Child's Name: _____ **Birthdate:** _____ **Male/Female** **School:** _____
Last, First **month/day/year**

Address_____ **Phone:** _____ **Grade:** _____
Street **City** **Zip**

Santa Clara County Public Health Department
Tuberculosis (TB) Risk Assessment for School Entry

This form must be completed by a U.S. licensed primary care provider and returned to the child's school.

1. Was your child born in, or has your child resided in or traveled to (for more than one week) a country with an elevated TB rate?*	❑ **Yes** ❑ **No**
2. Has your child been exposed to anyone with TB disease?	❑ **Yes** ❑ **No**
3. Has a family member had a positive TB test or received medications for TB?	❑ **Yes** ❑ **No**
4. Was a parent, household member, or visitor who stayed in the child's home for >1 week, born in a country with an elevated TB rate?*	❑ **Yes** ❑ **No**
5. Is your child immunosuppressed [e.g. due to HIV infection, organ transplant, treatment with TNF-alpha inhibitor or high-dose systemic steroids (e.g. prednisone ≥ 15 mg/day for ≥ 2 weeks)].	❑ **Yes** ❑ **No**

*Most countries other than the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or a country in western or northern Europe. This does not include tourist travel for <1 month (i.e. travel that does not involve visiting family or friends, or involve significant contact with the local population).

If YES, to any of the above questions, the child has an increased risk of TB and should have a TB blood test (IGRA, i.e. QuantiFERON or T-SPOT.TB) or a tuberculin skin test (TST) unless there is either 1) a documented prior positive IGRA or TST performed in the U.S. or 2) no new risk factors since last documented negative IGRA (performed at age ≥2 years in the U.S.) or TST (performed at age ≥6 months in the U.S.).

All children with a current or prior positive IGRA/TST result must have a medical evaluation, including a chest x-ray (CXR; posterior-anterior and lateral for children <5 years old is recommended). CXR is not required for children with documented prior treatment for TB disease, documented prior treatment for latent TB infection, or BCG-vaccinated children who have a positive TST and negative IGRA. If there are no symptoms or signs of TB disease and the CXR is normal, the child should be treated for latent TB infection (LTBI) to prevent progression to TB disease.

Enter test results for all children with a positive risk assessment:

Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) Date:	Result: ❑ Negative ❑ Positive ❑ Indeterminate
Tuberculin Skin Test (TST/Mantoux/PPD) Date placed: Date read:	Induration _____ mm Result: ❑ Negative ❑ Positive
Chest X-Ray Date:_____	Impression: ❑ Normal ❑ Abnormal
LTBI Treatment Start Date: _____ ☐ Rifampin daily - 4 months ☐ Isoniazid/rifapentine - weekly X 12 weeks ☐ Isoniazid daily - 9 months ☐ Other:_____	☐ Prior TB/LTBI treatment (Rx & duration): _____ ☐ Treatment medically contraindicated: _____ ☐ Declined against medical advice

Please check one of the boxes below and sign:

☐ Child has no TB symptoms, no risk factors for TB, and does not require a TB test.
☐ Child has a risk factor, has been evaluated for TB and is free of active TB disease.
☐ Child has no new risk factors since last negative IGRA/TST and no TB symptoms.

_____ _____
Health Care Provider Signature, Title Date

Name/Title of Health Provider:
Facility/Address:
Phone number:

County of Santa Clara
Public Health Department

Tuberculosis Prevention & Control Program
976 Lenzen Avenue, Suite 1700
San José, CA 95126
408.885.2440

Testing Methods

An Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA, i.e. QuantiFERON or T-SPOT.TB) or Mantoux tuberculin skin test (TST) should be used to test those at increased risk. An IGRA can be used in all children ≥ 2 years old and is preferred in BCG-vaccinated children to avoid a false positive TST result. A TST of ≥10mm induration is considered positive. If a child has had contact with someone with active TB disease (yes to question 2 on reverse), or the child is immunosuppressed, then TST ≥5 mm is considered positive. If a BCG-vaccinated child has a positive TST, and an IGRA is subsequently performed and is negative, testing is considered negative unless the child was exposed to someone with TB disease or is immunosuppressed. For immunosuppressed children, screening should be performed by CXR in addition to a TST/IGRA (consider doing both) and symptom review.

Evaluation of Children with Positive TB Tests

- All children with a positive IGRA/TST result must have a medical evaluation, including a CXR (posterior-anterior and lateral is recommended for children <5 years old). A CXR is not required for a positive TST with negative IGRA in a BCG-vaccinated child, or if the child has documentation of prior treatment for TB disease or treatment for latent TB infection.
- For children with TB symptoms (e.g. cough for >2-3 weeks, shortness of breath, hemoptysis, fever, weight loss, night sweats) or an abnormal CXR consistent with active TB disease, report to the County of Santa Clara Public Health Department TB Program within one day. The child will need to be evaluated for TB disease with sputum AFB smears/cultures and nucleic acid amplification testing. A negative TST or IGRA does not rule out active TB disease in a patient with symptoms or signs of TB disease. The child cannot enter school unless active TB disease has been excluded or treatment has been initiated.
- If there are no symptoms or signs of TB disease and the CXR is normal, the child should be treated for latent TB infection (LTBI). Do not treat for LTBI until active TB disease has been excluded.
- Short-course regimens (rifampin daily for four months or 12-dose weekly isoniazid/rifapentine) are preferred (except in persons for whom there is a contraindication, such as a drug interaction or contact to a person with drug-resistant TB) due to similar efficacy and higher treatment completion rates as compared with 9 months of daily isoniazid

Treatment Regimens for Latent TB Infection

- Rifampin 15 - 20 mg/kg (max. 600 mg) daily for 4 months
- 12-dose Weekly Isoniazid/Rifapentine (3HP) Regimen:
  - Isoniazid
    2-11 years old: 25 mg/kg rounded up to nearest 50 or 100 mg (max. 900 mg)
    ≥ 12 years old: 15 mg/kg rounded up to nearest 50 or 100 mg (max. 900 mg)
  - Rifapentine
    10.0-14.0 kg: 300 mg
    14.1-25.0 kg: 450 mg
    25.1-32.0 kg: 600 mg
    32.1-50.0 kg: 750 mg
    >50 kg: 900 mg
  - Vitamin B6 50 mg weekly
- Isoniazid 10 mg/kg (range, 10-15 mg/kg; max. 300 mg) daily for 9 months. Recommended pyridoxine dosage is 25 mg for school-aged children (or 1-2 mg/kg/day).

For additional information: www.sccphd.org/tb or contact the TB Control Program at (408) 885-2440.