

PURPOSE

This test is intended to detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection, which is different from having TB disease. The latter is diagnosed by clinical history, chest X-ray, sputum culture and other more specific tests.

PREPARATION

The patient should not be tested on the same day as a live virus vaccination (measles, mumps, polio) and should allow 6 weeks after this type of vaccination for the Mantoux test.

The patient should allow at least one month after vaccination against smallpox to have a Mantoux test.

The patient should not be tested if he/she is suffering from an exanthematous disease (measles, chickenpox).

If the indication is for suspected contact with a TB patient, ensure that the test is performed at least 15 days after the first contact with the patient.

When going to laboratory, ensure that your forearms are free of moisturiser, oil or sunscreen.

This test is not contraindicated in pregnant women, nor in children older than 6 months.

APPROXIMATE DURATION OF THE TEST

10 minutes

PROCEDURE

The test consists of intradermal injection of 2 TU of PPD (Purified Protein Derivative). Intradermal injection of 0.1ml of PPD at a dose of 2 TU is performed on the ventral side of the forearm. It will be performed on the forearm opposite to the dominant one, to avoid discomfort in the following 48 hours.

To avoid errors and to ensure that it is administered intradermally, it is important that a wheal appears after the injection and fades shortly afterwards.

After the injection and until the test is read, the patient should not cover the puncture site (only with clothing), and should not rub the area, even for daily cleaning. You should only see a doctor if you notice that the area looks

infected (severe pain or redness, throbbing and warmth) or becomes ulcerated. Both of these scenarios are highly unlikely.

READING



The patient will come to the laboratory or centre for a reading after 48-72 hours. The healthcare staff will measure the transverse diameter with respect to the longitudinal axis of the forearm, exclusively of the **induration, not the erythema**.

INTERPRETATION

In general, in Spain, a reading of 5 mm of induration is considered positive. It is possible that, depending on your medical history, a negative result may lead to a repeat Tuberculin test 7-10 days after the first negative result (Mantoux Booster).

A positive result means infection, but not disease, so in principle a Mantoux-positive patient does not transmit disease. The Mantoux test may be positive for infection with Mycobacteria other than *M. tuberculosis*. The Mantoux test result may be positive in previously vaccinated patients.

A patient with a negative Mantoux test result, depending on the patient's medical history, may require further laboratory tests to detect infection and/or tuberculosis disease.

RESPONSE TIME OR RESULT

48 -72 h

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact Analiza by email at atencionalpaciente@analizalab.com or by telephone on 902 67 64 57.