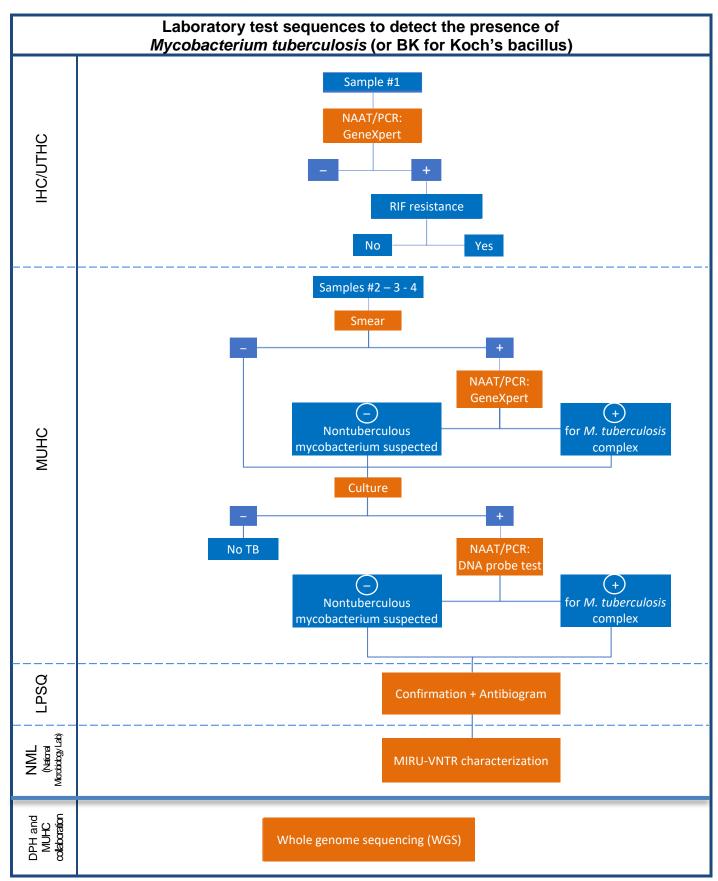




Centre de Santé et Services Sociaux Inuulitsivik Inuulitsivik Health & Social Services Centre Puvirnituq, Québec JOM 1P0 T 819 988-2957 / F 819 988-2796











Type of test	Name on the lab test results	Definition
NAAT/PCR	GenXpert MTB/RIF	 Specifically for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>. Rapid test conducted solely on the first of the four samples initially provided by the person suspected of having active TB. Includes detection of <i>M. tuberculosis</i> DNA, as well as a rapid test for rifampicine sensitivity. A positive result is confirmation of active TB. Do not repeat the test if active TB confirmed over the past 24 months, to avoid the risk of a false positive result.
Smear	Auramine AFB	 Microscopic analysis of the sample on a slide. Search for the presence of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) by staining. Staining techniques: Auramine (more sensitive). If Auramine generates a suspect or positive result, proceed to stain with Kinyoun or Ziehl-Neelsen (more specific). Final result: neg., suspect, +, ++, +++ or ++++
NAAT/PCR	TB PCR	 Systematically performed on raw sputum if a positive smear. NAAT/PCR not specific for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>. Rapid test for identifying the type of Mycobacterium detected. Replicates the bacteria's RNA so more sensitive than a DNA probe test. If TB PCR is negative, it could be an atypical mycobacterium (e.g., <i>Avium, Fortuitum, Gordonae</i>, etc.). If TB PCR is positive, the macobacterium is from the tuberculosis complex (e.g., <i>M. tuberculosis</i>, <i>M. africanum</i>, <i>M. bovis</i>, etc.).
Culture		 Specifically for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>. Growth of the microorganism in solid media. This can be objectivized as of the third week. A culture is considered negative on a sample after 6 to 8 weeks.
NAAT/PCR	DNA probe test (= accuprobe)	 DNA probe test (= accuprobe) is systematically performed on a culture that is growing. NAAT/PCR not specific for <i>M. tuberculosis</i>. Allows for identifying the type of Mycobacterium detected. Detects without replicating the bacteria thus less sensitive than the TB PCR. If DNA probe test is negative, it could be an atypical mycobacterium (e.g., <i>Avium</i>, <i>Fortuitum</i>, <i>Gordonae</i>, etc.). If DNA probe test is positive, the macobacterium is from the tuberculosis complex (e.g., <i>M. tuberculosis</i>, <i>M. africanum</i>, <i>M. bovis</i>, etc.).
Antibiogram	Antibiogram	❖ TB treatment sensitivity test.
MIRU-VNTR characterization		 Specifies the <i>M. tuberculosis</i> strain's genetic profile. Takes around 3 to 4 months.
Whole genome sequencing (WGS)		 Specifies the M. tuberculosis strain's genetic profile. Higher resolution than MIRU-VNTR. Allows for drawing a distinction between a reinfection and a relapse, and helps identify the source of new TB cases.