

## Utah Department of Health, TB Control/Refugee Health Program Monthly TB Activity Report Instructions

The Monthly Activity Report gives a snapshot of activities related to managing cases of latent TB infection (LTBI) during the month.

### **CATEGORIES:**

Persons with a positive tuberculin skin test (TST) or interferon- $\gamma$  release assay (IGRA) need to be categorized into one of three categories, A. Medical Risk, B. Population Risk, or C. Administrative:

**A. Medical Risk.** This is for people who have medical conditions that place them at greater risk than the general population for developing active TB disease. These conditions are listed on the form.

**B. Population Risk.** This is for people who are members of groups known to be at higher risk than the general population of being exposed to persons with active TB disease. These groups are listed on the form. Areas of the world with a high prevalence or incidence of TB include Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Middle East, Pacific Islands, and Russia.

People who have BOTH medical risk(s) and population risk(s) need to be categorized under Medical Risk.

**C. Administrative.** This is for people who were tested for TB but did not have any risk factors. People who would fall into this category would include persons who were tested as a condition of employment, etc. but who did NOT have a risk factor for TB.

### **COUNTS:**

**1. Number of people with a positive TST/IGRA - by category.** This is the number of people who were referred for evaluation of a positive TST or IGRA.

**2. Number of people who complete the medical evaluation/chest x-ray.** This is the number of people who receive an evaluation that is complete enough to categorize them as having active TB disease, latent TB infection, or neither condition.

**3. Number with people with active TB.** This is the number of people who are found to have active TB disease that was discovered during the evaluation process.

**4. Number of people with latent TB infection.** This is the count of persons who have latent TB infection diagnosed during the evaluation process.

**5. Candidates for LTBI treatment.** People who have latent TB infection AND are eligible for treatment should be counted in this category. People who are not candidates for treatment because of a temporary condition (e.g., treatment deferred because of pregnancy) should NOT be counted in this category, even if treatment is planned for the future. When the deferred treatment is given, the person can be counted.

**6. Started LTBI Treatment.** A person with latent TB infection is counted in this category after they receive one dose of a planned full treatment course for latent TB infection.

**7. Completed LTBI treatment.** The following criteria are required for persons to be counted under this category:

a. The prescribing provider, believing that an adequate regimen has been received, discontinues treatment.

OR

b. The person has taken at least 80% of the prescribed doses in the selected drug regimen.

**Reasons treatment not completed** - This section collects information on the reasons why persons who are receiving treatment for LTBI have not completed treatment.

**8. Death.** Persons who were receiving treatment on schedule but died before completing are counted in this category.

**9. Patient moved (follow-up unknown).** Persons who do not complete treatment because they are known to have moved out of the jurisdiction of the health department and the person's treatment outcome is unknown.

**10. Active TB developed.** If a person who is receiving treatment for latent TB infection develops active TB disease (that qualifies as a case using the standard case definition), then their outcome is counted in this category.

**11. Adverse effect of meds.** If persons do not complete treatment because of an adverse effect (including drug or drug-food interactions) of the anti-TB medication, they should be counted in this group if a health care provider documents the problem and determines that the medicine should be discontinued.

**12. Patient chose to stop.** Persons should be counted in this category if they decide to stop taking their medicine before they have finished their regimen.

**13. Patient lost to follow-up.** Persons whose treatment status at the anticipated end of the treatment regimen is uncertain, because the health department cannot locate them, should be counted in this category. (This is a classification of last resort.)

**14. Provider decision.** If a health care provider determines that the treatment for latent TB infection should be stopped because of concerns about the benefits, the safety, or the practicality of treatment (e.g., the individual has such poor attendance at the clinic that the adequacy and safety of the treatment cannot be monitored), then this is the reported reason.