

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT—CHILD CARE CENTERS (CHILD'S PRE-ADMISSION HEALTH EVALUATION)

PART A – PARENT'S CONSENT (TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENT)

_____, born _____ is being studied for readiness to enter
(NAME OF CHILD) (BIRTH DATE)

GUSD Preschool . This Child Care Center/School provides a program which extends from 3 : hrs
(NAME OF CHILD CARE CENTER/SCHOOL)

a.m./p.m. to _____ a.m./p.m. , 5 days a week.

Please provide a report on above-named child using the form below. I hereby authorize release of medical information contained in this report to the above-named Child Care Center.

(SIGNATURE OF PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR CHILD'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE)

(TODAY'S DATE)

PART B – PHYSICIAN'S REPORT (TO BE COMPLETED BY PHYSICIAN)

Problems of which you should be aware:

Hearing: _____ Allergies: medicine: _____

Vision: _____ Insect stings: _____

Developmental: _____ Food: _____

Language/Speech: _____ Asthma: _____

Dental: _____

Other (Include behavioral concerns): _____

Comments/Explanations: _____

MEDICATION PRESCRIBED/SPECIAL ROUTINES/RESTRICTIONS FOR THIS CHILD: _____

IMMUNIZATION HISTORY: (Fill out or enclose California Immunization Record, PM-298.)

VACCINE	DATE EACH DOSE WAS GIVEN				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
POLIO (OPV OR IPV)	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
DTP/DTaP/ DT/Td (DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS AND [ACELLULAR] PERTUSSIS OR TETANUS AND DIPHTHERIA ONLY)	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
MMR (MEASLES, MUMPS, AND RUBELLA)	/ /	/ /			
HIB MENINGITIS (REQUIRED FOR CHILD CARE ONLY) (HAEMOPHILUS B)	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	
HEPATITIS B	/ /	/ /	/ /		
VARICELLA (CHICKENPOX)	/ /	/ /			

SCREENING OF TB RISK FACTORS (listing on reverse side)

- Risk factors not present; TB skin test not required.
- Risk factors present; Mantoux TB skin test performed (unless previous positive skin test documented).
___ Communicable TB disease not present.

I have have not reviewed the above information with the parent/guardian.

Physician: _____
Address: _____
Telephone: _____

Date of Physical Exam: _____
Date This Form Completed: _____
Signature _____

Physician Physician's Assistant Nurse Practitioner

RISK FACTORS FOR TB IN CHILDREN:

- * Have a family member or contacts with a history of confirmed or suspected TB.
- * Are in foreign-born families and from high-prevalence countries (Asia, Africa, Central and South America).
- * Live in out-of-home placements.
- * Have, or are suspected to have, HIV infection.
- * Live with an adult with HIV seropositivity.
- * Live with an adult who has been incarcerated in the last five years.
- * Live among, or are frequently exposed to, individuals who are homeless, migrant farm workers, users of street drugs, or residents in nursing homes.
- * Have abnormalities on chest X-ray suggestive of TB.
- * Have clinical evidence of TB.

Consult with your local health department's TB control program on any aspects of TB prevention and treatment.

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

Address _____ Phone: _____ Grade: Preschool
Street City Zip

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

This form must be completed by a licensed health professional in the U.S. and returned to the child's school.

1. Was your child born in, resided, or traveled (for more than one month) to a country with an elevated rate of TB*? Yes No
2. Has your child been in close contact to anyone with tuberculosis (TB) disease in their lifetime? Yes No
3. Is your child immunosuppressed; current, or planned? (e.g., due to HIV infection, organ transplant, treatment with TNF-alpha antagonist 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: <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate
Tuberculin Skin Test (TST/Mantoux/PPD) Date placed: _____ Date read: _____	Induration _____ mm Result: <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Positive
Chest X-Ray Date: _____ Impression: <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal	
LTBI Treatment Start Date: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Rifampin daily - 4 months <input type="checkbox"/> Isoniazid/Rifapentine - weekly X 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Isoniazid daily - 9 months <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior TB/LTBI treatment (Rx & duration): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment medically contraindicated <input type="checkbox"/> Declined against medical advice
Please check one of the boxes below and sign: <input type="checkbox"/> Child has no TB symptoms, no risk factors for TB, and does not require a TB test. <input type="checkbox"/> Child has a risk factor, has been evaluated for TB and is free of active TB disease. <input type="checkbox"/> Child has no new risk factors since last negative IGRA/TST and has no symptoms. <input type="checkbox"/>	
_____ Health Care Provider Signature, Title Date	

Name/Title of Health Provider: License Number: 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 ≥ 10 mm 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. TB screening can be falsely negative within 8 weeks after exposure, so are best obtained 8 weeks after last exposure.

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).

Board of Supervisors: Mike Wasserman, Cindy Chavez, Otto Lee, Susan Ellenberg, S. Joseph Simitian,
County Executive: Jeffrey V. Smith