**Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM)**

TDM should be strongly considered within 2-3 weeks of treatment initiation for any TB patient if one or more of the following conditions are present:

* HIV
* Diabetes
* Severe TB disease with cavitation and high bacillary load indicated on AFB smear
* Evidence of relapse or treatment failure
* Evidence of malnutrition or malabsorption (e.g., abnormally low BMI, abnormal serum albumin levels, previous diagnosis of Crohn’s or another GI disease)
* “Slow Responder” (indicated by delayed clinical or microbiological response to treatment e.g., failure to convert cultures within 60 days)

If indicated, perform a 2-hour TDM test unless otherwise requested by a TB consultant.

6-hour TDM monitoring for TB patients can be used to help differentiate between malabsorption and slow absorption of medications. A 6-hour test is *not* recommended for initial TDM monitoring and should only be performed after consultation with a TB expert.

**Consult with CTBCP or TB Expert regarding any TB medication dosage changes based on the results of TDM.**

If you have any questions please call the Maryland Department of Health’s Center for Tuberculosis Control and Prevention at 410-767-6698.