



ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

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Deletion	
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STUDENT IMMUNIZATION POLICY

In compliance with Kansas law and PCC policy all international students and students living in campus residence halls enrolled with Pratt Community College shall provide the following documentation of immunizations in English.

Residence Hall Students

Required Immunizations

1. Two (2) MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella)
2. One (1) Meningitis vaccine given at the age of 16 or older. If received prior to age 16 a booster shot is needed.
3. Tdap (preferred) or Td (tetanus) within the last 10 years.
4. Complete a TB screening questionnaire. If further evaluation is indicated by this screening, PCC requires that a health care provider complete a tuberculosis risk assessment and/or testing prior to the start of classes. The student is responsible for any cost they may incur.

Recommended:

1. All childhood immunizations are up to date. (Please review with your health care provider prior to enrollment).
2. HPV Vaccine (Human Papillomavirus) for females age 11-26 and males 9-26. Discuss with your provider.
3. Influenza Vaccine (Flu shot) Available every fall at area clinics. Students are responsible for cost.

If the student has not met these requirements at the time of residence hall check-in or cannot provide the necessary documentation, the student shall receive the inoculation at their own expense either through the County health department or through their own physician. This must be done no more than 10 days after the first day of classes. Failure to follow this procedure will result in immediate dismissal from the residence hall.

International Students – Required

1. Complete a TB screening questionnaire. If further evaluation is indicated by this screening, PCC requires that a health care provider complete a tuberculosis risk assessment and/or testing prior to the start of classes. The student is responsible for any cost they may incur.
2. Proof of above required immunizations in English must be presented at the time of admission.
3. Proof of the immunization completed in the United States must be presented at the time of admission.

Exception to this policy according to K.S.A. No. 72-5209 is as follows: A written statement signed by one parent or guardian that the student is an adherent of a religious denomination whose religious teachings are opposed to such tests or inoculations. Any medical reasons for not being immunized must be substantiated with a written statement from the student's health care professional. Review the Nursing Student Handbook and Allied Health syllabi for additional requirements.

The Director of Students and Residence Life will serve as the official coordinator of immunization documentation and services, with the assistance of the College Health Nurse.

Revision Dates: 06-20-2017, 06-23-2011, 03-24-2009, 10-11-2005, 06-24-2002, 03-06-2007

Attached Questionnaire:

PRATT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

TUBERCULOSIS (TB) SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ALL STUDENTS

Name: _____

Last Name
First Name & MI
Student ID

Phone number _____

ABOUT THIS FORM:

- Tuberculosis, also known as TB, is a bacterial infection that attacks the lungs and, sometimes, other parts of the body. It is spread when someone infected with the disease coughs or sneezes and the bacteria is inhaled by someone nearby.
- **Pratt Community College requires ALL students enrolled and entering classrooms to complete a tuberculosis screening questionnaire that assesses risk of TB, per Kansas Statute #65-129e.**
- **Please submit this form before August 1 for the fall semester or December 15 for the spring semester to avoid being dropped from pre-registered classes.**
- Return this form to PCC Office of Admissions, or to the Residence Hall director. Address: 348 NE, SR 61 Pratt, KS 67124. Or fax to (620) 450-2285, with attention to Admissions.

Please complete the following questions by circling Yes or No*:

1. Have you ever had a positive TB test? (skin test, blood test, chest x-ray)	Yes	No
2. Have you ever had the childhood BCG vaccine which is given to prevent TB?	Yes	No
3. Have you ever had close contact with someone who was sick with TB?	Yes	No
4. Were you born in a country NOT listed below?	Yes	No
5. Have you ever traveled to and/or resided in a country for more than three months which is NOT listed below? If yes, please list countries traveled to and time spent there.	Yes	No

***If the answer is YES to any of the questions above PCC requires evaluation by a U.S. health care provider.
 *If the answers to ALL the above question are NO – no further evaluation or testing is required. Please sign below.**

LIST OF COUNTRIES EXCLUDED DUE TO LOW RATE OF TUBERCULOSIS
 (Defined by the Kansas Department of Health & Environment)

Albania	Canada	Germany	Nauru	Sweden
American Samoa	Chile	Greece	Netherlands	Switzerland
Andora	Costa Rica	Grenada	New Zealand	Turks & Caicos Islands
Antigua & Barbuda	Cyprus	Hungary	Norway	United Kingdom of Great Britain & North Ireland
Australia	Czech Republic	Iceland	Saint Kitts & Nevis	United States Virgin Islands
Austria	Denmark	Ireland	Saint Lucia	
Bahamas	Dominica	Italy	Samoa	
United States of America				
Barbados	Fiji	Jamaica	Slovakia	Wallis & Futuna Islands
Belgium	Finland	Luxembourg	Slovenia	
British Virgin Islands	France	Malta	Spain	

****IF YOU ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ABOVE YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO UNDERGO A TB SKIN OR BLOOD TEST prior to beginning class. (Documentation of a negative TB test obtained in the U.S. in the past year will be accepted at PCC).**

This evaluation/testing may be obtained at a local Health Department or physician/health clinic in the U.S.

The PCC College Health office can provide referrals if needed.

Appropriate documentation includes:

1. PPD (Mantoux) **skin** test read and documented in millimeters of induration, **OR** QFT **blood** test results.
2. If you have had a past positive TB test, you will need to present documentation (written interpretation) of your last chest x-ray AND copies of all medical and treatment outcomes to the college health office before attending classes.

I understand further testing may be required before attending class at Pratt Community College.

If testing is required I will be responsible for the cost. The information provided in this form is correct to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that misrepresentation of information could result in dismissal from PCC and may jeopardize my health. Furthermore, by signing this form, I agree for communication to occur between PCC and other health care personnel related to my medical care regarding TB risk assessment and its requirements for enrollment.

Signature _____ Date _____

Pratt Community College TB prevention and testing policy

In Compliance with Kansas Statute KSA 2009 Supp.65-129, **all students** – (g) “Student” means an individual who has been admitted to a postsecondary educational institution where the course of studies will require physical attendance in a classroom setting with one or more persons (per the KS Statute) – shall complete a TB screening questionnaire. (Exempt students will include those participating in continuing education programs, seminars, and those enrolling in nursing, nurse aide, or other medical profession programs that already require TB testing.)

Students determined as “high risk” for tuberculosis, having a positive TB screening, as defined by Kansas Department of Health and Environment guidelines will be required to complete a TB evaluation/testing. TB testing results/documentation is required prior to the start of the semester and may be submitted to admissions, college health or residence life. Any student who is not in compliance will not be eligible to attend classes, enroll for a subsequent semester or term, or obtain an official academic transcript or diploma until requirements have been met.

Below is the Kansas State Regulations requiring TB testing.

http://www.kdheks.gov/tb/download/KAR_28-1-30-32_Proposed_Regs.pdf

Disease Reporting Requirements

State laws and regulations require that cases of tuberculosis be reported to the local or state health department. The **Kansas Tuberculosis Control Program** provides, free-of-charge, anti-tuberculosis medications to local health departments for the treatment of TB disease. Additionally, preventive medications for individuals with TB infection are provided at no cost to local health departments or other medical providers. In order to receive medications for a patient afflicted with TB infection, the health care provider or local health department must provide the state program information about the diagnostic screening of the patient (TB test and chest x-ray results). For individuals with active TB disease, the local health department must provide information about the diagnostic screening of the patient along with information about the patient's treatment, potential contacts to the patient, and other detailed information as requested on an ongoing basis.

Collaboration with Pratt County Health Department (PCHD) will insure proper reporting and instigation of treatment plans. The Kansas TB Control Program along with the PCHD provides assistance with medications for the treatment of TB infection and disease.

TUBERCULOSIS INFORMATION FACT SHEET

What is Tuberculosis?

Tuberculosis, often referred to as TB, is a disease caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs; however TB bacteria can attack any part of the body such as the kidneys, spine, and brain. If not treated properly, TB disease can lead to death.

How is TB spread?

Tuberculosis is spread by breathing in the *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* bacteria which has been expelled through a cough or sneeze by someone with active TB. This can happen anywhere. You may never know from whom you get the disease.

What are the symptoms of TB?

General symptoms may include feeling weak or sick, weight loss, fever, and/or night sweats. Symptoms of TB of the lungs may include cough, chest pain, and/or coughing up blood. Other symptoms depend on the particular part of the body that is affected.

Does everyone who is infected with TB bacteria get sick?

No, there exist two types of TB conditions: Latent TB infection and Active TB disease

Latent TB infection - TB bacteria can live in your body without making you sick. Most people who breathe in the TB bacteria and become infected are able to fight the bacteria and stop them from growing. People with latent TB infection do not feel sick and do not have any symptoms. The only sign of TB infection is a positive reaction to a TB test. People with latent TB infection are not infectious and cannot spread TB bacteria to others. However, if TB bacteria become active in the body and multiply, the person will get sick with TB disease and will be able to spread TB.

Active TB Disease – TB bacteria become active if the immune system can't stop them from growing. When TB bacteria are active (multiplying in your body), this is called TB disease. TB disease will make you sick. People with TB disease may spread the bacteria to those they spend time with every day.

How will I know if I have TB?

Get a TB test as a screening. If the test is positive, other follow-up testing may need to be done to determine if you have TB infection or TB disease.

What is the BCG vaccination?

BCG is a vaccine which has been widely used in many countries (not the United States) to provide immunity against Tuberculosis. It is usually given on the left shoulder or forearm. It is often given to babies and repeated at five to ten year intervals.

If I have already had the BCG vaccination, do I still need to undergo TB testing?

Yes, studies have shown that the BCG vaccination is often not effective in preventing TB infection.

If I had a TB test in the past, do I still need to undergo TB testing?

If you are from any other country than those listed below or have spent more than 3 months in a country not on the list, you must undergo TB testing. Students who have documentation less than a year old of having undergone TB testing in the U.S. may submit their TB results to the Office of Admissions or Residential Life for review to determine whether the results can be used to meet TB testing requirement. The documentation must be provided to the Office of Admissions or Residential Life before August 1 for fall classes and December 15 for spring/winter classes.

Albania	Canada	Germany	Nauru	Sweden
American Samoa	Chile	Greece	Netherlands	Switzerland
Andora	Costa Rica	Grenada	New Zealand	Turks & Caicos Islands
Antigua & Barbuda	Cyprus	Hungary	Norway	
United Kingdom of Great Britain				
Australia	Czech Republic	Iceland	Saint Kitts & Nevis & North Ireland	
Austria	Denmark	Ireland	Saint Lucia	United States Virgin Islands
Bahamas	Dominica	Italy	Samoa	United States of America

Barbados
Belgium
British Virgin Islands

Fiji
Finland
France

Jamaica
Luxembourg
Malta

Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain

Wallis & Futuna Islands

How will I be tested for TB?

There are two tests that can be used to help detect if a person has TB: a skin test or a special blood test.

1. Mantoux/PPD tuberculin skin test: The TB skin test is performed by injecting a small amount of fluid (called tuberculin) into the skin in the forearm (between elbow and wrist). A person given the tuberculin skin test must return within 48 to 72 hours to have a trained health care worker examine the area for reaction.
2. TB blood test: TB blood tests (also called interferon-gamma release assays or IGRAs or QFT) measure how the immune system reacts to the bacteria that cause TB. Only one visit is required. This is recommended if you have had the BCG Vaccination or a previous positive test.

Should I have a TB skin Test or a TB blood test?

It is recommended, but not required to undergo a TB blood test, if you:

- If you were born or lived in another country not on the list of excluded countries.
- Have received the BCG vaccination

Using the TB skin test on individuals who have had the BCG vaccine can sometimes lead to false positive testing results, meaning the person is thought to have the TB bacteria when in fact he/she doesn't. Unlike the skin test, the TB blood test is NOT affected by the BCG vaccination. Because the TB blood test is more accurate, it is required that students who have had the BCG vaccine or who are from high risk countries for TB be tested using this method.

Where should I go to be tested?

You should be tested within the U.S. at a local County Health Department or health care provider.

What is the cost of a TB test?

All students will be required to pay the cost of TB testing and any follow up medical expenses related to TB testing. All costs are an estimate at the time of this document. You will need to make you own payment arrangements and schedule your own appointments. Referrals to local health care providers may be obtained from the college health office if needed.

Pratt County Health Department (620-672-4135) 712 south main street, Pratt, KS.

Tuberculin Skin Tests - \$15.00

TB blood test (IGRA) – not available at PCHD

If the tuberculin test is positive, you must obtain a chest x-ray. This can be ordered by the facility reading your test, or they may refer you to a provider that will order the x-ray.

Chest x-rays – cost varies at different facilities. At Pratt Regional Med. Center.-approx. \$225.00 or present insurance.

If chest x-ray is negative – student will be asked to take anti-tuberculosis medication provided free-of-charge by the State of Kansas. This will be provided by the local health department.

If chest x-ray is positive – 3 sputum cultures will be obtained and sent to the Kansas State Health Department. The student will take several anti-tuberculosis medications provided free-of-charge by the State of Kansas.

Students who have health insurance should check for coverage for TB testing and chest x-rays with own their health insurance provider.

When should I go for my TB test?

All forms must be on file before the first day of class. Those who do not meet this deadline will be dropped from their classes. It is strongly recommended that you begin this process at least 4 weeks before the first day of class.

What does a negative, positive or an indeterminate TB result mean?

If the test result and the evaluation screening are negative: (GOOD)

This means you are most likely **not infected** with TB. Once you submit the result of a negative TB test to GCCC, you will be cleared for class attendance. Further testing for TB will only be required of you if you are still at this college two years from the time you were last tested.

If the test result is positive: (Chest x-ray needed)*

This means that most likely you **are infected** with the TB bacterium (germ). If you are not sick, then the infection is probably latent TB Infection (LTBI) or inactive TB. People with latent TB infection are not infectious and cannot spread TB bacteria to others. However, if TB bacteria become active in the body and multiply, you will get sick with TB disease.

If the test result is indeterminate:

This means that the infection status with the TB bacterium could not be determined. It does not mean the test failed. You may be required to undergo a chest X-ray or have another TB blood test if you get an indeterminate result.

*If you have a positive TB test result you must go for a chest X-ray and have the local health department complete the required form. Only when this completed form is submitted to the PCC Admissions Department, College Health or Residential Life Department will the hold you have on your account for TB testing be updated.

Will I need to take medication if I have a positive TB test result?

Most people who have a positive TB result have latent TB infection, which cannot be transmitted and does not cause symptoms. A 6 to 9 month course of treatment with antibiotics may be recommended by the County Health Department or your doctor to kill the tuberculosis infection. If you don't take the medication, the bacteria will remain in your lungs, and you will always be in danger of getting active tuberculosis. If you choose not to take the course of treatment recommended by the County Health Department or your doctor, you will need to submit a yearly chest x-ray report to the Admission/Residential Life in order to avoid having your classes dropped in the semester your chest x-ray is due.

Active TB disease can be transmitted and is very serious, sometimes causing permanent damage and even death. It is curable with appropriate medication and treatment with antibiotics is required.

The local County Health Departments provide free treatment medication to all students identified as having latent TB infection or active TB disease. A certificate of health will be required after treatment has been completed.