

# Public health administration in Richmond, Ind. - a report of a survey to determine the incidence of tuberculosis

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| Setting   | Risk classification*   |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
|   | Low risk   | Medium risk  | Potential ongoing transmission†   |
| Hospital >200 beds  | <1 TB patient/year   | <10 TB patients/year   | • TB transmission<br>• TB transmission<br>• TB transmission<br>• TB transmission<br>• TB transmission<br>• Laboratories |
| Hospital <200 beds  | <1 TB patient/year   | <10 TB patients/year   |   |
| Daycare and institutional settings  | <1 TB patient/year   |  |   |
| TB treatment center   | Settings in which persons who will be treated have demonstrated to have no active disease and no evidence of transmission. • A system is in place to promptly detect and manage persons with active disease. • Other persons with TB disease are treated as soon as possible. • Diagnostic testing of sputum specimens is performed. | Settings in which persons with active disease are detected and managed. • Other persons with TB disease are not otherwise treated. |   |
| Laboratories  | Laboratories in which clinical specimens that might contain TB are processed.  | Laboratories in which clinical specimens that might contain TB are processed.  |   |
| Recommendations for Screening Frequency   |  |  |   |
| Healthcare workers (HCWs) in all settings   | No, for all HCWs upon hire   | Yes, for all HCWs upon hire  | Yes, for all HCWs upon hire   |
| Serial TST or IGMT (HCV)  | No**   | At least every 12 months††   | As needed for the detection of ongoing transmission‡‡   |
| TST or IGMT (HIV)   | Perform a contact investigation (i.e., administer any TST or IGMT at a time as soon as possible after the time of exposure, and if the result is negative, give a second test (TST or GALT) whenever two tests are used for the same individual).‡‡‡‡  | As needed for the detection of ongoing transmission‡‡  |   |
| Other healthcare workers (HCWs) in all settings   | Yes, for all HCWs upon hire  | Yes, for all HCWs upon hire  | Yes, for all HCWs upon hire   |
| Footnotes:  |  |  |   |
| 1 The term Healthcare workers (HCWs) refers to all paid and unpaid persons working in health care settings who have the potential to be exposed to TB.  |  |  |   |
| 2 Settings that are considered to have a high incidence of TB disease in the area with human transmission that is not directly related to the work setting.   |  |  |   |
| 3 They may be the sole criteria.  |  |  |   |
| 4 A contact investigation should be applied to a specific group of HCWs in a specific part of the health care setting in which evidence of ongoing transmission is apparent. If such a group of area can be identified, a surveillance of potential ongoing transmission should be applied to the specific group of HCWs in the specific part of the health care setting. If no evidence of ongoing transmission has been found in the setting should be considered as negative, and the surveillance threshold for the medium risk setting should be applied to the entire health care setting.            |  |  |   |
| 5 If evidence of ongoing transmission is found in the setting, a choice might need to be made between TST screening or IGMT screening. If the evidence of ongoing transmission is found in a single building (one patient) or if it is known that the setting is a single building (one patient) or if it is known to be associated with one specific location, then the TST should be used. If the evidence of ongoing transmission is found in a large number of buildings (more than 10) or if it is known that the setting is a large number of buildings (more than 10), then the IGMT should be used. |  |  |   |
| 6 HCWs in settings classified as low risk do not need to be tested for TB disease.  |  |  |   |
| 7 During an investigation of potential ongoing transmission of TB, if a person with TB disease is found to be infected with multidrug-resistant TB, then the setting should be considered as having evidence of ongoing transmission.   |  |  |   |
| 8 Procedures for contact investigations should not be confused with two-step TSTs, which are used for baseline TST results for newly hired HCWs.  |  |  |   |

Description: -

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Notes: At head of title: United States Public health service. Rupert Blue, surgeon general.

This edition was published in 1915



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According to The Tennessean, he was only the second man to be tried under the new law providing for capital punishment in the killing of a federal officer.

## Health Policy Daily: February 2013

In this context, studies have been carried out with the intraperitoneal route of administration.

## Indiana counties

With choice and competition - STRONG Chapter 5 - Canada This chapter outlines the main characteristics of the Canadian health care delivery system, traces the development of unacceptably long patient waiting times for care and examines public concern about the viability of Canadian Medicare. GUIDANCE FOR ORIENTATION Yes No Pre-Admission Orientation 1 Is a pre-enrollment spring meeting with incoming pupils arranged? A reaction to the process of forgetting is to pursue present interests such as reading and cross-word solving, for instance, even more rigorously. Strangers in Leipzig boarding at private houses sometimes complain of the smell from the water-closets, but the foreman in charge of the work of removing the refuse maintained that such cases were extremely rare.

## Printable

It also has helped provide arguments for socialized medicine. In: Journal of aging and health 23: 1050—1074.

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