

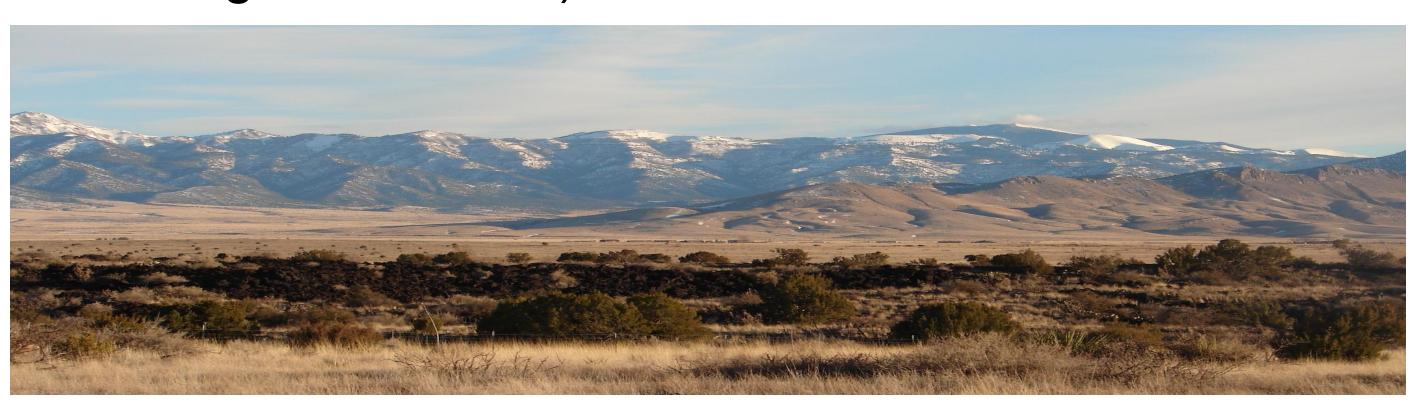
# A NEW ERA OF TB SKIN TESTING: PHARMACISTS AS PUBLIC HEALTH PARTNERS

Fortune,D¹; Tinker,D²; Braun,T¹; Harvey, W³
New Mexico Department of Health¹; New Mexico Pharmacists Association²
New Mexico Board of Pharmacy³



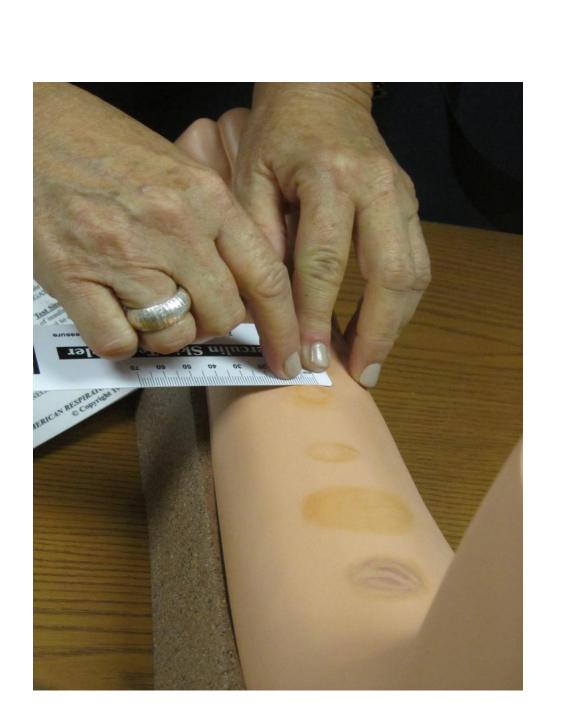
#### Background

- New Mexico has a low population density which creates barriers to providing accessible public health care services throughout the state.
- In addition, decreases in public health dollars and lack of nursing staff have adversely impacted the ability to provide TSTs (tuberculin skin tests) for low risk populations (i.e. school/work requirement and change of immigration status).



## Objectives

- Increase availability of TB skin tests for work/school requirements
- Provide quality standardized training for pharmacist to accurately place, read and interpret the TST
- Ensure referrals to public health of high risk populations presenting for TSTs at pharmacies throughout NM



# Methods

- The NM TB program, New Mexico Pharmacists
  Association and the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy
  partnered to create a plan to train pharmacists to
  administer and read TSTs, and coordinate with public
  health.
- NM TB program worked with Heartland National TB Center to provide a regional webinar on September 8, 2011: "Understanding the TB Skin Test: A Primer for Non-TB staff."

#### Results

- There were 61 registered participants in the webinar. The program provided on-site TST practicum for hands on experience for pharmacists at locations throughout the state. Four (4) sites received TST training for a total of thirty-nine (39) pharmacists.
- The Board of Pharmacy adopted as protocol a form recommended by the NM TB program when administering the TST (i.e. Tuberculin Skin Testing Health History and Consent Form see below).

•In a survey sent out by the NM Pharmacists Association participating pharmacists indicated a confidence in their ability to provide this service to the public.

#### **TST Health History and Consent Form**

TUBERCULIN SKIN TESTING HEALTH HISTORY AND CONSENT FORM (FAX THIS FORM TO THE NMDOH TB PROGRAM, 505-827-0163)	
Patient Name (Last, First, MI):	Birth Date:
Address:	Race: Sex:
City/State/Zip:	Telephone:
Physician/Primary Care Provider (PCP):	Telephone:
Reason for TB Skin Testing: Employment School Immigration	Other:
A pharmacist has discussed the nature and purpose of the TB skin test with me	as well as the risks, benefits and alternatives. I have had an opportunity to ask
questions. I understand that I am to return to have the TB skin test read in 48-72	2 hours by the pharmacist. I further understand that a positive TB skin test result
requires my further medical evaluation, and myphysician or primary care provid	ler as well as the New Mexico Department of Health TB Program will be notified of
any positive TB skin test results. 🔲 I consent to the TB skin test 🔲	I DO NOT consent to the TB skin test
Client/Guardian Signature:	Date:
Allergies:	
Current Medications:	
Thistory of live virus minumization(s) in previous 4-6 wks? Thes No	If yes, immunization(s) and date(s):
TB Symptom Review:  None	Pediatric Patients (< 6 years of age):
☐ Persistent cough (> 2-3 wks.) ☐ Fever ☐ Chills ☐ Hemoptysis	Failure to thrive Decreased activity, playfulness and/or energy
Night sweats Poor appetite Weight Loss (≥10%) Fatigue	Lymph node swelling  Wheezing Personality changes
(IMPORTANT: persons with symptoms of TB disease (persistent cough plu refer to their physician/PCP or the nearest local public health office.	us one or more other symptoms of TB) require a complete medical evaluation; FAX THIS FORM TO THE NMDOH TB PROGRAM, 505-827-0163)
Previous Testing/Treatment/Other: Date(s) and result(s) of previous do	ocumented TST/IGRA:
History of treatment of: ☐ LTBI or ☐ TB disease? ☐ Yes ☐ No If y	ves, medication(s) and dates of treatment:
History of BCG vaccination?  Yes No If yes, date(s):	Descript as augmented assessment T Ven TINA I fluor LMD
r listory of DCG vaccination: Tes III No. 11 yes, data(s).	Fregriant or suspected pregnancy: Tes Tivo Triyes, EMF.
HIGH-RISK: for the following persons who are at highest risk of developing tube at 5mm of induration or larger:	erculosis disease if they are infected, tuberculin akin tests are considered positive
	nt with prior TB ☐ Organ transplant recipients ☐ Recent contact with TB case* are immunosuppressed for other reasons (e.g., taking the equivalent of ≥15 mg/day of s)
	earest local public health office. Persons who are severely immunosuppressed should be referred to their physician/PCP or the nearest local public health
MODERATE-RISK: for the following persons with other medical conditions where recent infection, tuberculin skin tests are considered positive at 10mi	nich increase the risk of progression to TB disease or population risks for m of induration or larger:
Other Medi	ical Conditions
□ Diabetes mellitus       □ Silicosis         □ Age less than 5 years       □ Weight 10% less than ideal bod         □ Leukemia/Lymphoma       □ Cancer of head/neck/lung	Gastrectomy or jejunoileal bypass  Chronic renal failure or on hemodialysis  Skin test conversion: increase of 10mm or more within 2 years (recently infected)
	ation Risks
<ul> <li>Injection drug user ☐ Infant, child, or adolescent exposed to an adult in</li> <li>Resident or employee of high-risk congregate setting: ☐ Correctional</li> </ul>	
Mycobacteriology lab worker Other, explain:	wher Very of LIC suited:
Recent arrivals** (within 5 years) from countries where TB is common: Cou	itary service, or non-tourist travel for > one month)
Internal Continues and an account of	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	generally indicated, TST's are considered positive at 15mm of induration or

#### Recommendations and Next Steps

- •The TBP will work with the NM Pharmacists association to plan future practicums as the need arises.
- •Major retail commercial pharmacies typically have a high turnover of pharmacists that will require frequent TST practicums that could be challenging for the limited TB staff to accommodate.





## Limitations

- · A small number (39) pharmacists have completed the TST practicum.
- A limited number of TSTs (100+) have been performed throughout the state with no positive TSTs reported.

#### Summary

- This collaborative effort has successfully increased access to TSTs and the diagnosis and treatment of LTBI.
- Pharmacists have contacted the local health offices with referrals when clients presented with signs or symptoms of TB disease.
- In the era of declining public health dollars all avenues of collaboration to ensure sustained TB prevention efforts should be explored.



