



To identify TB suspects among children: SCORE IF SIGN OR SYMPTOM IS PRESENT

GENERAL FEATURES	0	1	2	3	4	Score
Duration of illness	<2 weeks	2-4 weeks		More than 4 weeks		
Failure to thrive or weight loss	Weight gain		No weight gain		Weight loss	
TB contact	None	Reported, not proven		Proven EPTB, Smear+	Proven Smear +	
Malnutrition				Not improved after 4 weeks		
Chronic infant disease				Not improved after 4 weeks		
Frequency of illness		Recurrent		No response to antibiotics		
Chest x-ray				TB suggestive (infiltration, cavity or hilar lymph nodes)		
Lymph nodes				Cervical, sub-mandibular		
Swelling of bone or joint				Suggestive feature on X-ray		
Ascites			No abdominal mass	With abdominal mass		
Meningitis				Chronic C.N.S. signs		
Angle deformity of spine					X-ray feature	
TOTAL SCORE						

If score > 9:

Step 1

- Consider the child as TB suspect and offer PICT if HIV status is unknown

Use the following test to diagnose TB in children:

Step 2

- Sputum smear microscopy (if child > 5 years age)
- Chest X-ray

The diagnosis TB should be made if the child has *2 or more* of the following:

Step 3

- Chronic symptoms suggestive of TB (*weight loss, chronic cough, fever*)
- Physical changes highly suggestive of TB
- Sputum smear positive and/or Chest X-ray suggestive of TB

