

[Click Here](#)



Positive ppd test image

A tuberculosis skin test can help a doctor determine if you need treatment. A positive test looks different for everyone, depending on your risk factors.TB is a highly contagious disease that primarily affects your lungs and respiratory system. It is caused by an infection of bacteria called Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb). Exposure to Mtb can result in either active TB disease or a latent TB infection. Latent TB means you have an infection but no signs or symptoms. Latent infection can eventually reactivate as a secondary TB infection. If this happens, you may experience symptoms such as: Doctors may treat latent TB to prevent future active disease. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1 in 10 people with a latent TB infection will develop an active reinfection. This may occur years after the initial infection.A doctor may treat active TB with a combination of medications for about 6 months. A blood or skin test can help healthcare professionals diagnose TB. If your skin test is positive or if you may have a false negative, a doctor may administer a blood TB test.The results of these tests can determine if you should receive treatment and with what type of medication. Share on PinterestHere is an example of a healthcare professional measuring a TB skin test result. Mark Thomas/Alamy Stock PhotoA TB skin test, also called a Mantoux tuberculin skin test (TST), is usually well tolerated and rarely causes negative reactions, according to the CDC.A small, pale bump will form at the injection site.A doctor will check your skin 48 to 72 hours after the injection to see how it reacted to the tuberculin. Your skin's reaction will help the doctor determine if you have a TB infection. You must begin a new test if you wait more than 72 hours for a doctor to check your skin.If your TB test is positive and you have symptoms or are considered at high risk of TB exposure, a doctor will likely prescribe medication to clear the infection and relieve symptoms.If you're at low risk of TB exposure but have a positive test, a doctor may recommend you take a TB blood test to confirm the diagnosis. The blood test is more accurate than the skin test, but like the skin test, it can't differentiate between active TB disease and a latent TB infection.The doctor may order a chest X-ray or CT scan to determine if you have active TB disease or latent TB, as well as a sputum test to identify the bacteria in your body and choose the most effective medication.If you have an Mtb infection, the skin around the injection site should start to swell and harden within 48 to 72 hours. This bump, or induration, may also change color. But the induration's size, not the color, will determine your results. A doctor or healthcare professional will measure the induration across your forearm, perpendicular to the axis between your hand and elbow. To determine whether your test is positive or negative, the doctor will consider two factors: the induration's size and your infection risk.An induration of less than 5 millimeters (mm) is a negative result. If you have symptoms or know you've been exposed to someone with TB, a doctor may recommend you get another test. If the induration is at least 5 mm, it is considered positive in people who: have had recent contact with a person with TBare HIV-positivehave had an organ transplantAn induration of at least 10 mm may be considered a positive result if you recently immigrated from a country with a high prevalence of TB. The same is true if you live in a high risk environment such as a nursing home, or work in a high risk setting such as a hospital or medical laboratory. A 10 mm induration may also be considered positive in children under age 4 or people who use injected drugs.An induration of 15 mm or more is considered positive in anyone, even people who don't think they've been exposed to TB. Share on PinterestThough a negative TB skin test can be reassuring, it does not always mean a person does not have tuberculosis. Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestIn people 4 years of age and older who are healthy, have no immune system problems, and are not at risk of infection, a test result is positive if the diameter of the swelling (induration) is greater than 15 mm at its widest point. Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestThe TB skin test is an intradermal test. This means the needle should deposit the testing liquid between the layers of the skin and not below the skin. Therefore, a person should not bleed after receiving the test. Bleeding means the needle pierced too deeply into the skin. Greg Knobloch, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestYou may have an exaggerated skin response to this test. Depending on your risk of infection, this could indicate a false positive. Your healthcare professional may want to repeat the test if this response occurs. BrazilPhotos/Alamy Stock PhotoShare on PinterestHere is how the skin may look when you are ready to have your test interpreted. MedicScan/Alamy Stock PhotoThe TB skin test can't differentiate between active TB disease and latent infection, but symptoms will only appear if you have active TB disease. If your test is positive and you have symptoms or have a high risk of TB exposure, a doctor will likely have you take medication to clear the infection and relieve symptoms.If you're at low risk of TB exposure but have a positive test, the doctor may recommend additional testing, such as a TB blood test.It's possible to test positive without having TB. Reasons for a false-positive test include: You've received the bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine. Some countries use the BCG vaccine to reduce a person's risk for developing TB.A healthcare professional improperly administered your test.A healthcare professional incorrectly interpreted your test results. You have an infection with nontuberculous mycobacteria.You can also get a false-negative result. This means the test results are negative, but you have a TB infection. This could be because: A healthcare professional improperly administered your test.A healthcare professional inaccurately interpreted your test results.You've had an organ transplant. You've had a TB infection within the past 8 to 10 weeks.You've recently received a live-virus measles or smallpox vaccine.Additionally, infants can sometimes have false-negative skin test results.If you receive a negative result, but your symptoms or risk of TB exposure suggest you may have an infection, a doctor can immediately administer a second skin test. You can also have a blood test at any time.Only active TB disease causes symptoms. Latent TB does not.One of the most common TB symptoms is a cough that lasts longer than 3 weeks. You may also cough up blood. Other symptoms include:fatiguefevernight sweatsunintentional weight lossdecreased appetiteThese symptoms can occur with many conditions, so it's important to get tested to determine whether you have TB.A negative test result can be helpful, as it can rule out TB and help the doctor find other causes for your symptoms.If you have a positive skin test, the doctor will likely order a chest X-ray or other tests to determine if you have active TB disease or a latent TB infection. The doctor will look for white spots on your lungs that indicate areas where your immune system is responding to bacteria. The doctor may use a CT scan instead of (or after) a chest X-ray because a CT scan provides more detailed images.A doctor may also order a sputum test. Sputum is the mucus produced when you cough. A lab test can identify the type of TB bacteria causing the infection, which helps doctors decide which medication to prescribe.To treat active TB, you'll typically undergo two medication phases: intensive and continuation. During the intensive treatment phase, a doctor will likely prescribe a combination of four medications that you'll typically take for 2 months. These medications may include:isoniazidrifampicinethambutolpyrazinamideDuring the continuation phase, a doctor will likely have you take a combination of isoniazid and rifampin for 4 months.To treat latent TB, a doctor will likely prescribe the following medications, either on their own or together, for you to take for 3 to 4 months:isoniazidrifapentinerifampinShort 3-to-4-month treatment courses are considered safe and effective for treating latent TB.Longer treatment options that can last up to 9 months may be used if shorter ones are not feasible or not available.TB is highly contagious but treatable.A skin test can help determine whether you have TB, but it cannot differentiate between active TB disease and a latent TB infection.The skin test involves receiving a small injection in your forearm and measuring the small bump, or induration, that appears after 48 to 72 hours. Depending on the size of the induration and your risk of TB exposure, the doctor will determine whether you tested positive or negative for TB.If you test positive, the doctor will likely prescribe a chest X-ray or CT scan and a series of medication. A tuberculosis skin test can help a doctor determine if you need treatment. A positive test looks different for everyone, depending on your risk factors.TB is a highly contagious disease that primarily affects your lungs and respiratory system. It is caused by an infection of bacteria called Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb). Exposure to Mtb can result in either active TB disease or a latent TB infection. Latent TB means you have an infection but no signs or symptoms. Latent infection can eventually reactivate as a secondary TB infection. If this happens, you may experience symptoms such as: Doctors may treat latent TB to prevent future active disease. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1 in 10 people with a latent TB infection will develop an active reinfection. This may occur years after the initial infection.A doctor may treat active TB with a combination of medications for about 6 months. A blood or skin test can help healthcare professionals diagnose TB. If your skin test is positive or if you may have a false negative, a doctor may administer a blood TB test.The results of these tests can determine if you should receive treatment and with what type of medication. Share on PinterestHere is an example of a healthcare professional measuring a TB skin test result. Mark Thomas/Alamy Stock PhotoA TB skin test, also called a Mantoux tuberculin skin test (TST), is usually well tolerated and rarely causes negative reactions, according to the CDC.A small, pale bump will form at the injection site.A doctor will check your skin 48 to 72 hours after the injection to see how it reacted to the tuberculin. Your skin's reaction will help the doctor determine if you have a TB infection. You must begin a new test if you wait more than 72 hours for a doctor to check your skin.If your TB test is positive and you have symptoms or are considered at high risk of TB exposure, a doctor will likely prescribe medication to clear the infection and relieve symptoms.If you're at low risk of TB exposure but have a positive test, a doctor may recommend you take a TB blood test to confirm the diagnosis. The blood test is more accurate than the skin test, but like the skin test, it can't differentiate between active TB disease and a latent TB infection.The doctor may order a chest X-ray or CT scan to determine if you have active TB disease or latent TB, as well as a sputum test to identify the bacteria in your body and choose the most effective medication.If you have an Mtb infection, the skin around the injection site should start to swell and harden within 48 to 72 hours. This bump, or induration, may also change color. But the induration's size, not the color, will determine your results. A doctor or healthcare professional will measure the induration across your forearm, perpendicular to the axis between your hand and elbow. To determine whether your test is positive or negative, the doctor will consider two factors: the induration's size and your infection risk.An induration of less than 5 millimeters (mm) is a negative result. If you have symptoms or know you've been exposed to someone with TB, a doctor may recommend you get another test. If the induration is at least 5 mm, it is considered positive in people who: have had recent contact with a person with TBare HIV-positivehave had an organ transplantAn induration of at least 10 mm may be considered a positive result if you recently immigrated from a country with a high prevalence of TB. The same is true if you live in a high risk environment such as a nursing home, or work in a high risk setting such as a hospital or medical laboratory. A 10 mm induration may also be considered positive in children under age 4 or people who use injected drugs.An induration of 15 mm or more is considered positive in anyone, even people who don't think they've been exposed to TB. Share on PinterestThough a negative TB skin test can be reassuring, it does not always mean a person does not have tuberculosis. Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestIn people 4 years of age and older who are healthy, have no immune system problems, and are not at risk of infection, a test result is positive if the diameter of the swelling (induration) is greater than 15 mm at its widest point. Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestThe TB skin test is an intradermal test. This means the needle should deposit the testing liquid between the layers of the skin and not below the skin. Therefore, a person should not bleed after receiving the test. Bleeding means the needle pierced too deeply into the skin. Greg Knobloch, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestYou may have an exaggerated skin response to this test. Depending on your risk of infection, this could indicate a false positive. Your healthcare professional may want to repeat the test if this response occurs. BrazilPhotos/Alamy Stock PhotoShare on PinterestHere is how the skin may look when you are ready to have your test interpreted. MedicScan/Alamy Stock PhotoThe TB skin test can't differentiate between active TB disease and latent infection, but symptoms will only appear if you have active TB disease. If your test is positive and you have symptoms or have a high risk of TB exposure, a doctor will likely have you take medication to clear the infection and relieve symptoms.If you're at low risk of TB exposure but have a positive test, the doctor may recommend additional testing, such as a TB blood test.It's possible to test positive without having TB. Reasons for a false-positive test include: You've received the bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine. Some countries use the BCG vaccine to reduce a person's risk for developing TB.A healthcare professional improperly administered your test.A healthcare professional incorrectly interpreted your test results. You have an infection with nontuberculous mycobacteria.You can also get a false-negative result. This means the test results are negative, but you have a TB infection. This could be because: A healthcare professional improperly administered your test.A healthcare professional inaccurately interpreted your test results.You've had an organ transplant. You've had a TB infection within the past 8 to 10 weeks.You've recently received a live-virus measles or smallpox vaccine.Additionally, infants can sometimes have false-negative skin test results.If you receive a negative result, but your symptoms or risk of TB exposure suggest you may have an infection, a doctor can immediately administer a second skin test. You can also have a blood test at any time.Only active TB disease causes symptoms. Latent TB does not.One of the most common TB symptoms is a cough that lasts longer than 3 weeks. You may also cough up blood. Other symptoms include:fatiguefevernight sweatsunintentional weight lossdecreased appetiteThese symptoms can occur with many conditions, so it's important to get tested to determine whether you have TB.A negative test result can be helpful, as it can rule out TB and help the doctor find other causes for your symptoms.If you have a positive skin test, the doctor will likely order a chest X-ray or other tests to determine if you have active TB disease or a latent TB infection. The doctor will look for white spots on your lungs that indicate areas where your immune system is responding to bacteria. The doctor may use a CT scan instead of (or after) a chest X-ray because a CT scan provides more detailed images.A doctor may also order a sputum test. Sputum is the mucus produced when you cough. A lab test can identify the type of TB bacteria causing the infection, which helps doctors decide which medication to prescribe.To treat active TB, you'll typically undergo two medication phases: intensive and continuation. During the intensive treatment phase, a doctor will likely prescribe a combination of four medications that you'll typically take for 2 months. These medications may include:isoniazidrifampicinethambutolpyrazinamideDuring the continuation phase, a doctor will likely have you take a combination of isoniazid and rifampin for 4 months.To treat latent TB, a doctor will likely prescribe the following medications, either on their own or together, for you to take for 3 to 4 months:isoniazidrifapentinerifampinShort 3-to-4-month treatment courses are considered safe and effective for treating latent TB.Longer treatment options that can last up to 9 months may be used if shorter ones are not feasible or not available.TB is highly contagious but treatable.A skin test can help determine whether you have TB, but it cannot differentiate between active TB disease and a latent TB infection.The skin test involves receiving a small injection in your forearm and measuring the small bump, or induration, that appears after 48 to 72 hours. Depending on the size of the induration and your risk of TB exposure, the doctor will determine whether you tested positive or negative for TB.If you test positive, the doctor will likely prescribe a chest X-ray or CT scan and a series of medication. A tuberculosis skin test can help a doctor determine if you need treatment. A positive test looks different for everyone, depending on your risk factors.TB is a highly contagious disease that primarily affects your lungs and respiratory system. It is caused by an infection of bacteria called Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb). Exposure to Mtb can result in either active TB disease or a latent TB infection. Latent TB means you have an infection but no signs or symptoms. Latent infection can eventually reactivate as a secondary TB infection. If this happens, you may experience symptoms such as: Doctors may treat latent TB to prevent future active disease. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1 in 10 people with a latent TB infection will develop an active reinfection. This may occur years after the initial infection.A doctor may treat active TB with a combination of medications for about 6 months. A blood or skin test can help healthcare professionals diagnose TB. If your skin test is positive or if you may have a false negative, a doctor may administer a blood TB test.The results of these tests can determine if you should receive treatment and with what type of medication. Share on PinterestHere is an example of a healthcare professional measuring a TB skin test result. Mark Thomas/Alamy Stock PhotoA TB skin test, also called a Mantoux tuberculin skin test (TST), is usually well tolerated and rarely causes negative reactions, according to the CDC.A small, pale bump will form at the injection site.A doctor will check your skin 48 to 72 hours after the injection to see how it reacted to the tuberculin. Your skin's reaction will help the doctor determine if you have a TB infection. You must begin a new test if you wait more than 72 hours for a doctor to check your skin.If your TB test is positive and you have symptoms or are considered at high risk of TB exposure, a doctor will likely prescribe medication to clear the infection and relieve symptoms.If you're at low risk of TB exposure but have a positive test, a doctor may recommend you take a TB blood test to confirm the diagnosis. The blood test is more accurate than the skin test, but like the skin test, it can't differentiate between active TB disease and a latent TB infection.The doctor may order a chest X-ray or CT scan to determine if you have active TB disease or latent TB, as well as a sputum test to identify the bacteria in your body and choose the most effective medication.If you have an Mtb infection, the skin around the injection site should start to swell and harden within 48 to 72 hours. This bump, or induration, may also change color. But the induration's size, not the color, will determine your results. A doctor or healthcare professional will measure the induration across your forearm, perpendicular to the axis between your hand and elbow. To determine whether your test is positive or negative, the doctor will consider two factors: the induration's size and your infection risk.An induration of less than 5 millimeters (mm) is a negative result. If you have symptoms or know you've been exposed to someone with TB, a doctor may recommend you get another test. If the induration is at least 5 mm, it is considered positive in people who: have had recent contact with a person with TBare HIV-positivehave had an organ transplantAn induration of at least 10 mm may be considered a positive result if you recently immigrated from a country with a high prevalence of TB. The same is true if you live in a high risk environment such as a nursing home, or work in a high risk setting such as a hospital or medical laboratory. A 10 mm induration may also be considered positive in children under age 4 or people who use injected drugs.An induration of 15 mm or more is considered positive in anyone, even people who don't think they've been exposed to TB. Share on PinterestThough a negative TB skin test can be reassuring, it does not always mean a person does not have tuberculosis. Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestIn people 4 years of age and older who are healthy, have no immune system problems, and are not at risk of infection, a test result is positive if the diameter of the swelling (induration) is greater than 15 mm at its widest point. Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestThe TB skin test is an intradermal test. This means the needle should deposit the testing liquid between the layers of the skin and not below the skin. Therefore, a person should not bleed after receiving the test. Bleeding means the needle pierced too deeply into the skin. Greg Knobloch, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsShare on PinterestYou may have an exaggerated skin response to this test. Depending on your risk of infection, this could indicate a false positive. Your healthcare professional may want to repeat the test if this response occurs. BrazilPhotos/Alamy Stock PhotoShare on PinterestHere is how the skin may look when you are ready to have your test interpreted. MedicScan/Alamy Stock PhotoThe TB skin test can't differentiate between active TB disease and latent infection, but symptoms will only appear if you have active TB disease. If your test is positive and you have symptoms or have a high risk of TB exposure, a doctor will likely have you take medication to clear the infection and relieve symptoms.If you're at low risk of TB exposure but have a positive test, the doctor may recommend additional testing, such as a TB blood test.It's possible to test positive without having TB. Reasons for a false-positive test include: You've received the bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine. Some countries use the BCG vaccine to reduce a person's risk for developing TB.A healthcare professional improperly administered your test.A healthcare professional incorrectly interpreted your test results. You have an infection with nontuberculous mycobacteria.You can also get a false-negative result. This means the test results are negative, but you have a TB infection. This could be because: A healthcare professional improperly administered your test.A healthcare professional inaccurately interpreted your test results.You've had an organ transplant. You've had a TB infection within the past 8 to 10 weeks.You've recently received a live-virus measles or smallpox vaccine.Additionally, infants can sometimes have false-negative skin test results.If you receive a negative result, but your symptoms or risk of TB exposure suggest you may have an infection, a doctor can immediately administer a second skin test. You can also have a blood test at any time.Only active TB disease causes symptoms. Latent TB does not.One of the most common TB symptoms is a cough that lasts longer than 3 weeks. You may also cough up blood. Other symptoms include:fatiguefevernight sweatsunintentional weight lossdecreased appetiteThese symptoms can occur with many conditions, so it's important to get tested to determine whether you have TB.A negative test result can be helpful, as it can rule out TB and help the doctor find other causes for your symptoms.If you have a positive skin test, the doctor will likely order a chest X-ray or other tests to determine if you have active TB disease or a latent TB infection. The doctor will look for white spots on your lungs that indicate areas where your immune system is responding to bacteria. The doctor may use a CT scan instead of (or after) a chest X-ray because a CT scan provides more detailed images.A doctor may also order a sputum test. Sputum is the mucus produced when you cough. A lab test can identify the type of TB bacteria causing the infection, which helps doctors decide which medication to prescribe.To treat active TB, you'll typically undergo two medication phases: intensive and continuation. During the intensive treatment phase, a doctor will likely prescribe a combination of four medications that you'll typically take for 2 months. These medications may include:isoniazidrifampicinethambutolpyrazinamideDuring the continuation phase, a doctor will likely have you take a combination of isoniazid and rifampin for 4 months.To treat latent TB, a doctor will likely prescribe the following medications, either on their own or together, for you to take for 3 to 4 months:isoniazidrifapentinerifampinShort 3-to-4-month treatment courses are considered safe and effective for treating latent TB.Longer treatment options that can last up to 9 months may be used if shorter ones are not feasible or not available.TB is highly contagious but treatable.A skin test can help determine whether you have TB, but it cannot differentiate between active TB disease and a latent TB infection.The skin test involves receiving a small injection in your forearm and measuring the small bump, or induration, that appears after 48 to 72 hours. Depending on the size of the induration and your risk of TB exposure, the doctor will determine whether you tested positive or negative for TB.If you test positive, the doctor will likely prescribe a chest X-ray or CT scan and a series of medication.