

CRITERIA FOR TUBERCULIN POSITIVITY, BY RISK GROUP

Induration \geq 5 millimeters	Induration \geq 10 millimeters	Induration \geq 15 millimeters
<p>Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive persons</p> <p>Recent contacts of tuberculosis (TB) case patients</p> <p>Fibrotic changes on chest radiograph consistent with prior TB</p> <p>Patients with organ transplants and other immunosuppressed patients (receiving the equivalent of \geq 15mg/day of prednisone for 1 mo. or more*.)</p>	<p>Immigrants from high prevalence countries</p> <p>Injection drug users</p> <p>Residents and employees** of the following high-risk congregate settings: prisons and jails, nursing homes and other long-term facilities for the elderly, hospitals and other health care facilities, residential facilities for patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and homeless shelters</p> <p>Mycobacteriology laboratory personnel</p> <p>Persons with the following clinical conditions that place them at high risk: silicosis, diabetes mellitus, chronic renal failure, some hematologic disorders (e.g., leukemias and lymphomas), other specific malignancies (e.g., carcinoma of the head or neck and lung), weight loss of \geq 10% of ideal body weight, gastrectomy, and jejunioileal bypass</p> <p>Children younger than 4 years of age or infants, children, and adolescents exposed to adults at high-risk</p>	<p>Persons with no risk factors for TB</p>

* Risk of TB in patients treated with corticosteroids increases with higher dose and longer duration.

** For persons who are otherwise at low risk and are tested at the start of employment, a reaction of \geq 15 millimeters of induration is considered positive.