TUBERCULOSIS BLOOD TEST (IGRA) QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Central Health

1. What is a TB blood test?

Interferon Gamma Release Assay, or IGRA, is a blood test to find out if you have TB germs in your body. IGRA is done in addition to, or instead of, the tuberculin skin test (TST).

2. Why would a TST be positive?

Prior to 1979, most children in Newfoundland and Labrador were vaccinated with Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) to help protect them from getting infected with tuberculosis. Those who have had BCG vaccine may have a false positive TST result. Unlike the TST, the BCG vaccine does not affect the IGRA test.

3. When is an IGRA blood test needed?

An IGRA blood test may be needed if you have a positive TST result.

4. How do I get the IGRA blood test?

The IGRA blood test is not performed in all areas of Newfoundland and Labrador. Call your local lab regarding IGRA test availability, times, and any specific instructions. Once collected, the blood is sent to St. John's for testing and results should be available within 14 days. The doctor/nurse who ordered the test will get the results.

5. Do live vaccines affect IGRA?

Yes. IGRA testing should be done either on the same day as vaccination with live-virus vaccine or 4 weeks after the administration of the live-virus vaccine.

6. What will happen if I have a positive IGRA result?

If you have a positive IGRA result it could indicate that you have a TB infection referred to as latent TB. The difference between Latent TB Infection (LTBI) and TB disease is as follows:



Person with Latent TB infection	Person with TB disease
Does not feel sick	 May feel sick and have symptoms such as cough for more than 3 weeks, fever and/or weight loss
Cannot spread TB bacteria to others	 May spread TB bacteria to others
Chest x-ray is usually normal	Chest x-ray may be abnormal
Sputum smears are negative	 Sputum smears may be positive
May require treatment for LTBI to prevent TB disease	Need treatment for TB disease
Does not require isolation from others	May require isolation during the infectious phase

CH HPC 034 Revised August 2015

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