

Tuberculosis (TB)

who is at risk for TB?

- Can affect all age groups.
- People suffering from other conditions that impair the immune system like Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), diabetes mellitus
- people with chronic illnesses.
- Tobacco use greatly increases the risk of TB disease and death.

What is the treatment?

- TB is a treatable and curable disease.
- Both latent and active TB are treated with medications.
- If you have active TB, you may take more medication for a longer time.
- Non compliance to treatment will cause resistance disease and may be fatal.
- This is the only way to cure the disease.
- Not taking all the medication means you won't get well and can continue to spread TB germs to others.

How we can prevent TB?

- Vaccine.
- Early diagnosis and treatment.
- healthy life style:
 - exercise
 - good personal hygiene
 - healthy diet
 - adequate rest
 - stop smoking
 - well ventilated housing.

what is Direct Observed Therapy (DOT)?

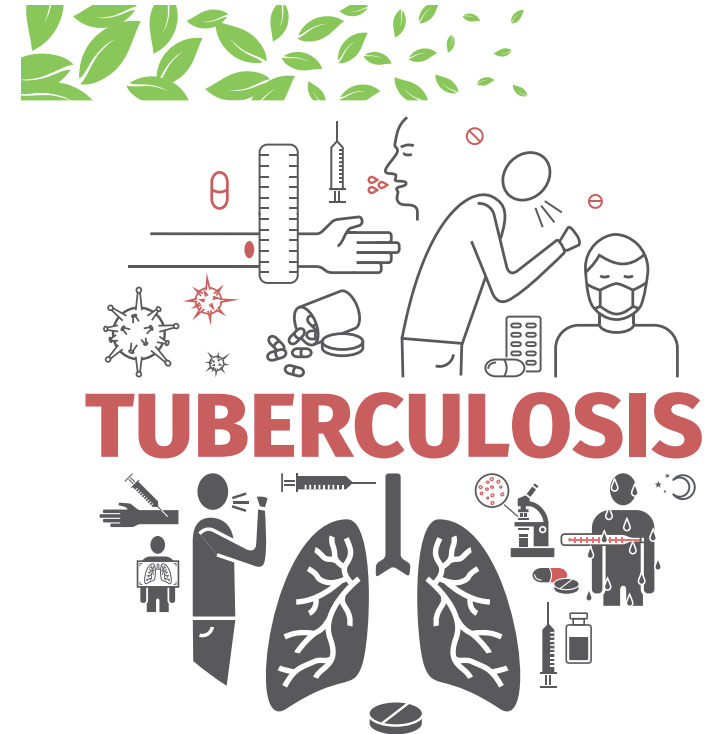
- TB medications should be given under supervision by nurse or health care workers.
- DOT aims to help TB patients to finish their treatment as directed by their doctors.
- DOT help patients to explain any compliant from drugs

When to seek medical advice?

- seek medical advice if you have any symptoms suggestive of TB.

For more information, please contact Communicable Disease Center:

- Telephone: 4025 4002 and 4025 4003.
- Sunday to Wednesday: 7 am to 7 pm.
- Thursday: 7am to 3pm.
- Nesma'ak customer care line 16060.
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Patient and Family Education

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مركز الأمراض الإنتقالية
Communicable Disease Center

عضو في مؤسسة حمد الطبية
A Member of Hamad Medical Corporation

Tuberculosis (TB)

What is Tuberculosis (TB)?

- TB is caused by bacteria (Mycobacterium tuberculosis) that most often affect the lungs, but it can also affect other parts of the body.
- TB is curable and preventable.

How Does Lung TB Spread?

- Spread from person to person through the air.
- when people with lung or throat TB cough, sneeze or spit, they spread the TB germs into the air.

Can all patients with TB spread the infection?

No, only active TB of the lung and throat can spread the infection.

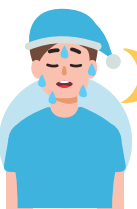
- other forms of TB are considered non infectious

Type of TB?

- Active TB.
- In active TB (Latent) .

what are the symptoms and signs of TB?

- Cough (more than 3 weeks)
- Coughing up blood.
- Loss of a petite.
- Weight loss.
- Fever.
- Feeling weak and tired.
- Chest pain.
- Nights sweats.

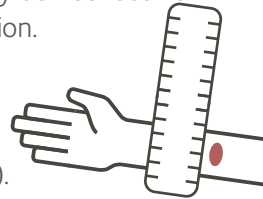


What is the Latent TB?

- TB bacteria can live in your body without making you sick.

People with latent TB infection:

- Have no symptoms.
- Can't spread TB infection to others.
- Usually have a positive TB skin test reaction or positive TB blood test.
- May develop TB disease if they do not receive treatment for latent TB infection.



How we can diagnosis TB?

- TB skin test (PPD).
- TB blood tests (QuantiFERON).
- Chest x-ray.
- Sample of sputum for AFB smear, TB PCR and culture.
- CT (chest).
- Bronchoscopy.



What do the PPD and QuantiFERON test result mean?

- A positive result means that most likely you have been exposed to the germs that cause TB.

Do we screen for TB exposure?

Screening test done for individuals who may have had close contact to individuals with infectious tuberculosis disease to make sure that they didn't get the TB germ from them