

Physical Form FAQ's

Why do I need to show proof of vaccination?

Vaccinations are recommended for healthcare workers who come in contact with patients and who handle potentially infectious material to help reduce the risk of spreading and or contacting vaccine preventable diseases. “Healthcare workers include physicians, nurses, emergency medical personnel, dental professionals and students, medical and nursing students, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, hospital volunteers, and administrative staff.” (CDC, 2013)

What if I have never been vaccinated?

To be eligible for the clinical setting, students must make an appointment with a physician to have their previous immunizations documented, receive vaccination, or begin the vaccine series. If immunizations documentation cannot be recorded, a “titer test” can be ordered.

Physicians can provide a written statement as to why it is contraindicated to not be vaccinated; however, clinical sites have the right to refuse a student’s clinical privileges who are not vaccinated. Therefore, **NO EXEMPTIONS WITHOUT CONTRAINDICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED.**

What is a titer test?

A titer test (serum antibody screening) is a laboratory test that measures the presence and amount of antibodies in blood. In some situations, your health care provider may check your antibody titer to see if you had an infection in the past or to decide which immunizations you need. The antibody titer is also used to determine (Antibody, 2013):

- The strength of an immune response to the body's own tissue in diseases.
- Your need for a booster immunization.
- Whether a recent vaccine caused a strong enough response from your immune system to protect you against the specific disease.

What is the purpose of a CBC with differ test for?

The CBC test may be performed under many different conditions and to assess many different symptoms or diseases. The results can reflect problems with fluid volume (such as dehydration) or loss of blood.

The test can reveal problems with RBC production and destruction, or help diagnose infection, allergies, and problems with blood clotting.

MCV, MCH, and MCHC values reflect the size and hemoglobin concentration of individual cells, and are useful in diagnosing different types of anemia.

What does a Chem 7 test evaluate?

This test can be used to evaluate kidney function, blood acid/base balance, and your levels of blood sugar, and electrolytes. Depending on which lab you use, a basic metabolic panel may also check your levels of calcium and a protein called albumin.

Why would a doctor order a urinalysis?

A urinalysis may be done:

- As part of a routine medical exam to screen for early signs of disease.
- If you have signs of diabetes or kidney disease, or to monitor you if you are being treated for these conditions.
- To check for blood in the urine.
- To diagnose a urinary tract infection.

Why is a urine drug screen panel-10 performed?

This test is often done in emergency medical situations. It can be used to evaluate possible accidental or intentional overdose or poisoning. It may help determine the cause of acute drug toxicity, to monitor drug dependency, and to determine the presence of substances in the body for medical or legal purposes. There are additional reasons the test may be performed. If the test is used as a drug screen, it must be done during a certain time period after the drug has been taken or while forms of the drug can still be detected in the body.

What is the result of hepatitis C Antibody Screening?

The CDC estimates that a one-time test for this disease could identify more than 800,000 additional people who have the virus. Furthermore, newly available therapies can cure approximately 75 percent of infections and prevent liver cancer

and other chronic liver diseases. For those in other age groups, if you fit any of the increased-risk categories listed it would also be a good idea to be tested.

People who have increased risk for hepatitis C includes:

- Current injection drug users (currently the most common way Hepatitis C virus is spread in the United States).
- Past injection drug users, including those who injected only one time or many years ago.
- Recipients of donated blood, blood products, and organs (particularly before 1992 when blood screening became available).
- People who received a blood product for clotting problems made before 1987.
- Hemodialysis patients or persons who spent many years on dialysis for kidney failure.
- People who received body piercing or tattoos done with non-sterile instruments.

People with known exposures to the Hepatitis C virus, such as:

- Health care workers injured by needle sticks.
- Recipients of blood or organs from a donor who tested positive for the Hepatitis C virus.
- HIV-infected persons.
- Children born to mothers infected with the Hepatitis C virus.

Is Hepatitis B vaccination recommended in certain settings?

Yes. In certain health care, evaluation, or treatment settings, a high proportion of clients have known risk factors for HBV infection. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends universal vaccination of adults who receive care in those settings, including:

- Sexually transmitted disease treatment facilities
- HIV testing and treatment facilities
- Facilities providing drug-abuse treatment and prevention services
- Health care settings targeting services to injection drug users
- Correctional facilities
- Health care settings targeting services to men who have sex with men
- Chronic hemodialysis facilities and end-stage renal disease programs
- Institutions and nonresidential day care facilities for developmentally disabled persons

References:

Antibody Titer, 2013. <http://www.healthcentral.com/ency/408/003333.html>

CDC, 2013. *Recommended Vaccines for Healthcare Workers*.
<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/rec-vac/hcw.html>