

STATE OF NEVADA

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Date: _____

Notification of Deficient Practice


Re: Facility Name: _____

Location: _____

This letter is to inform you that the Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) services you provided to the facility indicated above have recently been reviewed during an inspection by the Nevada State Health Division's Bureau of Health Care Quality and Compliance. The following testing and/or reporting deficiencies were identified:

- Date of placement or reading of TST not documented (see attachment 1)
- Testing and or reading interval not appropriate (see attachment 2)
- Signature of person placing and reading the test not documented (see attachment 1)
- Measurement of induration in millimeters (mm) including, 0mm if applicable, not documented. (see attachment 1)
- Interpretation of test, based on individual risk factors, not documented (see attachment 3)
- Measurement in mm's and interpretation reported are not feasible (e.g. 3 mm reported as positive) (see attachment 3)


Wendy Simons, Chief
Bureau of Health Care Quality & Compliance


Susanne Paulson,
Nevada State Tuberculosis Controller

Attachment 1

Employee/Resident Tuberculosis (TB) Testing

Prior to employment, admission or within five days of admission an employee or resident must complete a TB screening test; either the Two-Step TB skin test (TST) or an approved TB screening blood test. If the second skin test or the single TB screening blood test is **negative** or if a documented history of negative TB screening tests can be provided and the employee/resident has no signs or symptoms of TB a single annual TB screening schedule can be maintained every year thereafter.

Name: _____ **Date of Birth:** _____
(Please Print)

FIRST STEP OF THE TWO-STEP TST OR ANNUAL SERIAL TB SKIN TEST (circle one):

Date Test Given (mm/dd/yyyy): _____ Test Given by: _____

Site: Left Arm Measurement of Induration in millimeters:
 Right Arm mm

Date Test Read (mm/dd/yyyy): _____ Test Read by: _____

Interpretation: Negative Positive

SECOND STEP OF TWO-STEP TB SKIN TEST:

Date Test Given (mm/dd/yyyy): _____ Test Given by: _____

Site: Left Arm Measurement of Induration in millimeters:
 Right Arm mm

Date Test Read (mm/dd/yyyy): _____ Test Read by: _____

Interpretation: Negative Positive

If a tuberculin skin test **or** the IGRA blood test is positive **or** a person exhibits signs and symptoms suspicious for tuberculosis, a medical evaluation is required.

If a person has a previously documented positive TB screening test or a documented diagnosis of TB or LTBI in the past, perform an annual risk assessment instead of the TST or IGRA. Repeat CXR is only required if symptoms develop.

Complete the appropriate tuberculosis risk assessment form annually:

Employees: http://www.health.nv.gov/PDFs/TB_Forms/RiskAssessmentforTB_employee.pdf

Residents: http://www.health.nv.gov/PDFs/TB_Forms/RiskAssessmentforTB_resident.pdf

CHEST X –RAY (CXR)

Documentation that the CXR was performed to rule-out tuberculosis due to a positive TB skin test, IGRA blood test or due to the development of signs or symptoms of tuberculosis must be in the CXR report or comments.

Date of CXR (mm/dd/yyyy): _____

Interpretation: Normal Abnormal

Comments:

Attachment 2

The Two-Step Tuberculin Skin Test

The two-step tuberculin skin test (TST) is used to detect individuals with past tuberculosis (TB) infection who now have diminished skin test reactivity; this will reduce the likelihood that a boosted reaction will be misinterpreted as a recent infection.

Two-step testing should be used for the **initial** skin testing of adults who will be retested periodically, such as health care workers.ⁱ

Four appointment schedule for two-step testing

Visit 1, Day 1

Place the 1st TST and ask the employee to return 48 to 72 hours later for the test to be read.

Visit 2, Day 3 or 4

Measure the induration, document millimeters (including 0mm) and interpretation, date and sign. Schedule the third visit for 7-10 days from visit.

Visit 3 Day 8 to 10

Place a 2nd TST on all employees whose 1st test is negative. Ask the employee return 48 to 72 hours later for the test to be read.

Visit 4 Day 13 or 14

Measure the induration, document millimeters (including 0mm) and interpretation, date and sign.

Three appointment schedule for two-step testing

Visit 1, Day 1

Place the 1st TST and ask the employee return in 7 days for the test to be read.

Visit 2, Day 7

Place a 2nd TST on all employees whose 1st test is negative (Certain studies indicate that positive TST reactions might still be measurable from 4–7 days after

Testing)ⁱⁱ Ask the employee return 48 to 72 hours later for the test to be read. Measure the reaction on all employees whose 1st test is positive. Measure the induration, document in millimeters (including 0mm) and interpretation, date and sign.

Visit 3 Day 9 to 10

Read the 2nd test at 48-72, measure the induration, document millimeters (including 0mm) and interpretation, date and sign.

Annual serial testing

Visit 1, Day 1

For employees who have documented negative two-step TST or negative IGRA: Place a single TST and ask the employee to return 48 to 72 hours later for the test to be read.

For the employee with a document tuberculosis screening test: perform signs and symptoms risk assessment and perform any necessary follow-up testing.

Visit 2, Day 7

Read the test at 48-72, measure the induration, document millimeters (including 0mm) and interpretation, date and sign.

ⁱ Francis J. Curry National Tuberculosis Center. How is two-step tuberculin skin testing done, updated March 2004. available at: <http://www.nationaltbcenter.edu>

ⁱⁱ CDC. Guidelines for Preventing the Transmission of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis in Health- Care Settings, 2005. MMWR 2005; 54; (No. RR-17); 45. available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5417.pdf>

Attachment 3

Interpreting Positive Skin Test Reactions

Based on the sensitivity and specificity of the Purified Protein Derivative (PPD), the patients' immune response capabilities, and the prevalence of TB in different groups, three cut-points have been recommended for defining a positive tuberculin reaction.

Use the table below to determine what size induration cut-point to use to determine the interpretation of a TST measurement and ultimately decide whether the test is positive or negative.

Positive Tuberculin Skin Test Reactions

Induration Size	Considered Positive For:
5 mm or more	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Persons with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)▪ Recent contacts of an infectious case of tuberculosis (TB) disease▪ Persons with fibrotic lesions on chest radiograph consistent with healed TB▪ Persons with organ transplants or other immunosuppressed persons (such as those receiving the equivalent of >15 mg/day of prednisone for >1 month)▪ Persons receiving treatment with tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) antagonists
10 mm or more	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Foreign-born persons recently arrived (within 5 years) from countries with a high TB incidence or prevalence (e.g., most countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia, or from refugee camps)▪ Persons who inject drugs or use other high-risk substances, such as crack cocaine▪ Alcoholics▪ Residents and employees in high-risk, congregate settings (e.g., correctional institutions; long-term residential care facilities, such as nursing homes, mental institutions, etc.; hospitals and other healthcare facilities; homeless shelters; and refugee camps)▪ Mycobacteriology laboratory personnel▪ Persons with other medical conditions that increase the risk of TB disease▪ Children younger than 5 years of age, or children and adolescents exposed to adults in high-risk categories
15 mm or more	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Persons with no known risk factors for TB▪ Individuals with no risk factor for TB disease who increase their mm reading by 10mm or more during a two year period (converter)▪ Workers in occupational settings that are classified as minimal or low risk▪ All contacts to extrapulmonary TB with no other risk factor for TB disease

When interpreting TST results, be aware of the following.

Skin test conversions: For persons with documentation of a previous skin test, an increase in induration of 10 mm or more within a two-year period is classified as a conversion to positive.