

1.2.6 Managing latent TB in children and young people

- 1.2.6.1 Consider testing children and young people for hepatitis B and C before starting treatment for latent TB. See the [NICE guidelines on hepatitis B and C: ways to promote and offer testing to people at increased risk of infection and hepatitis B \(chronic\): diagnosis and management of chronic hepatitis B in children, young people and adults](#). **[new 2016]**

1.3 Active TB

1.3.1 Diagnosing active TB in all age groups

- 1.3.1.1 If TB is a possibility, microbiology staff should consider carrying out TB culture on samples (see recommendations 1.3.2.2 and 1.3.2.3), even if it is not requested. **[2006, amended 2016]**
- 1.3.1.2 If there are clinical signs and symptoms consistent with a diagnosis of TB, start treatment without waiting for culture results. **[2006]**
- 1.3.1.3 Consider completing the standard recommended regimen (see [recommendations 1.3.7.2 and 1.3.7.3 in the section on standard treatment](#)), even if subsequent culture results are negative. **[2006, amended 2016]**

1.3.2 Diagnosing pulmonary (including laryngeal) TB in all age groups

- 1.3.2.1 Take a chest X-ray; do further diagnostic investigations (as detailed below and summarised in table 1) if chest X-ray appearances suggest TB. **[2016]**
- 1.3.2.2 Send multiple respiratory samples (3 deep cough sputum samples, preferably including 1 early morning sample) for TB microscopy and culture. **[2016]**
- This should be before starting treatment if possible or, failing that, within 7 days of starting treatment in people with life-threatening disease. **[2006,**