6. Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis (TB)	
What it is	TB is a disease caused by bacteria that affects the lungs, and can affect other parts of the body like bones, kidneys and the brain. TB is curable and treatment is available for free in BC. Examples: TB infection (when people don't have symptoms and can't spread TB) TB disease (when people have symptoms and can spread TB) Note: The measures in this handbook are for TB disease. Extrapulmonary TB (TB in organs other than the lungs)
Symptoms	 Coughing up blood Swollen lymph nodes Fever Shortness of breath or chest pain Extreme fatigue or tiredness Unexplained weight loss Drenching night sweats
How it spreads	 Through the air When an person who is infected coughs, sneezes or talks

Learn more about Tuberculosis (TB)

• Poster on TB in poster section of Appendices

• BCCDC Information: <u>Tuberculosis</u>

• HealthLinkBC: <u>Tuberculosis</u>

6.1 How to Manage Tuberculosis (TB)

Client(s) – What clients should do if they have TB:
Stay in their room.
Follow prevention measures, including cleaning hands often and respiratory etiquette (covering coughs and sneezes, wearing a mask).
Try not to take part in group activities.
Get medical help as needed.
Staff – What to do if someone has TB:
 Inform Public Health If client reports TB diagnosis If site is concerned for a client having TB specific symptoms (e.g. client coughing up blood, having night sweats) Work to prevent the spread by:
 Providing a separate room for affected person if possible Encouraging hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette among clients and staff
■ Watch for potential spread among staff and clients.
If a staff member is affected, they should stay home
Public Heath – What to expect from Public Health if someone has TB:
Recommend isolation of person with TB symptoms
Recommend use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
☐ Testing may be recommended and coordinated through your local Public Health office if deemed necessary (assessed on a case-by-case basis)