**(Pre-K and K-12) TB Risk Assessment Questionnaire and the Role of School Nurses**

CSNO, in partnership with the California TB Controllers Association (CTCA), the California Department of Public Health TB Control Branch (CDPH-TB), and the California Department of Education (CDE), are pleased to announce the release of materials to support the implementation of AB 1667, which replaces universal TB testing for private, parochial, public K-12 school and nursery school employees and volunteers. Starting January 1, 2015, newly hired school district employees and volunteers with frequent or prolonged contact with pupils will be required to submit to the **Pre-K and K-12 TB risk assessment questionnaire within 60 days of hire** and every four years thereafter or submit to a TB test on the same schedule. The risk assessment questionnaire was developed by CDPH and the CTCA and may be administered by a **physician or surgeon, physician’s assistant (PA), a nurse practitioner (NP) or a registered nurse (RN).** Many school nurses provide TB placement for their school districts. School nurses can play a critical role in conducting Pre-K and K-12 TB Risk Assessments for their school districts.
         With the **Pre-K and K-12 TB Risk Assessment Questionnaire**, if no risk factors are identified, a more in-depth examination is **not** required. If tuberculosis risk factors are identified, **the individual must be referred and examined** to determine that he or she is free of infectious tuberculosis by a physician, surgeon, physician’s assistant, or nurse practitioner. This examination shall consist of any test for TB recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and licensed by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA). If the test is positive, the test shall be followed by a chest X-Ray to rule out infectious TB.

**Update 1.8.2015-The California Department of Public Health has provided additional information on the recent release of AB 1667:**
AB 1667 did not change RN scope practice. AB 1667 requires determining the presence of TB risk factors & an examination when risk factors are assessed.  Yes, the RN can administer the risk assessment; if no risk factors are present, the RN can also sign the certificate of completion. The RN may also perform the TB test (blood draw for IGRA or injection for PPD); if the TB test is negative, the RN may also sign the certificate of completion. If the TB test is positive, the RN must ensure it be followed by a chest x-ray and an examination (& other tests as necessary) by a MD, PA or NP who would certify on the certificate following that exam.