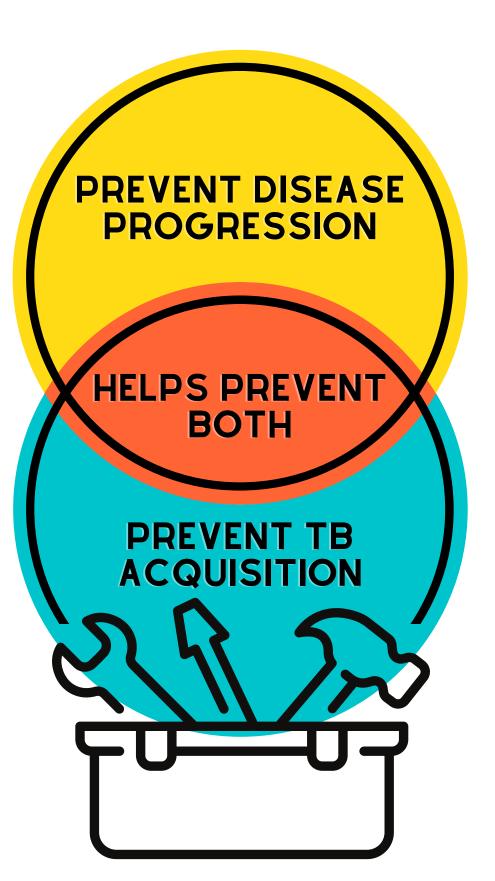
TUBERCULOSIS (TB) PREVENTION TOOLBOX

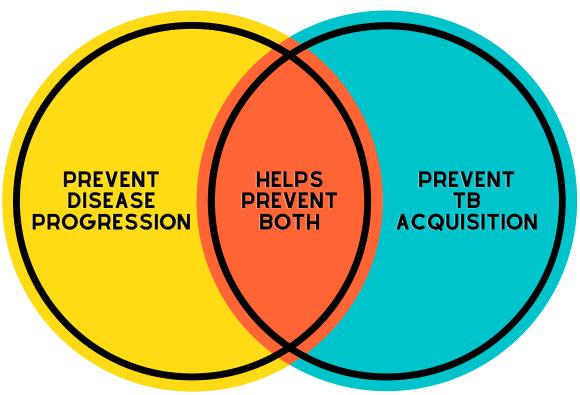




- Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine
- Health maintenance
- Treatment adherence
- TB Prevention Treatment (TPT)
- Address substance use disorders
- Address stigma around TB
- Manage comorbidities
- Nutrition
- Social determinants
- TB screening
- Practice infection control: Cover mouth when coughing, wear a mask, ensure ventilation in healthcare and high transmission settings
- Public education
- Take TB treatment if diagnosed

MORE INFORMATION





- Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine - especially for infants and young children.
- Ensure there are no medication stock outs.
- Good health maintenance (standard of care for HIV, diabetes, heart disease, respiratory conditions, etc.)
- Health education.
- Mental health and other support groups.
- Screen for TB to provide treatment for active TB.
- Treatment adherence: Stay on treatment even if you feel better.
- Tuberculosis Preventative **Treatment (TPT) for individuals** living with HIV and for close contacts and other risk groups. Treatmens for people exposed to drug-sensitive TB include 3HP, 1HP, 3HR, 4R, and 6H. For people exposed to drug-resistant TB, one would take 6 months of levofloxacin.
- Address substance use disorders (smoking, drinking, etc.)
- Address stigma associated with TB.
- Screen for TB.
- Mitigate social determinants.
- **Nutrition support; food** vouchers. Proper nutrition is very important!

- Cover your mouth when coughing. Cough into your elbow.
- Screen and take treatment when living with someone that has active TB.
- · Take TB treatment if diagnosed with TB. Taking treatment protects other who share air with you.
- Via public education; information on reducing stigma.
- Wear masks.
- Your environment matters: ventilation and circulation are important.

IMPORTANT LINKS

HTTPS://WWW.STOPTB.ORG/WORDS-MATTER-LANGUAGE-GUIDE

WHO COMPREHENSIVE TB GUIDELINES: HTTPS://WWW.WHO.INT/PUBLICATIONS/I/ITEM/TLS-NTP-MANUAL-2023

