

Tuberculosis		
Symptoms	Pulmonary	Chronic cough >3 wks w/ weight loss, fever, diaphoresis, miliary TB
	CNS	Meningitis, communicating hydrocephalus, stroke, increased ICP,
	Abdominal	Ascites, abdominal pain, jaundice, chronic diarrhea
	MSK	Joint effusion, Pott's disease
	Derm	Warty/papulonecrotic lesions, erythema nodosum
	Renal	Sterile pyuria, hematuria
	Ocular	Iritis, neuritis, conjunctivitis
Workup	Bacteriologic Diagnosis	Infants: 3 early morning gastric aspirates for AFB, Cx, PCR Children/Adolescents: 3 sputum for AFB, Cx, PCR
	Clinical Diagnosis	Recent close contact w/ known infectious case + positive tuberculin skin test (TST) or interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) + suggestive findings on CXR or exam
Treatment	General	Rifampin, INH, pyrazinamide, ethambutol (RIPE) 2 mo → rifampin and INH (RI) for 4 mos
	TB Meningitis	RIP + streptomycin (SM) 2 mo → RI for 7-10 mo
	Osteoarticular	RIPE 2 mo → RI 7-10 mos
	Relapse	RIPA + SM 2 mo → RIPE 1 mo → RIE 5 mo

Pulmonary Function Tests	
Lung Function Definitions	
Forced vital capacity (FVC)	Measures total amount of air you can exhale w/ force after you inhale as deeply as possible
Forced expiratory volume 1 (FEV1)	Measures the amount of air you can exhale w/ force in one breath. The amount of air you exhale measured at 1 second
Forced expiratory flow 25% to 75%	This measures the air flow over the middle half of the FVC
Peak expiratory flow (PEF)	The maximum flow rate obtained during a forced exhalation. It is usually measured at the same time as your forced vital capacity (FVC)
Total lung capacity (TLC)	This measures the total volume of air in your lungs after you inhale as deeply as possible
Functional residual capacity (FRC)	This measures the amount of air in your lungs at the end of a normal exhaled breath
Expiratory reserve volume (ERV)	This measures the difference between the amount of air in your lungs after a normal exhale (FRC) and the amount after you exhale w/ force (RV)