Interpretation of TB Skin Test as “Positive”

Use these criteria to classify a positive tuberculin skin test (TST) reaction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>≥05 mm induration</th>
<th>≥10 mm induration</th>
<th>≥15 mm induration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical suspicion of active TB</td>
<td>Children &lt;4 years</td>
<td>All other individuals without risk factors set forth in columns to the left</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiographic evidence of currently active or old-inactive TB</td>
<td>Other children &lt;18 years regularly exposed to high risk adults</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Immunosuppressed states  
  - HIV infection  
  - Solid organ or bone marrow transplant  
  - Other severe immunosuppression (e.g., ≥15-20 mg prednisone equivalents per day for ≥3 weeks, cancer chemotherapy, etc.) | Medical conditions predisposing to reactivation:  
  - Diabetes mellitus  
  - End stage renal disease  
  - Lymphoma, leukemia  
  - Lung, head, or neck cancers  
  - Malabsorptive states (e.g., partial/total gastrectomy, intestinal bypass, inflammatory bowel disease)  
  - ≤90% of ideal body weight  
  - Other evidence of malnutrition  
  - Drug injection |
| Close contacts to active pulmonary TB in the preceding 24 months | Staff, volunteers, or residents in  
  - Acute or long-term care facilities  
  - Adult correctional facilities  
  - Homeless shelters  
  - Foreign born persons from countries with TB rates exceeding 20 per 100,000 per year. * |