

Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT) Reporting Practices Survey in California, 2017

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Background

- Understanding the epidemiology of tuberculosis (TB) relies on valid surveillance data. Surveillance data are collected on the Report of Verified Case of TB (RVCT).
- In California, RVCTs are completed by staff in 61 local health jurisdictions (LHJs).
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides a detailed RVCT instruction manual; California provides regular training and quality assurance.

Objectives

We surveyed LHJs to:

- Better understand RVCT data
- Identify training needs
- Inform RVCT revision efforts at the CDC

Methods

- Online survey with 40 questions covering 18 RVCT items
- Questions addressed areas that lacked clarity or were known to cause confusion
- Survey sent to TB Controllers and Program Managers in California for distribution to all staff involved in reporting

Table 1: Characteristics of Survey Responses

	N (%)
Total respondents	62
LHJs represented	42/61 (69%)
Low morbidity (0-14 cases)*	27/40 (68%)
Medium morbidity (15-54)	8 /11(73%)
High morbidity (>=55)	7/10 (70%)
Responses per LHJ (median, range)	1 [1,4]
Response rate per question (range)	44-62 (71-100%)
Role within TB program	
TB Controller	10 (16%)
TB Program manager	22 (36%)
Public health nurse	23 (37%)
Epidemiologist/analyst	2 (3%)
Administrative professional	5 (8%)

*3-year average number of cases, 2014-2016

Results

Fig 1: Do you submit an RVCT for verified, but non-countable cases (e.g. started treatment in another country, recurrent case <1 year of treatment stop)? N=48

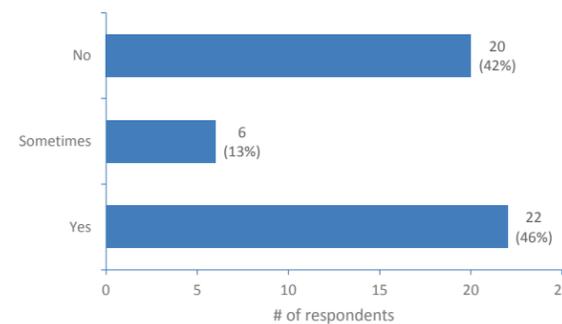


Fig 2: How do you determine the count date? N=46

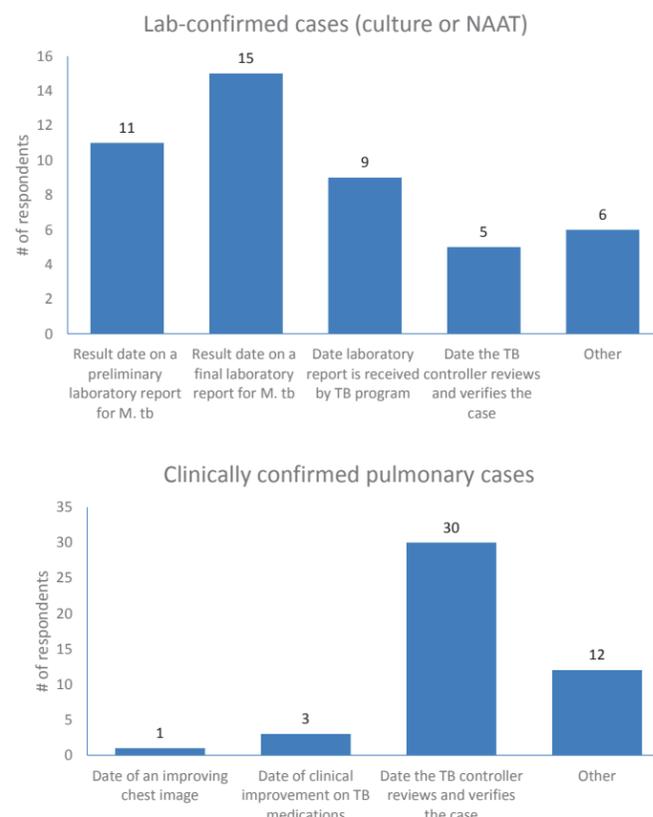
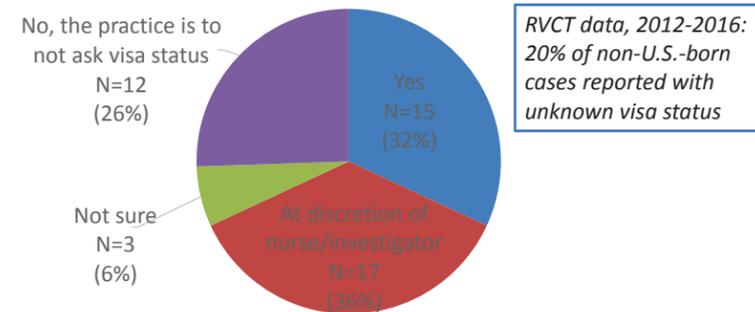


Fig 3: Are patients born outside the U.S. asked about their visa status? N=47



RVCT data, 2012-2016: 20% of non-U.S.-born cases reported with unknown visa status

Fig 4: How do you report the date of sputum culture conversion? N=46

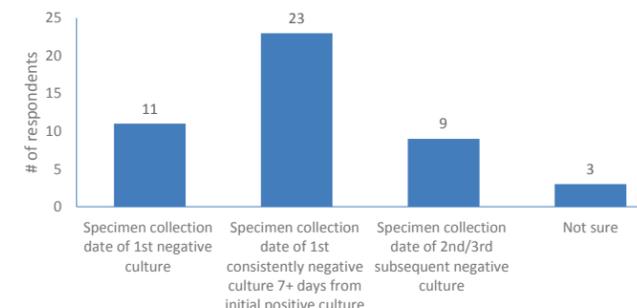


Table 2: Summary of select survey results*

Response	N (%)
Report U.S. arrival date as first arrival date	42/47 (89%)
Report any Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT), regardless of timing or specimen type	32/46 (70%)
Additional risk factors reported in "other" category:	
Smoking	24/46 (52%)
Travel	32/46 (70%)
Report treatment completion info from CureTB	32/48 (67%)
Report as homeless if:	
Living in SRO or welfare hotel	22/47 (47%)
Couch surfing	41/47 (87%)
Residing in homeless shelter	46/47 (98%)
Scenario: Patient in hospice stops treatment 5 days prior to death, report reason therapy stopped as:	
Died	23/48 (48%)
Other	24/48 (50%)
Sources used to determine deaths related to TB	
Death certificate	42/48 (88%)
California's tool for completing RVCT questions on patients who died	13/48 (27%)

Conclusion

- Survey responses represented a range of morbidity and roles.
- Reporting practices on complex RVCT fields vary.
- Findings were informative for interpreting RVCT data.
- Results support proposed modifications to the RVCT including systematic capture of risk factors (e.g. smoking, travel) and removal of fields such as visa status.
- Clarification in 2020 RVCT instructions may be needed to ensure uniformity and accuracy in reporting across jurisdictions.
- To accurately assess TB burden on LHJs, incentivizing reporting of non-countable cases may need to be considered.

Limitations

- Multiple respondents per LHJ make interpretation of local practices difficult.
- Social desirability bias could contribute to inaccurate capture of routine reporting practice.

Next Steps

- California will continue to provide trainings with emphasis on variables in the survey.
- Results for individual LHJs can be used to inform local data discussions.

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*Additional questions not referenced included: Country of birth, race, linking case numbers, primary reason evaluated, moves, provider type, directly observed therapy