



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**TOLEDO**  
1872

# TITER RECORD

College of Nursing

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Mail or deliver to above address. Make a personal copy before providing to the program office.

Program:  AASN  BSN  RN-BSN  Faculty

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ R or P #: \_\_\_\_\_

Attach lab results.

Test	Date	Titer	Status
Rubella			
Rubeola			
Varicella			
Mumps			

**Hepatitis B** Do antigen if have not had Hepatitis B vaccination, and begin series now.  
If series of three vaccinations has been completed, do antibody titer only.

**Hepatitis B Surface Antigen:** Date \_\_\_\_\_ Titer \_\_\_\_\_

**Hepatitis Vaccine Series:** #1 \_\_\_\_\_ #2 \_\_\_\_\_ #3 \_\_\_\_\_

**Hepatitis B Surface Antibody:** Date \_\_\_\_\_ Titer \_\_\_\_\_  
(Do one month after 3<sup>rd</sup> vaccine.)

**Tetanus/Diphtheria/Pertusis:** Last Vaccine: \_\_\_\_\_

**Immunize if last dose more than 10 years ago.** Date given: \_\_\_\_\_

MD / DO / NP / PA Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*I understand that The University of Toledo College of Nursing will share immunity and immunization information with appropriate clinical agencies or in the event of medical emergency.*

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

As a healthcare professional, you will be exposed to communicable diseases. **Clinical sites require the College of Nursing to furnish information on student health status, immunity and immunizations.** Specific requirements vary among hospitals and agencies, but generally the Center for Disease Control and Prevention Guidelines are followed. The following is provided for your information and to clarify advice related to immunizations.

## **HEPATITIS B**

Hepatitis B (HB) is a viral infection that can be transmitted by sexual contact, contact with blood or blood products, and from mother to baby during delivery. Healthcare workers in contact with blood and body fluids are at risk for Hepatitis B (HB) infection. People who have never had hepatitis B will have a negative HB surface antigen (HBsAg) titer. When the HBsAg titer is positive, further testing is done to see if the infection is acute or chronic. Immunization for HB involves three injections of vaccine. Two doses are given four weeks apart, and a third dose five months after the second dose. Most immunized persons show a positive HB surface antibody (anti-HBs) titer one to two months after vaccination; however, some individuals require more than one series of vaccine to trigger the antibody response.

## **RUBELLA**

Rubella is a viral disease characterized by a rash, fever, and lymph node swelling. When a pregnant woman has the disease, her baby is at risk for congenital anomalies. Healthcare workers who have not had rubella or MMR vaccine will have a negative rubella titer, and should receive MMR vaccine. The antibody titer will be positive for most people who were immunized or had the virus.

## **RUBEOLA**

Measles is a viral disease that can be severe and cause death. Measles vaccine is usually given as two doses of MMR after a child's first birthday. Ohio requires a booster dose before every child enters seventh grade. Healthcare workers who have not had Rubeola or MMR vaccine will have a negative Rubeola titer, and should receive immunization (two doses one month apart). The antibody titer will be positive for most people who were immunized or had the virus.

## **VARICELLA**

Chickenpox is a highly contagious disease caused by the varicella zoster virus; reactivation of the virus later in life is called shingles. Healthcare workers who have not had chickenpox or immunization will have a negative varicella antibody titer, and should receive two doses (given one to two months apart). The antibody titer will be positive for most people who were immunized or had the virus.

## **MUMPS**

Mumps is a viral disease that causes parotid gland swelling. Currently the age group most affected is young people over 15 years of age; orchitis and encephalitis are complications of infection. Ohio requires history of immunization; healthcare workers who have not had mumps or vaccination and a booster should receive a single dose of vaccine.

## **TETANUS and DIPHTHERIA and PERTUSIS**

Tetanus, diphtheria and pertusis are vaccine preventable diseases. Initially two doses are given four weeks apart, then a third dose six to twelve months after the second dose. A booster should be given every ten years.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious disease that infects the respiratory system. Individuals with TB are treated with medication for six months; a vaccine is not required. The Mantoux skin test is used to detect exposure to TB; initially a two-step procedure is done (one test, followed by a second test one to twelve or more weeks later). If negative, the one-step skin test is repeated annually. When the Mantoux skin test is positive, a physical exam and other tests will be done to determine if the disease is "active" and what treatment is needed. Annual follow-up is required since skin tests are not recommended (will be positive even though treated).