## TB-lealth

TB Harega, Desh Jeetega

It's time to salute all doctors and medical workers who are toiling to eliminate TB from India.
#ItsTimeToEndTB



















## TB-l ealth

TB Harega, Desh Jeetega

It's Time for all doctors to adopt standards for TB care...in

Screening Testing Diagnosis Treatment Notification Follow-up

#ItsTimeToEndTB





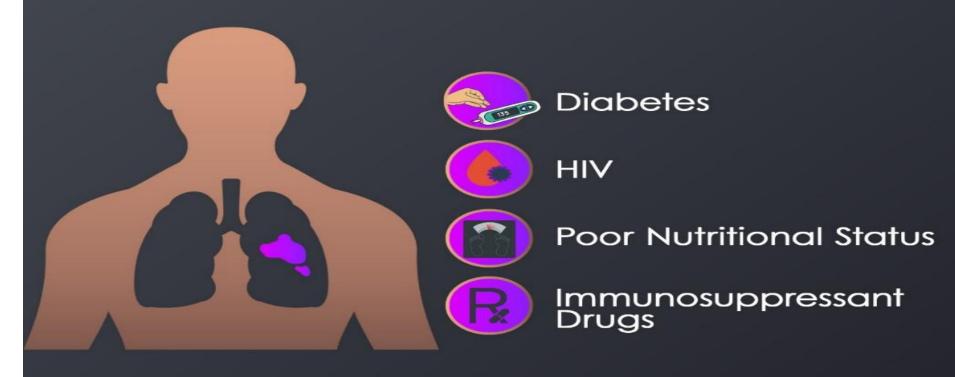










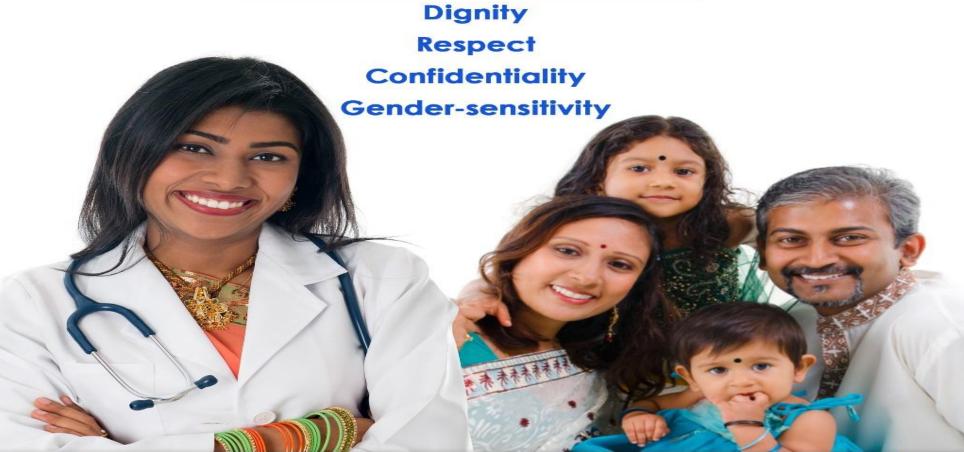




### TB-Health



## TB patients and their families deserve to be treated with



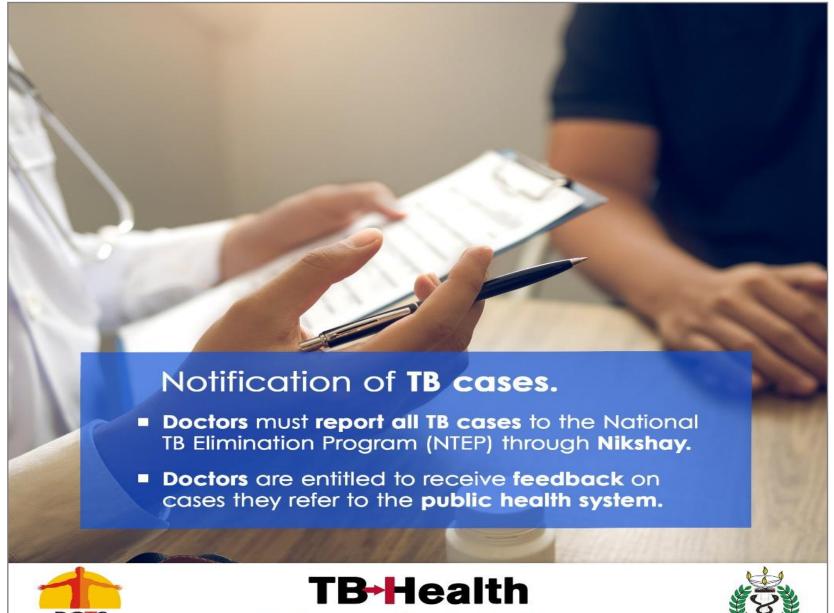
















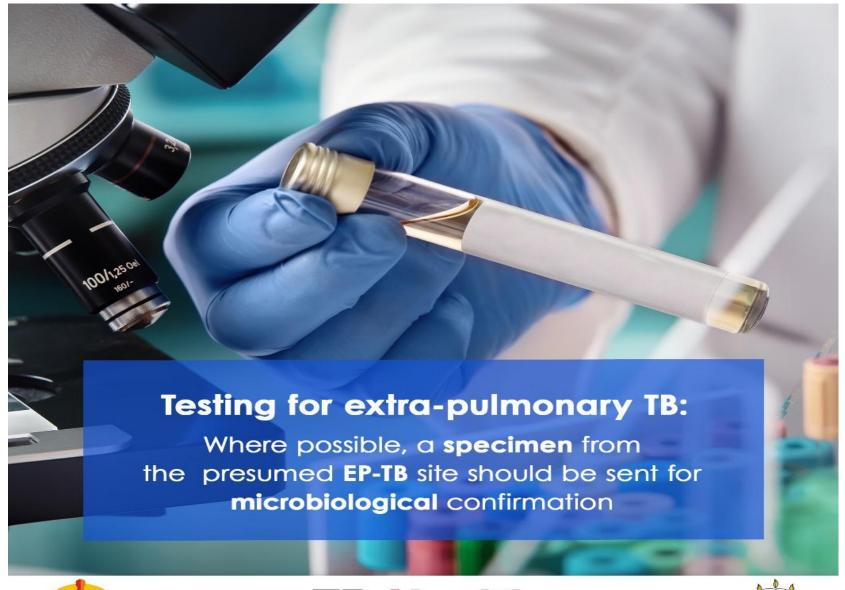
# Help empower TB patients

Persons with TB and their family should be:

- Counselled
- Informed
- Able to make informed decisions
- Free of fear... and stigma









TB→Health







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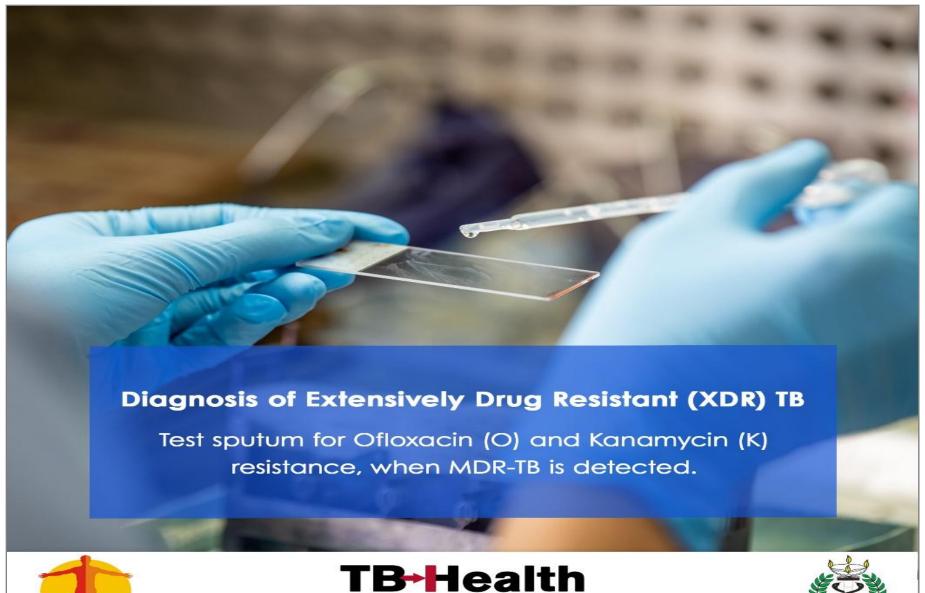






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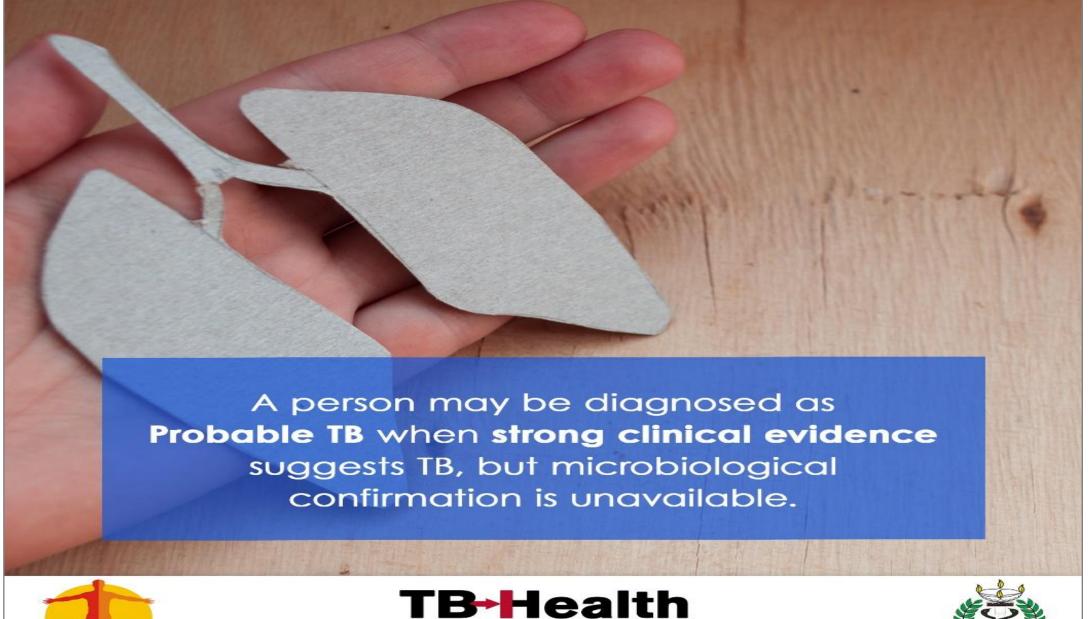






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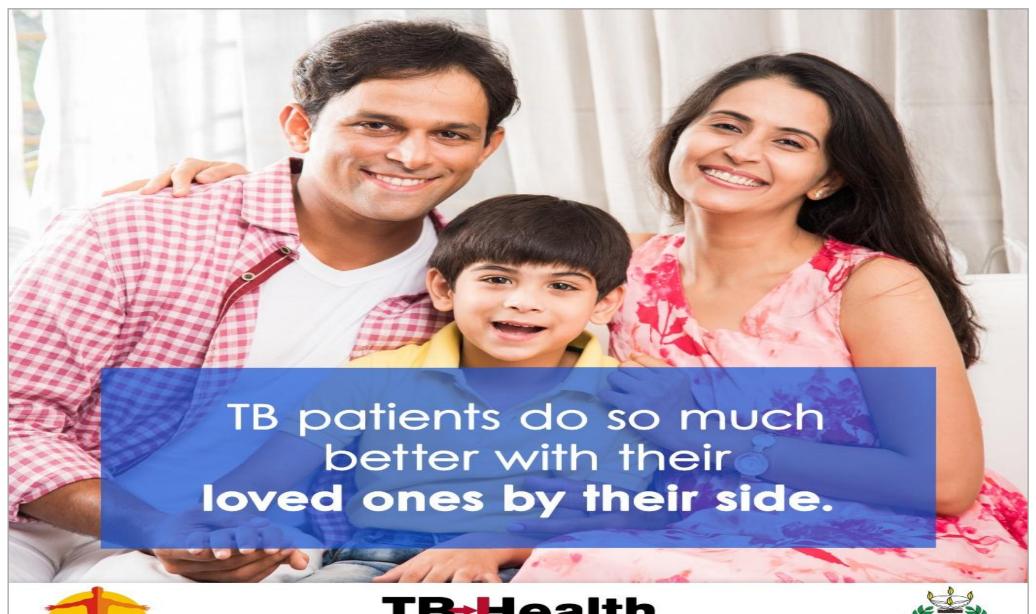








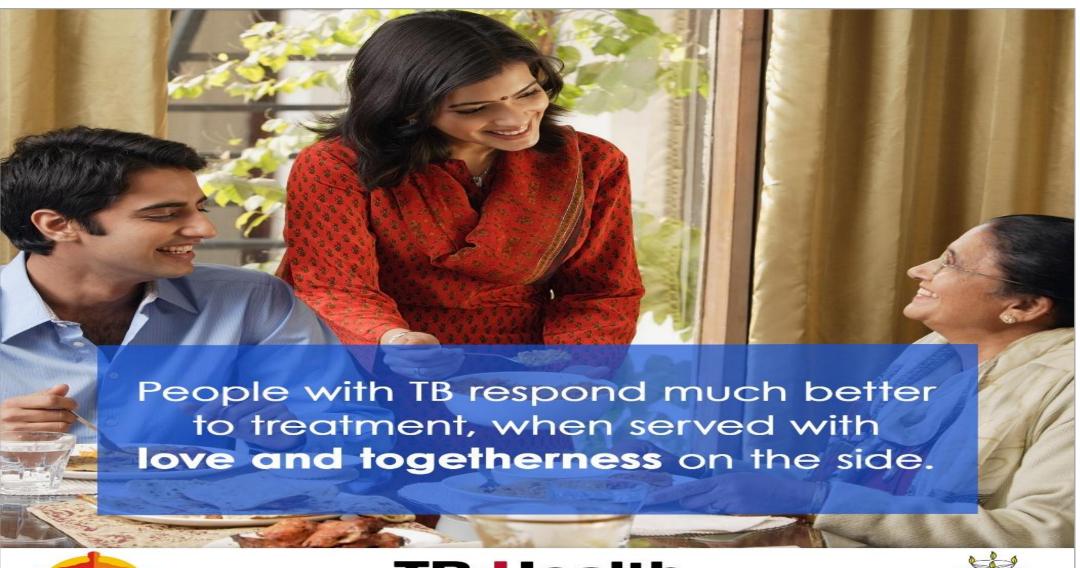






## **TB**Health









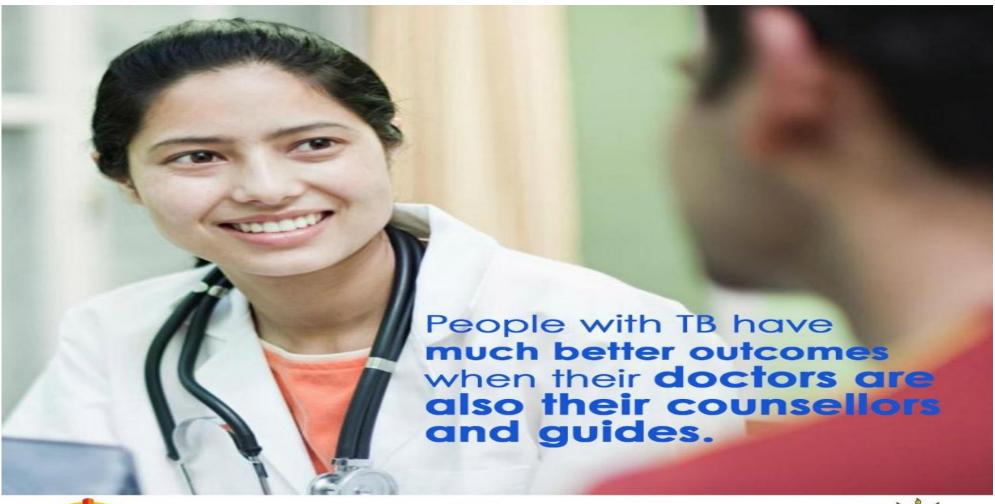




### TB-Health



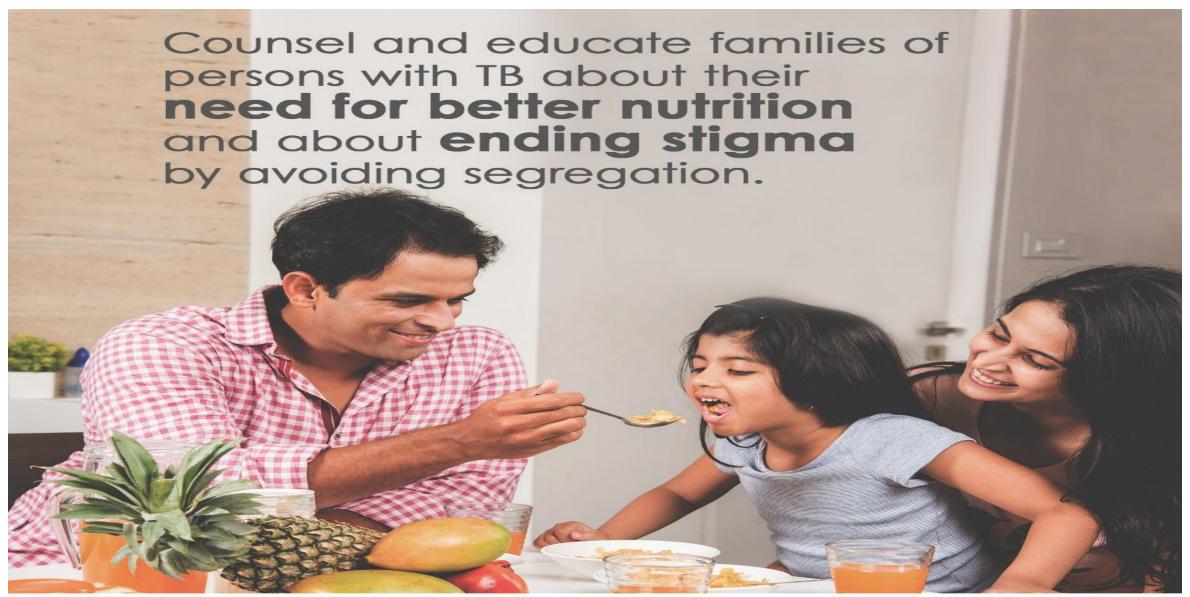






### TB-Health









Recommendations for a person on TB treatment if they experience symptoms, or are confirmed to have COVID-19:

- Continue TB treatment.
- Both COVID-19 and TB care providers should be aware of the dual status.
- Ensure that there are no interactions with new medicines.







## 20-04-22-TBV01-Stigma and TB

#### Post copy:

Stigma with discrimination or 'othering' impacts persons with TB, their family, & their friends, at every stage of the disease & has grievous impact on health seeking, treatment adherence & full recovery. Doctors play a pivotal role as counsellors in helping persons with TB & their family combat stigma & be completely cured. #TBtoHealth #EndTB #IMA





I could not get a loaf of bread from the corner store near my house because they didn't want to sell to me. I started isolating myself & could not bring myself to share my pain with my friends.

A person with TB

Stigma hampers health-seeking, treatment adherence and full recovery from TB.







## 20-04-24-TBV02-TB Dx - Case Study

#### Post copy:

Meena, a 25-year-old homemaker, visits your clinic complaining of cough of 2 weeks duration. On probing, she mentions that the cough has been persistent. She does not have fever, night sweats or any loss of appetite.

#### Standard 1: Testing and screening

Q: Should Meena be investigated for TB?

- Yes. Test everyone with signs or symptoms of TB.
- Enhanced case finding means maintaining a high index of suspicion for TB in all encounters, with proactive exclusion of TB using a combination of clinical & radiographic assessment, & microbiologic testing.

#### **Standard 2: Diagnostic technology**

Q: Which tests should you recommend?

- Chest x-ray to increase the sensitivity of the diagnostic algorithm.
- Sputum test for rapid microbiological diagnosis (Conventional or fluorescent sputum smear microscopy OR Commercial Line Probe Assay or CB-NAAT OR solid or liquid media culture)
- Serological tests are banned
- Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) & Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) are not recommended for the diagnosis of active TB.

#### **Standard 5: Diagnosis of Probable TB**

Q: What should you do if tests do not provide microbiological confirmation?

- Patients with symptoms suggestive of TB without microbiological confirmation (sputum smear microscopy, culture or molecular diagnosis), but with strong clinical and other evidence (e.g. X-ray, Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), histopathology) may be diagnosed as 'Probable TB'
- About 20-30% of TB patients will not have microbiologic confirmation.

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My family members keep a distance. Everything is separated - I cook for myself and wash my own dishes and clothes.

— A person with TB

Doctors can ensure that stigma does not prevent a TB patient's need for emotional and nutritional support.





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### 20-04-25-TBV03-TB Rx - Case Study

#### Post copy:

**Treatment of TB:** A case study: You have diagnosed and classified Meena, a 25-year-old homemaker, to have smear-positive, pulmonary TB and know that she has not been treated previously. Her weight is 48kg and she has no known complications that may impact her treatment.

#### **Standard 7:** Treatment with first-line regimen:

Q: What treatment should you prescribe for Meena?

- All new patients presumed to have drug-sensitive TB, should receive a standard first-line treatment regimen.
- Initial phase with Isoniazid (H), Rifampicin (R), Pyrazinamide (Z) and Ethambutol (E) for 2 months.
- Continuation phase with HRE for at least 4 months.
- Dosages of drugs should depend on body weight.
- Continuation phase may be extended by 3-6 months in special situations like bone and joint TB, spinal TB with neurological involvement and neuro-TB.
- Bioavailability of drugs should be ensured, especially if fixed dose combinations (FDC) are used.

#### Standard 13: Notification of TB Cases:

Q: Does Meena's case need to be reported?

- TB is a notifiable disease in India since May 7, 2012.
- Health providers must notify to district health officials, about all TB patients diagnosed with microbiological confirmation as well as patients diagnosed clinically and initiated on anti-TB drug treatment.
- Providers must register and notify TB on Nikshay; <a href="https://www.nikshay.in">https://www.nikshay.in</a>.

#### Standard 26: Addressing Counselling and Other Needs

Q: How can I ensure that Meena adheres to her treatment?

Doctors play an important role as counsellors and advisors in health-seeking, treatment adherence, thus leading to a full recovery and mitigating stigma.

• Initiate and continue conversations with TB patients and their family and friends, to ensure better outcomes by dispelling myths and misbeliefs.

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## 20-04-26-TBV04-TB Follow-up - Case Study

#### Post copy:

#### Follow-up & support for TB treatment: A case study

Meena, the new smear-positive pulmonary TB patient whom you started on treatment, returns to your clinic, irritable & angry. She complains of abdominal discomfort, nausea & loss of appetite. She feels worse than she was before she was started treatment.

#### **Standard 8: Monitoring Treatment Response**

Q: How should you monitor Meena's response to treatment?

- Response to therapy in all cases of pulmonary TB (pTB) should be monitored by follow-up sputum microscopy or culture at the end of the intensive phase (IP) & at the end of treatment (after CP).
- Extension of IP is not recommended.
- If the sputum is positive at any time during treatment, a rapid molecular DST or culture-DST is recommended.
- After completion of treatment, TB patients should be followed up with clinical and/or sputum examination at the end of 6, 12, 18 & 24 months.

#### **Standard 11: Treatment Adherence**

Q: What can you do to ensure Meena adheres to the treatment?

- A patient-centred approach fosters mutual respect between the patient & provider, & improves treatment adherence.
- A treatment support system should be based on mutual trust & respect between the patient, his/her family, health providers, treatment supporters & the health system.
- To avoid treatment interruptions, adherence support should cover:
  - Medical factors: addressing co-morbidities, adverse drug reactions & emergencies,
  - o Social, vocational, nutritional, economic, & psychological stresses.
- Engage local NGOs, & patient support groups.
- Employ or promote telephonic & other technology-based systems.



## Follow-up & support for TB treatment:

A case study



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Our biggest fear was how people would react to our daughter's illness. We avoided telling anyone. We did not want our family to get ostracized, but it's difficult to hide.

— A person with TB

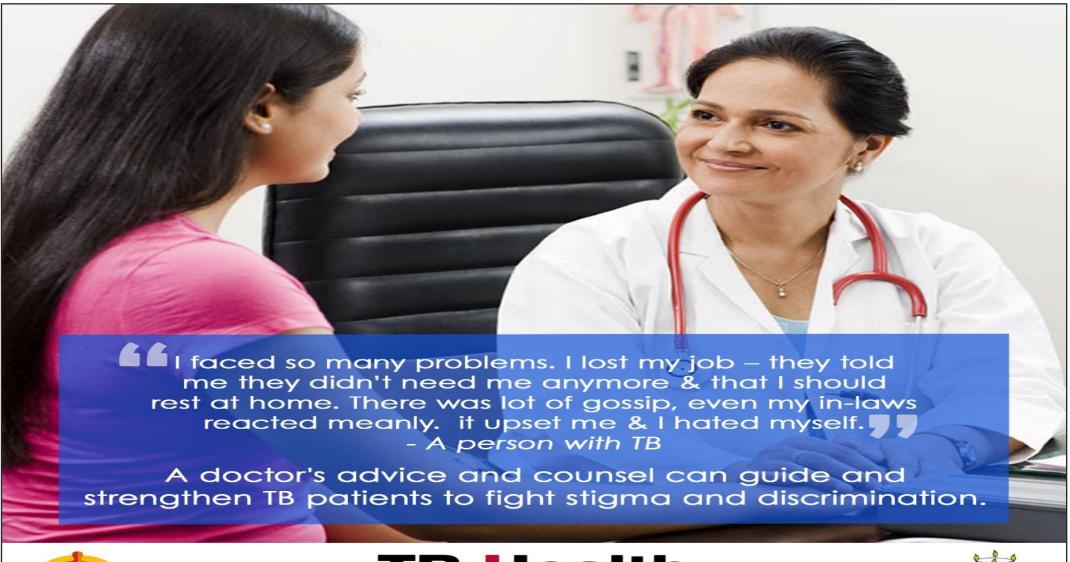
Doctors can counsel families and help ensure that stigma does not delay or harm the treatment of their TB patients.





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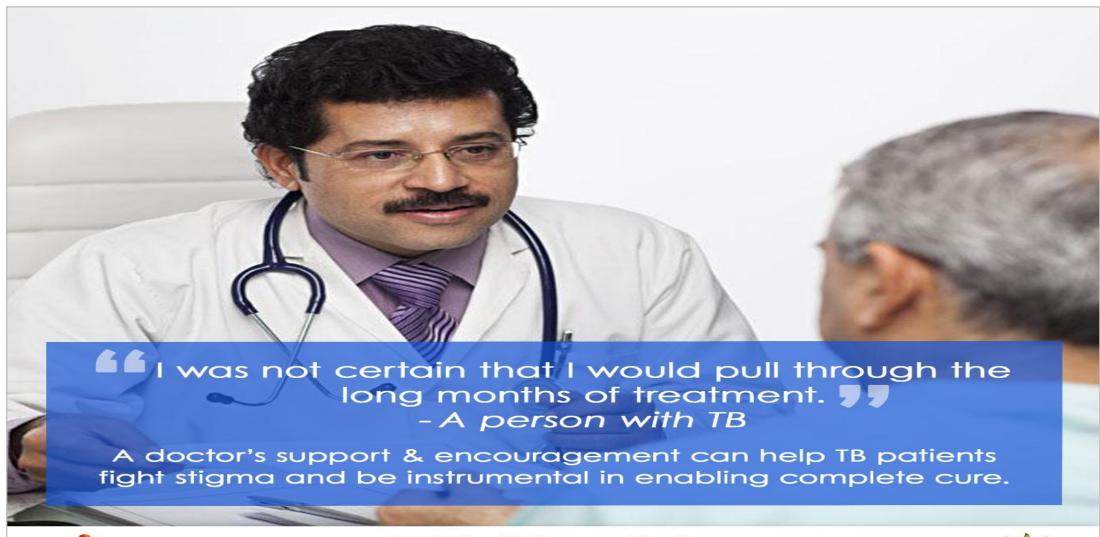
I had an effective team member with TB. I gave him two months off, but other team members felt that it would be inappropriate for him to rejoin, and that I should replace him.

Doctors play a critical role as counsellors & advisors. They can empower TB patients to fight stigma & discrimination.



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**Always attempt** to confirm active disease by referring a presumed TB patient for a standard rapid microbiological test.

National TB

Elimination

**Programme** 







Initiate a confirmed or probable TB patient on a standard treatment regimen, or one that is guided by drug-susceptible testing.





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or probable
TB patients
to the National
TB Elimination
Program (NTEP)
through Nikshay.





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- → Screen
- → Detect
- → Treat
- → Notify
- → Counsel

- → Trace Contacts
- → Monitor Treatment Response
- → Support Treatment Adherence
- → Declare Outcome
- → Follow-up



National TB Elimination Programme





Initiating someone on TB treatment makes you responsible for ensuring treatment completion.

- Counsel TB patients & families
- Monitor treatment response
- Ensure adherence support
- Contribute to TB elimination



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Managing TB involves identifying and managing co-morbidities & vulnerabilities.

Identify, evaluate and manage TB patients for HIV, diabetes, undernutrition, smoking & alcoholism.



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Address stigma through counselling & support. Be sensitive to the social determinants of your TB patient's health.



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Transmission of TB stops when a patient starts responding to treatment.

Address the myths and misbeliefs of TB patients & their families.



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Enable better treatment outcomes by encouraging families to support their TB patients through all stages of treatment.



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