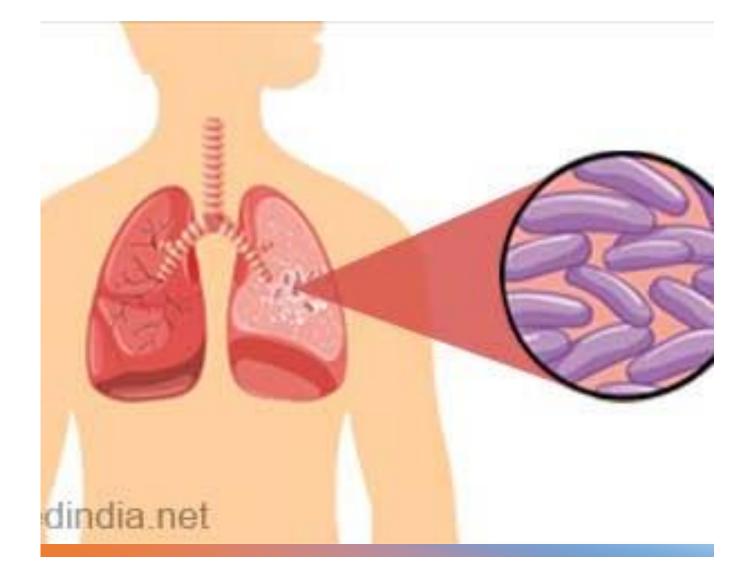


### Tuberculosis Screening in Long-Term Care and Retirement Homes

Infectious Diseases Program

Grey Bruce Public Health



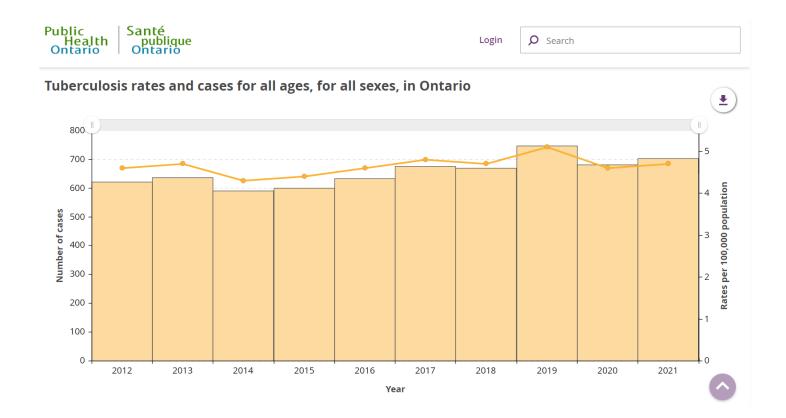


### **Tuberculosis**

- Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious disease caused by breathing in a bacteria called Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
- TB usually infects the lungs. TB can also infect other parts of the body, including the kidneys, spine and brain.
- Anyone can get TB.
- TB is not a disease of the past.

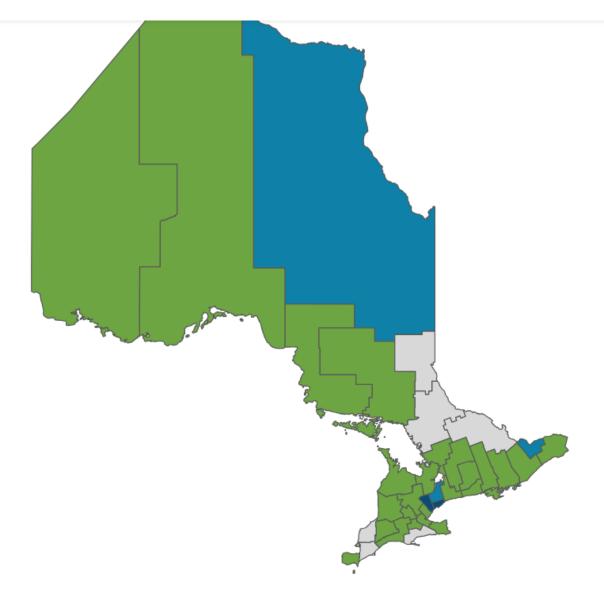


### TB is not a disease of the past



Rate: 4.7 Total Cases: 702 Cases did not specify as male or female: 1 Population: 14,826,276

**Note:** Cases that did not specify as male or female are included in total case counts. All ages include cases with unknown age.



#### Rate range (per 100,000 population)

0.0		13.0	- 17.2



# **TB Infection vs TB Disease**

#### **TB Infection (inactive/latent)**

- Not infectious
- Not symptomatic
- Bacteria is dormant in your body, 5-10% chance of developing an active TB disease
- TB preventive treatment

#### **TB Disease (active)**

- Infectious
- Symptomatic
- Commonly respiratory TB, but can also cause non-respiratory TB
- Airborne precautions when respiratory TB
- Antibiotic treatment



<u>https://www.tandfonline.com/ucts20</u>

# Screening for TB in LTCH/RH

- Both Residents and Healthcare workers are required to be screened for TB.
- Screening recommendations are from the Canadian TB Standards 8<sup>th</sup> Ed (released March 2022).
- All healthcare settings should have a TB infection prevention and control program/policies.





### Resident screening

- Screen completed within 14 days of an admission to your home or within the 90 days prior to admission
- As per the Canadian TB Standards 8<sup>th</sup> edition:
  - Routine TST or IGRA testing for residents is NOT recommended (NEW).
  - Assessment of TB disease is required to be completed on or before admission to a home by a health care provider. Residents should be screened for symptoms of TB disease.
  - Residents who present with signs or symptoms of TB disease should complete a posteroanterior and lateral chest x-ray (CXR). Residents should be referred to a health care provider for further assessment.
  - In addition, Grey Bruce Public Health recommends that residents be screened for risk factors of tuberculosis. If risk factors are identified, a CXR is recommended to be completed.
  - Residents suspected to have TB disease should be placed in isolation on airborne precautions.



### Screening New Hire Employees

#### As per the Canadian TB Standards 8<sup>th</sup> edition:

- Baseline two-step TST is recommended for all health care workers in all health care settings. Two-step TST provides an accurate baseline for individuals who will have repeat testing.
- If an employee has a previous documented negative two-step TST result, any subsequent TST should only be one step.
- In addition, Grey Bruce Public Health recommends no TST if an employee has a document negative TST completed within the past 12 months, unless there is an indication for testing.
- NOTE: TSTs should not be completed on persons who have had a previous positive TST documented, previous TB disease or previous TB infection.
- Repeated/periodic testing (e.g., annual) is not routinely recommended.





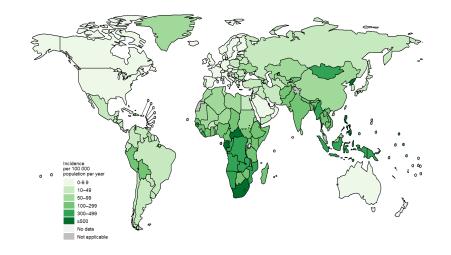
### Screening New Hire Employees continued...

- In addition to a TST, all health care workers should have TB screening completed:
  - A TB risk assessment that examines risk factors for tuberculosis
  - Assessment for signs and symptoms of TB. If an employee has signs and symptoms compatible with TB disease they should be referred to a health care provider for further follow-up and investigation.
  - It is recommended that employees with a positive TST who have been diagnosed with a TB infection speak with their health care provider regarding TB preventative therapy (TPT). TPT is offered at no cost through Grey Bruce Public Health.
  - Employees with a documented previous positive TST, TB disease or TB infection should be assessed for signs and symptoms of TB, as well as risk factors or potential exposures to someone with TB. If the employee is symptomatic, further assessment by a health care provider including a chest x-ray should be completed.



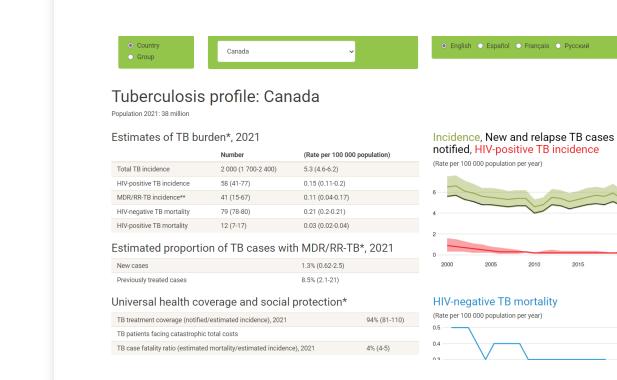
### Risk Factors of TB

- Born in a high incidence TB country,
- Time spent in a high incidence TB country,
- Contact of someone with TB disease,
- Persons being treated for HIV infection
- Organ transplant
- Persons with end stage renal disease
- Persons with prior TB infection or TB disease.



### World Health Organization

- <u>TB profile (shinyapps.io)</u> TB profile and rates of countries
- High incidence of TB 40 per 100,000 or greater.



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### GBPH Screening Tools

#### Grey Bruce Public Health | TB Screening Tool for Long-Term Care and Retirement Homes

Name of Resident:	
DOB:	
Health Care Provider:	

Date Completed (vyyy/mm/dd):

#### Completed by (name/signature/designation):

(Specify year completed yyay/mm/dd):

All residents who have signs/symptoms of TB disease or significant risk factors for TB disease require a posteroanterior and lateral chest x-ray to rule out TB disease. Residents should be referred to a health care provider for further follow up. Please note that elderly persons may present with atypical signs and symptoms of tuberculosis. Health care providers should consider tuberculosis as a differential diagonasis in residents with failure to thrive who have risk factors for TB.

	Symptom	Onset Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Symptom	Onset Date (YYYY/MM/DD)		
gns and	Asymptomatic     Cough greater than 2     weeks duration		□ Weight loss			
mptoms			Fatigue			
	<ul> <li>Non-resolving pneumonia</li> </ul>		□ Night sweats			
[	Hemoptysis		Loss of appetite			
[	Chest Pain		□ Shortness of Breath			
Γ	Fever		Other			
EDICAL RIS	SK FACTORS 🛛 Yes	□ No	OTHER RISK FACTORS	s 🗆 No		
requiring h Organ Tran Silicosis or Head and n Diabetes Persons tak or glucoco Persons wh	Renal Disease / Chronic Ren hemodialysis usplant Recipient fibronodular disease eeck carcinoma king tumor necrosis factor al ricoid treatment (>15mg/da to use injection drugs	pha <u>inhibitors</u> vy prednisone)	Contact of T8 disease case Foreign born or indigenous bor Canadian Born in a high incidence countr (specify): Travelled in a high incidence co (specify): Previous T8 disease (active T8) Pre			
			se treatment information below in	rapplicable:		
resident ha			de treatment information below it	f applicable:		

Note: This is a tool for the home's internal use and can be saved to resident or employee file.

Name of Employee:			Phone #			
DOB (www./mm/dd):	Address:					
			creening Assessment			
Date Completed (vyv/m	m/dd)	:				
Completed by (name/sign All employees who have s assessment. Employees w a chest x-ray.	igns/sγ	mptoms of TB dis				
TUBERCULOSIS SKIN TEST Previous Positive TST: Previous Chest Xray for TI Negative TST completed i TST screening required up	No E Sscree n the la	I Yes If yes spe ning: □ No □ א ast 12 months? □	es If yes specify:	cify:		
TST Date Pla	nted	Date Read	Read by:	Results (m	m)	Note: If employee h previous documente
Step 1 TST:						step TST, only a 1 st
Step 2 TST:						required.
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS						]
Signs AND STMPTOMS	Т	Onset Date (YYYY/MM/DD) Sympto		n		Orset Date (YYYY/MM/DD)
Asymptomatic	+	(111)44(00)	Weight loss (unintended)		-	
Cough greater than 2     weeks duration			□ Fatigue			
Non-resolving pneumonia			Night sweats			
Hemoptysis			Loss of appetite	Loss of appetite		
Chest Pain			Shortness of Breath		1	
Fever		Other (specify):				
MEDICAL RISK FACTORS  Ves  No			OTHER RISK FACTO			No
Current or planned im Other (specify):	mune	suppression	Contact of TB di Born in a high in (specify): Travelled in a hi (specify): Previous TB disc	icident <u>count</u> gh incident <u>c</u> sase (active Ti	B)	!
			Previous TB infe	ction (latent)	TRI	

Note: This is a tool for the home's internal use and can be saved to resident or employee file.

# **Questions?**

## THINK TB

