



# Developing a TB Patient Care Plan

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### May 4, 2021

Introduction to TB Nurse Case Management: An Online Course  
Initiation Phase Part 1 Module 2

***Jeanne Salinas, RN***  
**has the following disclosures to make:**

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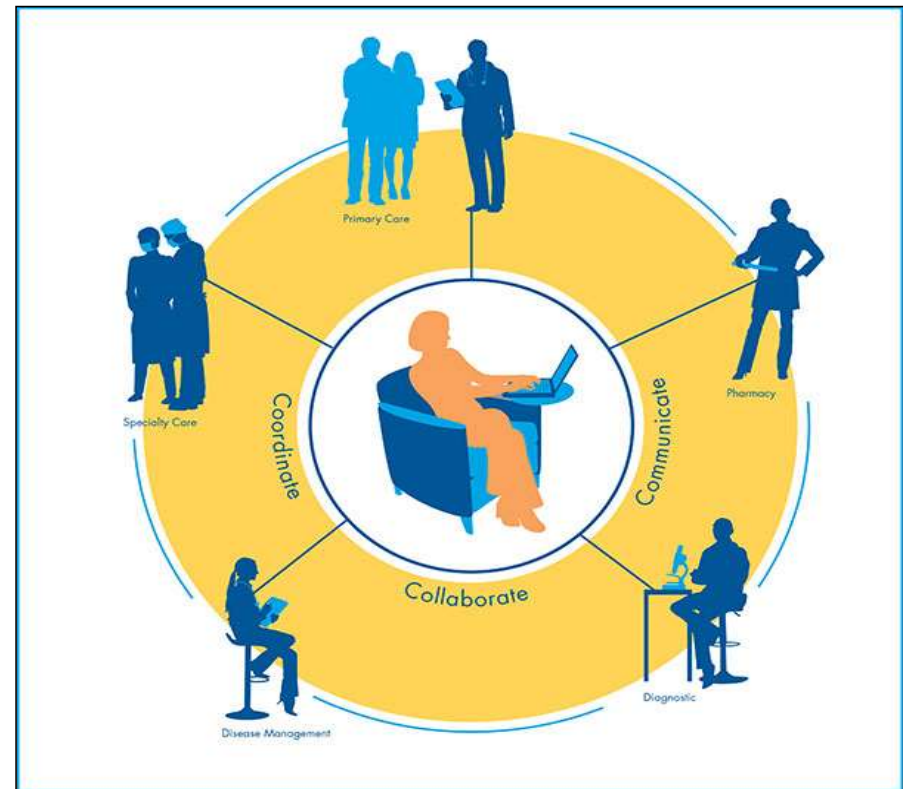
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# What is a Care Plan?

1. A nursing care plan is a formal process that provides direction, it helps to identify existing needs and recognizing potential needs or risks.
2. The main focus of a nursing care plan is to facilitate standardized, evidence-based and holistic care.
3. Care plans also provide a means of communication among nurses, their patients, and other healthcare providers to achieve health care outcomes.



# Objective: Have TB Nurse Case Manager develop a TB Patient Care Plan

- By understanding the following:
  - ✓ Description of treatment regimen
  - ✓ Methods of monitoring for adverse reactions
  - ✓ Methods of assessing and ensuring adherence to treatment
  - ✓ Methods for evaluating treatment response

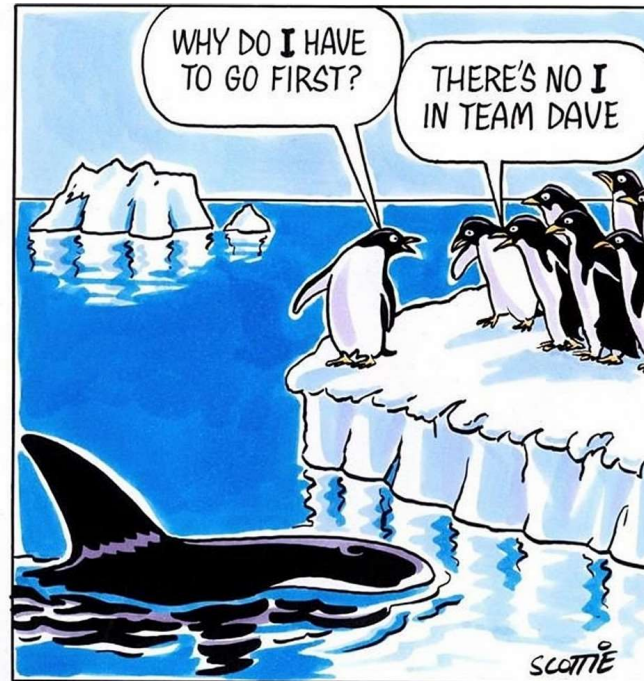


## **TB Treatment Goals:**

1. Cure the patient
2. Prevent death, disability or drug resistance
3. Prevent further transmission



There is no “i” in team, but there is in responsible.



# Patient-Centered Care

“Patient-centered care is providing care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs and values, and ensuring that patient values guide all clinical decisions.”

- Institute of Medicine (IOM)



## Patient Education Topics:

- TB Disease Process
- What medication should be taken, how much and how often
- Possible adverse reactions to the medications
- When to seek necessary medical attention
- Consequences of not taking their medicine correctly
- TB infection restriction measures and isolation precautions





# Understand Your Patient

- Patient's perception & knowledge of TB
- Sociocultural influences
- Home and work habits
- Patient's support system



# TREATMENT REGIMEN

Clinical Infectious Diseases Advance Access published August 10, 2016

IDSA GUIDELINE



## Official American Thoracic Society/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Infectious Diseases Society of America Clinical Practice Guidelines: Treatment of Drug-Susceptible Tuberculosis

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CDC Recommendation for Treatment of Drug-Susceptible TB is a 4 drug regimen, aka **RIPE:**

Rifampin – RIF  
Isoniazid – INH  
Pyrazinamide – PZA  
Ethambutol - EMB

Doses are based on weight and age of patient



## Dosing Recommendations for Adult Patients with Drug-Susceptible Organisms

Drug	Normal Renal Function	Change in Frequency for Reduced Renal Function?	Creatinine Clearance <30 mL/min*
Ethambutol	<u>Standard dose:</u> 15-20 mg/kg once daily	Yes	20-25 mg/kg 3x/weekly (not daily)
Isoniazid	<u>Standard dose:</u> 5 mg/kg daily (max 300 mg) Vitamin B6 daily 25-50 mg <u>Intermittent dose:</u> 15 mg/kg (max 900 mg) <u>High dose therapy:</u> 13-18 mg/kg daily	No	No dose adjustment
Pyrazinamide	<u>Standard dose:</u> 25-35 mg/kg daily	Yes	25-35 mg/kg (maximum 3000 mg) 3x/weekly (not daily)
Rifabutin	<u>Standard dose:</u> 300 mg daily	No	Monitor drug concentrations to avoid toxicity
Rifampin	<u>Standard dose:</u> 10 mg/kg daily	No	No dose adjustment

\*Including adult patients receiving hemodialysis

\*Based on estimated lean body weight. Optimal doses for these patients are not established.

Please note: Standard doses are given unless there is intolerance; there should be careful monitoring of neurotoxicity; the medications should be given after hemodialysis on the day of hemodialysis; and monitoring of serum drug concentrations should be considered.



## Tuberculosis Treatment Guidelines

Drug Regimens for Microbiologically Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis Caused by Drug-Susceptible Organisms

Dosing Recommendations for Adult Patients with Drug-Susceptible Organisms

Adapted from the Official American Thoracic Society, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Infectious Disease Society of America Clinical Practice Guidelines: Treatment of Drug-Susceptible Tuberculosis Clinical Infectious Diseases • 2016

This publication was supported by the Grant or Cooperative Agreement Number NUS2P3910161 funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.

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Revised 11/4/2020



## 2 Phases of Treatment

Initial Phase + Continuation Phase = Length of Treatment

8 weeks + 18 weeks = 6 months of treatment

8 weeks + 26 weeks = 9 months of treatment



# Initial Phase of Treatment

RIPE + B6

24 doses if receiving 3 times/week

40 doses if receiving 5 days/week

56 doses if receiving 7 days/week

8 weeks

**This phase must be completed before proceeding to the continuation phase**



# Continuation Phase of Treatment

RIF + INH + B6

54 doses if receiving 3 days/week

90 doses if receiving 5 days/week

126 doses if receiving 7 days/weeks

18 weeks versus 26 weeks



# Why Directly Observed Therapy (DOT)?

1. Provides visual evaluation/observation of patient tolerance of medication
2. Provides visual evaluation/observation of patient response to treatment
3. Provides daily opportunity for patient education



# Side Effect vs. Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR)

## Side Effect:

- a less precise term, often refers to milder, predictable effects of taking a medication.
- Examples:
  - Discolored body fluids from Rifampin
  - Decrease effectiveness of birth control pills/implants from Rifampin

## Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR):

- As defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), an Adverse Drug Reaction is a response to a drug that is noxious and unintended and occurs at doses normally used in man for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of a disease.
- Examples:
  - Hepatitis
  - Rash





# MONITORING FOR ADVERSE REACTION

- Patient education
- Daily by DOT Provider
  - Observation
  - Toxicity screen
- Monthly or as ordered by licensed healthcare worker
  - Observation
  - Toxicity assessment
  - Labs



## Blood Analysis:

- Baseline
- Monthly
- Complaint or adverse reaction
- Special situations



# ADHERENCE TO TB TREATMENT

- Assessing Adherence > daily CM's duty
  - Designated place and time for DOT
  - Appointments met and rescheduled
- Ensuring Adherence > possible challenge
  - Incentives (rewards given to patients to encourage taking DOT or attend clinic appointments, such as food, clothing or personal products)
  - Enablers (ex. helps patient receive treatment, such as transportation vouchers to get to the clinic, appointment reminders and social service assistance)



# EVALUATING TREATMENT RESPONSE

- Clinical
- Bacteriological
- Radiographic



# Clinical

- Medication tolerance
- TB symptom improvement
- Appetite status
- Activity level
- Affect – mental status



# Bacteriological

- AFB Smear
- AFB Culture/Susceptibilities

Texas Department of State Health Services  
Tuberculosis Bacteriology Monitoring Log

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ MRN/SSN: \_\_\_\_\_

Genotype Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Specimen			Results				Drug Susceptibility Studies										
Date/ Time	Source	Lab No	Smear*	NAA/ PCR	Prelim ID	Final ID	INH	EMB	RIF	SM	PZA	ETH	KM	CAP	RBT	OF	Other



# Radiographic Imaging

- After 2 months of TB medication
  - CXR or CT (depending on site of disease)
  - Improved from baseline?
- At end of TB treatment
  - CXR or CT (depending on site of disease)
  - Improved from previous image
- As needed based on patient findings



# Indicators of poor response to Treatment

- Clinically - No improvement
- Bacteriologically – minimal to no improvement
- Radiologically – no improvement or worsening





## Reasons for Poor Response

- Poor DOT adherence
- Patient vomiting after taking TB medication
- Poor absorption of medications
- Development of Drug Resistance
- Patient “Cheeking” Pills



# Patient Centered Care

- Build a relationship with your patient
- Educate your patient and their family
- Provide the Right drugs, Right dosage, and Right number of doses
- Perform Baseline evaluations
- Use logs and graphs to monitor progress
- Document and communicate with the TB team
- Screen regularly for medication side effects and adverse reactions.
- Evaluate for improvement clinically and diagnostically



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