



Persons at Higher Risk for TB Disease Once Infected

Persons with HIV infection

Persons who were infected with *M. tuberculosis* within the past 2 years, household contacts, or other individuals with prolonged exposure to an active case of TB, particularly infants and very young children.

Persons with medical conditions known to increase the risk for disease if infection occurs:

- HIV infections

- Recent TB infection

- Chest radiograph findings suggesting previous TB

- Diabetes mellitus

- Silicosis

- Solid organ transplant

- Prolonged corticosteroid therapy (prednisone or its equivalent >15 mg/d for 2-4 wks)

- Other immunosuppressive therapy

- Intestinal bypass or gastrectomy

- Cancer of the head and neck

- Chronic malabsorption syndromes

- End-stage renal disease

- Low body weight (10% or more below ideal body weight)

Persons who inject illicit drugs; other groups of high-risk substance users (e.g., crack cocaine users)

Persons with a history of inadequately treated TB, particularly those patients with pulmonary parenchymal scarring (not patients with just a Ghon complex or pleural thickening)

HIV = human immunodeficiency virus; TB = tuberculosis.

Table from *Physicians Information and Education Resource (PIER)*, Tuberculosis module.