

Latent TB Infection

Identifying individuals with latent TB Infection (LTBI) is essential to the goal of TB elimination because treatment of LTBI can prevent infected individuals from developing TB disease and thereby stop the further spread of TB to others.

The CDC and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommend testing people who are at increased risk for TB infection. During routine patient evaluations, health care providers should identify individuals who are at high risk for TB and test them for LTBI. TB testing activities should be done only when there is a plan for follow-up care to evaluate and treat all individuals diagnosed with LTBI.

LTBI Guidelines for Treatment and Screening, 2019

- [Latent Tuberculosis Infection Guidance for Preventing Tuberculosis in California](#)
(Includes adult and pediatric TB risk assessments)

LTBI Treatment Regimens

- [Short course, rifapentine and isoniazid \(3HP\)](#)
 - [3HP Drug Interactions Guide](#)
- [Short course, rifampin](#)
- [Long course, isoniazid](#)

LTBI Provider Resources

- [TB Free California](#)
 - [How to talk to patients about LTBI \(adult\)](#)
 - [How to talk to patients about LTBI \(pediatric\)](#)
- [LTBI: A Guide for Primary Health Care Providers, CDC 2020](#)