

Appendix 3 Principles on the determination and management of items failed in the health examination for designated hospital.

Test Item	Principles on the recognition and management of failed items
Chest X-Ray examination for tuberculosis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active pulmonary tuberculosis or tuberculous pleurisy is considered unqualified. 2. Inactive tuberculosis including roentgen graph diagnoses of fibro calcified tuberculosis, calcified lesions, or pleura thickening is considered qualified. 3. If the alien employee was diagnosed as tuberculosis suspect, or he/she was unable to get a definite diagnosis for some reason, the designated hospital should inform the employer to bring him/her, together with the health examination report, the Chest X-ray, and the Chest X-ray of the previous health examination, to the confirming institutions for double check. 4. Pregnant woman could have three sputum specimens obtained by the confirming institutions for microscopic examination instead of chest x-ray examination. If either specimen is positive (with the exception of nucleic acid amplification test negative in the same specimen), case is considered unqualified. 5. When employed aliens are detected with active pulmonary tuberculosis or tuberculous pleurisy during the health examinations after entry, with the exception of multiple drug-resistant tuberculosis, may, by regulations of Article 9 of this set of Regulations, request for DOTS services; they are considered qualified after treatment is completed.
Serological testing for syphilis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the results of the methods listed by laboratory conditions required for reporting of syphilis announced by the central competent health authority, when the laboratory testing results meet the definition of syphilis reporting, the cases are considered "unqualified". 2. Cases unqualified by the serological testing for syphilis may, by regulations of Subparagraph 3, Paragraph 2 of Article 7 of this set of Regulations, undergo treatment.
Stool examination for intestinal parasites by the concentration method	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Method: centrifugal concentration method 2. Results and principles on the determination are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1)<i>Blastocystis hominis</i> and <i>Entamoeba</i> such as <i>Entamoeba hartmanni</i>, <i>Entamoeba coli</i>, <i>Endolimax nana</i>, <i>Iodamoeba butschlii</i>, <i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i> and <i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>: no cure is required and cases are considered passing. (2)<i>Entamoeba histolytica/dispar</i> (including cyst and trophozoite): designated hospitals shall notify local competent health authorities within 24 hours and the employers at the same time. Cases shall return to the original hospital for three collections of fresh fecal specimens (one a day) (a size of the thumb at the minimum; no fixation fluid shall be added; kept at 4 °C). The specimens shall be transported under cool condition together with the already fixated and dyed original specimens and referral slips within 24 hours after each collection to the Center for Disease Control for assessment diagnosis. If the specimens are assessed <i>Entamoeba dispar</i>, they are considered passing; if they are <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>, they are decided failing. However they could be re-examined in

	<p>accordance with regulations of Subparagraph 4, Paragraph 2, of Article 7. Cases not re-examined by regulations shall be considered unqualified.</p> <p>(3)Intestinal helminthes or other protozoa such as flagellate, infusorians, and sporozoite: cases are considered failing in the examination. However they could be re-examined in accordance with regulations of Subparagraph 4, Paragraph 2, of Article 7.</p>
Measles, Rubella	<p>Individuals tested negative for measles or rubella antibody and carry no vaccination certificate for measles or rubella are considered unqualified. However, they are considered qualified if by assessment of physicians that there are contraindications against vaccination of measles or rubella.</p>
Testing for Hansen's disease	<p>1. Upon diagnosis by observation of skins, when suspected lesions of Hansen's disease are detected, further examination shall be arranged or cases be assisted in referral to dermatology department for examination; by regulations of the Communicable Disease Control Act, they shall be reported to competent authorities.</p> <p>2. When examination of dermatology clinic detects suspected Hansen's disease, cases shall be, within 15 days after the next day of the receipt of the health examination certificate, referred to a designated hospital for re-examination.</p> <p>3. Cases having at the same time the following two conditions are considered unqualified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) continuous loss of sensation or change on the skin lesions or enlargement of nerves; (2) Mycobacterium leprae is detected on skin smear (or histological pathology), or on histological pathology slides, granulomas reaction meeting Hansen's disease is found. <p>4. Cases unqualified in Hansen's disease examination, may, by regulations of Article 9 of this set of Regulations, request for DOTS services; they are considered qualified after treatment is completed.</p>