

## TUBERCULOSIS RISK SCREENING FORM

Patient Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Date of completion \_\_\_\_\_

### What is TB?

TB, or tuberculosis is a disease caused bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria can attack any part of your body, but they usually attack the lungs. TB disease was once the leading cause of death in the United States.

TB is spread through the air from one person to another. The bacteria are put into the air when a person with tuberculosis disease of the lungs of throat coughs or sneezes. People nearby may breathe in the bacteria and become infected.

People who are infected with inactive tuberculosis do not feel sick, do not always have any symptoms, and cannot spread TB. But they may develop tuberculosis disease at some time in the future. People with tuberculosis disease can be treated and cured if they seek medical help. Even better, people who have tuberculosis infection but are not yet sick can take medicine so that they will never develop tuberculosis disease.

Please ask your doctor or nurse if you have other questions about tuberculosis infection or tuberculosis disease.

The best method to prevent causes of pediatric tuberculosis is to find, diagnose and treat causes of active tuberculosis among adults. Children do not usually contract tuberculosis from other children or transmit it themselves. Adults usually pass tuberculosis on to children.

Some groups of children are at greater risk for tuberculosis than others. We have developed this questionnaire to help determine if your child is at risk, and therefore should be tested.

Does/Has your child:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Live in a household with an adult who has active tuberculosis?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Live in a household with an adult who is at high risk for contracting TB? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Including substance abuse, diabetes mellitus, cancer of the head or neck, Leukemia or Hodgkin's disease, severe kidney disease, certain medical treatments (Such as corticosteroid treatment or organ transplants)</li> </ul>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Spent time with a person with infectious tuberculosis disease?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Have HIV infection?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Have a condition that puts him/her at high risk for tuberculosis disease (see above)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Been to a country where tuberculosis disease is very common? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa; and Asia, except for Japan</li> </ul>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Been to a migrant farm camp?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Been to a prison or jail?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Been to a nursing home?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Live in or spend time in a community that is medically underserved?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

A medical assistant at our office can give you child the TB skin test. He or she will inject a small amount of testing fluid (called tuberculin) just under the skin on the forearm. After 2-3 days, you will measure your child's reaction to the test. You may have a small bump where the tuberculin was injected. If you have a raised bump, you will return to the office to see if the reaction to the test is positive or negative. A positive reaction usually means that your child has tuberculosis infection. Please notify our office within 48 hours of any type of reaction so it can be recorded in your child's chart.

If your child has a positive reaction to the skin test, the doctor may order other tests to see if your child has TB disease. These tests usually include a chest x-ray and a test of the mucus your child coughs up. Because the TB bacteria may be found elsewhere besides the lungs, the doctor may check other tests. If tuberculosis disease is present, your child will need to take medicine to cure the disease.

If you have recently spent time with someone with infectious TB, the skin test reaction may not be positive yet. Your child may need a second skin test 10-12 weeks after the last time you spent time with the infectious person. This is because it can take several weeks after infection for your immune system to be able to react to the TB skin test. If your reaction to the second test is negative, you probably do not have TB infection.

Parent/Guardian's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ TB Test Needed: Yes No  
 MD's initials \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Waiver Given: Yes No