

Original recommendation in WHO policy on collaborative TB/HIV activities, 2012 (1)	Recommendation in the TB/HIV guidelines, 2023	Source guideline for 2023 TB/HIV guidelines
NA	New recommendation adopted: 8. In HIV-positive adults and children with signs and symptoms of disseminated TB, Xpert MTB/RIF may be used in blood, as an initial diagnostic test for disseminated TB (<i>conditional recommendation, very low certainty of evidence</i>).	<i>WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 3: diagnosis – rapid diagnostics for tuberculosis detection, 2021 update (4)</i>
NA	New recommendation adopted: 9. In inpatient settings: WHO strongly recommends using LF-LAM to assist in the diagnosis of active TB in HIV-positive adults, adolescents and children: • with signs and symptoms of TB (<i>pulmonary and/or extrapulmonary</i>) (<i>strong recommendation, moderate certainty in the evidence about the intervention effects</i>); or • with advanced HIV disease or who are seriously ill (<i>strong recommendation, moderate certainty in the evidence about the intervention effects</i>); or • irrespective of signs and symptoms of TB and with a CD4 cell count of less than 200 cells/mm³ (<i>strong recommendation, moderate certainty in the evidence about the intervention effects</i>).	<i>WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 3: diagnosis – rapid diagnostics for tuberculosis detection, 2021 update (4)</i>
NA	New recommendation adopted: 10. In outpatient settings: WHO suggests using LF-LAM to assist in the diagnosis of active TB in HIV-positive adults, adolescents and children: • with signs and symptoms of TB (<i>pulmonary and/or extrapulmonary</i>) or seriously ill (<i>conditional recommendation, low certainty in the evidence about test accuracy</i>); and • irrespective of signs and symptoms of TB and with a CD4 cell count of less than 100 cells/mm³ (<i>conditional recommendation, very low certainty in the evidence about test accuracy</i>).	<i>WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 3: diagnosis – rapid diagnostics for tuberculosis detection, 2021 update (4)</i>