

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

(Examination is to be completed by an independent physician within 30 days preceding the person's admission to the assisted living facility. Report of the examination is to be kept at the facility as part of the resident's record.)

NAME OF PERSON EXAMINED: _____ DATE OF EXAMINATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

Height: _____ Weight: _____ BP: _____

Significant Medical History:

General physical condition, including systems review as is medically indicated:

Allergies (food, medicine, or other) and description of the person's reactions:

Is this person:

_____ **Ambulatory (physically and mentally capable of self-preservation by evacuating in response to an emergency to a refuge area as defined by the Uniform Statewide Building Code without the assistance of another person, or from the structure itself without the assistance of another person if there is no such refuge area within the structure, even if such person may require the assistance of a wheelchair, walker, cane, prosthetic device, or a single verbal command to evacuate).**

_____ **Nonambulatory (by reason of physical or mental impairment is not capable of self-preservation without the assistance of another person).**

Person's Name _____

Is this person capable of self-administering medication? _____ Yes _____ No

Does this individual have any of the following conditions or care needs?

Condition/Care Need	Yes	No	Comment
Ventilator dependency			
Dermal ulcers III and IV			If stage III, is ulcer healing?
Intravenous therapy or injections directly into the vein			If intermittent therapy, please note and indicate expected time period.
Airborne infectious disease in a communicable state that requires isolation or special precautions to prevent transmission			
Psychotropic medications without appropriate diagnosis and treatment plans			
Nasogastric tubes			
Gastric tubes			If yes, is person capable of independently feeding himself and caring for the tube?
Presents imminent physical threat or danger to self or others			
Requires continuous licensed nursing care			

Person's Name _____

Diagnosis or significant problems:

Recommendations for care:

Medications: _____

Diet: _____

Therapy: _____

Other: _____

Screening for Tuberculosis:
Results of a risk assessment documenting the absence of tuberculosis in a communicable form as evidenced by the completion of the current screening form published by the Virginia Department of Health or a form consistent with it. A Report of TB Screening form, which may be used, is attached.

Name of Physician: (print) _____

Name of Designee, if applicable: (print) _____

Signature of Physician or Designee: _____ Date: _____

Address: (Street, City, State, Zip Code) _____

Telephone: _____

Virginia Tuberculosis (TB) Screening and Risk Assessment Tool

For use in individuals 6 years and older

Use this tool to identify asymptomatic **individuals 6 years and older** for latent TB infection (LTBI) testing.

- The symptom screen and risk factor assessment may be conducted by a licensed healthcare provider (MD, PA, NP, RN, LPN). If a symptom or risk factor for TB is identified, further evaluation should also be performed by a licensed healthcare provider (MD, PA, NP, RN, LPN), however an RN or an LPN conducting evaluations must have an order by healthcare personnel with prescriptive authority consistent with Virginia professional practice acts for [medicine](#) and [nursing](#).
- Re-testing should only be done in persons who previously tested negative and have new risk factors since the last assessment.
- A negative Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) or Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) does not rule out active TB disease.

First screen for TB Symptoms: None (If no TB symptoms present → Continue with this tool)

Cough Hemoptysis (coughing up blood) Fever Weight Loss Poor Appetite Night Sweats Fatigue

If TB symptoms present → Evaluate for active TB disease

Check appropriate risk factor boxes below.

TB infection testing is recommended if any of the risks below are checked.

If TB infection test result is positive and active TB disease is ruled out, TB infection treatment is recommended.

Birth, travel, or residence in a country with an elevated TB rate \geq 3 months

- Includes countries other than the United States (U.S.), Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or Western and North European countries
- IGRA is preferred over TST for non-U.S.-born persons \geq 2 years old
- Clinicians may make individual decisions based on the information supplied during the evaluation. Individuals who have traveled to TB-endemic countries for the purpose of medical or health tourism $<$ 3 months may be considered for further screening based on the risk estimated during the evaluation.

Medical conditions increasing risk for progression to TB disease

Radiographic evidence of prior healed TB, low body weight (10% below ideal), silicosis, diabetes mellitus, chronic renal failure or on hemodialysis, gastrectomy, jejunioileal bypass, solid organ transplant, head and neck cancer

Immunosuppression, current or planned

HIV infection, injection drug use, organ transplant recipient, treatment with TNF-alpha antagonist (e.g., infliximab, etanercept, others), steroids (equivalent of prednisone \geq 15 mg/day for \geq 1 month) or other immunosuppressive medication

Close contact to someone with infectious TB disease at any time

None; no TB testing indicated at this time

Patient Name _____

Date of Birth ____/____/____

Name of Person Completing Assessment _____ Signature of Person Completing Assessment _____

Title/Credentials of Person Completing Assessment _____ Assessment Date ____/____/____

Virginia Tuberculosis Screening and Risk Assessment User Guide

Symptoms that should trigger evaluation for active TB disease

Patients with any of the following symptoms that are otherwise unexplained should be evaluated for active TB disease: cough for more than 2-3 weeks, fevers, night sweats, poor appetite, weight loss, fatigue, and hemoptysis.

How to evaluate for active TB disease

Evaluate for active TB disease with a chest x-ray (CXR), symptom screen, and if indicated, sputum acid-fast bacilli (AFB) smears, cultures and nucleic acid amplification testing. A negative tuberculin skin test (TST) or interferon gamma release assay (IGRA) does not rule out active TB disease.

Negative test for TB infection does not rule out active TB disease

It is important to remember that a negative TST or IGRA result does not rule out active TB disease. In fact, a negative TST or IGRA in a patient with active TB disease can be a sign of extensive disease and poor outcome.

Avoid testing persons at low risk

Routine testing of low-risk populations is not recommended and may result in unnecessary evaluations and treatment because of falsely positive test results.

Prioritize persons with risks for progression

Prioritize patients with at least one of the following medical risks for progression:

- diabetes mellitus
- smoker within past 1 year
- end stage renal disease
- leukemia or lymphoma
- silicosis
- cancer of head or neck
- intestinal bypass/gastrectomy
- chronic malabsorption
- low body weight (10% below ideal)
- history of chest x-ray findings suggestive of previous or inactive TB (no prior treatment). Includes fibrosis or non-calcified nodules, but does not include solitary calcified nodule or isolated pleural thickening. In addition to LTBI testing, evaluate for active TB disease.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendations

The USPSTF has recommended testing persons born in, or former residents of, a country with an elevated tuberculosis rate and persons who live in, or have lived in, high-risk Congregate settings such as homeless shelters and correctional facilities. Because the increased risk of exposure to TB in congregate settings varies substantially by facility and local health jurisdiction, clinicians are encouraged to follow local recommendations when considering testing among persons from these congregate settings. USPSTF did not review data supporting testing among close contacts to persons with infectious TB or among persons who are immunosuppressed because these persons are recommended to be screened by public health programs or by clinical standard of care.

Virginia Department of Health recommendations

This risk assessment has been customized according to the Virginia Department of Health's (VDH) TB Program recommendations. Providers should check with local TB control programs, or the VDH TB Program at (804) 864-7906 for local recommendations.

Mandated testing and other risk factors

Several risk factors for TB that have been used to select patients for TB screening historically or in mandated programs are not included among the components of this risk assessment. This is purposeful in order to focus testing on patients at highest risk. However, certain populations may be mandated for testing by statute, regulation, or policy. This risk assessment does not supersede any mandated testing. Examples of these populations include: healthcare workers, residents or employees of correctional institutions, substance abuse treatment facilities, homeless shelters, and others.

Age as a factor

Age (among adults) is not considered in this risk assessment. However, younger adults have more years of expected life during which progression from latent infection to active TB disease could develop. Some programs or clinicians may additionally prioritize testing of younger, non-U.S.-born persons when all non-U.S.-born are not tested. An upper age limit for testing has not been established but could be appropriate depending on individual patient TB risks, comorbidities, and life expectancy.

Virginia Tuberculosis Screening and Risk Assessment User Guide

Young children

This risk assessment tool is intended for individuals ≥ 6 years old. A risk assessment tool created for use in children < 6 years old can be found on the VDH website:

<https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/tuberculosis/screening-testing/>

When to repeat a test

Re-testing should only be done in persons who previously tested negative, and have new risk factors since the last assessment. In general, this would include new close contact with an infectious TB case or new immunosuppression, but could also include foreign travel in certain circumstances.

When to repeat a risk assessment

The risk assessment should be administered at least once. Persons can be assessed for new risk factors at subsequent preventive health visits.

IGRA preference in BCG vaccinated

Because the IGRA has increased specificity for TB infection in persons vaccinated with Bacillie Calmette-Guerin vaccine (BCG), IGRA is preferred over the TST in these persons. Most persons born outside the US have been vaccinated with BCG.

Previous or inactive tuberculosis

Chest radiograph findings consistent with previous or inactive TB include fibrosis or non-calcified nodules, but do not include a solitary calcified nodule or isolated pleural thickening. Persons with a previous chest radiograph showing findings consistent with previous or inactive TB should be tested for TB infection. In addition to TB infection testing, evaluate for active TB disease.

A decision to test is a decision to treat

Emphasis on short course for treatment of TB infection

Shorter regimens for treating TB infection have been shown to be more likely to be completed and the 3-month 12-dose regimen has been shown to be as effective as 9 months of isoniazid. Use of these shorter regimens is preferred in most patients. Drug-drug interactions and contact to drug-resistant TB are typical reasons these regimens cannot be used.

Shorter duration TB infection treatment regimens

Medication	Frequency	Duration
Rifampin	Daily	4 months
Isoniazid + Rifapentine*	Weekly	12 weeks**
Isoniazid + Rifampin	Daily	3 months

*VDH recommends Directly Observed Therapy (DOT)

**11-12 doses in 16 weeks required for completion

Patient refusal of TB infection treatment

Refusal should be documented. Offers of treatment should be made at future encounters with medical services. Annual chest radiographs are not recommended in asymptomatic persons. If treatment is later accepted, TB disease should be excluded and CXR repeated if it has been > 3 months from the initial evaluation.