Tubercu	losis (TB) and Newcomer Health Program	PHD/CHPB	Tania St. Clair, x5604 Colleen Kotb, x5664
Program Purpose	Prevent the transmission disease	of tuberculosis (TB) and cu	re individuals with active TB
Program Information	Tuberculosis spreads when a coughs, speaks, or sings. Ris more) with a person with TB In 2023, Arlington's active TB decrease from the prior year 2.9 reflected a national incredisease and latent TB infections.	k factors include prolonged disease, or travel to an are are are was 3.0 cases per 10, while the rate for Virginia ase. This is to identify and treat indicate and prevent the spread of the spread o	contact (~8 hours or ea with a high TB incidence. 00,000 population, a slight was 2.4. The U.S. rate of viduals with active TB
	disease. Those with pulmo categorized by response to all form Resistant to one firm. Resistant to one firm. Multidrug Resistant the two most potern. Extensively Drug Resistant fluoroquinolone and (i.e., amikacin, kand Case managers work close treatment and provide sure treatment and provide sure treatment of active Testant completion is critical to medication resistant. Directly Observed Them and Centers for Disease care for active TB to acclient taking every dose home, workplace and approved video application. Services include laborations consultation. Environm prevent disease transmore Nurse case management arranging temporary hof Human Services (Distreatment until cure.	e infected with TB bacteria onary TB can spread TB to o standard medications: bur first line TB drugs at line drug (MDR): resistant to at least first line TB drugs esistant (XDR): a rare type TB) that is resistant to ison dat least one of three injectamycin, or capreomycin). ely with patients to monitor port throughout the entire disease typically takes 6 to prevent bacteria in the performance of their medication. Service completion and complete of their medication. Service in the clinical area, ent services for clients with ousing for isolation and reformations are reservices to ensure complete those services to ensure complete the services to ensure the services to ensure the services the services to ensure the services that the services the services the services t	others. Active disease is st isoniazid and rifampin, of multidrug-resistant iazid and rifampin, plus any table second-line drugs their progress with treatment process. o 9 months. Treatment erson from becoming alth Organization (WHO) (CDC) gold standard of bliance. Staff observe the ices are provided in the epartment of Health (VDH) eferral, and physician tion controls are used to active TB may include ferring to other Department pliance with isolation and
		ead it to others. Progression those with chronic diseases	

those recently infected. Completing treatment for LTBI can reduce the risk of TB disease by 90%.

- **Contact Investigation**: a control strategy used to identify, find and assess (test) those potentially exposed to an active case. Contacts found to have TB infection or disease are provided treatment and case management to prevent further spread. Contact investigations occur among family units and in congregate settings such as schools, worksites, and nursing homes.
- **Community Outreach**: Arlington's TB leadership works with Northern Virginia TB Elimination Taskforce to educate community members and providers about TB. This past year's efforts focused on educating providers on LTBI modeled after CDC's "Think, Test, Treat" program. Previous projects included an education campaign targeting high risk immigrant populations.

In addition to the program's work with those with active and latent TB infection, special emphasis is given to those seen in Arlington's Newcomer Health Program and immigrants with a TB Class B designation who are at higher risk for TB.

- Newcomer Health Program: required by the federal Office of Refugee
 Resettlement (ORR), provides an initial health screening including screening for
 TB, authorized by federal regulation, to newly arrived refugees and other
 qualified individuals, refers/addresses health issues that may impact successful
 resettlement, and identifies and intervenes on diseases and conditions of public
 health concern including TB.
- **TB Class B designation**: required pre-immigration by the Department of State for immigrants and refugees to undergo a medical exam overseas to rule out tuberculosis (TB) and other public health diseases. If an individual is identified as a risk for TB infection, they are given a TB Class B designation based on the results of their exam. Arlington's TB program finalizes the TB evaluation as required within 30 days after the individual's arrival to the County.

All TB/Newcomer Health Program services are based on the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) and CDC guidelines. The program is partially funded by a grant from CDC.

Partners: VDH, Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services (DCLS) and other labs, Virginia Hospital Center (VHC), and private medical providers.

Service Delivery Model

- Point-of-entry to care is a detailed risk assessment and health history. Clients are then referred to VHC for chest x-rays with the cost covered by the TB Program. Based on the x-ray, health history, medical exam, and lab results the client is diagnosed with either LTBI or TB disease
- Clients come to clinic monthly for a nursing assessment and to pick up their medicine. Clients may have a telehealth appointment, and medications may be shipped from the State Pharmacy directly to client homes if it is their preference.
- Certain clients have their blood drawn to monitor side effects during their appointment. Clients receiving telehealth have the option to go to LabCorp for TB testing and other treatment-related labs.
- For clients receiving DOT, an initial period of DOT is done in-person to assure that the client can meet criteria for video DOT. Video services via a VDH

approved application are offered to all clients with active disease and high-risk clients with LTBI. Clients may continue in-person DOT if preferred.

PM1: How much did we do?

Staff

Total 6.45 FTEs:

- 1 FTE Supervisor/Program Coordinator functions
- 1 FTE Nurse Practitioner
- 3.2 FTE Public Health Nurses
- 1 FTE Outreach Worker
- 0.25 FTE Pharmacy Technician (Community Health Services Bureau)

Contractors

- TB Nurse Consultant (20 hrs. per week)
- TB Pulmonology Consultant (2-3 hrs. per month)

Customers and Service Data

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
TB Clinic Clients*	196	299	381	317
Newcomer Health Clients***	10	71	117	122
Total Active TB Cases on Treatment (includes all confirmed, presumptive, and transferred-in cases that received treatment)	16	16	13	13
New Active TB (diagnosed in Arlington or transferred from other districts)	7	10	10	10
TB Class B Arrivals	2	23	15	26
Latent TB on treatment	32	64	110	89
Visits (all settings, excluding DOT)	533	694	1,143	997
DOT Visits**	1,115	1,212	1,751	1,338
X-ray services [†]	0	138	147	126

^{*}Clients who do not have active or latent TB are also served by the TB program. These include contacts to active TB cases, individuals who are symptomatic and need TB ruled out, all positive TB tests requiring further evaluation, and those needing letters certifying that they are free of active TB.

PM2: How well did we do it?

2.1

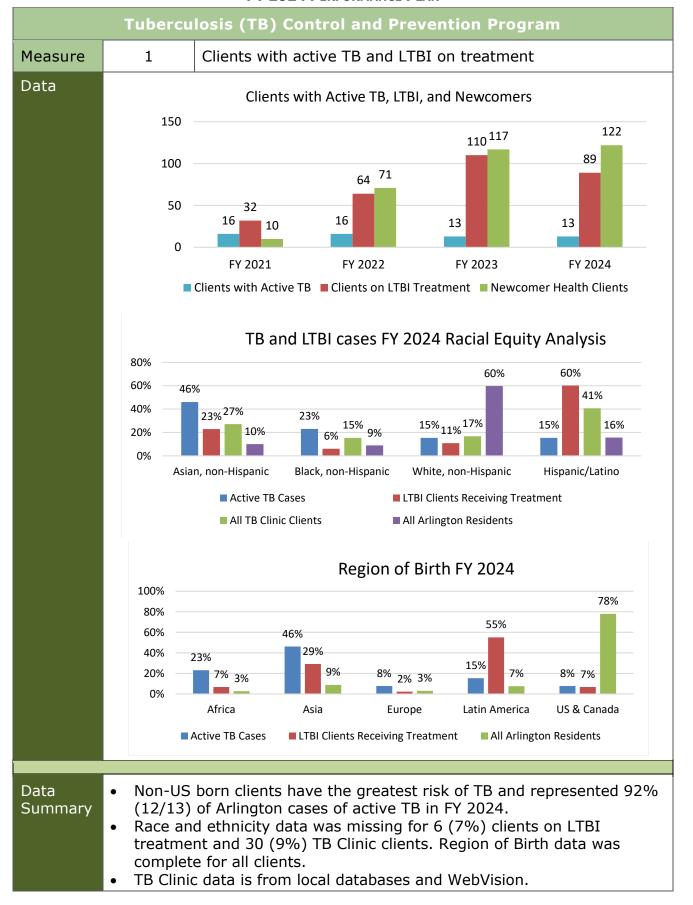
Clients with active TB disease who were started on the recommended treatment regimen and initiated DOT

^{**}The variation in DOT visits is attributed to the total number of active TB cases, including drugresistant cases that require added staff, client visits, and treatment time.

[†]Starting in FY 2021, clients were referred to VHC for x-ray services. The system for tracking referrals was initiated in FY 2022.

^{***}Newcomer Health clients are up more than 10-fold from FY 2021 and include those from Afghanistan, Central America, and East Africa. Services average 5 hours per client for screening, health assessments and post visit f/u and referrals.

2.2	Identified contacts to an active pulmonary TB case who were assessed to determine their infection status					
2.3	Newcomer Health clients screening initiated within 30 days of notification					
PM3: Is an	PM3: Is anyone better off?					
3.1	Clients with active TB who completed or are on schedule to complete treatment according to protocol					
3.2	Clients with latent TB infection starting medications who completed or are on schedule to complete treatment according to protocol					



The race and ethnicity data for all Arlington residents is from IPUMS
 USA using 2018-2022 ACS Census Bureau data and does not display
 residents who are Native American and Alaskan Native, Native
 Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, some other race, or two or more
 races. The region of birth data for all Arlington residents is from ACS
 Census Bureau data and does not display residents born in Oceania.

What is the story behind the data?

- Non-Hispanic Asian and non-Hispanic Black populations continue to be overrepresented among those with active TB. There is an opportunity for targeted outreach for LTBI treatment to prevent progression to active disease among these populations.
- Country of birth continues to be a major risk factor for TB in the United States. Progression from LTBI to active disease rather than recent transmission is the primary cause of TB disease in the US.
- In FY 2021, the numbers were artificially low due to COVID, when only those at highest risk for progression were targeted for treatment.
- The TB Clinic has a diverse bilingual and bicultural staff with employees from Ghana, Philippines, Ethiopia, and Bolivia to best serve our clients.

Recommendations	Target Dates
 Continue current service delivery model. Target clients eligible for LTBI treatment who do not start treatment to understand and address barriers to treatment initiation. 	On-goingFY 2025 Q3

Forecast

 For FY 2025, the number of clients with active TB and on LTBI treatment will remain about the same. The program anticipates approximately 13 active clients and 100 clients on LTBI.

Tuberculosis (TB) Control and Prevention Program										
Measure	2.1 Clients with active TB disease who were started on the recommended treatment regimen and initiated DOT									
Data	Percent of clients with suspected active TB disease who were started on the recommended treatment regimen and initiated DOT									
		100% 80% 60% 40%	100%		100%	Goal =100%	100%		100%	
		0%	FY 2021 7/7 Clients	1	FY 2022 9/9 Clients	10	FY 2023 0/10 Client	s 2	FY 2024 10/10 Clients	S

Data Summary

- Data from the Active TB Database.
- All Arlington residents with clinically presumptive or confirmed active pulmonary or extrapulmonary TB disease, who were recommended to begin treatment during the fiscal year, are included in the data.

What is the story behind the data?

- In FY 2024, ten out of ten clients with active TB disease were successfully started on treatment and DOT.
- Provision of DOT via telehealth has reduced barriers to treatment for many clients.

Recommendations	Target Dates
Stay the course.	On-going

Forecast

• In FY 2025, treatment initiation and DOT rates are expected to remain 100%.

Tuberculosis (TB) Control and Prevention Program Identified contacts to an active pulmonary TB case who were assessed Measure 2.2 to determine their infection status Data Percent of identified contacts to an active TB case who were assessed to determine their infectious status 19% 13% 21% 100% Goal =94% 80% 36% 60% 87% 40% 81% 79% 64% 20% 0% FY 2022 FY 2021 FY 2023 FY 2024 22/27 Contacts 38/59 Contacts 41/47 Contacts 19/24 Contacts Assessed Assessed Assessed Assessed ■ Fully Assessed ■ Not Fully Assessed Contact Investigation Outcomes, Arlington, FY 2024 24 Contacts Identified 19 Contacts Evaluated (79%) 5 Contacts with Latent and Active TB Infection (26%) 1 Contact with Active TB Disease (20%) CDC's 2025 National TB Indicator target for complete evaluation of contacts to Data infectious TB cases is 94%. Summary Data were obtained from the Active TB Database for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In FY 2024, 79% (19 of 24) contacts identified were fully evaluated for TB

• In FY 2024, 79% (19 of 24) contacts identified were fully evaluated for TB infection. 26% (5 of 19) contacts evaluated were positive for TB infection. 20% (1 of 5) of contacts positive for TB had active TB disease. 80% (4 of 5) of contacts positive for TB had latent TB infection.

What is the story behind the data?

- The greatest challenge to assessing (screening and testing) contacts is the lack of a legal mandate compelling TB screening (compared to clients with presumptive TB disease).
 - Some contacts were located outside of Arlington and were referred to local Health Department in that district and subsequently lost to follow-up.
- Staff utilize a range of strategies (e.g., phone calls, letters, home visits) to encourage and educate contacts to be screened. Client willingness to be screened varies by investigation and their perception of their risk.

Recommendations Target Dates						
Continue culturally and linguistically appropriate services.	On-going					
Forecast						

In FY 2025, contact assessment rate is expected to remain at 79%.

Tuberculosis (TB) Control and Prevention Program 2.3 Measure Newcomer Health clients screening initiated within 30 days of notification Data Percent of Newcomer Health clients screening initiated within 30 days of notification 100% Goal =90% 80% 60% 93% 90% 89% 40% 20% 0% FY 2022 FY 2023 FY 2024 71/76 Clients 129/145 Clients 110/122 Clients

Data Summary

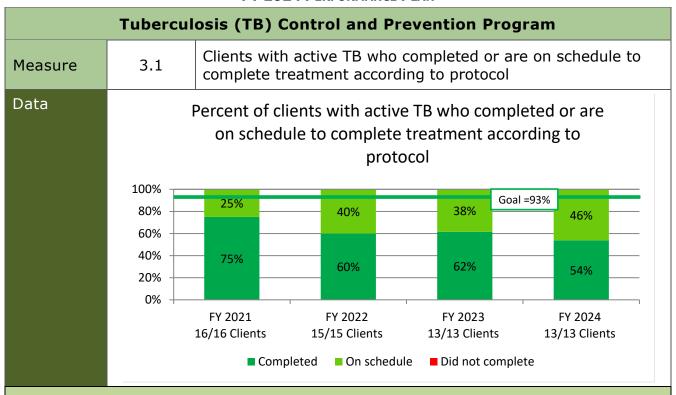
- Data from Newcomer Health Log.
- In FY 2024, 3 clients were excluded for missing notification date information and 55 clients were excluded because they were transferred to another jurisdiction.
- Data for this measure reported by fiscal year of the date of notification by CDC.
- Goal of 90% is based on CDC's national TB program objectives and performance targets for 2025.

What is the story behind the data?

- Health screenings including evaluation for TB should take place within 30 days of a refugee's arrival as per the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) Medical Screening Guidelines for Newly Arriving Refugees.
- The Newcomer Health program receives notifications of new clients via Electronic Disease Notification system (EDN) operated by CDC or through a direct referral from a Voluntary Resettlement Agency (VOLAG). The County currently receives referrals from three VOLAGs: Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC), Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services. Clients may self-refer, e.g. United for Ukraine (U4U).
- In FY 2024, of the 12 clients who did not initiate screening within the timeframe, 42% were unable to be located, 33% declined services, 17% were screened outside of the timeframe, and 8% did not have a reason documented.

Recommendations	Target Dates
Work with staff to improve data collection to reduce missing information and reasons why clients did not have screening initiated within the timeframe.	• FY 2025 Q1
Forecast	

notification is	the percent of its expected to re	emain at 90%	, 0.		,



Data Summary

- Data from the Active TB Database.
- Includes confirmed cases of active TB who received treatment during the fiscal year. Does not include presumptive TB cases on treatment.
- Determination of treatment "completed" is made by TB provider based on treatment protocol and client condition, not on length of treatment.
- "On schedule" totals include clients who were on schedule to complete treatment at the time that they left Arlington or died.

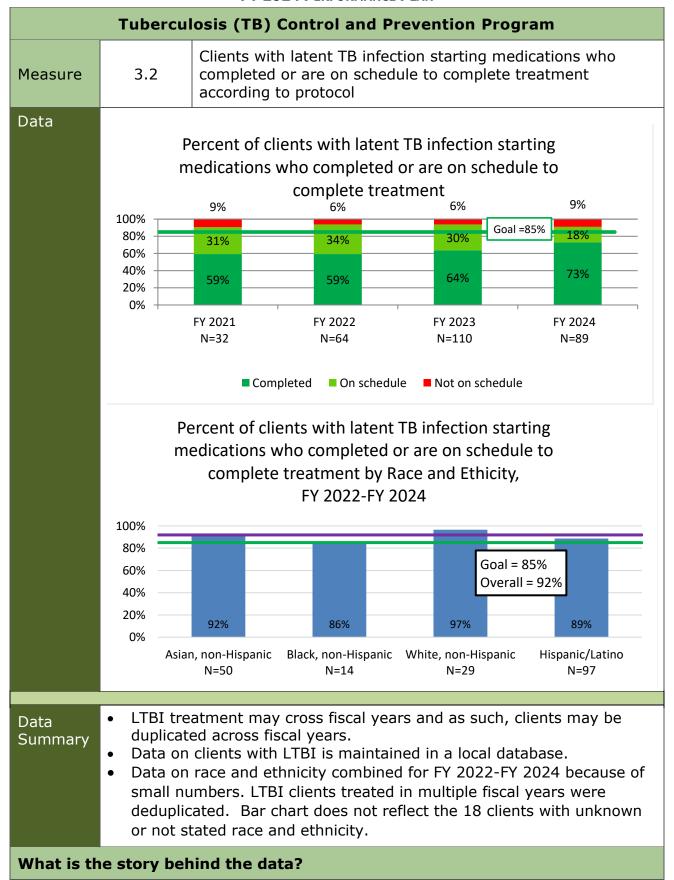
What is the story behind the data?

- All clients on treatment in FY 2024 either already completed treatment or are on target to complete treatment.
- Treatment completion is critical to prevent bacteria in the person from becoming medication resistant. Additionally, if clients fail to complete treatment, they are at risk of potential relapse.
- Mail order pharmacy directly from VDH to client has made a tremendous difference for both the client and County, offering greater convenience to clients.

Recommendations	Target Dates
 Continue current service delivery model. 	On-going

Forecast

• In FY 2025, treatment completion rates are expected to remain at 100% completed or on schedule to complete.



- There are multiple LTBI treatment options that vary by the type of medication and length of treatment. New treatment options are offered as they become available.
- LTBI clients are nurse case managed in the County to increase compliance with treatment adherence and completion. LTBI can vary in length from 3 months to 9 months depending on the type of medication given. Clients have visits at a minimum monthly to check for side effects and monitor adherence. High-risk clients, including children under 5 who are close contacts to an active case and clients on intermittent dosing, receive directly observed therapy (DOT).
- VDH currently provides all medications free of charge through CDC funding.

Recommendations	Target Dates		
Continue the service delivery model.	On-going		

Forecast

 In FY 2025, completion rates are expected to remain 91% completed or on schedule to complete.