

Index

A

Acid-fast bacilli (AFB), 21
Adenosine deaminase, 11–12
Amplification assays, 36

B

Bacteriological diagnosis
 culture methods
 colorimetric redox indicator, 27
 liquid cultures, 26
 LJ culture, 24–26
 MB/BacT system, 26
 MGIT, 26
 MODS, 27
 nitrate reductase assay, 27
 thin layer agar culture, 27
 mycobacterial identification
 active non-PTB, 31–33
 active TB, 30
 breath sample analysis, 31
 breath sample collection, 30
 MTB complex, 28
 MTB protein 64, 28
 MTB susceptibility testing, 29
 volatile organic compounds, 30
 sample collection and processing
 acid-fast bacilli smear classification, 21
 auramine–rhodamine fluorescent staining, 23
 conventional microbiological techniques, 22
 in extrapulmonary TB, 20
 light-emitting diode microscopy, 24

in pulmonary TB, 20
smear microscopy, 22–23

C

Chest X-ray, 9–11
Chromatography, 3, 21, 31
Clinical diagnosis, TB
 adenosine deaminase, 11–12
 adominal TB, 17
 bacteriologic examination, 11
 chest X-ray, 9–11
 histopathology, 12–14
 lymph node TB, 16
 medical history, 8
 meningeal TB, 16
 miliary TB, 14–15
 pericardial TB, 16
 physical examination, 8
 pleural TB, 16
 resistance to anti-TB drugs, 17
 test for TB infection, 9
Colorimetric redox indicator (CRI), 27
Cross-priming amplification (CPA), 48–49

D

Drug susceptibility testing (DST), 4, 26, 29, 38

E

Enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISPOT)
 assay, 68
Enzyme-linked gel assay (ELGA), 43

F

Fluoroquinolone, 35

G

GeneXpert, 4

diagnostic accuracy, 39

MDR TB diagnosis, 4

policy updates, 39–40

PTB detection and rifampicin resistance, 39

recommendations, EPTB, 40

technology developments, 41

Guanidine thiocyanate (GTC), 46

I

Interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA), 4–5

advantages, 68–69

clinical performance, 70

cost-effectiveness, 71

immune response, 66–67

in immunosuppressed patients, 70–71

international guidelines, 71–72

PPD, 65

QFT-GIT, 68

recommendations, 66

sensitivity and specificity, 69–70

T-SPOT.TB, 68

types, 68

L

Line probe assays (LPAs), 38

Loop-mediated isothermal amplification
procedure (LAMP), 37, 47, 48

Löwenstein–Jensen culture, 22, 24, 29

M

MB/BacTsystem, 26

Microscopic observation drug susceptibility
(MODS), 24

Molecular diagnosis

amplification assays, 36

DNA replication, 36

DNA/RNA sequences, 36

isothermal amplification method, PCR, 52

NAAT (*see* Nucleic acid amplification test
(NAAT))

PCR, 36

MTB infection. *See* *Mycobacterium
tuberculosis* (MTB)

Mycobacteria growth indicator tube (MGIT), 24

Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB), 2, 31

BCG vaccination, 64

drug susceptibility testing, 29

IGRA

advantages, 68–69

clinical performance, 70

cost-effectiveness, 71

immune response, 66–67

in immunosuppressed patients, 70–71

international guidelines, 71–72

PPD, 65

QFT-GIT, 68

recommendations, 66

sensitivity and specificity, 69–70

T-SPOT.TB, 68

types, 68

TST

active TB, 61

anergy test, in HIV-infected

individuals, 65

booster effect, 64

definition, 64

dose, 59

false negative readings, 62

false positive readings, 62–63

immunological bases, 58

indications, 65

interpretation, 61–62

method of administration, 59–60

pathogenic basis of, 58

serial tuberculin skin testing, 64

tuberculin, 58

tuberculin storage, 62

N

Nitrate reductase assay, 27

Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), 3

advantages, 37

cost, 37

cross-priming amplification (CPA), 48–49

exponential amplification reaction, 51

future perspectives, 51

GeneXpert (*see* GeneXpert)

helicase-dependent amplification, 44–45

isothermal chain amplification, 50

limitations, 51

loop-mediated isothermal amplification,
47–48

LPAs, 38

NASBA, 42–43

nicking enzyme amplification reaction, 50

nicking enzyme-mediated amplification, 50

- operational aspects, 37
 - PCR, 38
 - policy updates, 39–40
 - precision, 37
 - ramification-extension amplification, 46
 - recombinase polymerase amplification, 44
 - rolling circle amplification, 45
 - SMART, 43–44
 - SmartAmp, 49
 - strand displacement amplification, 49–50
 - transcription mediated amplification, 42–43
 - Nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA), 42–43
- P**
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR), 3, 36, 38, 42–45, 48, 50, 52
- Q**
- QuantIFERON-TB gold in-tube (QFT-GIT), 9, 57, 68, 71
- S**
- Simple method for amplifying RNA targets (SMART), 43–44
 - Smart amplification process (SmartAmp), 49
- T**
- Thin layer agar culture, 27
 - Tuberculin skin test (TST)
 - active TB, 61
 - energy test, in HIV-infected individuals, 65
 - booster effect, 64
 - definition, 64
 - dose, 59
 - false negative readings, 62
 - false positive readings, 62–63
 - immunological bases, 58
 - indications, 65
 - interpretation, 61–62
 - method of administration, 59–60
 - pathogenic basis of, 58
 - serial tuberculin skin testing, 64
 - tuberculin, 58
 - tuberculin storage, 62
- Tuberculosis (TB)
- bacteriological diagnosis (*see* Bacteriological diagnosis)
 - case detection and curative therapy, 36
 - chest X-ray, 2
 - chromatography, 3
 - clinical diagnosis (*see* Clinical diagnosis, TB)
 - clinical manifestations, 2
 - conventional diagnostic methods, 4
 - culture, 3
 - diagnosis, 2
 - drug sensitivity, 3
 - epidemiology, 1
 - extrapulmonary TB, 2
 - genetic probes, 3
 - GeneXpert kit, 4
 - infection (*see* *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB))
 - interferon-gamma release assay, 4–5
 - latent TB infection, 4
 - Mantoux TST, 4
 - NAAT instrumentation, 3
 - polymerase chain reaction, 3
 - sampling and management, 3