



Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3701-15-01 Definitions.

Effective: January 1, 2009

As used in this chapter:

- (A) "Active tuberculosis" means the same as set out in section 339.71 of the Revised Code.
- (B) "Approved course of therapy" means the same as set out in section 339.73 of the Revised Code.
- (C) "Case management" means a strategy used to ensure that patients complete tuberculosis treatment. The three elements of case management are: assignment of responsibility, systematic regular review, and plans to address barriers to adherence.
- (D) "Directly observed therapy" means that a health care worker or other trained individual observes the tuberculosis patient ingesting each dose of the prescribed medications.
- (E) "Latent tuberculosis infection" or "LTBI" means a positive reaction to the tuberculin skin test or BAMT, negative bacteriologic studies (if done), and no clinical, bacteriologic, or radiographic evidence of active tuberculosis.
- (F) "Mantoux tuberculin skin test" means injecting 0.1 ml of 5-TU PPD intradermally into the volar or dorsal surface of the forearm.
- (G) "Suspected tuberculosis" means a person with or without a positive Mantoux tuberculin skin test or BAMT who meets any of the following criteria:
- (1) Has a specimen that is positive for acid-fast bacilli on smear.
 - (2) Has been prescribed two or more anti-tuberculosis medications for the treatment of active tuberculosis.



(3) Has a radiologic finding consistent with active tuberculosis.

(4) Has clinical symptoms or findings consistent with active tuberculosis.

(H) "Targeted tuberculin testing" means a strategic component of tuberculosis control that identifies persons at high risk for developing tuberculosis who would benefit by treatment of latent tuberculosis infection.

(I) "Blood assay for m. tuberculosis" or "BAMT" means any whole-blood assay for m. tuberculosis infection based on the release of gamma interferon (IFN- γ) from antigen-specific T cells previously sensitized with mycobacterial antigens.