

Appendix 1: Risk factors for the development of active tuberculosis among people with a positive tuberculin skin test (presumed infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*)

Risk factor	Estimated risk for TB relative to people with no known risk factor*
High risk:	
• Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	110–170
• Human immunodeficiency virus infection	50–110
• Transplantation (related to immune-suppressant therapy)	20–74
• Silicosis	30
• Chronic renal failure requiring hemodialysis	7–50
• Carcinoma of head and neck	11.6
• Recent TB infection (≤ 2 yr)	15.0
• Abnormal chest x-ray — fibronodular disease	6–19
Moderate risk:	
• Tumour necrosis factor alpha inhibitors	1.5–5.8
• Diabetes mellitus (all types)	2–3.6
• Treatment with glucocorticoids (≥ 15 mg/d prednisone)	4.9
• Young age when infected (0–4 years)	2.2–5
Slightly increased risk:	
• Heavy alcohol consumption (≥ 3 drinks/day)	3–4
• Underweight ($< 90\%$ ideal body weight; for most people, this is a body mass index ≤ 20)	2–3
• Cigarette smoker (1 pack/d)	1.8–3.5
• Abnormal chest x-ray — granuloma	2
Low risk:	
• Person with positive TST, no known risk factor, normal chest x-ray (“low risk reactor”)	1
Very low risk:	
• Person with positive two-step TST (booster), no other known risk factor and normal chest x-ray	0.5
<p>TB = tuberculosis, TST = tuberculin skin test. *Full references for the estimated risk ranges can be found in the <i>Canadian Tuberculosis Standards, 7th Edition</i>. ©All Rights Reserved. <i>Canadian Tuberculosis Standards, 7th Edition</i>. The Canadian Thoracic Society (CTS) of the Canadian Lung Association (CLA) and the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), 2013. Reproduced with permission.</p>	