

test to react as positive. The test may also be falsely negative if your immune system is not working properly.

A negative QFT usually means you are not infected.

What if the test is positive?

A positive skin test or QFT usually means that you have been infected with the TB germ. It does not necessarily mean that you have TB disease. Other tests, such as an x-ray or sputum sample, are needed to see if you have TB disease.



What if I had the BCG vaccine?

BCG is a vaccine for TB. This vaccine is not widely used in the United States, but it is often given to infants and small children in other countries where TB is common. The BCG vaccine does not usually protect adults against TB. You may still get TB infection or TB disease. Even if you have had the BCG vaccine, you will need a TB skin test or QFT to see if you may have TB infection or TB disease.

What should I do if I have TB infection or TB disease?

Get the required follow-up tests. Follow your doctor's advice and take the medicine as prescribed. Today, both TB infection and TB disease can be treated and cured with medication.



For more information on TB or to get a TB skin test, call your doctor or local health department.

Tuberculosis



Get the Facts

For further information on TB visit:

CDC Division of Tuberculosis Elimination
Website at
www.cdc.gov/tb



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention



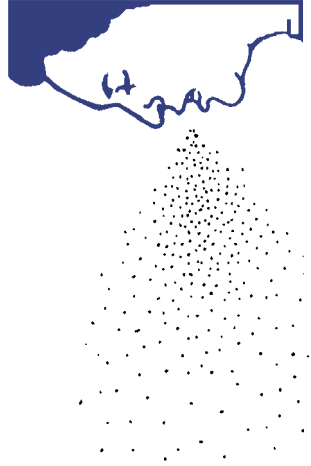
Tuberculosis: Get the Facts!

What is tuberculosis?

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease that usually affects the lungs. TB sometimes affects other parts of the body, such as the brain, the kidneys, or the spine. TB disease can cause death if untreated.

How is TB spread?

TB germs are spread from person to person through the air. TB germs are put into the air when a person with TB disease of the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes, laughs, or sings. TB is NOT spread by sharing silverware or cups, or sharing saliva when kissing someone.



What are the symptoms of TB?

People with TB disease often feel weak or sick, lose weight, have fever, and have night sweats. If their TB disease is in the lungs, they may also cough and have chest pain, and they might cough up blood. Other symptoms depend on what part of the body is affected.

What is the difference between TB disease and TB infection?

People with TB disease are **sick** from the large number of TB germs that are active in their body. They usually have one or more of the symptoms of TB disease. These people may pass the TB germs to others. TB disease can cause permanent body damage and death. Medicines which can cure TB disease are given to these people.

People with TB infection also have the germs that cause TB in their body. But they are **not sick** because there are not as many of the germs, and the germs lie dormant (sleeping) in their body. They cannot spread the germs to others. However, these people could develop TB disease in the future, especially if they are in one of the high-risk groups listed under "Who gets TB disease?" People with TB infection can take medicine to prevent them from developing TB disease.

Who gets TB disease?

Once a person has TB infection, he or she has a higher chance of getting TB disease if the person

- Has HIV infection
- Has been recently infected with TB germs (in the last 2 years)
- Has other health problems, like diabetes, that make it hard for the body to fight germs
- Uses alcohol or injects illegal drugs
- Was not treated correctly for TB infection in the past

How can I tell if I have TB?

Get a TB skin test or the QuantiFERON®-TB Gold (QFT) blood test. If you have a positive reaction to either of the tests, you will probably be given other tests to see if you have TB infection or TB disease.

Where can I get a TB skin test or QFT?

You can get a TB skin test from your doctor or local health department. You may be able to get the QFT at your local health department.

How are the TB tests given?

For a TB skin test, a health care worker uses a small needle to put some testing material, called tuberculin, just under your skin. This is usually done on the lower inside part of your arm. After you get the test, you must return in 2 to 3 days to see if there is a reaction to the test. If there is a reaction, the size of the reaction is measured.



If your health department does offer the QFT, some of your blood is taken for the test. You will be instructed on how to get the results of your test.

What if the test is negative?

A negative skin test usually means you are not infected. However, the test may be falsely negative if you were infected recently. It usually takes 2 to 10 weeks after exposure to a person with TB disease for your skin

RISK SELF-ASSESSMENT

1. Have I engaged in any activity that would allow the blood, semen, or vaginal fluids of another person to get into my body?
 - Unprotected intercourse
 - Unsterile injections
 - Transfusions

1. How likely is it that the blood, semen, or vaginal fluids that I was exposed to actually had the AIDS virus in it?
 - Partner in high prevalence group
 - Partner in high risk group

1. Was I in a geographical area where there is a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS?
 - New York City
 - San Francisco
 - Los Angeles
 - Puerto Rico
 - Other large urban area

1. Did my high risk contact(s) take place at a time when there were many cases of HIV/AIDS?

2. If I have been exposed to the AIDS virus, how likely is it that I have been infected?
 - Frequency
 - Infectivity
 - Susceptibility

“THE HIV RISK CHAIN”

1. POTENTIAL FOR EXPOSURE

INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE (BLOOD, SEMEN, VAGINAL FLUIDS)

LOW _____ HIGH

INFECTIOUS DOSE

LOW _____ HIGH

PENETRATION OF PROTECTIVE SKIN/MEMBRANES

LOW _____ HIGH

2. ODDS/LIKELIHOOD OF HIV EXPOSURE

MEMBER OF HIGH PREVALENCE GROUP (SELF OR PARTNER)

LOW _____ HIGH

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CONTACTS (SELF OR PARTNER)

LOW _____ HIGH

ANONYMOUS PARTNER(S) (SELF OR PARTNER)

LOW _____ HIGH

GEOGRAPHICAL SEROPREVALENCE WITH ANY OF ABOVE

LOW _____ HIGH

RECENCY AND SEROPREVALENCE WITH ANY OF ABOVE

LOW _____ HIGH

3. LIKELIHOOD OF INFECTION

FREQUENCY

LOW _____ HIGH

INDIVIDUAL INFECTIVITY OR SUSCEPTIBILITY

LOW _____ HIGH

THE HIV RISK CHAIN

*IN ORDER FOR HIV TRANSMISSION TO OCCUR ALL THREE OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS MUST BE MET:

1. A POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal/cervical fluids

2. A POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS DOSE

- Blood that is transfused
- Blood involved in pregnancy/childbirth
- Blood transmitted through used injection equipment
- Ejaculated semen

3. PENETRATION INTO BLOODSTREAM

- Transfusion
- Injection
- Perinatal
- Receptive anal intercourse
- Receptive vaginal and oral intercourse
- Insertive intercourse
- Other cuts, abrasions, etc.

* A HIGH RISK ACT MUST ALSO INCLUDE A SOURCE OF HIV.

4. HIV SOURCE (LIKELIHOOD OF EXPOSURE TO HIV)

Membership in a high prevalence group—

- Homosexual men
- IVDAS
- Hemophiliacs

High Potential Partners of the above—

- Multiple sexual partners
- Multiple needle sharing partners
- Blood product recipients (1979-1985)
- Risk behaviors in high prevalence areas
- More recent risk behaviors (except for blood product recipients)

Sexual or needle sharing partner of any of the above.

* NOT EVERY EXPOSURE TO HIV RESULTS IN HIV INFECTION. THE LIKELIHOOD THAT INFECTION WILL OCCUR AT ANY GIVEN EXPOSURE IS INFLUENCED BY CERTAIN VARIABLES.

5. FREQUENCY

Risk increases with number of exposures

6. PHYSICAL CONDITION

Risk may increase with susceptibility of infection

- Malnutrition
- Other infections
- Pregnancy
- Etc.