

附錄二：健康檢查證明不合格之認定原則

檢查項目	不合格之認定原則
胸部 X 光檢查	<p>一、活動性肺結核(包括結核性肋膜炎)視為「不合格」。</p> <p>二、非活動性肺結核視為「合格」，包括下列診斷情形：纖維化(鈣化)肺結核、纖維化(鈣化)病灶及肋膜增厚。</p>
腸內寄生蟲糞便檢查	<p>一、經顯微鏡檢查結果為腸道蠕蟲蟲卵或其他原蟲類如：痢疾阿米巴原蟲 (<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>)、鞭毛原蟲類，纖毛原蟲類及孢子蟲類者為不合格。</p> <p>二、經顯微鏡檢查結果為人芽囊原蟲及阿米巴原蟲類，如：哈氏阿米巴 (<i>Entamoeba hartmanni</i>)、大腸阿米巴 (<i>Entamoeba coli</i>)、微小阿米巴 (<i>Endolimax nana</i>)、嗜碘阿米巴 (<i>Iodamoeba butschlii</i>)、雙核阿米巴 (<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>)、唇形鞭毛蟲 (<i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>) 等，可不予治療，視為「合格」。</p> <p>三、妊娠孕婦如為寄生蟲檢查陽性者，視為合格；請於分娩後，進行治療。</p>
梅毒血清檢查	<p>一、以 RPR 或 VDRL 其中一種加上 TPHA(TPPA)之檢驗，如檢驗結果有下列情形任一者，為「不合格」：</p> <p>(一) 活性梅毒：同時符合條件 (一) 及 (二)、或僅符合條件 (三) 者。</p> <p>(二) 非活性梅毒：僅符合條件 (二) 者。</p> <p>二、條件：</p> <p>(一) 臨床症狀出現硬下疳或全身性梅毒紅疹等臨床症狀。</p> <p>(二) 未曾接受梅毒治療或病史不清楚者，RPR(+)或 VDRL(+), 且 TPHA (TPPA)=1 : 320 以上 (含 320)。</p> <p>(三) 曾經接受梅毒治療者，VDRL 價數上升四倍。</p> <p>三、梅毒血清檢查陽性者，檢具治療證明，視為合格。</p>
麻疹、德國麻疹	<p>麻疹、德國麻疹抗體檢查結果為陰性(或未確定者)，且未檢具於抗體檢查後之麻疹、德國麻疹預防接種證明者，視為不合格。但經醫師評估有麻疹、德國麻疹疫苗接種禁忌者，視為合格。</p>

Appendix 2: Principles in determining the health status failed

Test Item	Principles on the determination of failed items
Chest X-ray	<p>1. Active pulmonary tuberculosis (including tuberculous pleurisy) is unqualified.</p> <p>2. Non-active pulmonary tuberculosis including calcified pulmonary tuberculosis, calcified foci and enlargement of pleura, is considered qualified.</p>
Stool Examination for Parasites	<p>1. By microscope examination, cases are determined unqualified if intestinal helminthes eggs or other protozoa such as <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>, flagellates, ciliates and sporozoans are detected.</p> <p>2. <i>Blastocystis hominis</i> and Amoeba protozoa such as <i>Entamoeba hartmanni</i>, <i>Entamoeba coli</i>, <i>Endolimax nana</i>, <i>Iodamoeba butschlii</i>, <i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>, <i>Chilomastix mesnili</i> found through microscope examination are considered qualified and no treatment is required.</p> <p>3. Pregnant women who have positive result for parasites examination are considered qualified and please have medical treatment after the child's birth.</p>
Serological Test for Syphilis	<p>1. After testing by either RPR or VDRL together with TPHA(TPPA), if cases meet one of the following situations are considered failing the examination.</p> <p>(1) Active syphilis: must fit the criterion (1) + (2) or only the criterion (3).</p> <p>(2) Inactive syphilis: only fit the criterion (2).</p> <p>2. Criterion:</p> <p>(1) Clinical symptoms with genital ulcers (chancres) or syphilis rash all over the body.</p> <p>(2) No past diagnosis of syphilis, a reactive nontreponemal test (i.e., VDRL or RPR), and TPHA(TPPA)= 1 : 320↑(including 1 : 320)</p> <p>(3) A past history of syphilis therapy and a current nontreponemal test titer demonstrating fourfold or greater increase from the last nontreponemal test titer.</p> <p>3. Those that have failed the serological test for syphilis but have submitted a medical treatment certificate are considered passing the examination.</p>
Measles, Rubella	<p>The item is considered unqualified if measles or rubella antibody is negative (or equivocal) and no measles, rubella vaccination certificate issued after the antibody test is provided. Those who having contraindications, not suitable for vaccinations are considered qualified.</p>