1. Has the student ever had a positive PPD test?
   - If NO proceed to question 2.
   - If YES, do not repeat PPD test. Proceed to questions 4-5 and supply information.

2. Does the student have signs or symptoms of active TB disease such as night sweats, weight loss, persistent cough or bloody sputum?
   - If NO, proceed to question 3.
   - If YES, proceed with additional evaluation to rule out active TB disease including tuberculin skin testing, chest X-ray and sputum evaluation as indicated, questions 3-5.

3. Is the student a member of a high-risk group** (travel, chronic illness, contact high risk populations—see below) or is the student entering the health professions?
   - If NO, STOP! No further evaluation or skin test is needed at this time. Health Care Provider signs below.
   - If YES, place tuberculin skin test. (Mantoux only: Inject 0.1 ml of purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin containing 5 tuberculin units (TU) intradermal into the volar (inner) surface of the forearm.) A history of BCG vaccination should not preclude testing of a member of a high-risk group.

4. Tuberculin Skin Test:
   - Date given: ___/___/___ (To be read by a health care professional 48-72 hours after PPD is given).
   - Date read: ___/___/___
   - Manufacturer____________ Lot#____________ Exp. Date____________
   - Result ______ mm (Record actual mm of induration, transverse diameter; if no induration, write “0”).
   - Interpretation: (please circle):   NEGATIVE    POSITIVE
   (based on mm of induration as well as risk factors)

5. Chest X-ray and medical evaluation within 6 months of attendance (required if tuberculin skin test is positive):
   - Date of chest X-ray ___/___/___ Result________________
   - Medical evaluation and treatment (Include list of medications used and dates of treatment duration).

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Signature of Health Care Provider

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1. The American College Health Association has published guidelines on tuberculosis screening of college and university students. These guidelines are based on recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and the American Thoracic Society. For more information, visit www.acha.org or refer to the CDC’s Core Curriculum on Tuberculosis available at state health departments or at the following website: www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb/pubs/corecurr/.

2. Categories of high risk students include those students who have arrived within the past 5 years from countries where TB is endemic. It is easier to identify countries of low rather than high TB prevalence. Therefore, students should undergo TB screening if they have arrived from countries EXCEPT those on the following list: Canada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, USA, Virgin Islands (USA), Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, American Samoa, Australia, or New Zealand. Other categories of high-risk students include those with HIV infection, who inject drugs, who have resided in, volunteered in, or worked in high-risk congregate settings such as prisons, nursing homes, hospitals, residential facilities for patients with AIDS, or homeless shelters; and those who have clinical conditions such as diabetes, chronic renal failure, leukemias or lymphomas, low body weight, gastrectomy and jejunoileal by-pass, chronic malabsorption syndromes, prolonged corticosteroid therapy (e.g., prednisone 15 mg/d for 1 month) or other immunosuppressive disorders.

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