



# Health Science Clinical Safety Requirements

## ❖ Health

- ✓ Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) – Proof of immunity by a positive titer for each disease or documentation of two (2) immunizations.
- ✓ Varicella – Proof of immunity by a positive titer or documentation of two (2) immunizations.
- ✓ Tetanus (Td) or Tetanus/Diphtheria/Pertusis (Tdap) – Documentation of immunization with the past 10 years.
- ✓ Tuberculosis – Proof of Disease State through one of the following:
  - Initial Two-Step TB Testing AND annual TB skin test (PPD) (See FAQ for explanation of this process)
  - OR
  - If positive test or BCG vaccination, documentation of a chest x-ray within the past 2 years AND annual TB Symptom Questionnaire.
- ✓ Hepatitis B - Proof of immunity by a positive titer OR documentation of three (3) immunizations OR signed declination.
- ✓ Physical – Completion of the Healthcare Provider Form signed by a physician (M.D. or D.O.), Nurse Practitioner, or Physician's Assistant)
- ✓ Seasonal Influenza – Proof of vaccination for the current flu season or a signed declination
- ✓ H1N1 – Varies by clinical assignment, see your program director or clinical coordinator.

## ❖ Safety

- ✓ CPR Card – **Healthcare Provider CPR issue by the American Heart Association. This is the only card that will be accepted beginning January 1, 2010.** Students already in the applicant pool prior to January 1, 2010 will need a healthcare provider CPR card that includes the following knowledge and skills objectives:
  - Adult, Child, and Infant CPR
  - 1 and 2 man rescuer
  - Land-based skill demonstration
  - AED
  - Chocking
- ✓ Fingerprint Clearance Card – Issued by the Arizona Department of Public Safety. The card must not have any restrictions.

# Clinical Safety Requirements - FAQ

## **What can I do if I can't find my immunization records?**

Proof of immunization or immunity is required for MMR and Varicella (Chickenpox). If you are unable to locate vaccination records, you can repeat the immunizations or there is a blood test to determine if you have immunity. This test is called a titer.

## **How long are my immunizations good for?**

Documentation for most types of immunization does not have an expiration date. One exception is the Tetanus immunization, which is required every 10 years.

## **What is a titer?**

A titer is a blood test that indicates whether or not a person is immune to a specific disease. The lab runs tests on the blood sample to test whether antibodies are present or not. If there are enough antibodies, then the person is assumed to be immune to the disease being tested.

## **How do I know if my results show immunity?**

There are three different results that can come back from the lab and they are outlined below:

1. *Positive or Reactive* - This indicates that there is immunity to the specific disease that the sample was being tested for.
2. *Equivocal* – Indicates that the result is neither positive nor negative. GateWay Health Science and Nursing programs consider this a negative result and additional immunizations will be required.
3. *Negative or Non-Reactive* – This result indicates that there is no immunity.

## **The only record I have from my immunizations is a childhood vaccination record. Will this satisfy the documentation requirements?**

It depends. To be considered acceptable documentation, there must be a date, type of vaccination, and a signature from a healthcare provider. If any of these are missing, we would not be able to accept the documentation.

## **Will you accept my vaccination records from my high school or employer records?**

Yes, we will accept the school or employer records. Exceptions would be partial records or printouts that do not clearly indicate where they came from or the name of the person receiving the immunization.

## **What is a Two-Step TB test?**

According to the Francis J. Curry National Tuberculosis Center website, “the two-step tuberculin skin test (TST) is designed to detect individuals with past tuberculosis (TB) infections who now have diminished skin test reactivity.” Two tests are used to create a baseline. The first test may be negative, but acts as a reminder to the body that it has seen TB in the past. The second test may be positive, which would indicate that the person had a past infection. If both tests are negative and the person has a positive test in the future, the healthcare provider will know that it is a new infection and will treat it accordingly.

## **What happens if any of my TB testing is positive?**

We will require a chest x-ray report indicating that there are no active signs of disease, and an annual Tuberculosis Symptom Screening form.