

Tuberculosis Exposure Plan for Triage

Does the patient have symptoms of active TB?

Compare the patient against these groups of signs, symptoms, and risk factors:

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Cough (> two weeks)
- Hemotysis
- Night sweats
- Weight loss
- Anorexia
- Fever, chills
- Pulmonary infiltrates

HIGH-RISK GROUPS

- Contacts with people with active TB
- People with HIV
- Homeless or IV drug user
- Residents of nursing homes or prisons
- Medically underserved or low-income
- People with positive purified protein derivative of tuberculin (PPD+)

HIGH-RISK CONDIDITONS

- Immunocompromised (HIV, cancer, prolonged steroid use)
- Diabetes
- Chronic renal failure
- Underweight
- Gastrectomy
- Alcoholism and drug use
- Past TB infection

IF:

PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS IS TO RULE OUT TB

OR

COUGH > TWO WEEKS

AND

SUSPICIOUS PULMONARY INFILTRATES (UPPER LOBE/CAVITARY LESION, ATYPICAL IN HIV, OR PENDING CHEST X-RAY IN OUTPATIENT AREA)

AND

ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: RECENT TB EXPOSURE, POSITIVE PURIFIED PROTEIN DERIVATIVE OF TUBERCULIN (PPD+) TEST, HISTORY OF TB, FEVER/WEIGHT LOSS/NIGHT SWEATS OR HIV, HOMELESSNESS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE

THEN:

INPATIENT: Airborne Isolation Until Proven Negative

OUTPATIENT: Mask Patient During Visit