出國報告(出國類別:研究)

出國計畫:國際抗癆聯盟研習課程

服務機關 : 行政院衛生署疾病管制局

姓名職稱 : 邱美玉護理師、陳佩伶護理師

出國地區 : 美國舊金山

出國期間 : 99年10月5日至10月17日

報告日期 : 99年12月21日

摘 要

美國舊金山在 2009 年的結核病新案發生率爲十萬分之 14.2,相較於我國實在是低了許多,但是比起美國整體的結核病新案發生率(低於十萬分之 5),仍屬較高發生率的地區。因爲歷史演進以及對特殊族群的友善,造就了不同的人口結構,進而促成了不同思考角度的結核病防治作爲。在爲期 3 天的 mini fellow ship 參訪過程中,不論是在舊金山市的 TB clinic或是加州衛生部,可以見到有別於我國防治工作的著眼點,各個面向的細膩度也不盡相同,但不變的是結核病防治工作人員對於防治工作的熱誠。雖說如此,很大的差異處在於他們對於有多少資源做多少事這個概念,預算不夠遭刪減時,亦或人力時間不足時,效益較小或無法進行的策略就會因而終止。

對於參加 Francis J. Curry National Tuberculosis Center 為期 4 天的教育訓練課程中,可以發現他們對於繼續教育訓練的重視,以及經營一個教育訓練機構的用心,在各種小細節上都會爲參加的學員著想。從學員的評價及反應可以得知,他們被機關派出來受訓的心情是倍感榮譽的,從中有獲得了新的知識概念與工作經驗。想必我們要訓練的應該不只是知能與技能,一些知能與技能以外的訓練調整,應該也是有助於我國在推動繼續教育訓練的一個考慮因子。

目 次

壹、目的	4
貳、過程	5-33
叁、心得及建議	34
附件1	35-37
附件 2	38-42
附件3	43
附件 4	44
附件 5	45
附件6	46-49
附件 7	50-52

壹、目的

- 一、結核病個案管理是降低結核病發生率及盛行率的首要政策,而接觸者追蹤及後續的治療 是第二個有效的策略,但必須建構在完善的結核病個案管理基礎下。爲了瞭解美國在結 核病個案管理方式、接觸者追蹤及相關的政策配套措施的推行,達到有效的控制結核病 發生率及盛行率。
- 二、參觀舊金山市及其所屬的加州公共衛生部門,透過何種機制溝通協調,以達到公共衛生資源有效的運用。
- 三、參加美國當地之區域結核病教育機構之一的 Francis J. Curry National TB center 所辦的訓練課程-結核病個案管理及接觸者追蹤訓練,Tuberculosis Case Management and Contact Investigation,了解教育訓練在結核病防治的重要性,並思考台灣的防制計畫或教育訓練的推動方向。

貳、過程

一、行程表

SCHEDULE FOR MINI-FELLOWSHIP (TB clinic of SFGH and CDPH offices) (10/6~10/8)

TB Clinic Seminar Schedule

ivaine:	Mei-Yu Chiou, BA (Milly), and Pei-Li	Dates: October 6 th –8 th	, 2010	
	Wednesday, October 6 th	Thursday, October 7 th	Friday, October 8 th	
8:15am	Welcome to TB Control			8:15am
8:30am				8:30am
9:00	Epi Meeting			9:00
9:30		Travel time to CDPH offices		9:30
10:00	Overview with		DOT	10:00
10:30		850 MARINA BAY PARKWAY BUILDING P. PICHMOND, VISIT TO CALIFORNIA STATE 9430	With DCI Pubuzhuoga	10:30
11:00			9	11:00
11:30	Management Discussion With Houmpheng Banouvong, P.M. & Pubuzhuoga, DCI	TB CONTROL BRANCH		11:30
12:00pm	LUNCH	Leslie Henry, RN, PHN Outbreak Prevention & Control Section Phone: (510) 620-3040 Christine Ho, MD CDC FMO Officer	Friday Case Conference	12:00pm
12:30	200-001 Sel-001 (Sel-002) (Sel-002)		Tilldy Case Conference	12:30
1:00	Program and Epidemiological Discussion with Jennifer Grinsdale		LUNCH	1:00
1:30	Program Manager/Epidemiologist		LONCH	1:30
2:00			Screenings With the DCIs	2:00
2:30	TB Control Training Afternoon: Online/Phone: MDD TB Expect Naturals (Webica			2:30
3:00				3:00
3:30	Part 2	MDR-TB Expert Network (Webinar)		3:30
4:00				4:00
4:30				4:30
5:00		Ser.		5:00

Questions? Call Jim Hunger at: (415) 206-4066; general TB Control number: (415) 206-8524

TUBERCULOSIS CASE MANAGEMENT AND CONTACT INVESTIGATION INTENSIVE

October 12-15, 2010 San Francisco, California

AGENDA - DAY ONE

Tuesday, October 12

TB Clinic Seminar Schedule

	Wednesday, October 6 th	Thursday, October 7 th	Friday, October 8 th			
8:15am	Welcome to TB Control	×		8:15am		
8:30am				8:30am		
9:00	Epi Meeting			9:00		
9:30		Travel time to CDPH offices		9:30		
10:00	Overview with		DOT	10:00		
10:30	CDC Field Medical Officer	Christine Ho, MD CDC Field Medical Officer Ontact Investigation and Case Christine Ho, MD 850 MARINA BAY PARKWAY BULDING P, PICHMOND VISIT TO CALIFORNIA STATE 9436	With DCI Pubuzhuoga	10:30		
11:00	the same of Discount Country of the same o		94	11:00		
11:30	Management Discussion With Houmpheng Banouvong, P.M. & Pubuzhuoga, DCI	TB CONTROL BRANCH		11:30		
12:00pm	LUNCH	IN RICHMOND, CA	Friday Case Conference	12:00pn		
12:30	LUNCH	Leslie Henry, RN, PHN	Friday Case Conference			
1:00	Program and Epidemiological Discussion with Jennifer Grinsdale	Outbreak Prevention & Control Section Phone: (510) 620-3040	LUNCH	1:00		
1:30	Program Manager/Epidemiologist	Christine Ho, MD	LUNCH	1:30		
2:00		CDC FMO Officer Phone: (415) 206-6901	Screenings	2:00		
2:30	TB Control Training	Thomas (410) 200 0001	With the DCIs	2:30		
3:00	Afterno	Afternoon: Online/Phone:	With the Dois	3:00		
3:30		MDR-TB Expert Network (Webinar)		3:30		
4:00				4:00		
4:30				4:30		
5:00		\$r.		5:00		

Questions? Call Jim Hunger at: (415) 206-4066; general TB Control number: (415) 206-8524

Francis J. Curry National Tuberculosis Center

TUBERCULOSIS CASE MANAGEMENT AND CONTACT INVESTIGATION INTENSIVE

October 12–15, 2010 San Francisco, California

AGENDA - DAY TWO

Wednesday, October 13

8:30 - 8:45	Overview of day two	Heidi Behm
8:45 - 9:45	The role of the laboratory	Miriam Valesco
9:45 - 10:00	BREAK	
10:00 – 11:15	Medical management of tuberculosis	Karen Smith
11:15 – 12:15	Legal and ethical issues in tuberculosis control	Karen Smith
12:15 – 1:30	LUNCH	
1:30 – 2:00	Bingo	Heidi Behm
2:00 - 3:15	Targeted testing for tuberculosis	Karen Steingart
3:15 - 3:30	BREAK	
3:30 - 4:30	Treatment of latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI)	Karen Steingart
4:30 - 4:45	Course wrap-up; questions	Heidi Behm

TUBERCULOSIS CASE MANAGEMENT AND CONTACT INVESTIGATION INTENSIVE

October 12–15, 2010 San Francisco, California

AGENDA - DAY THREE

Thursday, October 14

8:30 - 8:45	Overview of day three	Heidi Behm
8:45 - 9:45	Culture, community, and tuberculosis care	Kay Wallis
9:45 – 10:00	BREAK	
10:00 – 11:00	Working with special populations	Marrisa Axelrod
11:00 - 11:45	Tuberculosis contact investigation (part 1)	Kim Field
11:45 – 1:00	LUNCH	
1:00 - 1:15	Energizer activity	Heidi Behm
1:15 – 2:45	Tuberculosis contact investigation (part 2)	Kim Field
2:45 - 3:00	BREAK	
3:00 - 4:00	Tuberculosis contact investigation (part 3)	Kim Field
4:00 – 4:15	Question and answer session/worksheet for practice modification	Heidi Behm

TUBERCULOSIS CASE MANAGEMENT AND CONTACT INVESTIGATION INTENSIVE

October 12–15, 2010 San Francisco, California

AGENDA - DAY FOUR

Friday, October 15

8:30 - 8:45	Overview of day four	Heidi Behm
8:45 – 10:15	Effective communication: Lecture Open ended questions/ crime scene exercise	Renee Simmons-Wilkins
	Interview outline	
	 Interview planning Lecture and case study planning exercise 	
10:15 – 10:30	BREAK	
10:30 - 11:30	Challenges in working with interpreters	Stephanie Spencer
11:30 – 12:15	Explanation and handout roles Interviewer preparation time	Renee Simmons-Wilkins
	Practice interviews: roles #1 and #2	Course participants
12:15 – 1:30	LUNCH	
1:30 - 3:15	Practice interviews: role #3 and comments	Course participants
	Re-interview Lecture and case scenario exercise	Renee Simmons-Wilkins
	Social networking Lecture and case scenario exercise	Renee Simmons-Wilkins
3:15 – 3:45	Course wrap-up and evaluation	Heidi Behm

因為推行「結核病接觸者追蹤件接二期試辦計畫」辦理教育訓練的原故,今年4月間才要請了 SFGH/TB clinic 的醫師 Christine Sandra Ho 來台灣,為本局各分局及試辦點的結核病承辦同仁進行接觸者追蹤實務技巧教育訓練。這次的訪問及研習多虧有 Christine Sandra Ho 的協助,讓 TB clinic 的 Jim Hunger 可以居間協調,使得參訪的活動相當順利,藉以瞭解當地公衛各項政策如何運作推行、預算不足時資源如何調配、以及遇到困難個案時,如何利用專家網絡的資源來解決問題,也藉此參觀加州衛生當局對結核病防治的運作情形。在此要感謝曾經前往舊金山參訪及研習的同仁:李政益、許建邦、黃貝琴及詹珮君,在當地建立良好的關係,也讓爾後有機會前往學習的同仁,能更順利的獲得相關的經驗與知能。

以下就對應本次參訪及教育訓練行程表的順序,簡要說明如下:

一、集中照護及每周三的晨間病例討論:

首先要介紹舊金山市的地理位置及人口結構,舊金山是個地窄人稠的都市, 狹長型的土地中全長約15公里,住民約81萬人,人口密度相當高,每平方英里 有超過17,000人,人口密度是全美僅次於紐約最高的地區。此外,因爲各種歷 史演進及對於特殊族群的友善,例如掏金潮、同性戀合法婚姻、商業活動頻繁, 使得該市成爲一個人口移民城市,總人口數中白人約佔46%、亞裔(華裔居多) 約佔31%、拉丁裔約占14%、非裔約占7%。不只種族多元性,這裡的遊民和 街友也是個棘手的問題,因爲伴隨而來的就是疾病以及犯罪等問題。

而該市 2009 年的結核病新案發生率爲十萬分之 14.2,相較於我國實在是低了許多,但是比起美國整體的結核病新案發生率(低於十萬分之 5),仍屬較高發生率的地區,依然有很大的進步空間。

另外就醫療費用的給付觀點切入,美國大部分的民眾是購買 Medicare 或相關的私人保險,但是這些私人保險並不一定會給付所有的醫療費用,所以當民眾在私人醫療機構治療結核病時,有可能需要自己負擔一部分的醫療費用;但如果民眾是在 TB clinic 就醫的話,就不需要負擔任何的醫療費用,因為 TB clinic 是屬於舊金山公共衛生部門,因此他們會依據民眾就醫時的身分屬性向 Medicare 等相關的保險單位請領費用,如果遇有這些單位不支付的項目,TB clinic 就會以

年度聯邦、州或市政府補助的預算中,支付掉這些費用。

正如同上述地理、人口、結核病新案發生率及醫療費用給付等種種原因,使得舊金山結核病的醫療朝向集中治療的趨勢,在 TB clinic 的估算,全市中約有75%的結核病個案在 TB clinic 就醫,其餘25%的結核病個案因為地緣性或外來移民不善英語的關係,會在一般私人醫療機構治療。也正因爲這樣集中治療的方式,結核病患可以得到較爲完善的照顧。處方均由診所內的3位專責醫師把關,不會有處方錯誤的問題,個案均由同一個公衛團隊的成員照顧,可以維持專業品質,人力調度上等支援的問題也容易獲得解決。也許我國的結核病新案發生率降至依定程度時,也可以考慮集中照護的問題,雖然就醫的可近性會降低,但是病患的醫療品質卻可以大幅提升。

在集中照護的背景下,TB clinic 的公衛人員在每周三有一次集體討論的會議,由醫師、護理長、DCI(疾病調查員)、社工及關懷員所組成,當然這次還包含我們和1位外院醫學系的實習醫師。這次的晨間討論會共討論 48 個收案治療個案,透過這個討論平台機制,醫師會詢問 DCI 及關懷員在進行居家訪視及給藥時,實際觀察到的情形,作爲調整藥物的參考。當有個案即將在本次討論會議中完成治療,所有人會給予掌聲,藉以鼓勵所有成員這幾個月的努力,現場的感受真有一種振奮人心的效果。

二、與 L. Masae Kawamura 會面談舊金山市的成功與願景

Masae 是舊金山市衛生局的結核病防治組長,和我們談了許多成功的結核病防治政策及困境。集中照護、市內的公衛實驗室協助診斷 TB、推行團隊的 DOT管理模式、建立接觸者追蹤 DCI 的模式、對於公衛及醫師推動持續的教育訓練等等,使得 TB 新案數從 1980 年至 2009 年逐年遞減。在前面的議題提到因爲舊金山特殊的地理及人口結構,促使結核病的篩檢觸角要延伸到監獄、收容所、特殊群(靜脈藥癮者、中國城)等,但是因爲年度防治經費逐年遞減,對於公衛人力的刪減,使得部分效益較小的計畫不得不暫停,人力也必須相互支援。例如原本關懷員的預算遭刪減後,DCI 就必須出來分擔都治送藥的工作。

但 Masae 對舊金山市結核病的防治仍抱持著積極的想法,希望年度的 TB 新案數降低至 100 例以下、死亡率可以和美國整體相當(目前是 9-15%,全美國是 <5%)、非裔和亞裔的 TB 發生率和在美國出生的民眾一樣、能確實評估所有成年活動性肺結核及 LTBI 個案的糖尿病狀況等等。



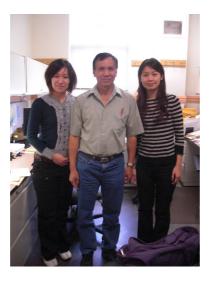
上圖右爲熱忱的 Masae Kawamura

三、接觸者追蹤

在TB clinic 接觸者管理的領域裡,來自寮國的 Houmpheng Banouvong 是主要的 leader,已經有約 30 年的工作經驗,講到這裡可以看到他臉上有一種自信心的微笑。雖然他是寮國的難民,但因爲會說寮國語言,又是一位護士,因此擔任這分工作可以說是得心應手。而他旗下有 3 位 DCI,分別是 Pupu、Melaku 及 Felix,除了 Melaku 之外,其他的人在他們原本的國家都具有醫護背景,因此都是有利的助手。尤其 Pupu 是來自蒙古的醫師,人很親切又會說中文,對我們在語言溝通上真的幫助很大,更別說是對於中國城的移民,反觀台灣近年來新移民的加入,讓我國也成爲民族的大熔爐,對於聘用多國語言的工作人員,也是未來一個可以思考的方向。

Houmpheng 展示了通報和接觸者追蹤的文件,種類真的非常多,從病人被懷疑是結核病之後,病人的資料就會記載在 TB case report (附件 1),紀錄了病人的檢驗結果、危險因子(愛滋、遊民、矯正機關、長照機構、靜脈藥癮注射、酗酒與否等)。DCI 在進行訪視時會有一個紙本的文件工具(附件 2),主要是以 TB 個案的症狀及檢查結果界定出可傳染期長短,再評估個案可傳染期內的活動場所,包含住所、職場、學校及其他等,列出高風險接觸者的清單,這項工作

必須在通報收案的 3 個工作天內完成,而且不論是確診或疑似的個案都是以這樣的標準進行。隨後以 CONTACT/ASSOCIATE TRACKING FORM (附件 3),追 蹤紀錄接觸者基本資料及各項檢查結果。在進行接觸者檢查前會提供給接觸者一張說明的表格 (附件 4),很類似我國的接觸者檢查通知書。



左圖中為熱心的 Houmpheng

而對於 TB 個案的部分,醫師會與病患訂定合約(附件 5),簡要說明爲何要進行治療及應配合的項目,看起來好像是宣示的效果大於實質效益,但如果個案不簽署或違反合約的話,公衛部門可以接續採行更強硬的措施,就是發出應檢查醫囑(附件 6),如果個案還是不配合醫師就會開出 DETENTION ORDER(附件 7),也就是把一直不合作的個案關進監獄,最長可關 6 個月,當然也可以易科罰金,但聽說那是天價,好奇地問了 Houmpheng 目前有多少個案因爲這樣被關進大牢,他說這畢竟是最後的手段,他們也希望和病患進立良好的關係,真的這麼多手續的告知還是不配合才會這樣做,這幾年只有 2 個個案被關進監獄。

看到這裡不免相信很多台灣的公衛同仁一定心有戚戚焉,因爲我們也有爲數不少的不合作個案,雖然可以依法罰款或開立強制隔離單,請警察單位將病人一起送進醫院,但畢竟醫院不能限制病人行動自由,於是不配合的病患又逃出醫院在社區趴趴走,造成結核菌傳染之虞,也造成公衛資源的浪費,但這些必須要有前面的各項措施及不斷地衛教,畢竟那只是手段,我們的目的還是要把病人治好,減少病菌的散播。

Houmpheng 除了督導旗下 DCI 進行 TB 個案訪視及接觸者追蹤檢查外,對於不在 TB clinic 治療的 25%個案,他會定期每個月審視這些醫師的治療處方及檢驗項目,如果有不恰當之處他會與該醫師溝通,必要的時候也會轉知 Masae 幫他打電話給醫師。

在接觸者檢查的部分,會因爲每個國家區域的發生率、公衛資源的不同,而有不同的規劃。以舊金山來說若接觸者有感染一定要接受 LTBI 治療,小於 21歲的接觸者不論 TST 結果爲何,都要先進行預防性用藥;大於 21歲的接觸者第一次 TST> 5mm 才進行 LTBI 治療。所有第一次篩檢陰性的病人 3個月後再做一次 TST,依是否陽轉決定停藥或是完成 9個月的治療。

四、參訪加州衛生部 California Department of Health Service (CDHS)

Tuberculosis Control Branch (TBCB)

加州衛生部所屬之結核病控制科提供領導和相關資源,藉以改善醫療機構結核病之控制和消除工作,加速結核病發病率和死亡率之下降。該科分爲四個單位,各單位扮演不同角色,分別爲:

疫情預防控制組(Outbreak Prevention & Control Section; OPCS) 提供技術和直接援助加州當地衛生部門或其他州的 TBCB 相關防治方案,以建立當地結核病管理能力,以提高控制工作。並提供多重抗藥性結核病(MDR-TB) 診斷治療服務系統,提高偵測率及治療和管理整個州的多重抗藥性結核病患。

計畫開發組(Program Development Section; PDS)

負責評估、規劃加州的整體結核病控制項目及能力,並且分析法律,保持對結核 病的專業知識和法律規範。確定出現的問題,並回應諸如大眾、其他國家機構、 當地結核病管理單位之查詢及請求。也透過開發技術援助之計劃、項目等任何措 施,來彌補履行程序之差距,提高結核病控制能力。

資源規劃與管理組(Resources Planning & Management Section; RPMS) 提供當地衛生部門以預防和控制結核病在各自的社區之財政指導、資金援助等。 提供技術諮詢和援助發展中國家結核病項目的預算,並協助與正在進行的預算管 理和審查,適時重新分配結核病的防治經費。 監測及流行病學組(Surveillance & Epidemiology Section; SES)

SES準確並完整的收集加州結核病流行病學資料,並將分析資料提供給當地的公 共衛生部門,也提供給CDC參考。所監測之統計數據,進一步分析州人口的分 佈和影響,並作爲當地結核病計畫規劃之內容。此外,爲了促進結核病流行病學 的了解,並提供控制方法,SES也進行臨床、流行病學跟業務研究和評估等項目。

(一)加州群聚事件追蹤及調查

當日我們拜訪疫情預防控制組(OPCS)內的一位護理師 Lesli Henry,其主要 負責群聚事件的調查、監測。如轄下縣市發生群聚事件時,亦可協助相關接觸者 調查等工作。

1.結核病疫情應變小組(Tuberculosis Outbreak Response Team):

該小組成員包含團隊負責人(Team Manager)、醫生、護士、流行病學調查人員、CDC 督察員、疾病調查員、臨床人員等。透過一次性或定期性的電話會議、面對面的討論會、或現場調查活動,來幫助當地衛生部門阻擋正在進行的結核病傳播,並且對於疾病暴發和複雜的聯繫提供高品質、專一性、迅速的調查與協助。透過爆發結核病疫情的調查,來確定傳播是否仍在進行,並試著找出預防的機會,如:針對高風險環境加強監督、教育和必要的感染控制措施;針對結核病延誤診斷之人員,給予進一步的教育;針對高危險人群給予適當的檢查和潛伏性結核感染(LTBI)等。

由於各項工作內容分別需要不同部門提供支援與協助,因此 OPCS 也希望能夠跟其他部門合作,如:財務部門合作,一起幫助一些特別需要資金的縣市運作。加州有很多個管轄區域(jurisdiction),就像台灣的區或鄉鎮,數個管轄區域會被規畫成 program liaison region (計畫聯絡區域)而 liaison 就會變成那幾個管轄區域的負責人,這些專業人員對各區域特性十分熟悉,負責協助輔導結核病防治工作,並依據結核病案例數量、管理上之困難度及 MDR-TB 個案數等劃分輔導的範圍。

2. 監測方式及工作內容

在加州、結核病疫情主要發生在家庭、監獄、收容所、醫院、學校、

酒吧、移民社區和養老院,其他如腎透析中心、教堂、工廠等複雜、且大 量的人群被暴露在活動性結核病的情況下,亦有風險可能爆發群聚事件。 各縣市如有偵測到疑似群聚事件,則須在一週內向上通報加州 OPCS 單 位,在監測群聚感染的過程中,也發現一些議題,有些案例有非常漫長的 感染期,或許因爲他們是非法移民,因此,雖然已經咳嗽很久,但礙於身 份特殊,因此害怕尋求醫療協助,而這類對象也是屬於高傳染性的族群。 還有一些很難去發覺的族群,例如流浪漢、酗酒的、或是一些外籍人士覺 得美國的醫療系統太複雜並不想加入,或是因爲病患覺得結核病在家鄉非 常常見,並不需特別留意,也因爲這種認知及態度,造成防疫人員很難與 他們溝通,讓他們了解美國的防治政策,並勸服他們接受治療或是相關防 治措施等,因此,在接觸者調查方面相對也遇到很多的挑戰。他們也發現 很多當地的傳染,可能是外國傳染給美國、外國的感染給外國的或美國感 染給美國,因此,透過基因檢測,可以找到更多群聚感染,特別是有些案 例經過調查可能不覺不具關聯性,但是透過基因檢測方法,結果出來是有 相關聯的,最近剛好有一個案例,一個高傳染的案例抹片陽性 4+結核病 患者,他是在一個有很大的飛機製造廠的生產線上工作,每個人都是互相 挨著工作,在工作地點作接觸者調查時候,發現另外兩個無床症狀表現的 病例,透過收集痰液診斷爲肺結核,進一步做基因分類結果發現三個病例 完全不相同,這樣的結果讓人相當吃驚,在基因檢測之前,OPCS 會把這 種案例當作群聚感染,因爲三個案例在同一個工作地點上班,具有流行病 學關聯。由此更顯得基因分析的數據是無價的,這對群聚感染調查更是非 常有幫助,可以讓衛生單位知道什麼時候需要更加警覺,所以,加州也與 CDC 合作,試著拿到所有州的資料。目前各個州每月會得到一份實驗室 發提供的基因分析列表,提供各管理單位查看群聚感染的趨勢,例如:人 口密集機構高風險工作人員等,進一步分析並追蹤這些資料。

他們也發展出了一套所謂的應變計畫,提供一些書面資料給轄內的縣 市遵循,協助他們追蹤群聚感染以及接觸者調查;也主動詢問當地的公衛 實驗室,有沒有任何群聚案例、是否提報基因分析資料給加州實驗室;也 會派員前往發生群聚事件之現場,協助縣市做一些例如皮膚檢測,有時候 只是協助管理一些資料,有時候做重新作案例的面訪調查,以利找到更多 的案例,有些人不願意跟護士溝通,透過第三者去跟這些人溝通較能得到 一些諸如社交生活、工作地方等等資訊,另外也提供特別需求的經費。



中間為 Lesli Henry;右 一為 Gayle Schack

Tuberculosis Outbreak Reporting Instructions

Step 1: Initial Notification of Suspected Outbreak

Local health departments should *call** the Tuberculosis Control Branch of the California Department of Public Health to report any suspected (or confirmed) outbreaks of tuberculosis within one week of recognition.

- An outbreak is defined as "the occurrence of cases of a disease (illness) above the expected or baseline level, usually over a given period of time, in a geographic area or facility, or in a specific population group." (CCR, Title 17, Sections 2500)
- II. The following are examples of situations to report:
 - a. An unexpected increase (significantly above baseline) of newly identified confirmed or suspected cases in any setting.
 - b. Multiple confirmed or suspected cases from a congregate (e.g., school, jail, etc...) or high-risk setting (e.g., HIV positive individuals) occurring within a relatively short period of time.
 - c. Multiple confirmed or suspected cases from a community setting (outside a household) occurring within a relatively short period of time that may be related.
 - d. Two or more cases of MDR (multidrug resistant) TB that may be related.
 - e. If state assistance is needed in the medical/epidemiologic investigation of a suspected outbreak within or across local health jurisdictional boundaries.

For initial phone notification of suspected or confirmed outbreaks, please call:

TB Outbreak Response Officer
Tuberculosis Control Branch, California Department of Public Health
Phone (510) 620-3000 (8AM to 5PM)

3. 目標與挑戰

OPCS 的目標是一旦有感染 TB 就做基因分類建立起資料庫,但不是每單位都願意合作,目前大約只有75%願意配合,但每個州、縣市不同,主要是因爲不是每個縣市都有公衛實驗室,有些檢體就只能送到私人實驗室,因此就會出現有時候不回報、有時很久才回報或是資料遺失,所以,加州法律規定如果私人實驗室發現抹片或培養陽性,必須立刻將資料送給州實驗室,然後州實驗室就直接進行基因分析,不需特別請求,但有時候,縣市有公衛實驗室,可能不會提出作基因分析的需求,因此,他們必須一直教育這些縣市,希望能夠試著將每個案例都做基因分析,並透過持續的發展基因分析的檢驗方式,期盼更能夠幫助轄內的縣市,偵測群聚事件。

而他們目前面臨的挑戰包含:縣市的結核病防治計畫不周全,無法偵測 出是否有群聚感染,特別是當地方只有一個護士,沒有疾病調查員,也沒人 可以執行 DOT 業務等人力缺乏的狀況下,地方衛生單位無法執行太多的業 務,因此,OPCS 也只能夠盡量協助,但是常常因爲群聚感染而衍生出其他 一些行政程序上的問題,這些問題通常很難解決。其次,語言也是一個重要 的挑戰,即便語言可以溝通,但是因爲文化差異對於結核病的看法不同,向 個案解釋美國針對結核病的防治措施更顯困難。

(二) 多重抗藥性的個案電話討論會議

由於 MDR 個案在美國較爲少見,因此,MDR 個案皆由加州 TBCB 統一進行管理,也因爲個案較少,故大多臨床醫師已不熟析如何治療 MDR 病患、如何處理此類個案服藥後的藥物副作用等問題,因此,加州每週四下午皆有一固定時間,與診療醫院召開電話討論會議,針對個案治療方式進行確認與討論,期間如有特殊狀況亦可透過電話或會議等方式進行討論。參訪當日下午,Lesli Henry 及 medical director Brad J. Shaprio 進行約 15 分鐘之電話會議,討論 MDR 個案調藥後目前的各項檢驗資料及適應情形。Lesli Henry表示,在加州二線藥物的取得係依據每家醫院自行採購的種類而定,又加上二線藥價格較爲昂貴,因此並非所有醫院皆有足夠種類之二線藥可供治療病患,因此在治療上較爲困難,無法統整。此部份,相較於我國擁有 MDR 治

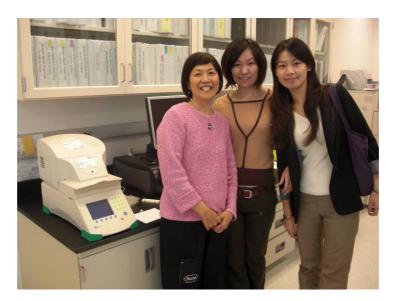
療團隊,及政府提供充足的二線藥物之優勢下,我國 MDR 病患治療之經驗 及模式較爲豐富與完整。

(三)加州分支桿菌實驗室 (Microbial Disease Laboratory Mycobacteriology Unit)

在加州,執行結核菌檢驗單位包含醫療院所自行合約之私人實驗室及衛生局之公衛實驗室,又法律規定,所有私人實驗室的結核菌陽性培養菌株檢體,皆須送到縣衛生局的公衛實驗室建立基因庫。而縣衛生局自行檢體皆會先做抹片及培養,如果陽性,考慮抗藥性就後送到州實驗室,進一步進行 DNA beacon 及傳統的二線藥物敏感測試。若是群聚事件調查或其他需要比對 genotype,檢體也會送到州實驗室進一步檢測,因此,州實驗室主要是協助縣衛生局公衛實驗室,進行特殊檢體或特殊檢驗方式之檢驗項目、檢體實驗室污染之操作流程檢視與技術輔導、研發快速、穩定的新式檢測方法。

參訪當日與我們進行簡介的加州衛生部實驗室 Grace Lin,她是一位台灣籍人員,曾經在大醫院執行結核病相關檢驗,目前是加州分支桿菌實驗室負責人,目前實驗室除了可提供傳統的 AFB、L-J 培養外,另外還新增許多檢驗方式包含:

- Molecular beacon tests(如附件)
- BACTECTM 及 MGIT: 昂貴, 在美國也並不是每個 LAB 都有,可是由於它進乎全自動的便利性,以及不像有輻射性,報告很清楚,不需要人工再做報告,可進一步執行 ID 與 DST 檢測,約略三週即可知道檢驗結果。
- Genotyping methods:
 - ■RFLP (Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism):需要大量的脫氧核糖核酸,是一種傳統費時的檢測方式。
 - ■Spoligotyping (Spacer Oligonucleotide Typing): PCR 技術為基礎,對臨床 檢體直接測試,較為快速。
 - ■MIRU (Mycobacterial Interspersed Repetitive Units): PCR 技術,對臨床檢 體直接測試,較爲快速。



上圖左爲來自台灣的 Grace Lin

Molecular Beacon Testing

At MDL, CA Department of Public Health

Contact: Dr. Desmond (510-412-3781), or Grace Lin/Jane Wenger (510-412-3929)

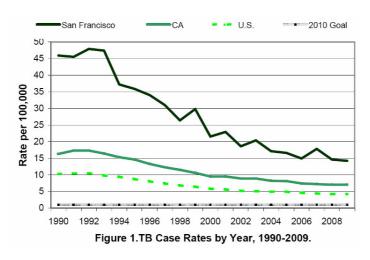
Intended use	Malagular b		200.00	Line	ie wenger (310 112 3323
intended use	Molecular beacon (MB) test provides:					
	• Identification of <i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex (MTBC).					
	Screening for INH and rifampin (RIF) resistance. The assay is performed on Tuesdays & Fridays.					
Schedule						
Principle						amplify the target
	sequences with simultaneous detection of mutations by molecular beacons.					
	MB is a short oligonucleotide probe with a loop-and-stem structure. One stem is					
	labeled with a fluorophore and the other with a quencher.					
						type sequence of MTBC.
						will anneal to the amplicon
						ithin the MB's target
			not anneal to	o the am	plicon and no	fluorescence will be
	generate			0 7	1:0 1	
o , ,		rimer specific				(4)
Specimens*			ast 0.5 mL) v	vitn pos	itive AFB-sn	near (1+ or greater). Ship
	with cold pa		or broth (1)	mD Chir	s at room tan	p or with cold packs.
INH resistance	2 MPs are us	rad to datact	or broth (1)	ho leatG	gana and the	promoter region of the
INTI TESISTANCE		here most pre				
Rifampin resistance						rpoB gene where most
Terrampin resistance		itations have		ine core	region of the	rpob gene where most
Performance	p. c		Initial St	udv		Overall agreement with
		Tested 196	archived cu		2001-2002	phenotypic drug
		Sensitivity	Specificity		NPV	susceptibility testing
						(3/26/03-4/12/05)
	INH	82.7%	100%	100%	98.1% * ¹	95.6%
	RIF	97.5%	100%	100%	99.95% *2	96.7%
	*1 Calculated	for a prevale	ence of 10% i	esistanc	e.	
	*2 Calculated	l for a prevale	ence of 2% re	sistance		
Limitations						stance in sediments will
		alid results du				
	Mixed su	sceptible and	l resistant por	oulations	may be inter	preted as susceptible.
						nterpreted as resistant.
	• Some mutations (rare) in <i>rpoB</i> not conferring resistance to RIF have been detected.					
						tivity due to relatively
		target organis				
References		JCM. 42: 420		l. (Sep. 2	2004).	
PROCESS OF BASIS AND	Lin, S-Y G.	Abstract. ICA	AC 2005.			
		Antimicrob.		other. 44	1:103-110, 20	000.

^{*} Subsequent testing will be accepted if dates of collection are at least 2 months apart from initial testing and development of drug resistance is strongly suspected.

Grace Lin 2/13/2008

五、舊金山 2009 年流病簡介

與我們介紹 舊金山 2009 年結核病相關流行病學資料,是一位負責統計分析的專員 Jennifer,其表示 2009 年,舊金山共計 116 例活動性肺結核新通報個案(每 10 萬人口 14.2 人),相較 2008 年減少 1.7%(118 例),是舊金山歷史上結核病發病率最低一的一年。在過去的十年中,結核病發病率下降超過 50%,是因爲他們不停努力、積極地預防舊金山居民感染結核病。



(一)年齡別分析

在結核病個案年齡分析可知,中位數為 53 歲,而多數被診斷為活動性結核病人年齡組距落在 45-64 歲。另有 5 例幼童介於 0-14 歲,其中有 2 例年齡小於 5 歲。結核病例中老年人相較於往年無特殊變化,但在中老年人這組死亡率為 14% (5/36),相較整體死亡率 7%高。

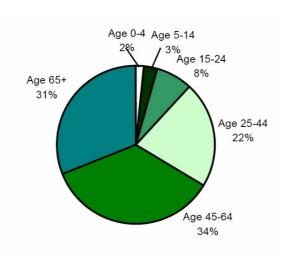


Figure 2. TB Cases by Age Group.

(二)人種分析

人種分析部分,在2009年通報結核病個案中,亞洲籍63%佔所有報告案例中的最大比例,在2009 黑人有一些案例,前幾年非西班牙裔類似的數字上升,儘管在2008年有下降。遊民、藥癮和酗酒、HIV與往年一樣,仍然是高發生率的類別。整體而言,2009年結核病每十萬人口發生率爲24.0人,其中亞洲籍十萬人口發生率爲28.8人。雖然多數情況下,亞洲籍是外國出生的,黑人、非西班牙裔爲在美國出生,其發生率相較於在美國出生的白人卻有8倍之高。

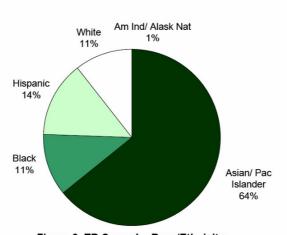


Figure 3. TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity.

(三)出生地分析

前幾年,約有 76%的結核病病例係在外國出生的人士,其中超過 30%是來自中國。2005 年以來,結核病例數在美國出生的人種上,保持穩定的發生率,而在外國出生的病例數亦有下降趨勢。經分析,美國出生的人種和外國出生之通報案件中,在流行病學相比具有顯著差異,且透過 DNA 分型結核病的結核細菌,可以發現,美國出生的

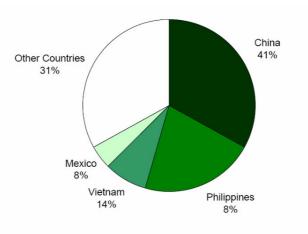
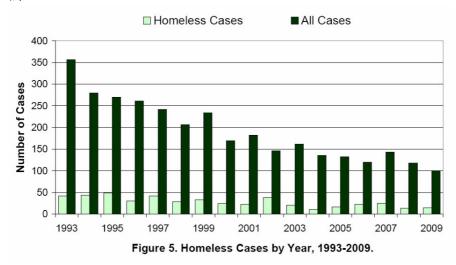


Figure 4. Foreign-born TB Cases by Country of Birth.

案件多爲近期傳播感染的,而外國出生的結核病,主要是因爲在原國籍遭受潛伏感染病發而形成的疾病。

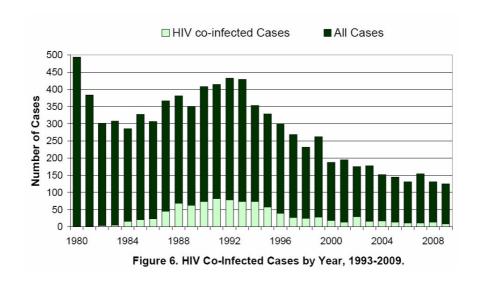
(四)遊民與藥物濫用者

在 2009 年,遊民/ marginally housed (無固定居所者常選擇居住之廉價旅館)佔所有通報數 13%。由於實施此類對象強制篩檢之策略,可以發現結核病越來越少發生在這類對象上。另外,8.6%爲酗酒病例、10.3%爲非注射毒品之藥瘾者,和1.7%的注射毒品之藥瘾者。無家可歸者和 HIV 毒感染等對象,往往是在美國出生的人口感染結核之最重要因素。



(五)HIV 合倂感染

8% (9 例)的結核病例合併感染 HIV,與前幾年的比例相似。HIV 常見非洲裔、白人和非西班牙裔約為 8-25%的病例。從過去分析資料可知,HIV 雙重感染在亞洲人口是較為罕見,但在 2009 年,有三分之一(3 例)報告此類個案,其中 2 人為遊民。



在所有 HIV 合併感染 TB 個案中,5 個案例(56%)也是遊民,因此,HIV 感染與遊民, 在舊金山是有緊密的關聯,可以得知屬於近期傳播。

(六)抗藥性個案分析

在過去的幾年裡,抗藥性病患人數一直保持相對穩定,除 2004年,單一種藥物抗藥個案數從 15%上升至 22%的培養陽性的結核病例外,2009年抗藥性在培養陽性的個案中,相較於 2008年,由 11%提升至 18%。雖然數量多重抗藥(MDR)的個案數仍然相對較低(每年約 1-4案件,約佔每年 TB 總報告數 1-3%),這些結核菌通常是多重抗藥(四個或以上的藥物),通常在管理上較爲困難,費用也相對昂貴。在 2009年,目前還沒有多重抗藥結核病患通報病例。

六、見習 DOT 社區關懷送藥

在舊金山,考量臨床醫師沒有充足完善的結核病診斷及治療教育訓練,造成私人醫療機構所給予的結核病治療照護品質相較於 TB clinic 來的不完備,因此,目前該城市採行轉介方式,將病患集中於 San Francisco General Hospital 的 TB clinic 進行照顧,故目前舊金山約 75%左右的結核病患者皆由公衛醫療進行照顧,而該中心照護內容除疾病診斷與治療外,另包含都治關懷送藥、接觸者調查等防治工作,提供一個整合醫療與公衛之全面性照護,故目前僅不到 25%的結核病患,於私立醫療機構接受治療,也因爲如此,舊金山整體性結核病防治政策推動,採用套裝方式,給予病患與接觸者較完整且一致的治療與防治說明,無形中也增加病患與接觸者的遵從性。

目前舊金山結核病患數逐年減少,加上政府財政緊縮,因此,少部分關懷員已不再續聘,而關懷送藥的工作除了繼續留任的關懷員執行勤務外,亦交由 DCI 人員負責一部分,二組人員每週穿插交替執行關懷送藥工作。

(一) 都治個案的評估作業

參訪當時,舊金山 TB clinic 共計 48 位結核病患者加入都治,每週三關懷員皆須與團隊中的醫師、公衛護士、社工、疫調員一起召開 weekly group meeting。會議中,透過團隊中其他成員對病人治療的見解,藉以試著了解病人的需求及任何可幫助病人達到完治所需的策略。而一天要訪視的病人數視需要到家裡送藥的痰抹片及痰培養陽性病人的量而定,若病患可以自己每日到 TB clinic 服用 DOT 的藥 (到點 DOT),則不需要關懷員到家關懷,而這類病人,就由護理站的護士照顧,並且觀察個案順從性、到點率及25

安排驗痰追縱及看診。如果病患期間有任何不合作的情況,或者身體精神狀況不允許,則 weekly group meeting 會討論將病人改爲關懷員送藥到家。而潛在性感染病患多會使用到點 DOPT,或每月回診時再補充藥量即可;倘若病人的服藥遵從性不佳,或是年紀很小的幼童、其他危險因子導致遵從性可能會很差,也會再每週三開會時一併提出DOPT的申請。

(二) 訪視病人的前置作業

舊金山因爲絕大多數病人都在 TB clinic 進行照顧,因此,病患看診結束後,藥物便直接放在 TB clinic,因此,藥物回收困難的問題,在舊金山並不會發生,也因爲集中治療,故病患的用藥處方基本上不會有太大的問題,少部分在私人醫院就診的患者,如遇處方有疑異,則會透過 TB clinic 裡的醫師(通常是 Christine Ho),直接與院外醫師進行溝通,基本上,醫師彼此間都會尊重彼此專業,將病患的處方調整成與指引相同的處方。而保管在都治站的藥物,每週則由公衛護士進行分裝作業,將藥物至於藥盒中,以便關懷員出發時領取。

當日上午 10:00~11:00 之間,排定探訪三個病人,我們跟 DCI(Disease Control Investigator)成員 Pubu Zhuoga(下圖左一)三人開著車,帶著公衛護士準備好的藥袋、瓶裝水、病患名單及要收集的痰盒,開始上午的送藥行程。



下圖照片中,黃色的藥袋上有列印出病人的名字,病人的藥物名稱,劑量,以及服用的頻率,藍色藥盒爲每週備藥使用;出發前將今天早上要訪的病人,所有藥物,都至於提籃中,並依路線單再確認一次。



(三)前往社區訪視病人

舊金山是一個華裔、新移民相當多的城市,以 2009 年結核病患者國籍別分布得知,華人佔 41%爲最大宗,其次是越南佔 14%、墨西哥及菲律賓佔 8%,其餘個案則來自各個不同國家,因此,並非所有病患都可以說著流利的英文,溝通的語言種類顯得非常繁雜,無形中也加增加關懷員送藥的挑戰性。

當日帶著我們送藥的 DCI 成員 Pubu,是一位來自中國蒙古的華人,在中國就讀醫學院畢業後,至舊金山 TB clinic擔任 DCI工作,因此,他具備一口流利華語的優勢,在舊金山這華人病患眾多的城市,不論執行關懷送藥或是接觸者調查工作,更加得心應手。我們執行三例個案關懷送藥工作,一例是菲律賓男性移民,說著流利的英文,因爲仍在痰陽階段,目前暫停工作,各段期間社福單位可憑藉著醫師開立之斷證明書,建議病患在家休養時間,給予部份薪資之補助,此一社會福利,可讓個案不需擔心收入等問題,專心在家養病,直到醫師認定不具傳染力後,即可返回職場工作,而法律亦保障病患的工作權,雇主也遵循法律規定,讓個案返回職場工作。此外,此案不願讓其他人知道其罹患結核病,在距離個案住家附近街道上,採用定點關懷送藥。第二例爲來自中國的女性華人,因爲介入他人婚姻,故男伴將他安置在唐人街裡的套房中,只能說中文,

因此,Pubu 用著流利的中文與他溝通,執行關懷送藥工作;另一例來自韓國的獨居老奶奶,被家人接到舊金山養老,只聽得懂簡單的英文單字,一個人生活在套房內,平時另有人會前往探訪關懷,這時 Pubu 則必須運用淺顯易懂的字彙及敏銳的觀察力,詢問著老婆婆是否有藥物副作用的不適症狀,也一併評估是否有其他常見慢性疾病的問題。

三例個案皆屬順從性較佳的患者,唯一的差別是語言的隔閡,而這也考驗著關懷員 敏銳的觀察能力與肢體語言溝通的能力,才能扮演好關懷送藥的角色。由於關懷員必須 面對各種不同文化背景的個案,而每各個案也有許多不爲人知的故事,因此,關懷員也 必須扮演好傾聽者與保密者的角色,才能讓個案充分信任,建構良好的互動關係。

下圖:爲關懷員執行關懷送藥過程



(四)分享

在外來人口與多種文化的衝擊下,舊金山的 DOT 也許需要更多能講中文的關懷員和醫護人員,可能較深切了解病人的問題,也較能提升照顧品質。而遊民和愛滋病及獨居老人的問題,也是他們大量投入金費卻不容易明顯看到成效的部分。在台灣,越來越多的外籍勞工、外籍配偶等問題,語言溝通問題,將有可能漸漸浮現,但美國較佳的社會福利政策,或許對於國內部分經濟弱勢族群,可能也有相當的助益,相較之下社會福利資源是台灣較為缺乏的。

七、接觸者 QuantiFERON-TB Gold 抽血檢查

舊金山是目前全加州唯一針對接觸者全面進行 QuantiFERON-TB Gold (QFT In

Tube method)檢測的地區,透過風險評估,針對以下高風險對象須進行本項檢測,以 評估是否執行後續LTBI療程:

- 接觸肺結核或喉結核病病患
- 外國出生的人或出生在美國以外的國家(不包括加拿大,西歐,澳大利亞和日本)
- 游民
- 肺結核病流行的國家持續(多於一個月)或是經常旅遊(一年兩次或是超過兩次以上)的人士
- 僱員或住民等人口密集場所,如醫院、洗腎單位、懲教所、遊民收容所、養老院、 入住酒店單人房或濫用藥物治療中心
- 人數醫療風險因素結核病的進展,如:
 - HIV 病毒感染
 - 糖尿病(優先篩選外國出生及遊民)
 - 長期類固醇治療或其他使用免疫抑制治療(如腫瘤壞死因子拮抗劑,移植後使用免疫抑制藥物、癌症化療等)
 - 過去和現在抽煙者(優先篩選外國出生和遊民)
 - 癌症的頭部和頸部,血液系統惡性腫瘤(如白血病,霍奇金氏病)
 - 終末期腎病患者
 - 接受器官移植候者
 - 腸繞道或胃切除術,慢性吸收不良等疾患
 - 低體重(低於 10%或以上的理想體重)
 - 塵肺症患者(矽肺)

當日上午由 TB clinic 的 DCI 成員 Melacu,帶著我們前往一處二手物賣場,賣場員工為開放性肺結核患者,該單位已完成相關衛教程序,僅針對指標個案接觸者進行抽血檢查。在舊金山 TB clinic 在經過專業訓練後,即可授權執行抽血等侵入性檢查,因此雖然 Melacu 非醫療人員,仍可獨立作業,相較於我國醫事人員法令規定迥然不同。由於賣場人潮不斷,因此,在進入賣場前 Melacu 告訴我們,維護個案權益並落實保密的工作是相當重要的,這也是履行對病患的承諾,因此,Melacu 背著一個看起來很普通的後背工作包進入賣場(下圖一),也隨著原先規劃好的路線,直接進入賣場的員工休息室,並請單位主管安排相關人員,逐一進入休息室進行抽血程序。抽血前,有許多諸如:

檢體送驗單、姓名資料貼紙等單張,Melacu皆會一一與接觸者確認基本資料是否正確,避免檢體包裝錯誤(下圖二)。而在抽血過程中,每執行一個步驟,也都會相當仔細的進行說明,並在取得接觸者同意及理解後再向下執行,雖然抽血的技巧看起來不是很熟捻,或有些許失誤,但不疾不徐的步驟及有誠意的態度,還是讓接受抽血的接觸者順利的完成這項檢查,而接觸者亦能諒解(下圖三)。在結束整個抽血程序後,Melacu告訴我們,這些酒精棉片、針頭等醫療器材外包裝之廢棄物,必須用一般袋子包裝後攜出賣場外丟棄,避免他人看見這些垃圾起疑或是造成恐慌,由此可見,DCI在接受相關訓練時,相當重視這些保護個案隱私的細節,可從中察覺優質的管理照護品質,讓人非常佩服。



圖一、抽血工作包



圖二、核對相關資料



圖三、執行抽血工作

八、Curry center 的訓練課程,10/12~15,結核病個案管理及接觸者追蹤訓練,Tuberculosis Case Management and Contact Investigation

美國依據其地理區域的劃分,總共有 4 個專門辦理結核病教育訓練及醫療諮詢的機構,包含 Heartland National Tuberculosis Center、New Jersey Medical School Global Tuberculosis Institute 及 Southeastern National Tuberculosis Center,Francis J. Curry National Tuberculosis Center 是其中之一,主要負責西部 11 個州,經費大部份來自美國疾病管制局。

下圖爲 Francis J. Curry National Tuberculosis Center 負責的教育訓練區域。



Francis J. Curry National Tuberculosis Center 隱身在一個約 5 層樓高的木製建築當中,從外觀看不出來是個衛生單位的教育機構。在爲期 4 天的教育訓練課程中,總共有 19 名學員參加,屬於一個小班制的教育訓練環境,工作人員則約有 7~8 位,但是因爲美國近年也有預

算不足的窘境,人力資源刪除時有所聞,所以這些工作人員並非僅負責教育訓練,在教育訓練以外的時間,他們也需要在舊金山 TB clinic 或加州州衛生局等機構擔任其他工作。

學員們主要來自美國西部的衛生醫療單位,包含衛生單位的結核病管理人員、DCI,以及監獄的衛生管理人員等等,年資從 6 個月到十數年以上不等。雖然參加這一類的課程對當地的學員是免費的,但是學員必須要負擔自己的交通及住宿費用,學員任職的機構不一定會補助這些旅費,但對於參加的學員來說,他們大多覺得被選派出來在職進修,是一種獎賞鼓勵,可以藉此分享自己的工作經驗來解決其他學員的問題,也可以從中學習到其他學員的處理方式。

參加的學員對於除了我們是來自台灣的亞洲面孔外,還有一位是來自中國上海的疾病管制局結核病防治工作人員,課後有時我們會分享一下雙方在結核病防治上的經驗,普遍存在的共同問題是公衛人力不足,當每位公衛人員所負擔的結核病個案數超過能力範圍時,就會出現疫情防治工作不落實的狀況。再者,讓她所稱羨的是台灣竟然有經費可以聘用特定人員進行都治,因爲上海每年的結核病防治經費有限,根本沒有多餘的經費可以來進行這項WHO推行的結核病防治策略,她們除了研擬計畫再爭取經費外,現階段能做的只有少部份個案到點服藥或由公衛人員送藥。

而在我隔壁的學員是一位西班牙裔的 DCI,有十數年的工作經驗,對於指標個案的訪視 與接觸者追蹤,她是個有經驗的老手,尤其在面對同爲西班牙裔或西語語系的美國移民來 說,文化及語言上的隔閡已經消除了一半以上,即便如她這般經驗值豐富的人,仍然覺得在 接觸者追蹤上要花上很多的時間,因爲結核病個案心中仍有不同層面的憂慮,以致於不願意 透露所有的密切接觸者。

除此之外,她還負責性傳染性疾病的指標個案訪視和接觸者追蹤,著實讓人稱羨美國有這樣的人力資源,可以在多種傳染性疾病的防治工作上配置這樣 DCI 的人力,讓防疫的工作得以落實在發現傳染源並阻斷傳染鏈,這是值得我們思考的部份。

在 4 天的訓練課程中,由現職爲結核病相關領域的專家爲學員們作講解,包含的臨床醫師、微生物諮詢專家、護理諮詢專家及結核病防疫人員,課程從結核病流行病學的說明開始。講師爲舊金山 TB clinic 的分析人員 Jennifer,用實例與淺顯易懂的方式描述著流病資料如何取得及其應用方式,勾勒出各種公共衛生措施介入必須要有數據爲佐證,才能推行也才足以評估出效益。

接續由結核病防治人員及諮商人員介紹結核病個案管理,目標當然與我們所知的相當,不外乎與個案建立友善的關係、給予衛教、持續評估服藥的遵從性與各種檢驗結果、評估接觸者進行追蹤、以都治措施介入以提供遵從性等等。值得一提的是,上課的過程中不是只有照本宣科地說明而已,會先以問題詢問讓學員們以電子儀器選取答案,由螢幕中直接呈現出學員們對問題選取的結果百分比,讓講師一目了然,哪些議題需要多做說明討論,哪些議題學員們心中已經有一致的答案,可以直接帶過。這樣可以增加講師與學員的互動,也會讓學員更專注。

另外介紹了實驗配合檢驗的部分、基本處方的種類、藥物的作用與副作用、治療期程、都治介入的重要性、LTBI治療及接觸者追蹤等議題。印象較深刻的是講師在介紹到文化差異問題,在這幾天的訪視及課程中,可以發現很多的議題或課程內容都會提及這個部分,可見文化差異問題在這個移民的都市裡是結核病防治的重要議題,因此各種追蹤檢驗或訪視過程,都必須有相關文化背景會語言的翻譯者介入,亦或公衛人員對該文化有一定程度的了解,才不至於讓資訊的傳遞失真,但如果真需要透過第三人翻譯轉述,還是有可能訊息傳遞缺漏,甚至錯誤的情形,在場的學員就分享了許多經驗。而文化差異除了種族及語言的差異外,物質濫用、遊民等次文化,也是文化差異的一環,在防治工作上也是要用他們的想法及語言,才能達到他們能了解而不是做白工。

最後的重頭戲當然是第 2 天下午的實際訪視面談的活動,在台灣因爲有幸辦理並參加 Christine 來台灣舉辦的結核病接觸者追蹤實務技巧教育訓練,因此對於實際進行訪視面談較 有概念,但真的面臨用英語這個不是母語的語言來進行溝通及衛教時,不免有些緊張與詞不 達意的感覺,這時就會想到文化差異的問題及語言隔閡,對於訪視面談之多大的一個障礙。 所幸我們用語言、肢體動作及表情等方式,來評估彼此的了解程度,完成了訪視工作中的各 項重點工作,包含自我介紹、衛教、推估可傳染期、評估可傳染期活動的場所、可能的暴露 接觸者,以及最後留下聯絡的方式等等。其實透過不斷的練習,可以在腦中建構出訪談的流 程、詢問的重點方向、要用非語言評估觀察的地方等等。

叁、心得及建議

一、教育訓練的模式

教育訓練不外乎是將新的知識和技能,用不同的訓練方式傳遞給在公衛領域進行防治工作的人員,亦或將舊有的知識和技能透過再次的教育,喚醒曾有過的記憶,就像疫苗接種必須要在特定的時間內進行追加施種,才能讓維持一定水準的防禦能力。因此教育訓練的思維應該不僅止於講授,透過活動的練習或其他平台的學習方式,也可以達到相當的效果,而且經驗的交換不只是授課者與學員,學員與學員之間也能夠有經驗的交流。

二、DCI制度的建立

在台灣疫情調查的面談訪視工作是由公衛地段來完成,但因爲目前結核病的新案發生率仍高,再加上公衛地段不只是要辦理結核病防治工作,其他疫病防治、預防保健、自殺防治、癌病篩檢等等的工作,可能會同時落在 1 個公衛人員的身上,要如何在有限的時間裡完成任務,可能對他們來說已經有點難度了。期望由他們經過不斷的教育訓練來精化訪視能力,成本效益堪慮,在美國對於疫情調查設有專門的 DCI,因爲這群人長時間經營這個範疇領域,因此對疾病的了解程度與衛教訪視的技巧非常純熟,可以有效的在訪視面談的過程中,洞悉出個案或接觸者所不願透露,但卻是重要的資訊與線索,如此才能夠挖掘出真正高風險的暴露者。

三、資源限制與專家建議

台灣非常有幸地能獲得相當的資源,建構 MDR 照護團隊,讓這種病情較難控制的病人,可以受專業的醫療團隊照護,當然成績也相對的非常亮眼。而在舊金山甚至加州,因爲 MDR 的個案數不多,所以在醫療資源及經驗上略顯不足。雖然無法直接給予照護治療,但是他們透過網路視訊或電話連線會議的方式,克服了這樣的問題,除了會討論 MDR 個案外,一般的 TB 困難個案也可以提出來討論,也許有朝一日台灣的負擔率也下降到一定的程度,或許可以考慮這樣的替代策略。

TUBERCULOSIS CASI	REPORT						
Name:(last)	(first)	(MI)	Birth Date:	Day Ye	_ Ge	ender □ Male	□ Female
Address:	(mst)	(1411)	Mo Birthplace:	Duy 10	ω. ΠU.	S.Citizen	· ·
			Race:	∃Blac	ck □Aı	m. Indian	
Phone:			☐ Asian-Pacific (
(home)	(work)		Ethnic: Hispa	nic 🛮 Non-	Hispanic		
Provider:			In US si	nce: Mo. \	<u> </u>		
Final Provider:			Medical Record	l #·			
•			SSN:		B#		
 Date Reported: Prior Diagnosis of Tu Prior Medications: Major Site of Disease 			Date Counted:_ If Yes, □ <12mo Years:	onths ago	□ > 12mo		
Tuberculin Skin Test:	(PPD) (Manto	ux Test) Date	:	QFT:	Date:	🗆 Po	os 🛘 Neg 🗀 IND
Result: Positive	mm induratio	on ∐Nega	tive Not Do	ne			
 Initial Chest Film: Da If abnormal: □ 	ite:		Result: Norma	il ∐Abnor	mal		
				1. U W			
* Second Chest Film:	Date:		□ Normai □ Stabi	ie 🗆 worse	: U Improvi	ng	·
7. Initial Bacteriology L	ab:						
Sputum#1: Dat	e Taken:	Smear	□ Pos. □ Neg.	L	Smear +_		
Spe Santana#2	ecimen #:	Culture	□ Pos. □ Neg.	L	Culture+_	, t1	
Sputum#2: Dat					Sensitive		
Spetum#2: Det	cimen #:	Cumure	□ Pos. □ Neg.	L	Resistant		07
Sputum#3: Date	cimen #:	Sillear	□ Pos. □ Neg.				% %
8. Other Tissue or Body I	Third (Specific):	Culture	∪ Pos. ⊔ Neg.	-	יי#	Dote:	%
Date Taken:		Smear Doc	□ Neg □ND		∏Smear+	Datc	
Specimen #		Culture Pos	. □ Neg. □ Ne			<u> </u>	3
Other Tissue or Body I	Huid (Specify):		. drog.		☐ Sensitive	e to All	
Date Taken:		Smear Pos	□ Neg □ND		☐ Resistan		
Date Taken: Specimen #	 .	Culture Pos	. □ Neg. □ Ne		- Itobiotaii		%
·F							%
9. Therapy Begun:							
Medications: INH IIDosage:mg	_mgmg	mgm	DETH DCYC	mg	RFB	OXI OTH	IER g
10. Ped 1B Patient < 15 y	ears old	□Yes □ N	No 🛘 Unknown				
Patient lived outside U If Yes, specify cou	J.S> 2 month	□Yes □1	No 🛘 Unknown				
11. Contact Investigation:		I. Trocom		/	D 1 377	OVD)	
Epi Assigned:	□ 10 be done	by IBCC/PN					
Epi Assigned(Init:		-		Interview		Date:	_ -
(um.	iai)	(Date		CI complete		Date:	
12 State Con Number			□ UI scre	ening comp	netea	Date:	
12. State Case Number: _	mhar		-				
City/ County Case Nu Linking State Case N		 -	- .	Danaca			
	umber			Reason:			
13. Disposition:		_ _		IB-2 □Aty _]	pıcal □Out	of Jurisdic	tion and referred
(In	itial)	(Date)	□TB-0				
SFDPH TB CONTROL SECT	'ION WARD	94,SFGH, 1001	POTRERO AVENUI	E SAN	FRANCISCO	94110	(415)206-8524 Revised: Sept 2009

REPORT OF VERIFIED CASE OF TUBERUCLOSIS

23.+	HIV Status:	☐0 Negative ☐4 Not Offered	□1 Pos □5 Do	sitive	□3 Refused □9 Unknown					
24. +	Homeless Wit	hin Past Year: □0 No	□1 Yes	□9 Unknown						
25. +	25. + Resident of Correctional Facility at Time of Diagnosis:									
	-	□0	$\Box 1$	□9						
1		No	Yes	Unknown						
	If Yes:	☐ 1-Federal Prison		☐ 4-Juvenile Correctional F						
ļ		☐ 2-State Prison		☐ 5-Other Correctional Fac	ility					
		☐ 3-Local Jail		□ 9-Unknown □ IC	CE Custody					
L										
26. +	Resident of L	ong-Term Care Fac		ime of Diagnosis:						
		□0 .	□1	□9						
1		No	Yes	Unknown	- 1 T - 112					
		□1-Nursing Home		☐ 4-Mental Health Resider						
		□2-Hispital-Based		☐ 5-Alcohol or Drug Trea	tment Facility					
		□3-Residential Fac	ility	☐ 6-Other Long-Term Car	re Facility					
L				🛘 9-Unknown						
29. +	Injection Dru	g Use Within Past	 Үеаг:							
	III OCHON D.	□0	<u></u>	□9						
		No	Yes	Unknown						
		~ ** W.'.'1 :	D 37							
30. +	Non-Injection	Drug Use Within		<u>ır.</u> □9						
		□0 N	□1 Yes	Unknown						
		No	1 es	Olikhowii						
31.+	Excessive Al	cohol Use Within I	ast Year							
] 31. '				□9						
	TPECEL ENONAGE	No.	Yes	Unknown						
		210								
L	·	. · 								
32. +	Primary Occ	upation Within the	Past Yea	r (Select one):						
_	ealth Care Wor			ther Occupation						
	orrectional Em		□ 5- Re	etired						
	☐ 3-Migratory Agricultural Worker ☐ 6- Unemployed									
☐ 7-Not eligible for Employment (e.g. student, homemaker, disabled person) ☐ 8- Unknown										

⁺ These numbers correspond to the sections on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) REPORT OF VERIFIED CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS(RVCT) FORM(CDC 72.9A)

33.+	Smear/ Pathology/Cytology of Tissue at	nd Other Body Fluid:	
	☐ Positive ☐ Not Done	2	
	☐ Negative ☐ Unknown	1	
	Date Collected:	Anatomic Code:	
	Type of Exam:	□ Pathology/ Cytology	
	· 		
34.+	Nucleic Acid Amplification Test Result	· 2	
ı	☐ Positive ☐ Not Don	e 🛘 Indeterminate	
	☐ Negative ☐ Unknow	vn	
	Date Collected:		· ·
-	Specimen Type Date Result Reported:	or Not Sputum Anator	nic Code:
35.+	Primary Reason Evaluated For TB Disea	ase:	
	TD Committees Abnorm	and Chart Badinaranh [] Contag	t Investigation
	* *		et Investigation yment/Administrative Testing
		t Lab Result ☐ Unkno	_
	☐ Immigration Med.Exam ☐ Inciden	it Lab Result	WII
36. +	Additional TB Risk Factor:		
	☐ Contact of MDR-TB Patient	☐ Incomplete LTBI Therapy	☐ Diabetes Mellitus
	Contact of Infectious TB Patient	☐ TNF-a Antagonist Therapy	☐ End Stage Renal Disease
	☐ Missed Contact	☐ Post-Organ Transplantation	□ None
	☐ Immunosuppression(not HIV/AIDS)	☐ Other Specify	- - ·
<u> </u>			
37. + <u> </u> 	Immigration Status at First Entry to The U	J.S.:	
	☐ Not Applicable (U.Sborn)	☐ Tourist Visa	☐ Other Immigration Status
	☐ Immigrant Visa	□ Family/ Fiancé Visa	☐ Student Visa
	□ Refugee	☐ Employment.Visa	☐ Asylee or Parolee
	□ Unknown		
38. +	Genotyping Assession Number:		.
	Isolate Submitted for Genotyping:	□ No □ Yes	
	If Yes, genotyping accession number for		
	, B+, F development manifold 10		

+ These numbers correspond to the sections on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) REPORT OF VERIFIED CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS(RVCT) FORM(CDC 72.9A)

SF DPH	CONTA	CT INVESTIGAT	ION		CASE INTERVIEW FOR
			IDEMOGRAPHIC/E	MREOYMENT INFORMATION	
Last na	me:		na katalan katalan dan 1964 beranan dan Persahan dan Persahan Berkelah dan dian berang (berana dan 1962) dan b	First:	MI
DOB			•	Gender Male Female	
Address	s	Street		Apt#	
İ		City		State Zip	
Phone		Home		Pager/mobile	
Disease	Case I	nvestigator (DCI		CC #:	
Birthpla	ice	u.s	. Non-US, specify	Date	arrived in US / /
Mother's	s Birthp	olace	Father's Birth	place	
			amp prior to entry into US		
		ren at home			
Employr	ment	No, why		Student R	ofired DN/A
			ed, last date of employment/		emen MVA
			oloyed at	-	
 Highest	level of		vieted: ☐None ☐≤8 years of sch		10
There	i kata		Total Solution	RHISTODY	JGraduate degree
TB symp	otoms r	eviewed?	Yes, date	1	
Sympton			e of symptom(s) Cough		
- , , p			Fever	☐Hemoptysis ☐Night ☐ Persistent fatigue/malaise	
		Overnight syn	nptoms? No Yes duratio		JOther
No TE	B SYMP	TOMS REPORTED		,	
			to		
			Yes, date/_/Res	ult: Positive mm (Onvertor? Negotive Stadens
Documer	nted Pr	ior Completion o	f LTBI Rx? No Yes, date		Converter? Negative Indeterminate
		diagnosis? N		nt Date	
			ctive TB? No Yes	Date	- ''
	加坡、		ariskitacijors	MCheckallinatanoly	
	(33)	Yes, specify	Gastrectomy/intestinal bypass	Silicosis	
χ	1, ,	,	Diabetes	Cancer (Site)	Excessive alcohol use
MEDICAL RISK			☐ Immunosuppressive therapy	History of prior TB disease	Non-injecting drug use
)C				□>10% below ideal weight	
M	ĺ		Other		
		NO MEDICAL	RISK FOR TB NOTED		
	(34)	Yes, specify	Homeless shelter resident	Juvenile Hall inmate	Migratory agricultural worker
POPULATION RISK	5		Long-term care facility resident	Health care facility employee	Homeless shelter employee
ULA Ri	991 149		Foreign-born in U.S.<5 years	Marginally housed/SRO	□ Prison/jail employee
POP			Prison/jail inmate	Child exposed to high risk adult	
		No Populati	ON RISK FOR TB NOTED		Other
-	LAST	HIV TEST DATE		RESULTS Positive Nega	
SK SK		Yes, specify	Men having sex with men		☐Hemophilia
HIV RISK			Unprotected sexual contact and/o	or multiple sexual partners	☐ Blood transfusion between 1980-1985
I			njecting drug use		Child of mother infected or at risk
		∐No HIV Risk I	ACTORS REPORTED		

S

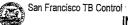
San Francisco TB Control INDEX CASE/SUSPECT ENVIROMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Name:	DOB:CC#:
RESIDENTIA	ASSESSMENT
Date of Assessment:	Name of Location:
Address:	
Length of Time Living at Residence: □<3 Months □3-5	Months □6-8 Months □9-12 Months □>1 Year
Sole Place of Residence: ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown	
Total Hours at Residence:	Last Date at Residence:
Type of Residence: □SRO □Single Family Home □	Ouplex/Flats □Apartment Building □Other
Number of Units:	Square Footage of Residence:
Number of Persons in Residence:	Number of Children Under 5 in Residence:
Square Footage of Index's Bedroom:	Number of Persons in Index's Bedroom:
Windows in Index's Bedroom (while sleeping): ☐Open □	Closed
Heating: □Forced Air □Steam or Hot Water □No He	ating Unit OtherUUnknown
Ventilation: □Forced Air □Open Window □No Ventil	ation Other Dunknown
Air Flow: ☐Strong ☐Minimal ☐No Air Flow ☐Othe	Unknown
Evidence of Air Recirculation: Yes Unknown	a .
HEPA Filters Present: □Yes □No □Unknown	
Natural Sunlight: □Direct □Indirect □No Natural Sur	light DOtherDUnknown
Notes:	•
	·
	·
Is this environment likely to support TB transmission?	es 🗆 No 🗖 Unknown
Assessment Completed By:	



San Francisco TB Control INDEX CASE/SUSPECT ENVIROMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Date of Assessment: Company/Employer's Name: Address: Length of Time Employed at Workplace: I Sole Place of Employment: I Yes No Unknown U	Name:	DOB:CC#:	
Address: Length of Time Employed at Workplace:	WORKPLAC	E ASSESSMENT	
Length of Time Employed at Workplace:	Date of Assessment:	Company/Employer's Name:	
Sole Place of Employment:	Address:		
Total Hours Worked: Type of Workplace: Office Clinic/Health Home Care Warehouse Outdoors Other	Length of Time Employed at Workplace: □<3 Months □	3-5 Months □6-8 Months □9-12 Month	ns □>1 Year
Type of Workplace:	Sole Place of Employment: ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown		
Square Footage of Workplace: Square Footage of Immediate Workspace: Number of Employees in Immediate Workspace: Heating: Forced Air Steam or Hot Water No Heating Unit Other Unknown Ventilation: Forced Air Open Window No Ventilation Other Unknown Air Flow: Strong Minimal No Air Flow Other Unknown Evidence of Air Recirculation: Yes No Unknown HEPA Filters Present: Yes No Unknown Natural Sunlight: Direct Indirect No Natural Sunlight Other Unknown Notes:	Total Hours Worked:	Last Date Worked:	
Square Footage of Immediate Workspace: Number of Employees in Immediate Workspace: Dunknown	Type of Workplace: ☐Office ☐Clinic/Health Home Care	e □Warehouse □Outdoors □Other_	
Heating: Forced Air Steam or Hot Water No Heating Unit Other UUnknown Ventilation: Forced Air Open Window No Ventilation Other UUnknown Air Flow: Strong Minimal No Air Flow Other UUnknown Evidence of Air Recirculation: Yes No UUnknown HEPA Filters Present: Yes No UUnknown Natural Sunlight: Direct Indirect No Natural Sunlight Other UUnknown Notes:	Square Footage of Workplace:	Number of Employees at Workplace:	
Ventilation:	Square Footage of Immediate Workspace:	Number of Employees in Immediate Works	pace:
Air Flow: Strong Minimal No Air Flow Other OUnknown Evidence of Air Recirculation: Yes No OUnknown HEPA Filters Present: Yes No OUnknown Natural Sunlight: Direct Indirect No Natural Sunlight Other OUnknown Notes: Is this environment likely to support TB transmission? Yes No OUnknown	Heating: □Forced Air □Steam or Hot Water □No He	eating Unit Other	□Unknown
Evidence of Air Recirculation:	Ventilation: □Forced Air □Open Window □No Ventil	ation Other	□Unknown
Natural Sunlight: Direct Indirect No Natural Sunlight Other Unknown Notes: Is this environment likely to support TB transmission? Yes No Dunknown	Air Flow: ☐Strong ☐Minimal ☐No Air Flow ☐Othe	rUnknown	
Natural Sunlight: Direct Direct No Natural Sunlight Other Dunknown Notes: Is this environment likely to support TB transmission? Per No Dunknown	Evidence of Air Recirculation: Yes No Unknown	n	
Notes: Is this environment likely to support TB transmission? Yes No Unknown	HEPA Filters Present: ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown		
Is this environment likely to support TB transmission? □Yes □No □Unknown	Natural Sunlight: □Direct □Indirect □No Natural Sun	nlight DOther	□Unknown
	Notes:		
		•	
water the second			
	Is this environment likely to support TB transmission?	es No Unknown	



INDEX CASE/SUSPECT ENVIROMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Name:	DOB:CC#:
SCHOOL A	ASSESSMENT
Date of Assessment:	School's Name/Class:
Address:	
Length of Time Enrolled at School/Class: □<3 Months □	□3-5 Months □6-8 Months □9-12 Months □>1 Year
Total Hours of Class Time:	Last Date Attended Class:
Type of Classroom: ☐Small Classroom ☐Large Classro	oom □Auditorium/Gym □Other
Square Footage of Classroom:	
Number of Students in Class:	Number of Students in Class Under 5 Years of Age:
Heating: □Forced Air □Steam or Hot Water □No He	ating Unit □Other □Unknown
Ventilation: □Forced Air □Open Window □No Ventil	ation Other Unknown
Air Flow: ☐Strong ☐Minimal ☐No Air Flow ☐Othe	rUnknown
Evidence of Air Recirculation: ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown	1
HEPA Filters Present: □Yes □No □Unknown	
Natural Sunlight: □Direct □Indirect □No Natural Sur	nlight DOtherDUnknown
Notes:	å
•	
Is this environment likely to support TB transmission?	es 🗆 No 🗅 Unknown
Assessment Completed By:	



San Francisco TB Control INDEX CASE/SUSPECT ENVIROMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Name:	DOB:CC#:_	
	ASSESSMENT	
Date of Assessment:	Site Name:	
Address:		
Length of Time of Visits/Participation: □<3 Months □3-	5 Months □6-8 Months □9-12 Months	s □>1 Year
Total Hours of Visit/Participation:	Date of Last Visit/Participation:	·
Type of Site: ☐Church ☐Group Meeting ☐Bar/Club	□Daycare □Other	
Square Footage of Site:		
Number of Participants:	Number of Participants Under 5 Years of	Age:
Heating: □Forced Air □Steam or Hot Water □No He	ating Unit Other	Unknown
Ventilation: □Forced Air □Open Window □No Ventil	ation Other	□Unknown
Air Flow: ☐Strong ☐Minimal ☐No Air Flow ☐Other	□Unknown	
Evidence of Air Recirculation:	`	
HEPA Filters Present: ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown		
Natural Sunlight: □Direct □Indirect □No Natural Sun	light DOther	□Unknown .
Notes:		
		,š
TDI TO		
Is this environment likely to support TB transmission?	es ⊔No ⊔Unknown	
Assessment Completed By:		

CONTACT / ASSOCIATE TRACKING FORM

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Daniel and a landarian and a second		ID:
			Demographic Information:		
			B#:		CC#:
Address:			DOB:		Sex:
City:	State: Zip:		Race:		Ethnicity:
Home #:	Day #:		Asian:		Pac.Isl.:
Cell #:		•	POB:		Date Arrived:
Index Case Information:	Exposure Information:		Relationship to Index:		High Risk?/Symptoms:
CC#: / ID:	Last Exp:		Relationship:		Age:
Smear:	Place Exp:		Hours Exposed:		HIV:
Culture:	Location:		Priority:		Immunocomp.:
Drug Res.:			Date Identified:		Symptomatic:
Past Screening:	1st Screening:		2nd Screening:		Chest X-ray/ Medical Exam:
Date:	Date:		Date:		Date:
Test:	Test:		Test:		Result:
Result:	Result:	мм:	Result:	мм:	Eval Date:
	Converter:		Converter:		
Diagnosis:	Treatment:		Comments:		
Date:	Start Date:		Failed to Respond:		
Diagnosis:	Туре:		Follow-up Test Date:	Kep	1?
Dispo:	Months:				
No Rx:	End Date:		*		
	Reason Ended:				
0 / 15 1 / 15		5 -		21.	
Contact Evaluated By:			D	OI:	

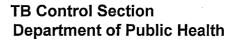
43



Department of Public Health TB Control Section L. Masae Kawamura, MD Director

-			Direct
Date (日期):			
Dear Sir/ Madam (親愛的先生	/女士):	DOB (出生日期):// SEX (性別): F	· (女) M(男)
through respiratory droplets and the TB test will usually turn po does mean that a chest x-ray m	d generally requires prolong sitive, if infection has occurr ust be done and preventive t	ulosis (TB). TB disease is caused by a germ (bacteria), while dexposure for infection to occur. Between 2 to 10 weeks. A positive test <i>Does Not</i> mean a person has active TB reatment considered.	disease, but it
我們的調查顯示您跟肺結核類	患者有過接觸.肺結核是由·	-種細菌引起的,它隨呼吸道微粒傳播,並需要較長時間	的接觸才能被
感染. 如果已被感染, 結核皮」	青測試通常會在感染後2周	到10周後變成陽性.皮膚測試陽 <i>並不意味着</i> 您有活躍性	肺結核
但是還說明您需要照胸片進?	予隨診並考慮進行預防性 治	療.	
If you have already visited you 206-4565.	r own doctor, please have h	m/her complete the following information and fax this let	ter to us at <u>(415)</u>
如果您已經看過自己的家庭們	醫生,請讓醫生填寫以下信.	* 並傳真 至 <u>415-206-4565.</u>	
Physician's name (餐生体名).	•	Phone (電話):	
Date of skin/blood test (皮膚/I			
		; sult (in mm) 結果 (毫米):	
Date of X-ray (照胸片日期): _	/ / Result (結里):	Suit (11 1111) 114-15 (-5-17).	
		ent started (開始治療日期)://	
	儘快進行結核的篩查. 您可	ic. [以去您的家庭醫生那裡或者到我們診所就診, i的醫療保險公司那裡獲取補償) 請您到我們診所就診!	。 時攜帶此信
Out clinic hours are (我們的工			
Monday	1:00pm3: 30pm	星期一 下午一点至下午三点半	•
Tuesday	9:00am3: 30pm	星期二 上午九点至下午三点半	
Wednesday	CLOSED	星期三 休息	
Thursday	9:00am3: 30pm	星期四 上午九点至下午三点半	
Friday	9:00am10: 30am	星期五 上午九点至上午十点半	
The TB clinic is located at San building on the corner of 22 nd	Francisco General Hospital St. and Potrero Ave.	Building 90, Ward 94 on the fourth floor. Look for the o	ld red brick
肺病診所位於三藩市總醫院	90號樓,94號病房。請在22	街和Potrero街交界處找一幢紅磚蓋的老樓。	
If you have any questions, plea	ose call		
如果您有任何問題請致電	ise can.		
Sincerely, DCI			
TO PU			
Ref#			

San Francisco General Hospital • Ward 94 1001 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94110 Phone: (415) 206-8524 • Fax: (415) 648-8369



SUPERVISED MEDICINE CONTRACT

TO:	Date of Birth:
Client's name	,
	of the follow the doctor's orders so that you are cured of ced in a supervised treatment program by your physician and to Health Officer or designee.
This program requires that you: ☐ Take your TB medicine while be ☐ Other:	
getting TB. If you do not follow thes	ckly as possible and to protect those around you from se directions for treatment, your condition could worsen to others. If you do not continue supervised treatment this see legal action against you.
L. Masae Kawamura, M.D.	 Date
Deputy County Health Officer and	
Director of the San Francisco Tuber	culosis Control Section
I have read the above information as	nd understand it.
Client	Date
Witness	

Department Produced Form (08/99)





ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER: EXAMINATION ORDER

Please read all information on this form carefully. Failure to comply with this order constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by up to six (6) months in jail.

PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY IN CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 120100, ET SEQ., THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO HEREBY ISSUES THE FOLLOWING ORDER(S):

OFFICER.			
DATE ORDER RES	CINDED:	BY:	
ORDER ISSUED TO):		
Name:			· ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
Address:			_
	Street address		
	City, State, Zij	o code	
Date of Birth:		Social Security No.:	
to believe that you hav submit to an examinat	e active tuberculo ion by a physician d to comply with	have active tuberculosis, or there esis, and that you are unwilling or n or by the Health Officer. the following orders [Examination	unable to voluntarily

You are hereby ordered to report for examination and, if medically necessary, treatment for tuberculosis as follows:

Place: San Francisco General Hospital Medical Center

Tuberculosis (TB) Clinic Building 90, Ward 94 2460 22cd Street San Francisco, CA 94110

Date: Call the TB Clinic for appointment: (415) 206-8524

Clinic Hours: Mondays 1PM to 4:30PM

Tuesdays and Thursdays 9AM to 5:30 PM

Fridays 8AM to 10:30AM

<u>OR</u> go to a licensed physician of your choice within five (5) days of receipt of this notice. If you go to a physician of your choice, you must report to us before your appointment the name and address of the physician so that we may inform the physician of the kind and extent of the examination required.

You are further ordered to follow all instructions and to appear at all appointments given by the City and County of San Francisco's Department of Public Health's authorities pending final medical clearance.

In addition to constituting a misdemeanor, failure to comply with this order may subject you to further orders of the Health Officer, including an order of detention or isolation.

If you have any questions, you page L. Masae Kawamura, M.D. at (415) 560-3185.

L. Masae Kawamura, M.D.

Deputy County Health Officer

Director of the San Francisco TB Control Section

Date:

Department Produced Form (08/99)

Ward 94, SFGH, 1001 Potrero Avenue

San Francisco 94110

TB Control Section Department of Public Health

Please read all information on this form carefully. Failure to comply with this order constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by up to six (6) months in jail.

ORDER(S) OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY IN CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 120100, ET SEQ., THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO HEREBY ISSUES THE FOLLOWING ORDER(S):

SAN FRANCISCO HEREI	BY ISSUES THE FOLLOWING ORDER(S):	
DATE ORDER ISSUED: _		
	MAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL RESCINDED BY 'RESCINDED:BY:	
ORDER ISSUED TO:		
Name:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
Address:	Street address	a.
<u> </u>	City, State, Zip code	<u>.</u> · · ·
Telephone:		
	•	
Date of Birth:	Social Security No.:	
	icer that you have active tuberculosis or there a	re reasonable grounds
o believe that you have act	ive tuberculosis;	
	(Order continues on back. Turn Page.)	
		·

(AAE) 200 052A

Ward Q4 SECH 1001 Defrare Avanua

San Francisco 94110

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING ORDERS:

☐ Isolation to place of residence or other location.	You are hereby ordered isolated at the following location on the following terms and conditions:	
H&S § 121365(g)		
☐ Required medication. H&S § 121365(b)	You are hereby ordered to complete the following appropriate prescribed course of medication:	
in this	themse road all information on one term correctly. Same a constitutes a michenium punishable by up to the terminal	
□ Directly Observed Therapy (DOT). H&S § 121365(c)	You are hereby ordered to follow a course of directly observed therapy on the following schedule and on the following terms and conditions:	
	DATE ORDICK TERUEDS	
☐ Exclusion from workplace or other place. H&S §	You are hereby excluded from the following location on the following terms and conditions:	
121365(f)	A FEE CROSE STALL REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL RESCU	
	The second secon	
☐ Additional orders. H&S §		
121365 The individualized assessment of Health Officer to issue this order	Syour circumstances or behavior constituting the basis for the is as follows:	
121365 The individualized assessment of Health Officer to issue this order The following less restrictive treatments of the reasons less in the	Syour circumstances or behavior constituting the basis for the is as follows: atment alternatives were attempted in your case and were estrictive treatment alternatives were considered and rejected in	
The individualized assessment of Health Officer to issue this order The following less restrictive treatment of the reasons less responsively our case are as follows: You are further ordered to follow City and County of San Francisc medical clearance. You are also further orders of the Health Office If you have any questions, you make	atment alternatives were attempted in your case and were estrictive treatment alternatives were considered and rejected in	
The individualized assessment of Health Officer to issue this order. The following less restrictive treatmsuccessful or the reasons less responsively our case are as follows: You are further ordered to follow. City and County of San Francisc medical clearance. You are also further orders of the Health Office. If you have any questions, you may sales.	atment alternatives were attempted in your case and were estrictive treatment alternatives were considered and rejected in all instructions and to appear at all appointments given by the Department of Public Health's authorities pending final ordered to submit to a photograph for purposes of identification.	
The individualized assessment of Health Officer to issue this order The following less restrictive treatment of the reasons less responsively on the reasons less responsively of the reasons less re	atment alternatives were attempted in your case and were estrictive treatment alternatives were considered and rejected in all instructions and to appear at all appointments given by the o Department of Public Health's authorities pending final ordered to submit to a photograph for purposes of identification. The lemeanor, failure to comply with this order may subject you to be reincluding an order of detention or isolation. The lemeanor of the lemeanor of detention or isolation.	

Ward 94, SFGH, 1001 Potrero Avenue

San Francisco 94110

49

(415) 206-8524

TB Control Section Department of Public Health

San Francisco 94110



(415) 206-8524

ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER: DETENTION ORDER

Please read all information on this form carefully. Failure to comply with this order constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by up to six (6) months in jail.

PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY IN CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 120100 ET SEQ., THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO HEREBY ISSUES THE FOLLOWING ORDER(S):

DATE ORDE	R ISSUED:	
OFFICER BU	SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL RESCINDED BY T I IN NO EVENT MORE THAN 60 DAYS FROM DATE C DURT AUTHORIZATION.	
DATE ORDE	R RESCINDED:BY:	
ORDER ISSU	ED TO:	٠.
Name:		_
Address:	Street address	
	City, State, Zip code	
Telephone:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<i>:</i>
Date of Birth:	Social Security No.:	
	e Health Officer that you have active tuberculosis or there ar you have active tuberculosis.	e reasonable grounds
	(Order continues on back. Turn page.)	
	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Department Produced Form (08/99)

Ward 94, SFGH, 1001 Potrero Avenue

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING ORDERS:

You are further ordered	d to follow all instructions and to appear an Francisco's Department of Public Healt (Order continues on page 3)	at all appointments given by the h's authorities pending final
You are further ordered City and County of San	d to follow all instructions and to appear a	at all appointments given by the
		<u> </u>
your case are as ione w		<u> </u>
unsuccessful or the rearyour case are as follow	son less restrictive treatment alternatives	were considered and rejected in
·	rictive treatment alternatives were attemp	sted in your case and were
	eatment is to secure complete and effective he public health by your isolation.	ve treatment of your tuberculosis
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
The individualized asse Health Officer to issue	essment of your circumstances or behavio this order is as follows:	or constituting the basis for the
You are further ordered	I to obey all institutional infection control	l policies.
	•	
	<u>.</u>	

In addition to constituting a misdemeanor, failure to comply with this order may subject you to further orders of the Health Care Officer.

If you have questions, you may page L. Masae Kawamura, M.D. at (415) 560-3185.

L. Masae Kawamura, M.D. Deputy County Health Officer Director of the San Francisco TB Control Section	<u> </u>	
		•
Witnessed by:	Date:	

(This order must be accompanied by the Notice to Person Under Health Officer Order of Detention.)

NOTICE TO PERSON UNDER HEALTH OFFICER ORDER OF DETENTION

- 1. You have the right to request release from detention by contacting the person at the San Francisco TB Control Program at the telephone number designated on said Detention Order. Your detention shall not continue for more than five business days after your request in the absence of a court order authorizing your detention.
- 2. You have the right to arrange to be advised and represented by counsel or to have counsel provided. If you choose to have counsel provided, counsel will be notified that you have requested legal representation.
- 3. You may supply the addresses or telephone numbers of not more than two (2) individuals to receive notification of your detention. At your request, the health officer shall provide notice within the limits of reasonable diligence to those individuals that you are being detained.

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3

(415) 206-8524

Ward 94, SFGH, 1001 Potrero Avenue

San Francisco 94110