

### **Two-step TB Testing:**

Two-step testing is particularly important and should be considered for the initial skin testing of persons who will be retested periodically, e.g., all health profession students, workers, and volunteers. Two-step testing is more reliable in identifying remote infection (e.g. infection in childhood). If the first test is positive, the person should be considered infected. If the first test is negative, a repeat test should be administered 1-3 weeks later. If the second test is positive, consider the person infected. If there is documentation of a negative TST within the prior 12 months, only one TST needs to be done, and this is considered the second of the two-step tests.

**Excerpt from the July 2008 ACHA Guidelines: “Tuberculosis Screening and Targeted Testing of College and University Students.”**

**A full transcript of this document can be located at:**

**[http://www.acha.org/info\\_resources/tb\\_statement.pdf](http://www.acha.org/info_resources/tb_statement.pdf)**