

### Introduction

- Homeless shelters and rehabilitation facilities in New Orleans require all patrons to have a documented tuberculosis (TB) test in order to maintain residence.
- The Tulane School of Medicine Student-Run TB Program encompasses six clinics and a partnership with Wetmore TB Clinic (a state-funded facility).
- The program provides TB testing via a tuberculin skin test (TST), vaccination, including influenza and Hepatitis A and B, and referrals to Wetmore Clinic.
- At Wetmore Clinic, patients undergo a step-wise evaluation, consisting of a thorough history, an interferon gamma release assay (TSPOT) test, and a chest x-ray, if indicated, followed by any necessary treatment.
- A closed-loop referral and follow-up system is used to track referrals and patient adherence.

To date, follow-up rates for patients referred to Wetmore Clinic have not been evaluated.

### Methods

Medical records for all patients seen from January 2017 through December 2018 were abstracted into Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap), a secure web-based data management system.

Primary measure outcomes included referral rate to Wetmore Clinic and patient follow-up rate for their initial appointment at Wetmore Clinic. Secondary outcomes included rate of clearance after initial Wetmore appointment.

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# Student-Run Tuberculosis Screening Program & Referrals to Wetmore TB **Clinic: Closing the Loop on Patient Adherence**

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### Results

Preliminary results indicate that over the 24 month period analyzed, 3,730 patients were seen. Of those, 258 (6.92%) had a medical history necessitating a referral to Wetmore. These patients included anyone who had a new positive TST, a past positive TST, received the Bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine or received treatment for TB. Of those referred to Wetmore Clinic, 55 (21.32%) attended their initial appointment. Of those, 30 (54.55%) were cleared of TB via a TSPOT test and/or thorough medical history and required no further follow-up.



The cost of a single case of active TB being lost to follow-up can be more than \$20,000. As such, it is crucial to implement strategies to ensure that loss to follow-up is minimized, particularly in patients with a positive TST.

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### Discussion

- There is significant loss to follow-up at higher care, despite the current closedloop referral system.
- Potential deterrents to patient follow-up include:
- Limited patient education
- Trust in and adherence to medical advice
- Lack of transportation
- Protracted time between testing and results

Limitations

- The current database design restricts patient information to initial follow-up only.
- A new database with number of follow-up appointments needed, TB status, and attendance is in development.

# Future Directions

- Targeted improvement strategies to increase patient follow-up, including clinic-specific adjustments.
- Analysis of potential risk factors associated with loss to follow-up at higher care.
- Remove barriers to follow-up.
- Provide patient education in patientfriendly terms, (including pamphlets, maps to Wetmore, etc.).

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