Who must meet the TB screening requirement?

- Following public health and college health guidelines, Cornell requires full-time students from countries that have a “high incidence” of tuberculosis to provide documentation of results from a recent TB screening blood test.
- If you are from a country with a “high incidence” of TB (see page 2), we expect you to get required TB screening before arrival at Cornell if at all possible.

What TB screening tests are required?

- Only Quantiferon-TB Gold or T-SPOT blood test will be accepted. Skin tests do not meet this requirement.
- If your TB blood test result was positive, you also must submit a chest x-ray report (no films, please).
- Date of test:
  - Entering Cornell in the summer or fall of 2019: your test must be dated September 1, 2018 or later.
  - Entering Cornell in the spring semester of 2020: your test must be dated February 1, 2019 or later.

How do I document my TB screening test(s)?

- You must enter information about your TB test using the form in your Medical Clearances list in myCornellHealth.
- You also must provide copies of official records. Use “Upload Immun. Records” in your Medical Clearances list to submit documentation.

Not able to meet the TB screening requirement or provide official documentation?

If you are not able to obtain required TB screening or documentation before arrival at Cornell, you must arrange for TB screening at Cornell Health as soon as you arrive on campus. There will be a hold on your registration until you get tested.

- Attend one of the New Student Health Requirements Clinics at Cornell Health.
- If you are unable attend a clinic, call the Requirements Office to schedule an appointment: 607-255-4364.

Paying for TB screening tests at Cornell Health

- The charges for TB screening tests are covered by Cornell’s student health plans (SHP & SHP+).
- They are not covered by Cornell’s Student Health Fee. If you have private health insurance, you will be charged for the required test(s). Check with your insurance company to make sure you understand their reimbursement policy.
High risk country list

Source: 2017 World Health Organization TB incidence estimates

Afghanistan  Ecuador  Libya  Rwanda
Albania     El Salvador  Lithuania  Sao Tome & Principe
Algeria     Equatorial Guinea  Macao  Senegal
Angola      Eritrea  Madagascar  Sierra Leone
Anguilla    Eswatini  Malawi  Singapore
Antarctica  Ethiopia  Malaysia  Solomon Islands
Argentina   Fiji  Maldives  Somalia
Armenia     French Polynesia  Mali  South Africa
Azerbaijan  Gabon  Marshall Islands  South Sudan
Bangladesh  Gambia  Mauritania  Sri Lanka
Belarus      Georgia  Mexico  Sudan
Belize      Ghana  Micronesia  Suriname
Benin        Greenland  Mongolia  Taiwan
Bhutan       Guam  Morocco  Tajikistan
Bolivia      Guinea  Mozambique  Tanzania
Bosnia & Herzegovina  Guinea-Bissau  Myanmar  Thailand
Botswana     Guyana  Namibia  Timor-Leste
Brazil       Haiti  Nauru  Togo
Brunei Darussalam  Honduras  Nepal  Tokelau
Bulgaria     Hong Kong  Nicaragua  Tunisia
Burkina Faso  India  Niger  Turkmenistan
Burundi      Indonesia  Nigeria  Tuvalu
Cabo Verde   Iraq  Niue  Uganda
Cambodia     Kazakhstan  Northern Mariana Islands  Ukraine
Cameroon     Kenya  Pakistan  Uruguay
Canary Islands  Kiribati  Palau  Uzbekistan
Central African Republic  Korea-DPR  Palau  Vanuatu
Chad         Korea-Republic  Papua New Guinea  Venezuela
China        Kosovo  Paraguay  Vietnam
Columbia     Kuwait  Peru  Wallis & Futuna Islands
Comoros      Kyrgyzstan  Philippines  Yemen
Congo        Lao PDR  Portugal  Zimbabwe
Congo-DR     Latvia  Qatar  Djibouti
Cote d’Ivoire  Lesotho  Romania  Dominican Republic
Dominican Republic  Liberia  Russian Federation