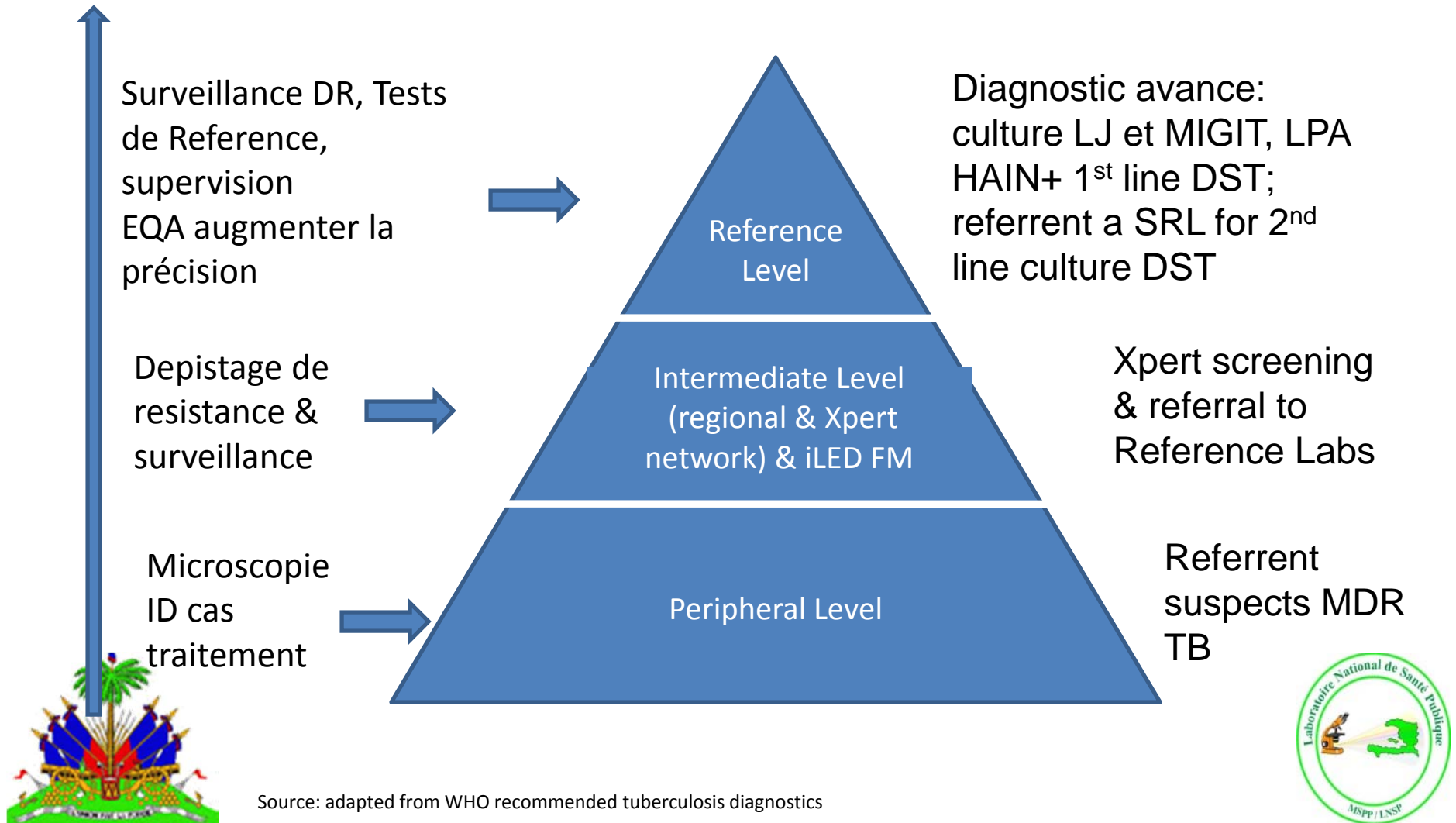


La Pyramide de Diagnostique: accroître la capacité, la sensibilité et la précision



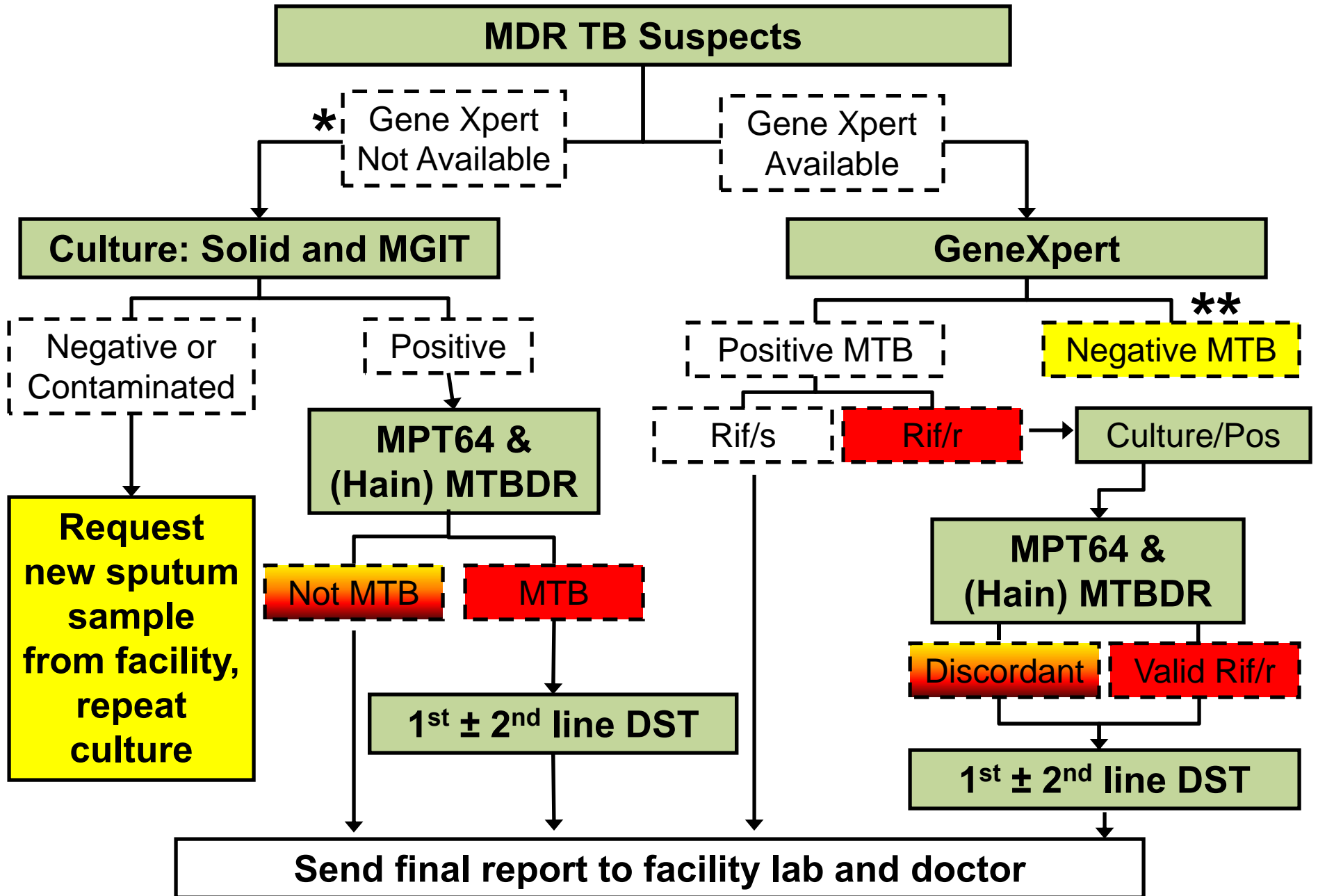
Rationale for Testing with Advanced TB Diagnostic Assays (*beyond smear microscopy*)

- More rapid diagnosis of drug susceptible TB and drug-resistant TB (e.g., MDR TB)
- Increase the sensitivity of diagnosing TB, particularly among HIV-infected and children (which are often AFB smear -)
- To identify MDR TB in a more timely manner, allowing for:
 - Rapid initiation of appropriate 2nd line TB drugs for MDR TB cases
 - Reduced community transmission (each case may infect up to 20 contacts) and morbidity associated with untreated MDR TB

Who Should Be Tested By Advanced TB Diagnostic Assays

- Patients suspected MDR TB and positive AFB smear:
 - Previously treated patients:
 - Relapse patients have previously been treated for TB, now with a recurrent episode of TB (either a true relapse or a reinfection)
 - Treatment after failure patients
 - Treatment after loss to follow-up patients
 - Other previously treated patients
 - Persistent AFB smear positive after 3 or more months of treatment with 1st line TB treatment
 - Contact of index case previously treated, persistent smear positive or known MDR TB
- High-risk groups:
 - HIV-infected in whom sputum AFB smear is negative
 - Pediatric patient suspected of TB
 - Prisoners suspected of active TB or MDR TB (see above)

Diagnostic Algorithm for MDR TB Suspects



Laboratory Diagnosis of TB Disease among PLHIV with TB Symptoms

