

# tb skin test houston tx

tb skin test houston tx is an essential diagnostic procedure widely used to detect latent or active tuberculosis infections in individuals living in or around Houston, Texas. Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health concern, and early detection through reliable testing methods is crucial for controlling its spread. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the TB skin test process, its importance, and where to access testing services in Houston, TX. It also covers who should get tested, how to prepare for the test, and what the results mean for your health. By understanding the details and benefits of a TB skin test in Houston, residents can take proactive steps to maintain their health and prevent the transmission of tuberculosis. The following sections will guide readers through the essential aspects of TB testing, ensuring informed decisions and timely medical care.

- Understanding the TB Skin Test
- Importance of TB Testing in Houston, TX
- Who Should Get a TB Skin Test?
- How the TB Skin Test is Administered
- Interpreting TB Skin Test Results
- Where to Get a TB Skin Test in Houston, TX
- Preparing for Your TB Skin Test Appointment

# Understanding the TB Skin Test

The TB skin test, also known as the Mantoux tuberculin skin test, is a diagnostic tool used to identify whether a person has been infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the bacteria responsible for tuberculosis. This test involves injecting a small amount of purified protein derivative (PPD) just under the skin, typically on the forearm. After 48 to 72 hours, a healthcare professional evaluates the injection site for any reaction, which indicates exposure to TB bacteria. The TB skin test is a cost-effective, widely available method for screening individuals who may be at risk of developing active tuberculosis.

## Types of TB Tests

While the TB skin test is the traditional method, there are other testing options such as blood tests called interferon-gamma release assays (IGRAs). However, the TB skin test remains popular in many clinical settings due to its simplicity and affordability, especially in public health programs across Houston, TX.

## How It Works

The test works by triggering an immune response in individuals previously exposed to TB bacteria. If the person has been infected, the immune system reacts to the PPD injection, causing swelling and redness at the site. The size of the induration (raised, hardened area) is measured to determine a positive or negative result.

## Importance of TB Testing in Houston, TX

Houston is a diverse metropolitan area with a population that includes many individuals at risk for tuberculosis, including immigrants from countries where TB is more common, healthcare workers, and people living in crowded conditions. Routine TB screening plays a vital role in identifying latent TB

infections before they develop into active, contagious disease. The city's health authorities emphasize TB testing to reduce transmission and protect community health.

## **Public Health Impact**

Early detection and treatment of TB help lower the number of active cases, preventing outbreaks. TB skin testing supports public health initiatives by identifying infected individuals who may not yet show symptoms, thus enabling timely intervention.

## **TB and Vulnerable Populations**

Certain groups in Houston are more susceptible to TB infection, including:

- People with compromised immune systems (e.g., HIV-positive individuals)
- Homeless populations
- Residents and workers in correctional facilities
- Healthcare professionals
- Recent immigrants from high TB prevalence countries

## **Who Should Get a TB Skin Test?**

TB skin testing is recommended for individuals who have a higher likelihood of exposure to tuberculosis or those exhibiting symptoms suggestive of TB infection. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines inform local Houston healthcare providers about which populations

should undergo screening.

## High-Risk Individuals

People advised to receive a TB skin test include:

- Close contacts of someone with active TB
- Healthcare workers and first responders
- Residents of long-term care facilities
- Individuals with HIV/AIDS or other conditions weakening the immune system
- People who have recently traveled to or emigrated from countries with high TB rates
- Individuals experiencing symptoms such as persistent cough, night sweats, or unexplained weight loss

## Routine Screening Requirements

Some workplaces, schools, and healthcare facilities in Houston may require TB skin tests as part of routine employment or enrollment protocols to ensure community safety.

## How the TB Skin Test is Administered

The TB skin test is a straightforward procedure performed by trained healthcare professionals.

Understanding the administration process can help individuals prepare and reduce anxiety about the

test.

## Step-by-Step Procedure

1. **Injection:** A small amount of PPD tuberculin is injected intradermally into the inner surface of the forearm using a fine needle.
2. **Formation of a Wheal:** A small, pale bump (wheal) forms at the injection site, confirming correct administration.
3. **Waiting Period:** The patient must return 48 to 72 hours later for the test to be read.
4. **Reading the Test:** A healthcare professional measures the size of the induration (raised area) in millimeters.

## What to Expect During the Test

The injection may cause mild discomfort or a slight pinch. Some individuals might experience minor itching or redness after the test is administered. It is important to avoid scratching the site to prevent inaccurate results.

## Interpreting TB Skin Test Results

Reading and interpreting the TB skin test requires expertise, as the size of the induration and the individual's risk factors determine whether the test is positive or negative.

## Criteria for a Positive Test

The definition of a positive TB skin test varies depending on the patient's risk profile. Generally, an induration of a certain size indicates TB infection:

- **5 mm or more:** Considered positive for high-risk groups such as HIV-positive individuals or recent contacts of active TB cases.
- **10 mm or more:** Positive for people with moderate risk factors including recent immigrants, injection drug users, and residents of high-risk settings.
- **15 mm or more:** Positive for individuals with no known risk factors for TB.

## Next Steps After a Positive Result

A positive TB skin test does not necessarily mean active TB disease. Further diagnostic tests, such as chest X-rays and sputum cultures, are necessary to confirm whether the infection is active or latent. Treatment options vary accordingly to prevent progression and transmission.

## Where to Get a TB Skin Test in Houston, TX

Houston offers numerous healthcare facilities and clinics where residents can obtain TB skin testing services. Access to reliable and timely testing is critical for effective TB control.

## Healthcare Providers and Clinics

TB skin tests are available at:

- Local public health departments
- Community health centers
- Primary care physician offices
- Occupational health clinics
- Hospitals and urgent care centers

## **Cost and Appointment Information**

Many public clinics provide TB skin tests at low or no cost, especially for uninsured or underinsured individuals. Scheduling an appointment in advance is recommended to ensure availability and timely reading of the test.

## **Preparing for Your TB Skin Test Appointment**

Proper preparation can help ensure accurate results and a smooth testing experience for those seeking a TB skin test in Houston, TX.

### **Before the Test**

- Inform the healthcare provider about any previous TB tests, vaccinations, or health conditions.
- Wear short sleeves or clothing that allows easy access to the forearm.

- Avoid applying lotions or creams on the testing site before the appointment.
- Be aware of the return window (48 to 72 hours) to have the test read within the appropriate timeframe.

## **After the Test**

Keep the injection site clean and dry. Avoid scratching or rubbing the area. Monitor for any unusual reactions such as severe swelling or blistering and report these to a healthcare professional promptly.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **Where can I get a TB skin test in Houston, TX?**

You can get a TB skin test at various healthcare providers in Houston, including public health clinics, urgent care centers, and primary care offices. Some common locations are Harris County Public Health clinics and major hospitals like Houston Methodist.

### **How much does a TB skin test cost in Houston, TX?**

The cost of a TB skin test in Houston typically ranges from \$20 to \$60, depending on the clinic or healthcare provider. Some public health clinics may offer the test at a reduced cost or for free.

### **How long does it take to get results from a TB skin test in Houston?**

A TB skin test requires a follow-up appointment 48 to 72 hours after the injection to read the results. You must return to the healthcare provider within this timeframe to have the test properly evaluated.



## **Do I need a doctor's referral for a TB skin test in Houston, TX?**

Most clinics and healthcare providers in Houston do not require a doctor's referral for a TB skin test. You can often schedule an appointment or walk in directly for testing.

## **What should I expect during a TB skin test in Houston?**

During a TB skin test, a small amount of purified protein derivative (PPD) is injected just under the skin of your forearm. After 48 to 72 hours, a healthcare professional will check the injection site for any reaction to determine if you have been exposed to tuberculosis.

## **Are TB skin tests required for school or employment in Houston, TX?**

Yes, many schools, healthcare facilities, and employers in Houston require proof of a negative TB skin test as part of their health and safety protocols, especially for healthcare workers and students in certain programs.

## **Additional Resources**

### *1. Understanding the TB Skin Test: A Guide for Houston Residents*

This book offers a comprehensive overview of the tuberculosis (TB) skin test, specifically tailored for residents of Houston, TX. It explains the procedure, interpretation of results, and the significance of testing in high-risk populations. Readers will find practical advice on where to get tested in Houston and how to prepare for the appointment.

### *2. TB Testing and Prevention in Houston: A Community Health Perspective*

Focusing on public health strategies in Houston, this book discusses the importance of TB skin testing in controlling the spread of tuberculosis. It highlights local health initiatives, resources available to Houston residents, and preventive measures. The book also covers the role of healthcare providers in educating and supporting patients.

### *3. The Complete Guide to TB Skin Tests for Houston Healthcare Workers*

Designed for medical professionals working in Houston, this guide covers the technical aspects of administering and reading TB skin tests. It includes detailed protocols, troubleshooting tips, and case studies from Houston clinics. The book emphasizes best practices and compliance with Texas health regulations.

#### *4. Living with TB: Patient Stories from Houston, TX*

This collection of personal narratives shares the experiences of Houston residents who have undergone TB skin testing and treatment. It provides insight into the emotional and physical challenges faced by patients and the support systems available. The stories aim to raise awareness and reduce stigma surrounding TB in the Houston community.

#### *5. TB Skin Test Locations and Resources in Houston*

A practical directory for Houston residents, this book lists clinics, hospitals, and community centers offering TB skin testing. It includes contact information, hours of operation, and tips on navigating insurance and payment options. The guide also covers follow-up care and where to find additional support.

#### *6. TB Skin Testing: Myths and Facts for Houston Families*

This book addresses common misconceptions about the TB skin test and tuberculosis in the Houston area. It provides clear, evidence-based answers to frequently asked questions and dispels fears related to testing and diagnosis. The approachable language makes it ideal for families seeking accurate health information.

#### *7. Public Health Policies on TB Testing in Houston, TX*

An analysis of local and state policies governing TB skin testing in Houston, this book examines the legal and ethical considerations involved. It discusses mandatory testing in schools, workplaces, and healthcare settings, as well as privacy concerns. The book is a valuable resource for policymakers and advocates.

#### *8. Preparing for Your TB Skin Test Appointment in Houston*

This preparatory guide helps Houston residents understand what to expect before, during, and after

the TB skin test. It offers tips on how to manage side effects, interpret results, and follow up with healthcare providers. The book also provides guidance on lifestyle adjustments to support lung health.

#### 9. *TB Skin Test and Tuberculosis Treatment Advances in Houston*

Highlighting recent medical advances, this book covers new techniques in TB skin testing and treatment options available in Houston. It includes interviews with local specialists and summaries of clinical trials conducted in the region. The book aims to inform readers about cutting-edge care and ongoing research efforts.

## **Tb Skin Test Houston Tx**

Find other PDF articles:

<https://test.murphyjewelers.com/archive-library-403/pdf?docid=HtL26-3531&title=i-owe-money-to-a-closed-business.pdf>

**tb skin test houston tx:** Emerging Infectious Diseases , 2018

**tb skin test houston tx: Tuberculosis, the Federal Failure** United States. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, 1993

**tb skin test houston tx: Tuberculosis: New Insights for the Healthcare Professional: 2011 Edition** , 2012-01-09 Tuberculosis: New Insights for the Healthcare Professional: 2011 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Tuberculosis. The editors have built Tuberculosis: New Insights for the Healthcare Professional: 2011 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Tuberculosis in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Tuberculosis: New Insights for the Healthcare Professional: 2011 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at <http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/>.

**tb skin test houston tx: Tuberculosis and Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Infections**

David L. Schlossberg, 2017-06-20 TUBERCULOSIS AND NONTUBERCULOUS MYCOBACTERIAL INFECTIONS TUBERCULOSIS AND NONTUBERCULOUS MYCOBACTERIAL INFECTIONS SEVENTH EDITION Complete coverage of every aspect of tuberculosis and related mycobacterial infections "Tuberculosis appears to be as old as humanity itself." Despite many advancements since the 1882 identification of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* as the causative agent of tuberculosis, it remains one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide and threatens the effectiveness of our therapeutic arsenal. In 2015, 1.8 million people died of tuberculosis and almost half a million new

cases of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis were diagnosed. For Tuberculosis and Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Infections, Dr. Schlossberg assembled an international team of experts to write about nearly every facet of the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis and nontuberculous mycobacterial infections. In addition to presenting the latest clinical data, epidemiological findings, and policy and strategy recommendations of the World Health Organization, four new chapters cover topics of critical importance: The role of therapeutic drug monitoring in mycobacterial infections The public health issues of refugees and migrants, and their exposure and transmission of tuberculosis resulting from humanitarian crises Diabetes mellitus as a significant risk factor for tuberculosis The increased risk of tuberculosis reactivation in people taking tumor necrosis factor alpha inhibitors and other biopharmaceuticals Other chapters provide detailed information on the clinical, public health, and policy aspects of tracking and treating tuberculosis, including: The many presentations of tuberculosis, from pulmonary to ocular and cardiovascular to urogenital The complications that tuberculosis and antituberculosis therapy cause to the hematologic and endocrine systems Tuberculosis during pregnancy and in infants and children Treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis Development of new vaccines Nontuberculous infections caused by mycobacteria found throughout our environment The seventh edition of Tuberculosis and Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Infections is an essential resource for anyone working to prevent and treat tuberculosis and associated infections, from infectious disease specialists and pulmonologists to scientists, policymakers, and epidemiologists. A truly modern book that offers students, practitioners, and all readers the chance for a full immersion into the science of tuberculosis.” —MARIO RAVIGLIONE, MD, Global TB Programme, World Health Organization “It’s difficult to improve on an already excellent book but Dr. Schlossberg and colleagues have done it again!” —BURKE A. CUNHA, MD, MACP, Infectious Disease Division, Winthrop-University Hospital “This comprehensive book remains the most popular reference among physicians treating tuberculosis.” —LEONID HEIFETS, MD, National Jewish Hospital (from a previous edition) “This book meets a demand for timely information...constitutes a ready and useful reference for general internists and primary care physicians.” —ANNALS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE (from a previous edition) If you are looking for online access to the latest clinical microbiology content, please visit [www.wiley.com/learn/clinmicronow](http://www.wiley.com/learn/clinmicronow).

**tb skin test houston tx:** *Clinical and Vaccine Immunology* , 2007

**tb skin test houston tx:** **Public Health Reports** , 1990

**tb skin test houston tx:** Health Services Reports , 1990

**tb skin test houston tx:** Public Health Reports , 2015

**tb skin test houston tx:** **AIDS Patient Care** , 1991

**tb skin test houston tx:** **Texas HIV/AIDS Community Resource Directory** , 1992 Lists HIV/AIDS service providers, counseling & testing sites & other resources throughout Texas. Updated annually.

**tb skin test houston tx:** HIV/AIDS Resources Sue Pattyn, Joanne Capps, 2002 HIV/AIDS Resources(TM) is a professional referral directory designed for the professional working with persons who are HIV+ & PLWA, their families and caregivers. Major sections include National Organizations, Federal Agencies, Hotlines, Web Sites, and each state, county, and independent city in the United States. Categories include Health and Human Services Agencies, Mental Health Services, Medical Services, Complementary and Alternative Therapists, Community Service Organizations, and Education/Prevention Programs. Updated annually, this award-winning directory is highly acclaimed as the only reliable resource targeting only HIV and AIDS services in the United States.

**tb skin test houston tx:** *Models that Work* , 1995

**tb skin test houston tx:** **Program and Abstracts** , 1993

**tb skin test houston tx:** **American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine** , 2004

**tb skin test houston tx:** **AAOHN Journal** , 2009

**tb skin test houston tx:** *Handbook of Cancer Survivorship Care* Maria Alma Rodriguez, Lewis E. Foxhall, 2018-08-28 Handbook of Cancer Survivorship Care serves as a practical and concise guide for the multidisciplinary management of cancer survivors. Nearly all of the chapters are authored by a team consisting of a seasoned oncologist and an experienced practitioner who provides direct services in survivorship care. Chapters reflect the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration and cover the high-yield pearls and clinical applications that lead to quality patient care outcomes. Part I discusses the basic concepts of survivorship care, models of care, and clinical tools while addressing late and long-term effects of treatment, screening methods for secondary or recurring tumors, and prevention of disease relapse. Part II includes chapters on cancers commonly seen in community practice, such as breast, prostate, lymphoma, and colorectal. Chapters in Part II provide clinical pearls and disease-specific background, a guide to disease surveillance, instructions for monitoring late effects, early detection tips, and information on psychosocial health, all to better direct clinical assessment and management. With cancer survivors an increasing segment of the healthcare population and survivorship care rapidly evolving, it is paramount that oncologists and other care providers are up-to-date on the clinical strategies, interventions, and recommendations for follow-up care. As a pocket-sized, quick reference, Handbook of Cancer Survivorship Care is an indispensable resource for any healthcare provider - including physicians, nurses, and other practitioners - seeing patients in remission; it covers the must-know points of clinical management and successfully carries over cutting-edge expertise into clinical practice whether it is used at the bedside or in the clinic. Key Features: Includes practical guidance on challenging areas such as addressing psychosocial issues, establishing screening and prevention strategies, managing late effects in cancer survivors and many more Easy-to-read outline format makes referencing in the clinical setting quick and convenient Practical clinical vignettes with self-assessment Q&A accompany chapters in Part II Clinical pearls highlight survivorship guidelines and their application Provides management guidelines and detailed disease surveillance strategies for site-specific cancers Includes digital access to the e-book

**tb skin test houston tx:** *Live Animal Trade & Transport Magazine* , 1997

**tb skin test houston tx:** *Program and Abstracts of the Thirty-Third Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* , 1993

**tb skin test houston tx:** *Microbiology Abstracts* , 1990-05

**tb skin test houston tx:** *Program and Abstracts of the Thirty-First Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* , 1991

## Related to tb skin test houston tx

**Tuberculosis: Causes and How It Spreads | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs spread through the air from one person to another. TB germs can get into the air when someone with active TB disease coughs, speaks, or sings.

**Signs and Symptoms of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Common symptoms of active tuberculosis disease include cough, chest pain, and coughing up blood

**Tuberculosis (TB) | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** The tuberculosis (TB) blood test and the TB skin test are the two types of tests for TB infection

**Tuberculosis (TB) - World Health Organization (WHO)** WHO fact sheet on tuberculosis (TB): includes key facts, definition, global impact, treatment, HIV and TB, multidrug-resistant TB and WHO response

**About Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** About Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Two TB-related conditions exist: inactive TB and active TB

**Tuberculosis Risk Factors | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis Risk Factors Key points Anyone can get tuberculosis (TB), but some people are at higher risk than others. You can get TB even if you received the TB vaccine

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Disease | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) is

caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). TB bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the

**About Inactive Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs can live in the body for years without making you sick. This is called inactive TB or latent TB infection. People with inactive TB do not feel sick, do not

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). TB disease is one of the

**Tuberculosis - World Health Organization (WHO)** Tuberculosis (TB) often affects the lungs and can lead to several symptoms. Common signs of active TB include a persistent cough, sometimes with mucus or even blood.

**Tuberculosis: Causes and How It Spreads | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs spread through the air from one person to another. TB germs can get into the air when someone with active TB disease coughs, speaks, or sings.

**Signs and Symptoms of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Common symptoms of active tuberculosis disease include cough, chest pain, and coughing up blood

**Tuberculosis (TB) | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** The tuberculosis (TB) blood test and the TB skin test are the two types of tests for TB infection

**Tuberculosis (TB) - World Health Organization (WHO)** WHO fact sheet on tuberculosis (TB): includes key facts, definition, global impact, treatment, HIV and TB, multidrug-resistant TB and WHO response

**About Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** About Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Two TB-related conditions exist: inactive TB and active TB

**Tuberculosis Risk Factors | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis Risk Factors Key points Anyone can get tuberculosis (TB), but some people are at higher risk than others. You can get TB even if you received the TB vaccine

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Disease | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). TB bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the

**About Inactive Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs can live in the body for years without making you sick. This is called inactive TB or latent TB infection. People with inactive TB do not feel sick, do not

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). TB disease is one of the

**Tuberculosis - World Health Organization (WHO)** Tuberculosis (TB) often affects the lungs and can lead to several symptoms. Common signs of active TB include a persistent cough, sometimes with mucus or even blood.

**Tuberculosis: Causes and How It Spreads | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs spread through the air from one person to another. TB germs can get into the air when someone with active TB disease coughs, speaks, or sings.

**Signs and Symptoms of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Common symptoms of active tuberculosis disease include cough, chest pain, and coughing up blood

**Tuberculosis (TB) | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** The tuberculosis (TB) blood test and the TB skin test are the two types of tests for TB infection

**Tuberculosis (TB) - World Health Organization (WHO)** WHO fact sheet on tuberculosis (TB): includes key facts, definition, global impact, treatment, HIV and TB, multidrug-resistant TB and WHO response

**About Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** About Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Two TB-related conditions exist:

inactive TB and active TB

**Tuberculosis Risk Factors | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis Risk Factors Key points  
Anyone can get tuberculosis (TB), but some people are at higher risk than others. You can get TB even if you received the TB vaccine (also

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Disease | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). TB bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the

**About Inactive Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs can live in the body for years without making you sick. This is called inactive TB or latent TB infection. People with inactive TB do not feel sick, do not

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). TB disease is one of the

**Tuberculosis - World Health Organization (WHO)** Tuberculosis (TB) often affects the lungs and can lead to several symptoms. Common signs of active TB include a persistent cough, sometimes with mucus or even blood.

**Tuberculosis: Causes and How It Spreads | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs spread through the air from one person to another. TB germs can get into the air when someone with active TB disease coughs, speaks, or sings.

**Signs and Symptoms of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Common symptoms of active tuberculosis disease include cough, chest pain, and coughing up blood

**Tuberculosis (TB) | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** The tuberculosis (TB) blood test and the TB skin test are the two types of tests for TB infection

**Tuberculosis (TB) - World Health Organization (WHO)** WHO fact sheet on tuberculosis (TB): includes key facts, definition, global impact, treatment, HIV and TB, multidrug-resistant TB and WHO response

**About Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** About Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Two TB-related conditions exist: inactive TB and active TB

**Tuberculosis Risk Factors | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis Risk Factors Key points  
Anyone can get tuberculosis (TB), but some people are at higher risk than others. You can get TB even if you received the TB vaccine

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Disease | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). TB bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the

**About Inactive Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs can live in the body for years without making you sick. This is called inactive TB or latent TB infection. People with inactive TB do not feel sick, do not

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). TB disease is one of the

**Tuberculosis - World Health Organization (WHO)** Tuberculosis (TB) often affects the lungs and can lead to several symptoms. Common signs of active TB include a persistent cough, sometimes with mucus or even blood.

**Tuberculosis: Causes and How It Spreads | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs spread through the air from one person to another. TB germs can get into the air when someone with active TB disease coughs, speaks, or sings.

**Signs and Symptoms of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Common symptoms of active tuberculosis disease include cough, chest pain, and coughing up blood

**Tuberculosis (TB) | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** The tuberculosis (TB) blood test and the TB skin test are the two types of tests for TB infection

**Tuberculosis (TB) - World Health Organization (WHO)** WHO fact sheet on tuberculosis (TB): includes key facts, definition, global impact, treatment, HIV and TB, multidrug-resistant TB and WHO response

**About Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** About Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Two TB-related conditions exist: inactive TB and active TB

**Tuberculosis Risk Factors | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis Risk Factors Key points Anyone can get tuberculosis (TB), but some people are at higher risk than others. You can get TB even if you received the TB vaccine

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Disease | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis). TB bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the

**About Inactive Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Tuberculosis (TB) germs can live in the body for years without making you sick. This is called inactive TB or latent TB infection. People with inactive TB do not feel sick, do not

**Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (TB) | CDC** Clinical Overview of Tuberculosis Key points Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis). TB disease is one of the

**Tuberculosis - World Health Organization (WHO)** Tuberculosis (TB) often affects the lungs and can lead to several symptoms. Common signs of active TB include a persistent cough, sometimes with mucus or even blood.

## **Related to tb skin test houston tx**

**University of Houston student responding well to treatment for tuberculosis, officials say** (abc131y) HOUSTON, Texas (KTRK) -- A University of Houston student is being treated for tuberculosis. The university sent out an alert to students, faculty, and staff on Tuesday, saying the student is

**University of Houston student responding well to treatment for tuberculosis, officials say** (abc131y) HOUSTON, Texas (KTRK) -- A University of Houston student is being treated for tuberculosis. The university sent out an alert to students, faculty, and staff on Tuesday, saying the student is

**Kansas is dealing with a tuberculosis outbreak. Should Texans worry? Is there a vaccine?** (Fort Worth Star-Telegram8mon) Tuberculosis is the world's deadliest disease and has claimed at least two lives during a current breakout in the greater Kansas City area. Photo by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Kansas is dealing with a tuberculosis outbreak. Should Texans worry? Is there a vaccine?** (Fort Worth Star-Telegram8mon) Tuberculosis is the world's deadliest disease and has claimed at least two lives during a current breakout in the greater Kansas City area. Photo by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Back to Home: <https://test.murphyjewelers.com>