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Title: Correlation between tuberculin-skin-test and interferon-gamma-release-assays with risks factors for tuberculosis infection

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Body: Introduction: Tuberculin-skin-test(TST) has been the only method for diagnosis of tuberculosis (TB) infection until detection of interferon-gamma by QuantiFERON-TB Gold in tube (QFN-G-IT) and T-SPOT.TB have been introduced. (IGRAs). Aims:To assess the correlation between TST and IGRAs with risks factors for TB infection in smear positive(S+) pulmonary TB-contacts. Material and methods:Contacts with S+pulmonary TB cases were underwent TST, chest radiography, sputum analysis, QFN-G-GIT and T-SPOT.TB and investigated HIV, immunosuppression, BCG-vaccination, degree of contact (\geq or $<$ 6h/day). In index case was studied presence of cough, diagnostic delay, contact conditions: room size(square meters) and index of overcrowding(square meters/person). Results:156 contacts(119 adults, 37 children) of 66 patients completed the study. Positivity of TST did not correlated with any of the risk factors studied: cough($p = 0.929$), diagnostic delay($p = 0.244$), room size (0.462), overcrowding(0. 800). QFN-G-IT was associated with cough($p = 0.001$) and room size($p = 0.020$) while T-SPOT.TB was also associated with cough($p = 0.007$) and room size($p = 0.023$). Association with diagnostic delay tended to significance ($p = 0.077$).

Conclusions:The results obtained suggest that IGRAs correlated better than TST with some risk factors involved in the transmission of TB. Larger studies are needed to confirm this findings.