



Information Gathering

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A Deeper Dive into TB Nurse Case Management

October 25th-27th, 2022

San Antonio, Texas

Objectives

- Identify current patient education resources available
- Gather and use a variety of patient education resources



“ So, it looks like you’re dying...”

- Google



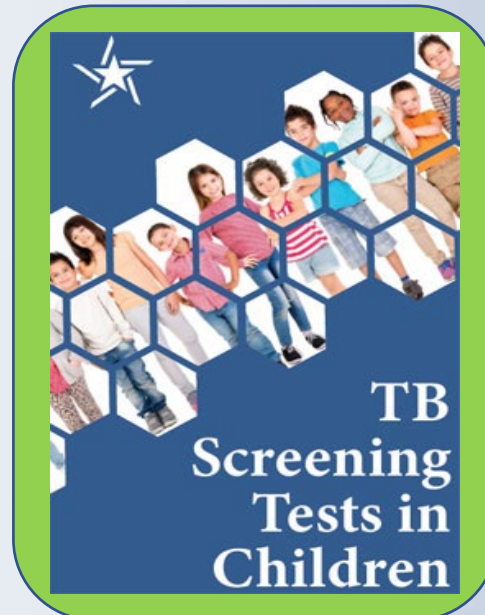
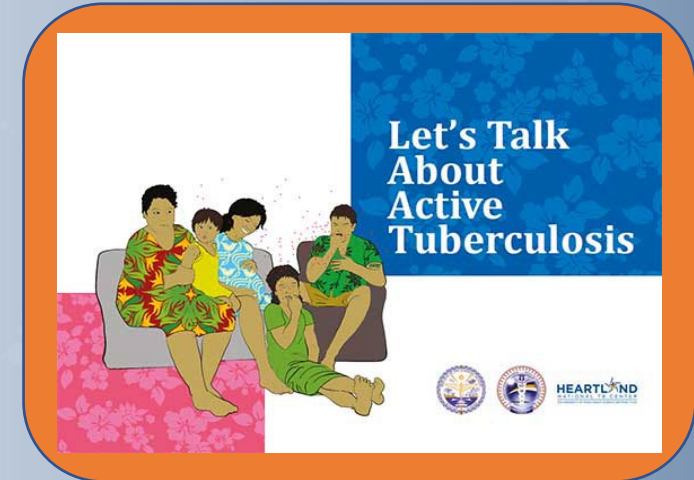
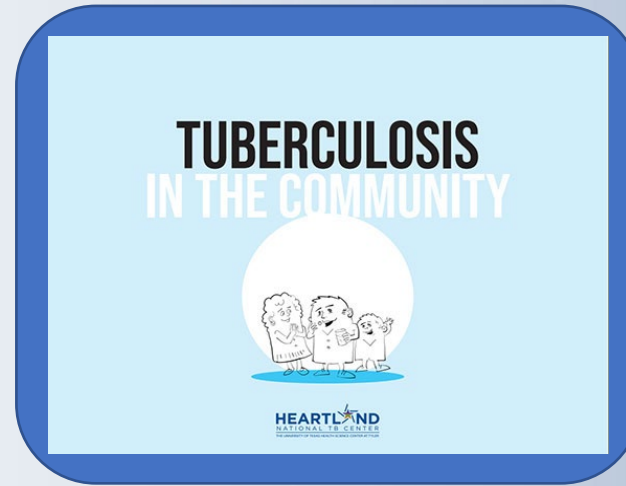
Resources: Patient Education

• TB Centers of Excellence

- Curry International TB Center
 - <https://www.currytbcenter.ucsf.edu/products>
- Heartland National TB Center
 - www.heartlandntbc.org/products/
- Rutgers Global Tuberculosis Center
 - <https://globaltb.njms.rutgers.edu/educationalmaterials/productlist.php>
- Southeastern National TB Center
 - <https://sntc.medicine.ufl.edu/home/index#/products>



www.heartlandntbc.org/products/



Guidance on Release from Hospital Tuberculosis Isolation*			
Diagnosis†	Clinical Impression‡	Under Airborne Isolation (AI) and discharging to:	Patient must meet all criteria:
Sputum: AFB Smear Positive AND NAAT Positive	Active TB Disease	Home—No high risk individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up plan has been made with local TB program and DDI has been arranged Started on standard TB treatment No infants or children younger than 5 years of age or persons with immunocompromising conditions are present in the household All household members, who are not immunocompromised, have been previously exposed to the person with TB Patient is willing to not travel outside the home until negative sputum smear results are received
		Home—With high risk individuals OR High-Risk/Congregate Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients with infectious TB should NOT be allowed to return to a setting with high risk individuals. The patient can be discharged and is considered non-infectious if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three consecutive negative sputum smears from sputum collected in 6-24 hour intervals (at least one early morning specimen) AND Started on drug regimen and tolerating for AT LEAST 2 weeks or longer AND Symptoms have improved
Sputum: AFB Smear Negative (or No Sputum AFB Smear Done) AND NAAT Positive	High likelihood of TB	Home—with/without high risk individuals OR High-Risk/Congregate Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three consecutive negative sputum smears from sputum collected in 6-24 hour intervals (at least one early morning specimen) Started on standard TB treatment and tolerating for AT LEAST 5 days A plan has been made to follow-up on culture results
Sputum: AFB Smear Negative AND NAAT Negative	High likelihood of TB	Home—with/without high risk individuals OR High-Risk/Congregate Setting	

AFB: Acid-Fast bacilli; AI: airborne infection isolation; DDI: Directly Observed Therapy; DDT: Drug Susceptibility Testing; MDR: Molecular Detection of Drug Resistance; MDR-AR: AR-Drug resistant MDR; NAAT: Nucleic Acid Amplification Test; TB: Tuberculosis; XDR: Extensively drug resistant

*Release by Tuberculosis
†The hospital and/or testing laboratory should contact the local health department prior to release of a patient with confirmed active TB disease. In some states, individual state, city, or county infection control policies may be more restrictive than the CDC policy.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

PATIENT INFORMATION

The 12-Week Regimen for Latent Tuberculosis (TB) Infection

You have been diagnosed with latent TB infection.
To treat your latent TB infection, take two medicines (rifampin and isoniazid) once a week, for 12 weeks. It is important to take all of your medication. If you stop taking your pills for the week, call your doctor (see right away).

The 12-week regimen is not recommended for children less than 2 years old, pregnant women or women who expect to become pregnant during treatment, or some persons taking medicine for HIV.

What is Latent TB Infection?
"TB" is short for a disease called tuberculosis. TB is spread through the air from one person to another. People who become infected with TB germs, but do not feel sick have what is called latent TB infection. The reason a person does not feel sick is because the TB germs are latent, or inactive (sleeping), in their body. A person with latent TB infection has no symptoms and cannot spread TB germs to others.

Why Take Treatment for Latent TB Infection?
A person with latent TB infection can have TB germs in their body for years before getting sick.
• Taking TB medicines is the only way to kill the TB germs in your body.
• Taking your medicines for latent TB infection can prevent you from developing TB disease in the future.

What are the Medicines You Will Take for 12 Weeks?
You will take two medicines (rifampin and isoniazid) once a week, for twelve weeks. Your doctor may have you meet with a healthcare staff member to take your medicines, or they may tell you to take the medicine on your own.

One of the drugs, rifampin, may cause tingling or numbness in hands and feet. Your doctor may send you to a podiatrist to your treatment plan to prevent this.

Before you start this treatment plan, tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicine, including birth control medications and medicines for HIV. Rifampin and isoniazid may interact with certain medications, so it is very important for your doctor to know what medicines you are taking.





If you see another doctor, be sure to tell him or her that you are being treated for latent TB infection.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

www.cdc.gov/tb


QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

STOP TB

Tuberculosis (TB) spreads through the air from one person to another.

- TB germs spread when a person with infectious TB disease coughs, speaks, or sings.
- TB germs usually attack the lungs but can also move to any part of the body.



TB germs can live in the body without making you sick.
This is called **latent TB infection** or **inactive TB**.

- TB germs can live in your body for years without causing symptoms. Without treatment, **inactive TB can develop into active TB disease and make you sick.**
- If you have inactive TB, you can take TB medicine to prevent the development of active TB disease even if you do not feel sick.

If your body cannot stop TB germs from growing, you develop active TB disease.


- You may feel sick and spread TB germs to your family, friends, and others around you.
- You need to **take and finish all your TB medicine** to help you feel better and prevent other people from getting sick.

Symptoms of active TB disease:



- Coughing or sneezing
- Coughing up blood or sputum (thick mucus that comes from the lungs)
- Chest pain
- Weakness or fatigue
- Night sweats
- Weight loss
- Fever and/or chills
- Night sweats

Take and finish all of your TB medicine to kill TB germs and STOP TB!

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TB Get the Facts About Tuberculosis Disease

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

Tuberculosis (TB) Facts

Healing for TB

What is TB?
Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It is spread through the air from one person to another. Most people who are infected with TB germs do not get sick. This is called latent TB infection. However, if the TB germs become active, they can cause TB disease. TB disease can affect any part of the body, but most often it affects the lungs. TB disease can be treated with medicine, but it is important to take all of your medicine for the full course of treatment. If you stop taking your medicine, the TB germs may become active again and you may get sick. TB disease can be spread to others if you are not treated.

What is TB Elimination?
TB Elimination is a goal of the World Health Organization (WHO). It means that there are no new TB infections and no TB deaths. To reach this goal, we need to find and treat all people with latent TB infection and prevent TB disease from spreading.

What are the Symptoms of TB?
The most common symptoms of TB disease are a cough that lasts for more than three weeks, chest pain, coughing up blood or sputum, weakness or fatigue, weight loss, fever and chills, and night sweats. TB disease can also affect other parts of the body, such as the kidneys, spine, and brain. If you have any of these symptoms, you should see a healthcare provider.

What Should I Do if I Have Been Exposed to Someone with Latent TB Infection?
If you have been exposed to someone with latent TB infection, you should see a healthcare provider. They may want to test you for TB infection. If you have latent TB infection, you may need to take medicine to prevent TB disease from developing.

What Should I Do if I Have Been Exposed to Someone with TB Disease?
If you have been exposed to someone with TB disease, you should see a healthcare provider. They may want to test you for TB infection. If you have latent TB infection, you may need to take medicine to prevent TB disease from developing. If you have TB disease, you will need to take medicine for a long time to get better and prevent TB disease from spreading to others.

Tuberculosis (TB) Facts

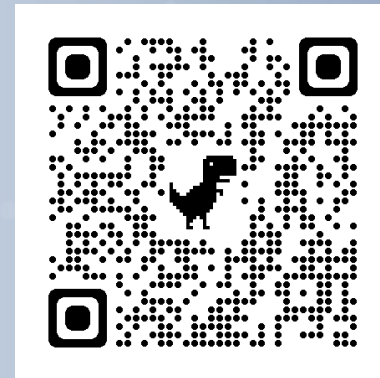
TB Can Be Treated

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State Health Department Websites

- Kansas

- <https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/Faq.aspx?QID=180>

- Nebraska

- <https://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Tuberculosis.aspx>

- Texas

- <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/disease/tb/faq.shtm#general>



Resources: Community Services

- Shelters
- Churches
- Culture based programs
- Social groups and activities
- Specialized facilities



Breakout!!



THANK YOU



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Heartland National TB Center
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