Overview of TB transmission

STAGE 1: Exposure
TB Germs are inhaled into the lungs of a healthy person via droplets sneezed, coughed or spat by another person who is ill with TB.

STAGE 2:
TB germs are found in the lungs but are inactive (sleeping). This is known as TB INFECTION.

STAGE 3:
Immune system unable to contain the TB Germs which escapes into the rest of the lungs – and possibly other parts of the body causing disease. This is known as ACTIVE TB.
1HP is a combination of 2 drugs, rifapentine and isoniazid, which are taken for 1 month (28 days) to get rid of TB infection.

People who become infected with TB germs, but do not feel sick have TB infection.

For updated information on IMPAACT4TB and to download a copy of this document and other materials related to TB preventive therapy, please visit: www.impaact4tb.org/3hp-tools
What is TB?

TB is a disease caused by the tuberculosis germ. It is spread from person to person through the air and settles in the lungs.

TB in the lungs is the most common, however, tuberculosis germs can spread from the lungs and attack any part of the body.

How does it spread?

When a person who is sick with TB of the lungs, coughs, sneezes or spits, the invisible germs are spread into the air. The germs are able to stay in the air for many hours and a healthy person who breathes them in can be infected.

TB is NOT spread by handling objects that someone infected with TB has simply been touching e.g. dishes, drinking water, sheets or clothing.
When should I test for TB?

If you are having any of the following symptoms, you should visit your nearest clinic as soon as possible:

- Unintentional weight loss
- Fever
- Night sweats that requires you to change your bed linen or clothes
- Cough
Who is at greatest risk of infection?

- People in close contact with someone who has TB including healthcare workers in high burden settings
- People whose immune systems are weak, such as:
  - those living with HIV, diabetes, malnourished people, elderly people over the age of 60 years or those with cancer or taking medicines that decrease the immune system
- Children under 5 years
- People living in overcrowded & poorly ventilated areas such as prisoners and miners
• How would I know if I have TB?

• A person with symptoms of TB will be asked to do a sputum test (cough up sputum – not spit – into a small bottle)

• The sputum needs to be tested to see if TB germs are present

• The test results are often available on the same day as your visit. If not, always go back to the clinic to get your results

Can I be cured of TB?

Yes – but only if you have taken the full course of treatment, correctly as instructed
How can TB be prevented?

**BCG Vaccination**
- Can prevent TB from developing after infection, and can also reduce the severity of the disease
- Provides partial protection against TB in the lungs for up to 10 years
- Provides some protection against severe forms of TB such as meningitis (infection on the brain) and disseminated TB in children

**TB Preventative Therapy (TPT)**
- Medication is given to people with TB infection to prevent them from getting sick
- The three main choices for TPT are isoniazid, 3HP or 1HP
- **1HP** is a combination of 2 drugs, rifapentine and isoniazid which are taken daily for 28 days to cure TB infection

**Infection Prevention and Control in homes and facilities**
- This is done through taking medication as directed, coughing into your elbow/sleeve and washing hands often throughout the day, opening windows and living a healthy lifestyle

SAME DAY
ONCE A DAY
FOR 28 DAYS
What is TB Infection?

TB is spread through the air from one person to another. People who become infected with TB germs, but do not feel sick have TB infection. Because the germs are inactive, you may not feel sick.

A person with TB infection cannot spread TB to others - only persons with active TB can spread TB.
Why Take TPT for TB infection?

- TB germs are in your body, taking TPT such as 1HP, 3HP or isoniazid is the only way to kill the TB germs
- If the germs stay in your body they can make you sick from TB
- If you get sick you may spread TB to your family and friends

How long should I take TPT for?

1HP: Daily for 28 days.
3HP: Same day once a week, every week, for 12 weeks

Benefits of taking TPT correctly

- Prevents TB infection from becoming TB disease by 90%
- It is taken for a short period
- It is easy to take
- Few side-effects
Try to take your medication every day. If you miss a day, take the medication immediately and go back to your normal daily routine.
Taking Your Pills

- Take all the pills together **daily for 28 days**
- Think about what you can do to help yourself remember to take the medication every day. This could involve a friend or setting an alarm on your cellphone etc.
- If your stomach is upset after taking your medicine, try eating beforehand
- Drinking alcohol daily or taking traditional medicines can increase your risk of liver damage when taking isoniazid. You should discuss your alcohol use with your doctor before starting isoniazid and rifapentine.
- Visit the clinic immediately if you have any side effects or have any signs of TB - nights sweats, weight loss, cough and high temperature
What do I do if I miss a dose?

Try to take your medication on time every day. If you miss a day, take the medication immediately and go back to your normal routine.

If you miss for more than 3 days:

Take your next dose immediately: this means you will need to continue the medication for a day or until you have completed the course.

OR

Start your new daily schedule on the day you remembered you forgot your medication for the rest of the treatment.

If you are unsure about when to take your medication, please ask your healthcare worker immediately.
Who **SHOULD NOT** take 1HP?

- Children less than 13 years old
- Pregnant women or
- Women who expect to become pregnant during treatment.
What do I need to know about side effects?

Persistent fatigue, nausea and fever.

Isoniazid may cause tingling or numbness in hands and feet. Your doctor may give you Vitamin (B6) to prevent this.

Rifapentine may cause your urine (pee), saliva, tears, or sweat to appear an orange-red colour.
**1HP** may interfere with a number of medications, including birth control medications. It is very important for your doctor/nurse to know what medicines you are taking. If you see another health care worker, tell them that you are being treated for TB infection.

Most people can take their **1HP** without any problems. But any medicine you take may cause problems. Please contact a health care provider if you have the following symptoms:

- Dizzy or lightheaded when sitting, standing, or lying down
- Less appetite, or no appetite for food
- Upset stomach, nausea, or vomiting
- Flu-like symptoms
- Severe tiredness or weakness
- Fevers or chills
- Severe diarrhea or light coloured stools (poop)
- Skin or whites of your eyes appear yellow
- Skin rash or itching
- Bruises or red and purple spots on your skin that you cannot explain
- Pain or tingling in your hands, arms, or legs

Ref: [https://www.cdc.gov/tb/publications/pamphlets/12DoseLTBITreatmentbrochure11x17.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/tb/publications/pamphlets/12DoseLTBITreatmentbrochure11x17.pdf)
Caution:

This medication may affect hormone based birth control (like birth control pills, rings, and injections).

During treatment, barrier forms of birth control (condoms or diaphragms) should be used to avoid pregnancy.

If you become pregnant or think you might be pregnant, tell the healthcare worker right away.