

Iowa Department of Public Health Tuberculosis Control Program

Children's Patient Information Sheet Treatment of Tuberculosis Disease (Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary)

Report all Suspected/Confirmed cases of TB Disease by phone: Nurse Consultant 515/281-8636 or Program Manager 515/281-7504

Patient Information								
Name (Last, First, Mi	iddle):		Gender: Male Female					
Parent/Guardian Na	me(s):							
Street Address:		City:		Zip:				
County of Residence:		DOB (D/M/Y):						
Phone (home or cell)):	Patient's Weight:	Patient's Weight:					
Diagnostic Information								
Testing and Site of Disease								
Chest X-Ray and CT Scan	Initial CXR Date: CT Scan Date: □Normal □Abnormal □Not Done □Normal □Abnormal □Not Done Evidence of cavity? □Yes □No Evidence of cavity? □Yes □No Evidence of miliary TB? □Yes □No							
Symptoms	□Cough, Onset date: □Chest pain □Hemoptysis □Fever/Chills □Night sweats □Weight loss □Fatigue							
Primary Reason for TB Evaluation	□TB Symptoms □Abnormal CXR □Contact Investigation □HCW □Immigrant Medical Exam □Incidental Lab							
Risk Factors	□Foreign Born Country of Origin: Month/Year Arrived in US □Close contact of case □HCW's □Non-IDU □IDU □Alcohol □Homeless □Missed Contact □Incomplete LTBI TX □Medical Risk Factors □ Resident LTCF or CF							
HIV Status (Req. 18 –50yo)								
Prescription I	nformation							
	rescription Information ubmit prescriptions to the IDPH TB Program by fax: 515-281-4570.							
For information on the Approved TX Regimens/Dosing see next page or contact the TB Program at 515-281-7504 or 515-281-8636								
Clinician Contact Information								
Clinician's Name:		Clinic Name:						
Street Address:		City:	State	: lowa	Zip:			
Phone Number:		Fax Number:						

Treatment of Tuberculosis in Children

State of TB	Skin test or IGRA	CXR	Symptoms	Treatment
Disease Pulmonary and extrapulmonary (except disseminated disease and meningitis, see below)	90% positive	Abnormal	Possible	Meds: INH, RIF, PZA (consider EMB or aminoglycoside)* Duration: 6 months total Stop PZA after 2 months; continue INH and RIF for drug susceptible disease. DOT is standard.
Disease Disseminated included miliary, bone, joint, and multi-site disease	TST may be negative early in disseminated TB. Most are positive by the end of TX	May be normal or abnormal	Yes	Meds: INH, RIF, PZA, and EMB or Aminoglycoside Duration: 9-12 months total Stop PZA and EMB or aminoglycoside after 2 months for drug susceptible disease. DOT standard
Disease Meningitis	Often negative early in meningitis and miliary disease. 90% positive by end of TX	May be normal or abnormal	Yes	Meds: INH, RIF, PZA and aminoglycoside or EMB or ethionamide daily for 2 months, followed by 7-10 months of INH and RIF daily or twice weekly. Duration: 9-12 months total for drug susceptible disease. DOT standard Steroids recommended for first 1-2 months for meningitis.

^{*}Fourth drug (EMB or aminoglycoside) should be added for the first 2 months or until susceptibilities are known in communities with INH resistance greater than 4 % or in cases where there is a high-risk for drug resistance.

INH= Isoniazid, RIF = Rifampin, PZA = Pyrazinamide, EMB = Ethambutol

Daily Dose Range							
Childs weight (kg)	Isoniazid (INH) 10-15 mg/kg/day Dose, mg	Rifampin (RIF) 10-20 mg/kg/day Dose, mg	Pyrazinamide (PZA) 15-30 mg/kg/day Dose, mg	Ethambutol (EMB) 15-25 mg/kg/day Dose, mg			
3-5	50	50	125	100			
6-9	100	100	125-250	150			
10-15	150	150	250-375	250			
16-20	200	200	375	300			
21-25	300	300	500	400			
26-45	300	450	750	600-700			
46-50	300	600	1000	800			
51-66	300	600	1500	1000			
67+	300	600	2000	1000			
Twice Weekly Dose	20-30 mg/kg/dose	10-20 mg/kg/dose	50 mg/kg/dose	50 mg/kg/dose			
Maximum doses	Daily: 300 mg	Daily: 600 mg	Daily: 2000 mg	Daily: 1000 mg			
	Twice weekly: 900 mg	Twice weekly 600 mg	Twice weekly: 2000 mg	Twice weekly 2500 mg			
Forms available	Scored tablets: 100 mg, 300 mg	Capsules: 150 mg, 300 mg	Scored tablets: 500 mg	Tablets: 100 mg, 400 mg			
	Syrup : 10 mg/ml*	Syrup: compounded					

^{*}many experts advise against using INH syrup because it is frequently associated with diarrhea.