

THE MANTOUX TUBERCULIN SKIN TEST

A GUIDE FOR PROVIDERS



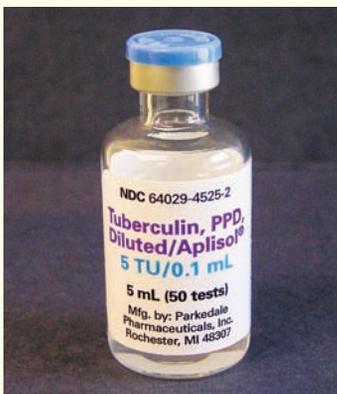
Talk to your patient about:

- Taking care of the injection site
- Returning in 48-72 hours to have test read
- Who to contact with questions or problems

ADMINISTER THE TEST

Prepare the Materials

1. **Wash** hands and put on gloves.
2. **Explain** to patient why test is being done and how it will be performed.
3. **Check** expiration/opening date on PPD vial.
4. **Place** patient's arm on flat surface, exposing palm side surface of forearm.
5. **Locate** injection site (2-4 inches below elbow; no scars, bumps, veins).
6. **Clean** injection site with alcohol swab.
7. **Wipe** top of vial with new alcohol swab.
8. **Place** vial on flat surface and insert syringe into vial.
9. **Invert** vial, keeping needle tip below fluid level.
10. **Pull back** plunger, drawing in slightly more than 0.1 ml PPD solution.
11. **Remove** syringe from vial and tap lightly to dispel air bubbles.
12. **Hold** syringe point up and expel air/excess fluid, leaving exactly 0.1 ml PPD solution in syringe.



Keep the PPD Vial Cool

- Always store in refrigerator
- Place in cooling container when in use

Inject the PPD Solution

1. **Stretch** skin of injection site with the thumb of your non-dominant hand.
2. **Insert** needle intradermally, bevel up, at a 5-15 degree angle.
3. **Inject** the PPD solution slowly (you should feel firm resistance).
4. **Remove** needle (DO NOT RECAP) and discard immediately in sharps container.
5. **Ensure** 6-10 mm diameter wheal (measure using TST ruler).

If wheal < 6 mm, repeat test 2 inches from site, or on opposite arm. If wheal is still < 6 mm, talk to supervisor.



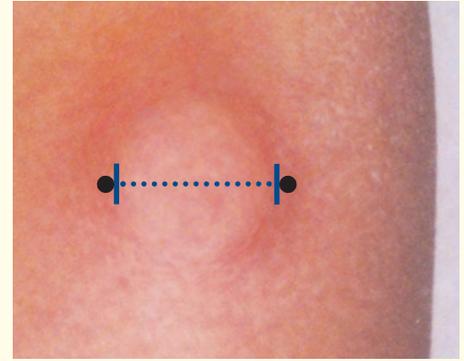
Educate Your Patient

1. **Educate** patient on possible reactions and care of the TST site.
2. **Document** each test on the patient card.
3. **Schedule** patient for an appointment to read the test in 48-72 hours.

READ THE RESULTS

Measure the Induration

1. **Inspect** visually for reaction at injection site.
2. **Palpate** for hard, dense, and raised formation (induration).
3. **Mark** opposite edges of induration with dots, using a black water mark pen.
4. **Measure** induration (not redness) **transversely**, from one marked edge to the other, using a TST ruler.
5. **Interpret** positive/negative results based on size of induration and risk factors (see chart below).
6. **Explain** meaning of positive/negative results and necessary follow-up.
7. **Give** patient literature and copy of TST results.
8. **Document** results in your medical records.



Measure induration with a TST ruler

Interpret the Test Results

The following measurements of induration are classified as positive, based on individual risk factors:

INDURATION DIAMETER	INDIVIDUAL RISK FACTORS
<p>≥5 mm</p> 	<p>Positive test result for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons with HIV infection ▪ Recent contacts of persons with active TB disease ▪ Persons with evidence of old, healed TB lesions on chest X-rays ▪ Persons with organ transplants and other immunosuppressed persons, including those receiving prolonged corticosteroid therapy (the equivalent of >15 mg/d of prednisone for one month or more) and TNF-α blockers
<p>≥10 mm</p> 	<p>Positive test result for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons who have immigrated within the past 5 years from areas with high TB rates* ▪ Injection drug users ▪ Persons who live or work in institutional settings where exposure to TB may be likely, such as hospitals, prisons, homeless shelters, SROs, and nursing homes ▪ Mycobacteriology laboratory personnel ▪ Persons with clinical conditions associated with increased risk of progression to active TB, including: silicosis; chronic renal failure; diabetes; more than 10% below ideal weight or BMI < 18.5; gastrectomy/jejunioileal bypass; some hematologic disorders (such as leukemia and lymphomas); and certain cancers (such as carcinoma of the head, neck, or lung, leukemias, and lymphomas) ▪ Children < 5 years, and children or adolescents exposed to adults in high-risk categories ▪ Persons with prolonged stay in areas with high TB rates*
<p>≥15 mm</p> 	<p>Positive test result for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons at low risk for active TB disease for whom testing is not generally indicated

* Countries with high rates of TB include China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Korea, and all of Africa.

For detailed information on the testing and treatment of latent TB infection in children and adults see: www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/chi/chi25-4.pdf

ALWAYS WASH HANDS AND CHANGE GLOVES AFTER EACH PATIENT