



- Risk Factors for TB**
- persist cough >3wks
 - fever
 - night sweats
 - weight loss
 - hemoptysis
 - immunosuppression (HIV/DM/other)
 - atypical CXR
 - foreign born from endemic area
 - prior active or latent TB infection
 - household contact of active TB
 - persistent pneumonia
 - born before 1960 and long-term resident of western Alaska or other endemic area

- PSI**
See www.mdcalc.com/psi-port-score-pneumonia-severity-index-adult-cap/
- PSI ≤70 stable for outpatient therapy
 - PSI 71-90 likely outpatient therapy but may consider inpatient
 - PSI ≥91 advise inpatient therapy

Abbreviations: AFB-acid fast bacilli; CA-cancer; CAP-community acquired pneumonia; CXR-chest x-ray; DM-diabetes mellitus; DOT-direct observational therapy; ER-emergency room; LFTs-liver function tests; HAP-healthcare associated pneumonia; HIV-human immunodeficiency virus; IGRA-interferon gamma release assay; PHN-public health nurse; PSI-pneumonia severity index; SRC-subregional clinic; RIF-rifampin resistance; TB-tuberculosis; TST-tuberculin skin test

This guideline is designed for the general use of most patients but may need to be adapted to meet the special needs of a specific patient as determined by the medical practitioner.
Approved by MSEC 4/13/16.
If comments about this guideline, please contact Elizabeth_Roll@ykhc.org.