

Definitions

Note: The definitions listed below apply to the terms as used in these guidelines. They may have different meanings in other contexts.

Adolescent: a person aged 10–19 years.

Adult: a person over 19 years of age.

Advanced HIV disease: for adults, adolescents, and children aged 5 years or more, “advanced HIV disease” is defined as a CD4 cell count of less than 200 cells/mm³ or a WHO clinical stage 3 or 4 event at presentation for care. All children with HIV aged under 5 years should be considered as having advanced disease at presentation.

Bacteriologically confirmed TB: a person from whom a biological specimen is positive by a WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic test, culture or smear microscopy.

Child: a person under 10 years of age.

Clinically diagnosed: when a person who does not fulfil the criteria for bacteriological confirmation has been diagnosed with TB disease by a medical practitioner who has decided to give the person a full course of TB treatment.

Computer-aided detection (CAD): the use of specialized software to interpret abnormalities on chest radiographs that are suggestive of TB. The results are expressed as abnormality scores. CAD may be used for screening or triage.

Drug-resistant TB: TB disease caused by a strain of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*) complex that is resistant to any TB medicines.

Drug-susceptibility testing (DST): in vitro testing using either molecular or genotypic techniques to detect resistance-conferring mutations, or phenotypic methods to determine susceptibility to a medicine.

Extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB): TB disease caused by a strain of *M. tuberculosis* complex that is resistant to rifampicin (and may also be resistant to isoniazid), and that is also resistant to at least one fluoroquinolone (levofloxacin or moxifloxacin) and to at least one other “Group A” drug (bedaquiline or linezolid).

Extrapulmonary TB (EPTB) (classification): any bacteriologically confirmed or clinically diagnosed episode of TB involving organs other than the lungs (e.g. pleura, peripheral lymph nodes, abdomen, genitourinary tract, skin, joints and bones, meninges).