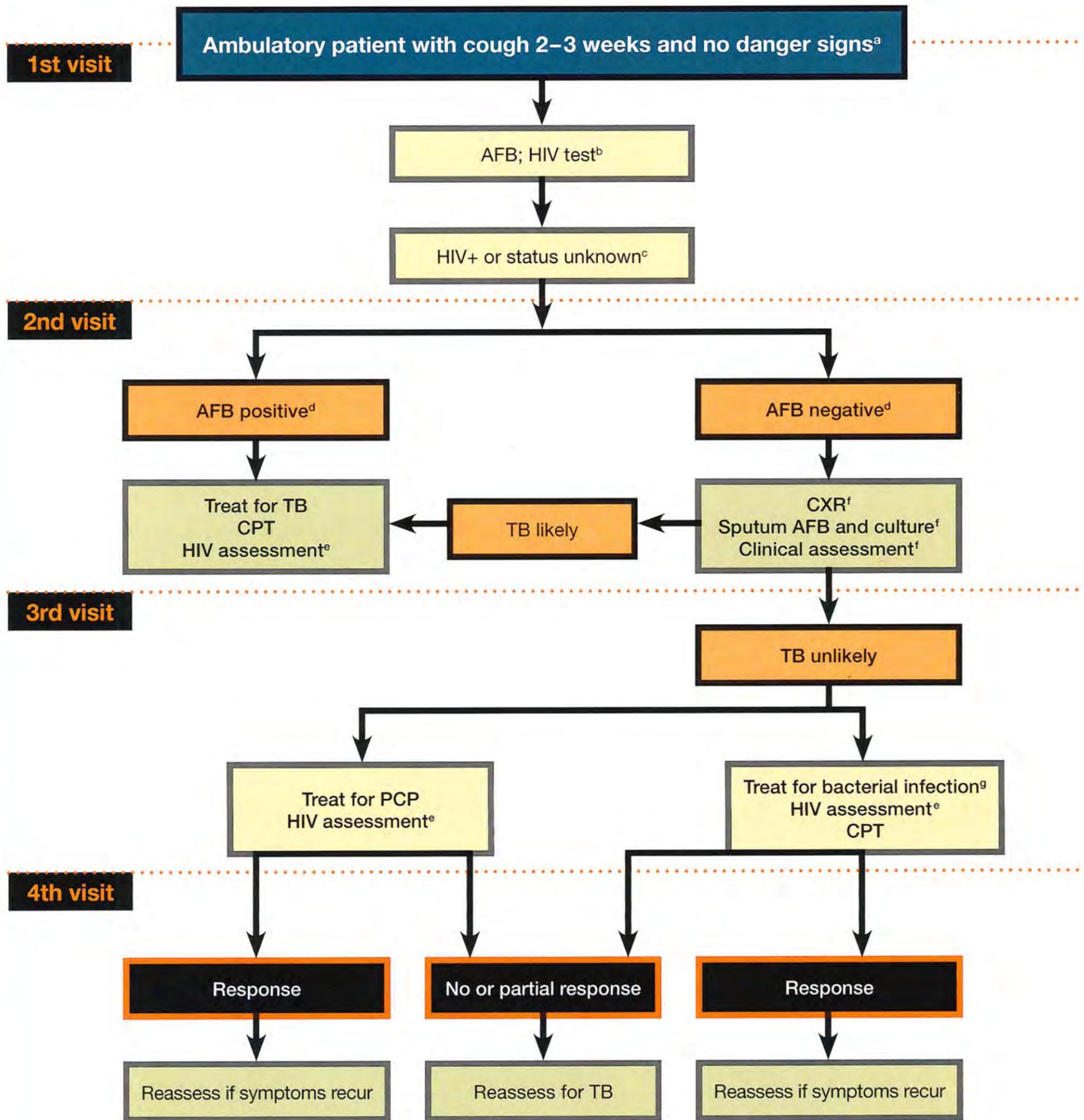


TB Diagnostic Algorithm: Ambulatory HIV-Positive Patient



CPT = Cotrimoxazole preventive therapy **PCP** = *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, also known as *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia

a The danger signs include any one of: respiratory rate >30/minute, fever >39°C, pulse rate >120/min and unable to walk unaided.

b For countries with adult HIV-prevalence rate $\geq 1\%$ or prevalence rate of HIV among tuberculosis patients $\geq 5\%$.

c In the absence of HIV testing, classify HIV status unknown into HIV-positive depends on clinical assessment or national and/or local policy.

d AFB-positive is defined as at least one positive smear and AFB-negative as two or more negative smears.

e HIV assessment includes HIV clinical staging, determination of CD4 count if available and referral for HIV care.

f The investigations within the box should be done at the same time wherever possible in order to decrease the number of visits and speed up the diagnosis.

g Antibiotics (except fluoroquinolones) to cover both typical and atypical bacteria should be considered.

Source: Adapted from Improving the diagnosis and treatment of smear-negative pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis among adults and adolescents. Recommendations for HIV-prevalent and resource-constrained settings. Geneva: WHO, 2007.

See: Caribbean Guidelines for the Prevention, Treatment, Care, and Control of Tuberculosis and TB/HIV, 2010.

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