

College Entrance: SAT, ACT, and Now a TST and IGRA too?

Teresa Wortmann, RN
Missouri Department of Health and Senior
Services

Tuberculosis Information for Missouri

- Incidence rates for active TB disease
 - 2013 1.7 per 100,000
 - 2014 1.3 per 100,000 – estimated population 6,063,589 (7/1/2014)
- Incidence rates for TB infection
 - 2013 54.83 per 100,000
 - 2014 55.28 per 100,000
- Tuberculosis infection has been a reportable condition in Missouri since 1991
- Websurv is the database we use to track information on tuberculosis cases and tuberculosis infections

Missouri Revised Statute

Chapter 199

Section 199.290.1

Mandatory testing of health care facility workers—higher education, students and faculty, testing program required—rulemaking authority

1. All employees and volunteers of a health care facility shall receive a tuberculin skin test or interferon gamma release assay (IGRA) test upon employment as recommended in the most recent version of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Guidelines for Preventing the Transmission of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis in Health Care Settings. If the screening test is positive, appropriate evaluation and follow-up shall be done in accordance with such CDC guidelines. This provision shall not be construed to prohibit any institution from establishing requirements for employees or volunteers that exceed those stated in the CDC guidelines.

Missouri Revised Statute

Chapter 199

Section 199.290.1

2. All institutions of Higher education in Missouri shall implement a targeted testing program on their campuses for all on-campus students and faculty upon matriculation. If an institution does not have a student health center or similar facility, such persons identified by the targeted testing program to be at high risk for latent tuberculosis infection or for developing tuberculosis disease shall be referred to a local public health agency for a course of action consistent with sections 199.170 to 199.350.

3. Any entering student of an institution of higher education in Missouri who does not comply with the targeted testing program shall not be permitted to maintain enrollment in the subsequent semester at such institution.

(Any rule or portion of a rule, as the term is defined in section 536.010 that is created under the authority in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annual a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the gran of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2013, shall be invalid and void.)

What does this look like for Missouri?

- Missouri is home to a diverse higher education system that includes 13 public four-year universities, 12 public two-year colleges, one public two-year technical college, 25 independent colleges, and more than 150 proprietary and private career schools.
- Targeted testing for this semester started in January
 - Northwest region – 1825 students tested from 2 colleges- 9 presumed cases identified
 - Central region – 656 tested at 2 colleges
 - Southeast region – 175 tested at 1 college
 - Southwest region – 17 tested at 1 college

What does this look like for Missouri?

Video here

Challenges:

- Many colleges remain unaware of the targeted testing law and the requirements for testing
- Private colleges felt they were exempt from the law
- Increased work loads in student health centers
- Lack of education about tuberculosis and it's treatment
- Testing, evaluating, and treating students that are only here one semester



Challenges:

- Getting students back for chest x-rays and medical evaluation
- Treating active disease cases with limited expertise in many areas
- Reporting of tuberculosis infection and treatment completion
- Setting up large scale testing programs

Challenges:

Insert video here

Successes:

- Early identification of active tuberculosis cases
 - 2013 -- 7 cases
 - 2014 -- 5 cases
 - 2015 -- 13 cases, 2 of which were multi-drug resistant
- Two MDR cases were identified and treatment initiated:
 - One student, within 5 days of arrival on campus, initiated TB treatment
 - One student initiated treatment 38 days after arrival on campus.

Successes:

Insert video here

Successes:

- Decreased number of contacts related to early detection of cases
- Students are offered treatment for TB Infection
- Partnerships developed with local public health agencies (LPHA), student health centers, college administration, local hospitals, and the state TB program

Successes:

Insert video here

Successes:

Insert video here

Lessons Learned:

- When you look for cases, you find cases
- The roles of the college, local public health agency (LPHA), and the state TB elimination program need to be clearly defined and communicated
- Protocols for the management of TB infection and TB disease in the college setting are needed to help streamline testing and care of students diagnosed
- Colleges and local health agencies need assistance to develop emergency plans to guide treatment of student(s) diagnosed with tuberculosis
- Extensive outreach is needed with local hospitals to help establish care for student(s) that require inpatient treatment

Final thoughts:

Insert video here

Special thank you to Dr. Gerianne Bliss and Deborah Haller for their contributions to this presentation



JOHNSON COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES
Home Health • Public Health • Hospice

UNIVERSITY OF
**CENTRAL
MISSOURI**
LEARNING TO A GREATER DEGREE