are unlikely to return for TST reading

TST and IGRA should be considered when:

- The initial and repeat IGRA are indeterminate
- The initial test (TST or IGRA) is negative and:
 - Clinical suspicion for TB disease is moderate to high^b
 - · Risk of progression and poor outcome is high
- The initial TST is positive and:
 - >5 y of age and history of BCG vaccination
 - · Additional evidence needed to increase compliance
 - · Nontuberculous mycobacterial disease is suspected

Tool 3 Measuring TST results

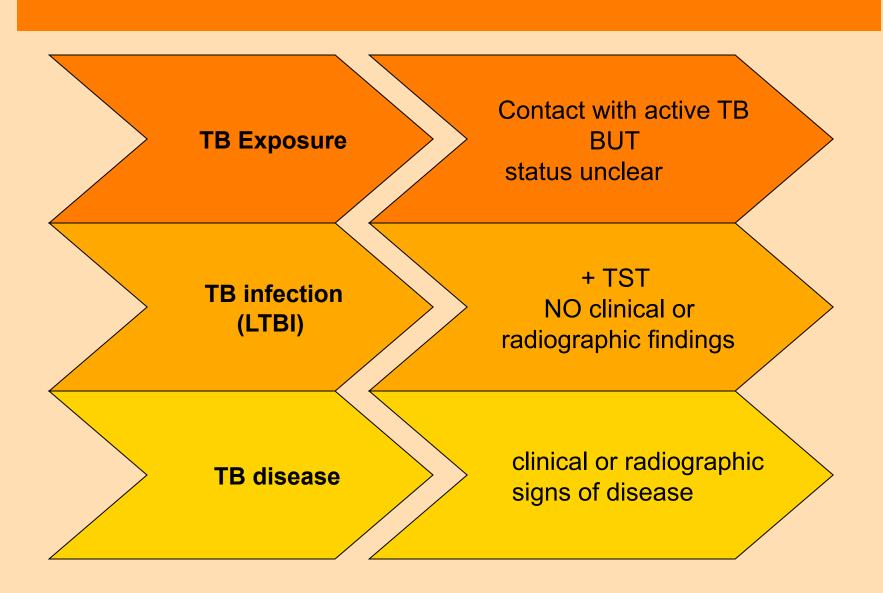
Table 4. Reaction Size of Tuberculin Skin Test Considered Positive

ignore the history of a BCG vaccine when interpreting

Reaction Size	Risk Factors	inter
≥5 mm	Human immunodeficiency virus infection or other immunocompromising conditions Abnormal chest radiograph consistent with tuberculosis Contact with an infectious case	
≥10 mm	Age <4 years Birth or residence in high-prevalence country Residence in a correctional or long-term care facility Certain medical conditions (eg, diabetes, renal failure, silicosis) Health-care workers exposed to patients who have tuberculosis Any child who is a close contact of an adult who has any of the previously noted high-risk fa	actors
≥ ∢m	No risk factors	

Don't use 15 mm in your interpretation. If no risk factors – no TST!

Tool 4 TB Classifications



Tool 5 TB Medical History

T 1 "	be Obtained for a Child With a Positive TST	
Evaluations	Comments	
Signs and symptoms of TB disease	Cough; wheezing; fever; weight loss; failure to thrive; anorexia; decreased activity, playfulness, or energy; hemoptysis; musculoskeletal pain; lymph node swelling; personality changes	
Past medical history	Previous history of LTBI or TB treatment	
TB disease or LTBI	Previous TST history	
Other	Concomitant medications	
	With INH: alterations in phenytoin drug levels and	
	carbamezipime increases risk of hepatotoxicity	
	With rifampin: many drugs may interact, and potential interactions should be reviewed	
	Past hospitalizations	
	Underlying diseases (eg, hepatitis, HIV)	
	Drug allergies	
	Maternal HIV status (if known)	
	Recent immigration from an area with a high incidence of TB- drug resistance	
Potential source-case	Known contact with TB patient	
identification	TB treatment history (erratic or previous treatment predicts drug resistance) of source case	
	Susceptibilities of isolate of source case (if known)	
Assessment of factors that can	Living in temporary housing or shelter	
impact adherence	Family remaining in treatment area	
•	Travel plans while on treatment	
	Availability of DOT program	
	Understanding of TB disease and LTBI	

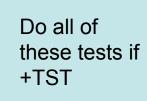
Tool 6 Focused physical exam

TABLE 6. Elements of the Targeted I	Physical Exam for Children With a Positive TST
Elements of Targeted Physical Examination	Physical Findings of TB Disease
General appearance and growth	Poor weight gain, falling off growth curve
Conjunctiva	Scleral icterus
Neck flexion	Neck stiffness
Lymph node palpation	Lymphadenopathy (neck, axilla)
Ascultation of lung	Rales, wheezes, decreased breath sounds over affected lung field
Auscultation of heart	Tachycardia, friction rub
Abdomen and flanks	Hepatosplenomegaly, flank tenderness
Spine/bones	Bone tenderness/limping
Skin	Jaundice or preexisting rashes (nodules, ulcers, papules, erythema nodosum)

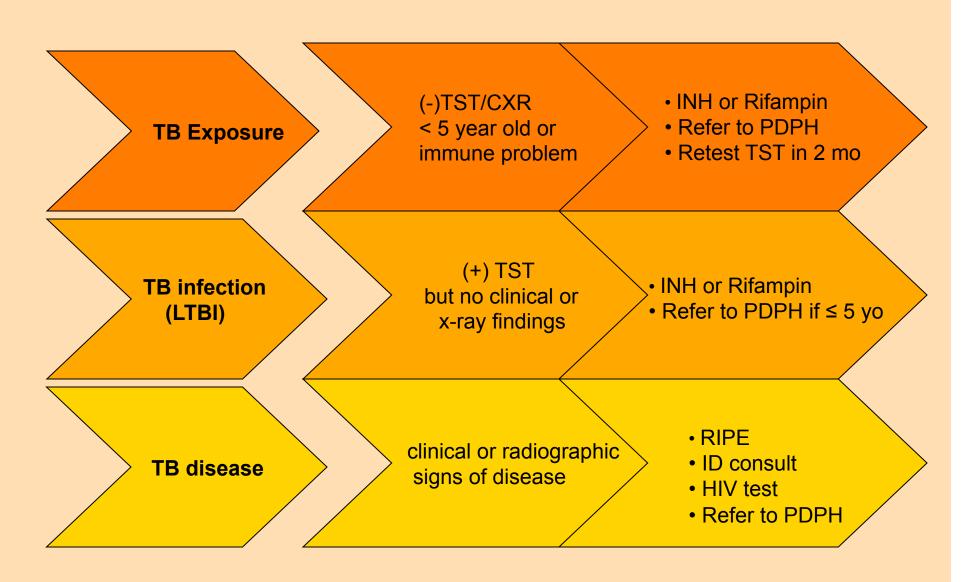
Neuro: Cranial nerve abnormalities

Tool 7 Baseline Labs/Rads

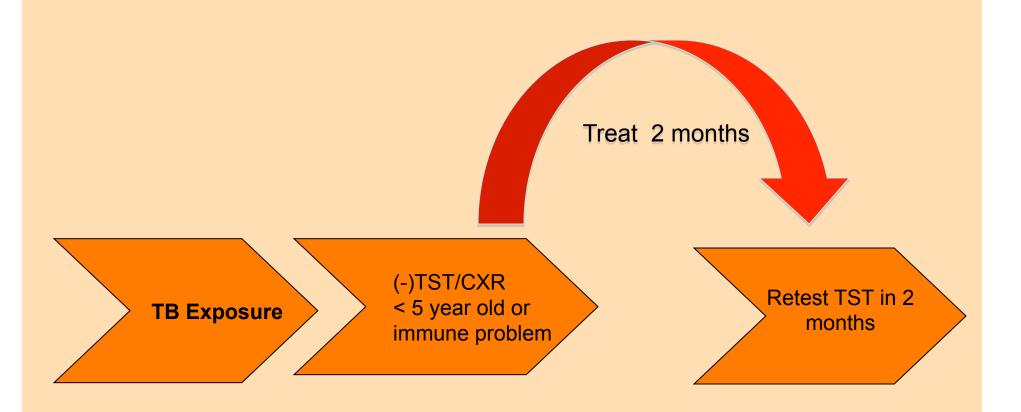
- CXR PA and lateral
- CBC with differentiation
- LFT's: AST, ALT, AP and GGT
- Hep B panel: HBsAg, anti-HBs, anti-HBc
- Hep C Antibodies
- HIV



When to start treatment



What is "Bridge Therapy"?



Tool 8 TB Formulary

	Daily Do	ose
Agent	Children (mg/kg per day)	Maximum Dose

General rule:

If American born use INH

If patient or parents foreign born use Rifampin

Bridge Therapy and LTBI:

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First-line Agents
Isoniazid³ 10 to 15 300 mg ... daily x 9 months

Rifampin 10 to 20 600 mg ... daily x 6 months if < 12 OR daily x 4 months if ≥ 12
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If TB Disease add on these drugs and call ID:

Pyrazinamide	30 to 40	2 g
Ethambutol	20	2.5 g

Tool 9 Philadelphia Department of Public Health TB consultation form

	Place Patient's Sticker Here
Patien	t Information
Patient's Last Name:	Date of Birth:/ Age:years
First & Middle Name:	Gender Male Female
Patient's Weight: Db Dkg	Allergies: DNKDA
Ethnicity Hispanic or Latino Not Hispanic or Latino	Medications:
Race White Black Asian American Indian/Alaska Native	e Did Patient Ever Receive BCG Vaccination?
Native Hawalian/Other Pacific Islander ☐ Other	Unknown No Yes (Date:)
Current Address:	Country of Patient's Birth: Year Patient Amived in U.S.: NIA
Phone Number (Home/Other):	Name of Primary Guardian(s):
(Work):	
(Cell): Patient's Parent's	
Sohool Name:	Country of Primary Guardian's Birth: Year Primary Guardian Arrived In U.S.: NIA
	Year Primary Guardian Arrived in U.S.: NIA
Tuberculin Skin Test (TST):	Information LFT's (AST, ALT, GGT, AP) Done? No Yes (Date:/)
Tuberculin skin Test (181): Date TST Placed:// Date TST Read:// TST Results: Specify size: mm	CBC Done? No Yes (Date:)
Date of CXR:	Was Hep B Fanel Ordered (HBs.5g, Anti-HBs, Anti HBc)? No
Primary Reason Tuberoulin 9kin Test (T9T) Placed: TB Sympto Household Member with LTBI (Household Member with LTBI) Household Recont Hx of Otlention, Incarceration, Shelter Stay (Trevel to T) Has the Patient Lived or Treveled Outside the U.S. for 2 or More Month	ms Contact of Active TB Case Member with Increased Risk of TB Infection/Exposure B Endemic Area Routine Screening Other (explain below) hs7 No Yes
	ason for Consultation
Report/Forward High Risk Case (management by TBC) Request for CXR review (explain below) Choice of medication Other (explain below)	Special Request for Contact Investigation and/or TST Placement of Household Members: No Yes (explain below)
PCP Comments/Questions/Explanations:	
THIS SECTION FOR	TB CONTROL RESPONSE
Management by TBC: ☐ Active TB Regimen ☐ Latent TB Info ☐ Rifampin*	ection Regimen Soniazid" "Dosage:mg Daily Twice a Weel yet Yes (for the following date://)
Management by PCP. Medication recommendation: ☐Isoniazid 10 Comments/Notes to PCP:	r 1 singing reay once daily Hittempin 10-2 umg/kg/day once daily

Report if:

- Child under 5
- Anyone with TB disease
- Your patient was exposed to someone with TB disease

Complete as much as possible, especially:

- age
- · country of birth
- country of parents birth
- •TST
- CXR
- baseline labs
- comments or questions

Tool 10 Completion of Treatment Form

	Tel: 215-427-5000 www.stchristophershospital.com
Latent Tuberculosis Completion of Tre	atment Letter
Date:	
To Whom It May Concern:	
test/IGRA (circle) on A positive test result of IGRA was observed on	
A chest x-ray performed on was negative wit tuberculosis disease.	th no evidence of active
Since it was determined that the skin test was positive wi disease, a course of	ith no evidence of active
as preventative antituberculosis treatment was initiated o completed on	on and
No future tuberculin skin tests should be necessary as it positive reaction. Any concerns in regard to the above in by our office or their physician.	would be expected to be a formation may be addressed
Sincerely,	

Make a copy for the patient's file



Bibliography

The Red Book. American Academy of Pediatrics. 2012

Cruz, A and J Starke "Pediatric Tuberculosis" Peds in Review Vol 31 No Jan 2010

Targeted Tuberculin Skin Testing and Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection in Children and Adolescents. Pediatrics 2004; 114:1175

Perez-Velez, C. Pediatric tuberculosis: new guidelines and recommendations. Current Opinion in Pediatrics. 24:319-328. 2012.