### TB Unit 3: Diagnosis

**Activity Sheet: Identifying Latent and Active TB Infections**

1. For each of the following images indicate
   a) the test it represents
   b) whether the test is for latent or active TB and
   c) briefly describe how the test works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptoms of Tuberculosis</th>
<th>a) Patient History / Symptoms</th>
<th>b) Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c) The doctor discusses with the patient how they have been feeling, recent trips or contact with other sick people, and family history in order to decide whether tuberculosis is a likely fit for the patient’s signs and symptoms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><img src="https://example.com/image1.png" alt="Image" /></th>
<th>a) Patient History / Symptoms</th>
<th>b) Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="https://example.com/image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2. You’re the Doctor! Below you will find a number of test results. Consider these results carefully to decide whether your patient has active TB, latent TB, or no TB infection, and/or whether you would like to conduct another test to verify your diagnosis.

a) Patient A is complaining of night sweats, weakness, and of coughing up blood. She is a 34 year old immigrant from South Africa whose husband was recently diagnosed with active TB.

b) Patient B had a positive skin test, so you collected a sputum sample and sent it to the lab. The lab technicians report seeing acid-fast bacilli under the microscope.

c) Patient C has applied to immigrate to Canada. As required, they have provided an x-ray of their lungs for examination. The x-ray shows some scarring and calcifications in the upper lungs.

d) Patient D presented with the classic signs and symptoms of tuberculosis, so you drew a blood sample and sent it to the lab for testing. Results show that a significant amount of interferon-gamma was released upon testing.

e) Patient E presented with a persistent fever and cough after travelling in South America for three months. You gave a skin test that had a negative result. The cough and fever went away after a 2 week course of antibiotics and have not returned in the past six months.

f) Patient F was treated with antibiotics for TB two years ago. Recently they have complained of persistent cough and a pain in their chest. You collect a sputum sample and send it to the lab for culture. Results show the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.