

EXAMPLE: CRITICALLY APPRAISED TOPIC	
Name of Reviewer: Joe Schmoe	Date: 1/1/2010
Patient's Story: It's unclear which children presenting for well-child checks should be screened with a PPD. Is there a questionnaire that can help determine who should be screened?	
Answerable Clinical Question (PICO): P/patient: in asymptomatic children I/intervention: how good is a risk assessment questionnaire C/comparison: compared with PPD O/outcome: to identify asymptomatic TB infection.	
The Search: PubMed → Clinical Queries → Diagnosis → Specificity Search terms: tuberculin AND questionnaire	
Study/Studies Citation: Ozuah PO, Ozuah TP, Stein REK, et al. Evaluation of a risk assessment questionnaire used to target tuberculin skin testing in children. JAMA. 2001;285:451-53.	
Brief Description of Methods: Pt population: inner NYC children 1-18 years of age, receiving routine health maintenance exams, without prior positive PPD. 4 item questionnaire. PPD interpreted by nurse blinded to questionnaire. PPD induration or uncertainty were referred to MD. Positive PPD defined as > 10mm. Total population 3093, 10 with prior + PPD and 163 (5.3%) lost to follow-up → 2920 with both questionnaire and PPD reading.	
Brief Description of Results (focusing on your question): Using a positive response to any of the 3 NYCDOH questions (the 4 th question re: HIV was negative in all children), the questionnaire had a sensitivity of 0.852, specificity of 0.860. The prevalence in their study was 27/2920 (0.9%).	
Issues Regarding Applicability, Strengths/Limitations, Concerns: The population in the study was similar to that at Loyola, so it would seem to be applicable. Nurse reading the PPD was blinded to the questionnaire results. The internal validity of the questionnaire was not tested.	
CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE: The NYCDOH risk assessment questionnaire is a useful tool to reduce tuberculin screening in a low prevalence population (less than 1% asymptomatic infection).	