

**WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE
BETTY IRELAND
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION**

Form #3

Do Not Mark In This Box

FILED

2008 AUG 28 PM 3: 54

OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

**NOTICE OF AGENCY APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED RULE
AND
FILING WITH THE LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE**

AGENCY: DHHR - Bureau for Public Health TITLE NUMBER: 64

CITE AUTHORITY: §§16-1-4, and 16-3D-1, et seq.

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES NO

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: 76

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: TUBERCULOSIS TESTING, CONTROL, TREATMENT AND
COMMITMENT

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: _____

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: _____

THE ABOVE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE HAVING GONE TO A PUBLIC HEARING OR A PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD IS HEREBY APPROVED BY THE PROMULGATING AGENCY FOR FILING WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR THEIR REVIEW.

Martha Yeager Walker
Authorized Signature

TUBERCULOSIS TESTING, CONTROL, TREATMENT AND COMMITMENT

BRIEF SUMMARY

The proposed rule is an amendment of the existing tuberculosis rule to bring it into compliance with significant statutory changes made in the 2005 legislative session by the consolidation of tuberculosis laws into a new article in the Public Health Chapter at §16-3D-1 et seq. The rule updates the language to comply with the state law.

STATEMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES

An amendment of this rule has been needed since the laws were changed. An Advisory Committee on Tuberculosis composed of State Health and Local Health experts and representative of the Department of Education have helped to draft and review this proposed rule.

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title: Tuberculosis Testing, Control, Treatment and Commitment

Type of Rule: Legislative Interpretive Procedural

Agency: HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Address: BPH/OEHP/DSDC/TB CONTROL PROGRAM
350 Capitol Street, Room 125
Charleston, WV 25301

Phone Number: 304-558-3669 Email: carmenpriddy@wvdhhr.org

Fiscal Note Summary

Summarize in a clear and concise manner what effect this measure will have on costs and revenues of state government.

This rule will have no additional costs or revenues to state government.

Fiscal Note Detail

Show over-all effect in Item 1 and 2 and, in Item 3, give an explanation of Breakdown by fiscal year, including long-range effect.

Effect of Proposal	Fiscal Year		
	2008 Increase/Decrease (use "-")	2009 Increase/Decrease (use "-")	Fiscal Year (Upon Full Implementation)
1. Estimated Total Cost	0	0	0
Personal Services	0	0	0
Current Expenses	0	0	0
Repairs and Alterations	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
2. Estimated Total Revenues	0	0	0

3. Explanation of above estimates (including long-range effect):

Please include any increase or decrease in fees in your estimated total revenues.

Memorandum

Please identify any areas of vagueness, technical defects, reasons the proposed rule **would not** have a fiscal impact, and/or any special issues **not** captured elsewhere on this form.

This rule is to aid in interpreting §16-3D-1, et seq., passed in 2005. There are no additional costs or revenues associated with this rule.

Date

Agency

Authorized Representative

Department of Health and Human Resources

Martha Yeager Walker
Martha Yeager Walker
Secretary

QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please include a copy of this form with each filing of your rule: Notice of Public Hearing or Comment Period; Proposed Rule, and if needed, Emergency and Modified Rule.)

DATE: August 28, 2008

TO: LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE

FROM: (Agency Name, Address & Phone No.) Bureau for Public Health
350 Capitol Street, Room 702
Charleston, WV 25301
304 558-2971
Fax 304 558-1035

LEGISLATIVE RULE TITLE: PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS, 64CSR03

1. Authorizing statute(s) citation §§16-1-4 and 16-3D-1, et seq

2. a. Date filed in State Register with Notice of Hearing or Public Comment Period:
July 30, 2008

b. What other notice, including advertising, did you give of the hearing?

c. Date of Public Hearing(s) *or* Public Comment Period ended:
August 28, 2008 at 12 noon

d. Attach list of persons who appeared at hearing, comments received, amendments, reasons for amendments.

Attached _____ No comments received X

- e. Date you filed in State Register the agency approved proposed Legislative Rule following public hearing: (be exact)

- f. **Name, title, address and phone/fax/e-mail numbers** of agency person(s) to receive all *written correspondence* regarding this rule: (Please type)

Loretta Haddy, PhD, Director
Surveillance and Disease Control
350 Capitol Street, Rm 125
Charleston, WV 25301-3715
304 558-5358
~~304 558-6335 fax~~
lorettahaddy@wvdhhr.org

- g. **IF DIFFERENT FROM ITEM 'F'**, please give **Name, title, address and phone number(s)** of agency person(s) who wrote and/or has responsibility for the contents of this rule: (Please type)

Carmen Priddy, B.S.N., Director
Tuberculosis Control Program
350 Capitol Street Room 125
Charleston, WV 25301-3715
304 558-3669
~~304 558-1825 fax~~
carmenpriddy@wvdhhr.org

3. If the statute under which you promulgated the submitted rules requires certain findings and determinations to be made as a condition precedent to their promulgation:

- a. Give the date upon which you filed in the State Register a notice of the time and place of a hearing for the taking of evidence and a general description of the issues to be decided.

b. Date of hearing or comment period:

July 30, 2008 to August 28, 2008

c. On what date did you file in the State Register the findings and determinations required together with the reasons therefor?

d. Attach findings and determinations and reasons:

Attached _____

FILED

TITLE 64
WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE RULE 2008 AUG 28 PM 3: 55
DIVISION OF HEALTH
BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES
OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

SERIES 76

TUBERCULOSIS TESTING, CONTROL, TREATMENT AND COMMITMENT

§64-76-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- This legislative rule establishes specific standards and procedures concerning compulsory testing for tuberculosis of school children and school personnel; tuberculosis (TB) control in state institutions including reporting of admissions, forms for committing patients, maintenance of patients; standards concerning registration of cases by the department of health and human resources; bureau for public health procedures when a patient is a health menace to others; and procedures for immediate involuntary commitment. This rule should be read in conjunction with W. Va. Code §26-5A-1 et seq. (Tuberculosis Control) WV Code §16-3D-1, et seq.

1.2. Authority. -- ~~W. Va.~~ WV Code §26-5A-7(f)-16-3D-1, et seq.

1.3. Filing Date. - ~~April 29, 1999.~~

1.4. Effective Date. -- ~~July 1, 1999.~~

§64-76-2. Application and Enforcement.

2.1. Application - This rule applies to public health officers, health care providers and facilities, mental health officials and facilities; and magistrate and circuit court officials.

2.2. Enforcement - This rule is enforced by ~~the director of the division of~~ commissioner of the bureau for public health or his or her lawful designee and the circuit or magistrate court system.

§64-76-3. Definitions.

3.1. Bureau – The bureau for public health in

the department of health and human resources.

3.2. Case – An occurrence of disease in human or animal which meets a specific case definition listed in the West Virginia Reportable Diseases Protocol Manual or a case definition approved by the commissioner.

3.3. Commissioner – The commissioner of the bureau for public health or his or her designee.

~~3.4.~~ 3.4. Commit or commitment - Official consignment, as to a prison, mental hospital; or institution.

~~3.5.~~ 3.5. Confirmed (when used in relation to the diagnosis of tuberculosis) - A specimen from the patient grows mycobacterium tuberculosis in a culture.

3.6. Contact – A person who has been exposed to M. tuberculosis infection by sharing air space with a person with infectious TB.

3.7. Contact Investigation – Procedures that occur when a case of infectious TB is identified, including finding persons (contacts) exposed to the case, testing and evaluation of contacts to identify Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) or TB disease and treatment of these persons, as indicated.

3.8. Department – The department of health and human resources.

~~3.9.~~ 3.9. Diagnosis of tuberculosis - A determination of tuberculosis based on:

~~3.9.a.~~ 3.9.a. Positive culture for mycobacterium tuberculosis; or

~~3.3.b. All of the four following circumstances:~~

~~3.3.b.1. The person displays symptoms associated with tuberculosis, e.g., a positive tuberculin skin test;~~

~~3.3.b.2. The person has an abnormal chest x-ray, worsening or improving after treatment;~~

~~3.3.b.3. The person is prescribed treatment with two or more anti-tuberculosis drugs; and~~

~~3.3.b.4. The person's diagnostic procedures have been completed.~~

3.9.a. Laboratory criteria for diagnosis:

3.9.a.1. Isolation of M.tuberculosis from a clinical specimen, or

3.9.a.2. Demonstration of M.tuberculosis from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification test, or

3.9.a.3. Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained.

3.9.b. Clinical case definition:

3.9.b.1. A positive tuberculin skin or another recognized test for tuberculosis infection; and

3.9.b.2. Other signs and symptoms compatible with TB (e.g. and abnormal, unstable [i.e. worsening or improving] chest radiograph, or clinical evidence of current disease); and

3.9.b.3. Treatment with two or more anti-tuberculosis drugs; and

3.9.b.4. Completed diagnostic evaluation.

~~3.4. Director—The director of the division of health of the department of health and human resources or his or her lawful designee.~~

~~3.5. Division—The division of health of the state department of health and human resources.~~

3.10. Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) – An adherence-enhancing strategy in which a health-care worker or other trained person watches a patient swallow each dose of medication and is accountable to the public health system. DOT is the standard method of care for all patients with TB disease and is an option for patients under treatment for latent infection.

~~3.6. 3.11. Health care provider - Any physician, dentist, nurse, paramedic, psychologist or other person providing medical, dental, nursing, psychological or other health care services of any kind.~~

~~3.7. 3.12. Health menace - A patient who has tuberculosis in an infectious state, is at risk of becoming infectious, or is at risk for drug-resistant tuberculosis as determined by his or her physician the commissioner or his or her designee, and is unable or unwilling to conduct himself or herself in such a manner as not to expose others to his or her disease or fails to cooperate in his or her standard TB treatment.~~

~~3.8. 3.13. Institution - A hospital, nursing home, clinic; or correctional facility responsible for the care and treatment of a patient with tuberculosis.~~

3.14. Isolation – The separation of infected persons or animals from other persons or animals, under the necessary time frame and conditions to prevent the direct or indirect transmission of the infectious agent from the infected persons or animals to other persons or animals who are susceptible or who may spread the disease to others.

3.15. Laboratory – Any licensed facility or place, however named, for the biologic, microbiologic, serologic, virologic, chemical, hematologic, immuno-hematologic, biophysical, cytologic, pathologic, genetic, molecular or other examination of materials for the purpose of providing medical or epidemiologic assessment of the health of human beings. The term “laboratory”

includes both public and private laboratories, free-standing laboratories and hospital laboratories.

3.16. Local Board of Health – A board of health serving one or more counties, one or more municipalities, or a combination thereof.

3.17. Local Health Department – The staff of a local board of health.

3.18. Local Health Officer – The individual who fulfills the duties and responsibilities of the health officer for a local board of health or his or her designee.

3.19 Medical Evaluation – An examination to diagnose TB disease or Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI), to select treatment, and to assess response to therapy. A medical evaluation may include medical history and TB symptom screen, clinical or physical examination, screening and diagnostic tests (for example: Tuberculin Skin Tests, chest radiographs, bacteriologic examination, and HIV testing), counseling, and treatment referrals.

3.20. Medical Information – Data or other information regarding the history, examination, radiologic or laboratory findings, diagnosis, treatment, or other clinical care for a person examined or treated for a suspected or actual disease.

~~3.9:~~ 3.21. Non-adherent - A patient afflicted with tuberculosis who has demonstrated an inability or an unwillingness to adhere to a prescribed treatment regimen, such as the patient is not taking medications as prescribed or is not keeping medical appointments or fails to cooperate in his or her treatment regimen.

3.22. OLS – The Office of Laboratory Services in the bureau.

~~3.10:~~ 3.23. Patient - Any individual confirmed or suspected of having tuberculosis.

~~3.11.~~ Person – Any individual, partnership, corporation or other legal entity.

3.24. Physician – An individual licensed to practice medicine by either the board of medicine or the board of osteopathy.

~~3.12:~~ 3.25. Reporting source - An institution or provider which diagnoses or provides treatment for tuberculosis.

3.26. School children or student - All children under the age of 25 who attend schools in West Virginia including colleges and universities.

3.27. Tuberculin skin test – A medically valid and recognized procedure for testing an individual for the presence of tuberculosis infection.

3.28. WVEDSS – West Virginia Electronic Disease Surveillance System – an electronic data system for reporting and tracking cases and outbreaks of infectious diseases with simultaneous reporting of the disease to the bureau and local health departments.

§64-76-4. Report of Admissions, Registration by Division of Health.

4.1. Any institution admitting a patient diagnosed with tuberculosis, shall report that admission within ten days to the division's bureau's tuberculosis control program.

4.2. The institution shall make available to the division bureau any patient-related records, reports, and other data pertaining to confirmed and suspected tuberculosis patients, required to: confirm the diagnosis, monitor treatment, follow up on contacts, provide tuberculosis surveillance in the community, or to initiate actions to protect others in the community from risk of disease.

4.3. The institution shall report the death, discharge, and transfer of any patient with tuberculosis to the Division bureau.

4.4. The Division bureau shall maintain a current registry of all verified cases of tuberculosis.

4.5. The Division bureau or its designee may release tuberculosis related information regarding a

patient for the following purposes:

4.5.a. To allow for diagnosis, treatment and monitoring care by the original reporting source and other health providers in charge of the patient's care or in charge of the patient's contact's care.

4.5.b. To identify a specific patient to the STD/HIV/AIDS program in the bureau to compare registries to assist in case finding, and patient care; and

4.5.c. To allow for diagnosis, treatment and monitoring care by tuberculosis control programs in other states for the patient who has relocated to another state and for the patient's contacts who live in another state who are under a health provider's care.

§64-76-5. Compulsory Testing of School Children and School Personnel.

5.1. Each student transferring from a school located outside this state or enrolling for the first time from outside the state shall furnish proof of a tuberculin skin test done, read and evaluated within four months prior to the beginning of the school year.

5.1.a. The date that a transfer student enrolls in a West Virginia school will be noted as the beginning of the school year for that student.

5.2. Proof of a tuberculin skin test shall be made by a certification from a physician on the physician's letterhead or prescription pad stating the following information:

5.2.a. the student's full name;

5.2.b. the date the skin test was given;

5.2.c. the date the skin test was read;

5.2.d. the skin test reaction in millimeters (mm) of induration (hardness), with 0mm being no induration felt; and

5.2.e. the physician's signature.

5.3. Positive reactors shall immediately submit to evaluation including:

5.3.a. obtaining a chest x-ray;

5.3.b. physical examination;

5.3.c. medical history; and

5.3.d. bacteriologic or histologic examination, when medically indicated.

5.4. Students found to have tuberculosis disease shall obtain written approval from the local health officer indicating that it is safe and appropriate for them to return to school and this document shall be presented to the school principal, or his or her designee, before the student is permitted to reenter school.

5.5. All school personnel shall have one tuberculin skin test at the time of employment performed by the local health department or the person's physician.

5.5.a. The time of employment for school personnel means the first time that they are employed in a West Virginia school. Employees do not need to have a tuberculin skin test when transferring between schools within the state, unless medically indicated.

5.6. Local health officers shall be responsible for arranging proper follow-up for school students and personnel who are unable to obtain a physician's evaluation for a positive tuberculin skin test.

5.7. The commissioner may require selective testing of students and school personnel for tuberculosis.

5.7.a. Selective testing by the commissioner may be required when student/personnel have traveled to a TB endemic country, have signs and symptoms indicative of TB; as part of a contact investigation, or at any

time there is reason to suspect an exposure to TB has occurred.

§64-76-5. §64-76-6. Forms for Admitting and Committing Patients; Other Records.

6.1. Protocols for appropriate state institution admissions are available from the bureau's tuberculosis control program at:

TB Program
WVDHHR/BPH/SDC
350 Capitol St. Room 125,
Charleston, WV 25301

or online at: www.wvth.gov.

~~5-1.~~ 6.2. Application forms for the voluntary admission of a patient to an institution for the care and treatment of tuberculosis are available from the Division bureau and the institution. The patient's attending physician shall submit or to the local health officer shall submit to the institution department the forms and any medical reports, such as X-ray and sputum reports. The local health department shall then submit forms to the TB control program for review and approval.

~~5-2.~~ 6.3. For involuntary and immediate involuntary commitment of a patient to an institution equipped for the care and treatment of tuberculosis, a completed form is signed by the commissioner of the bureau of for public health, or by the local health officer as the commissioner's designee, or by another designee of the commissioner, and submitted to the prosecuting attorney for petition to the circuit court, or magistrate court in the circuit judge's absence.

~~5-3.~~ 6.4. The institution shall keep a case record for each patient. If the patient is transferred, the institution shall forward a copy of the patient's record to the institution to which the patient is being transferred. If the patient is discharged, the institution shall forward a copy of the patient's record to the local health department.

§64-76-6. §64-76-7. Report of Tuberculosis Cases Active Disease and Latent TB Infection Reporting.

~~6-1.~~ 7.1. Every physician, public health officer and for every chief medical officer having charge of any hospital, clinic or other similar public or private institution in the State, shall immediately telephone the local health department and report the name, age, sex, race, home address and type of disease of any person with a diagnosis of, or who is suspected of having, tuberculosis.

7.1.a. Reporting forms for persons with latent tuberculosis infection and for persons with active tuberculosis disease are available from the bureau's tuberculosis control program at: TB Program, WVDHHR/BPH, 350 Capitol Street, Room 125, Charleston, WV 25301 or online at: www.wvth.gov.

~~6-2.~~ 7.2. The health care provider reporting under subsection ~~6-1.~~ 7.1. of this section shall also submit a written report (Form TB-34) on forms made available by the bureau to the Division local health department in the patient's county of residence within forty-eight (48) twenty four (24) hours of a diagnosis of tuberculosis or upon suspicion that a person has tuberculosis. This report shall contain the following information concerning the patient diagnosed with tuberculosis or suspected of having tuberculosis:

~~6.2.a.~~ The patient's name, address and county and whether the patient is homeless;

~~6.2.b.~~ The patient's telephone number, sex and date of birth;

~~6.2.c.~~ The patient's race and ethnic origin;

~~6.2.d.~~ The patient's country of origin and the month and year the patient arrived in the United States;

~~6.2.e.~~ The patient's occupation;

~~6.2.f.~~ Site of the disease;

~~6.2.g.~~ The patient's chest X-ray date and its results;

~~6.2.h.~~ A specimen's source, smear, culture and drug susceptibility test results;

~~6.2.i. The patient's tuberculin skin test history;~~

~~6.2.j. The patient's HIV status;~~

~~6.2.k. Whether the patient is a resident of a correctional facility;~~

~~6.2.l. Whether the patient is a resident of a long term care facility;~~

~~6.2.m. The patient's alcohol or drug use history;~~

~~6.2.n. The patient's initial drug regimen;~~

~~6.2.o. The signature of the person submitting the report; and~~

~~6.2.p. The date the report is submitted.~~

~~6.3.~~ 7.3. The health care provider shall submit to the ~~Division~~ local health department updates of patients' progress or lack of progress, including, but not limited to, the latest bacteriology results of cultures, any development of drug resistance, the most recent chest x-ray results, clinical symptoms and treatment.

~~6.4.~~ 7.4. The health care provider shall report any screening of contacts, with the names and addresses and results of the screening tests of the contacts, to the local health department. Also, the health care provider shall report to the local health department the names of contacts of cases that did not return for follow up for necessary interventions, including:

7.4.a. The health officer in the patient's county of residence shall meet with the contact to determine why the contact has not returned for follow up, and

7.4.b. The health officer may request an opportunity to perform a medical evaluation on the contact.

7.5. The local health department shall report all information received under this section to the

bureau.

§64-76-8. Cost of Maintenance and Treatment of Patients.

8.1. The cost of maintenance and treatment of patients admitted to state tuberculosis institutions shall be paid out of funds appropriated for the respective institution.

8.2. No patient shall be required to pay for such maintenance and treatment, but the institutions are authorized to receive any voluntary payments or any payment available from third party payors.

§64-76-7. §64-76-9. Procedure When Patient Is a Health Menace to Others.

~~7.1.~~ 9.1. A health care provider shall consider a patient non-adherent if the patient is unable or unwilling to report for medical examinations or is unable or unwilling to adhere to prescribed treatment, such as refusing to take medications or showing other evidence of not taking medications as prescribed, e.g., incorrect pill count or a urine test showing no evidence of drug metabolites.

~~7.2.~~ 9.2. Any health care provider who is aware of a non-adherent tuberculosis patient shall contact the county health officer for necessary interventions, including:

9.2.a. The health officer ~~or his or her designee~~ in the patient's county of residence shall meet with the patient to determine why the patient is non-adherent to therapy.

9.2.b. The health officer may request an opportunity to examine the non-adherent patient.

9.2.c. The health officer may offer the non-adherent patient a course of treatment.

9.2.d. The health officer may prescribe DOT for the non-adherent patient.

9.2.e. The health officer may institute proceedings for involuntary commitment or

emergency involuntary commitment of the non-adherent patient, if, in the judgment of the health officer, such measures are necessary to protect the public health and safety.

~~7.3.~~ 9.3. Patients with tuberculosis shall be isolated while they are in a communicable stage. The patient shall be restricted to his or her isolation room or primary residence until he or she is no longer infectious. The health care provider shall advise immunocompromised individuals and guardians of children of the need for them to be removed from the house hold, if the patient stays there while infectious.

~~7.4.~~ 9.4. Patients unable to adhere to therapy or isolate themselves from others, may voluntarily admit themselves to an institution equipped for the care and treatment of tuberculosis. The local health department shall assist with the admission by following protocols available at the bureau's TB control program.

~~7.5.~~ 9.5. Patients who have a positive culture for mycobacterium tuberculosis or clinical signs and symptoms of infectious tuberculosis demonstrated by clinical, bacteriological, radiographic or epidemiological evidence shall be considered a health menace and considered for commitment to an institution equipped for the care and treatment of tuberculosis if one or more of the following conditions exist:

~~7.5.a.~~ 9.5.a. Previous treatment for tuberculosis but failure to complete therapy for reasons unrelated to access to treatment or medication;

~~7.5.b.~~ 9.5.b. Failure to adhere to present prescribed therapy;

~~7.5.c.~~ 9.5.c. Risk for infecting others because of inadequate environmental conditions for proper isolation; ~~or~~

~~7.5.d.~~ 9.5.d. Laboratory tests or a history of nonadherence to anti-tuberculosis medication indicate possible infection with drug-resistant mycobacterium tuberculosis: ; or

9.5.e. Initial infection with multidrug resistant TB (MDRTB) or extensively drug resistant TB (XDRTB).

~~7.6.~~ 9.6. When the local health officer determines that commitment is necessary to protect the health of the public, the local health officer ~~or his or her designee~~, through the prosecuting attorney, shall petition the circuit court in the county where the patient is a resident for a hearing before the circuit judge to obtain an order to commit the patient to an institution equipped for the care and treatment of persons with tuberculosis. The local health officer ~~or his or her designee~~ shall personally serve notice upon the patient seven (~~7~~) days prior to the date of the scheduled hearing.

~~7.7.~~ 9.7. The patient shall be present at the hearing and shall have the right to present evidence, confront witnesses and evidence against him or her, and examine testimony offered. Tissues or a surgical mask should be worn by the patient to contain possible cough secretions and reduce the risk of transmitting the disease.

~~7.8.~~ 9.8. The hearing should be conducted in a well-ventilated room.

~~7.9.~~ 9.9. If probable cause is found, the patient shall be immediately committed to an institution equipped and maintained for the care and treatment of patients afflicted with tuberculosis.

~~7.10.~~ 9.10. If the patient being committed has a history of alcohol or other drug abuse, he or she shall be committed to an institution equipped for the care and treatment of emotional health for assessment and if needed for complete detoxification, prior to commitment to an institution equipped for the care and treatment of tuberculosis.

~~7.11.~~ 9.11. A patient with confirmed or suspected active tuberculosis should be transported with a surgical mask covering nose and mouth. The windows of the vehicle should be kept open and the heating and air-conditioning system should be set on a nonrecirculating cycle. Because engineering controls cannot be ensured, personnel

transporting the patient should wear respiratory protection meeting current United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines.

~~7.12.~~ 9.12. Every patient committed to an institution shall observe all the rules of the institution. The patient may be placed apart from others and restrained from leaving the institution so long as he or she continues to be afflicted with tuberculosis and remains a health menace.

~~7.13.~~ 9.13. Nothing in this rule may be construed to prohibit any patient committed to any institution from applying to the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals for a review of the evidence on which the commitment was made. Nothing in this rule may be construed or operate to empower or authorize the ~~division~~ bureau for public health, the department of health and human resources or an authorized designee thereof or the chief medical officer of the institution, or their representatives, to restrict in any manner the individual's right to select any method of tuberculosis treatment offered by the institution.

~~§64-76-8.~~ §64-76-10. Procedures for Immediate Involuntary Commitment.

~~8.1.~~ 10.1. When a patient has been determined by the commissioner of the bureau ~~of~~ for public health, or by the local health officer as the commissioner's designee, or by another designee of the commissioner, to meet the criteria set forth in section ~~7~~ 9 of this rule for commitment to an institution, but also has demonstrated uncooperative and irresponsible behavior with regard to isolation or safety measures and presents a health threat to others, the commissioner should consider him or her for immediate commitment to an institution equipped for the care and treatment of tuberculosis.

~~8.2.~~ 10.2. The commissioner of the bureau for public health, or his or her designee, shall complete an application for hearing and deliver it to the prosecuting attorney, of the county in which the patient resides, for petitioning the circuit court, or in the judge's absence, for petitioning the magistrate court. The application shall contain facts which establish reasons for the commitment.

~~8.3.~~ 10.3. If in the absence of the circuit judge, the magistrate finds that immediate detention is necessary, the magistrate may issue an order for the patient to be temporarily detained in isolation for up to twenty-four hours until an application can be presented to the circuit court, or if requested by the patient or his or her counsel, temporary detention may be extended up to an additional forty-eight (48) hours.

~~8.4.~~ 10.4. The patient shall be detained in a room separate from others with separate ventilation, such as a hospital isolation negative air flow room, a jail where no other inmates are housed at the time or a motel room with separate air conditioning to the outside. The patient shall wear a surgical mask or cover his or her mouth with tissues to contain cough secretions to reduce any transmission. Tissues or mask should be worn at all times when out of the isolation room. Persons in contact with the patient should wear respiratory protection as stated in subsection ~~7.11.~~ 9.11. of this rule.

~~8.5.~~ 10.5. Proceedings shall then be instituted for involuntary commitment as provided ~~for~~ in section ~~7~~ 9 of this rule.

~~§64-76-9. Severability.~~

~~The provisions of this rule are severable. If any provisions of this rule are held invalid, the remaining provisions remain in effect.~~

§64-76-11. Discharge Procedure.

11.1. The chief medical officer of any institution to which a person with tuberculosis has been committed may discharge that person only when, after consultation with the commissioner and the local health officer in the patient's county of residence, it is agreed that the person may be discharged without posing a danger to the health of others.

11.2. The chief medical officer shall report immediately to the commissioner and to the local health officer in the patient's county of residence each discharge of a person with tuberculosis.

§64-76-12. Transportation of Persons.

Local Health Departments shall be responsible to coordinate the transportation of persons with tuberculosis to the appropriate hospital or institution.

§64-76-13. Administrative Due Process.

Any person adversely affected by the enforcement of this rule desiring a contested case hearing to determine any rights, duties, interests or privileges shall do so in the manner prescribed in the bureau procedural rule, Rules for Contested Case Hearings and Declaratory Rulings, 64CSR1.