

Los Angeles County Tuberculosis Control Program

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Public Health Nurse



Los Angeles County Tuberculosis Control Program



Vision: TB is eliminated from Los Angeles County.

Mission: To prevent the transmission of TB within
Los Angeles County



What is Tuberculosis (TB)?

- A contagious, airborne disease caused by a bacteria which begins as TB infection and if not treated can progress to TB disease
- Inhaled through the respiratory tract
- Primarily affects the lungs
- **TB disease is curable** with appropriate treatment, however, it is fatal if not treated



What does TB look like worldwide?

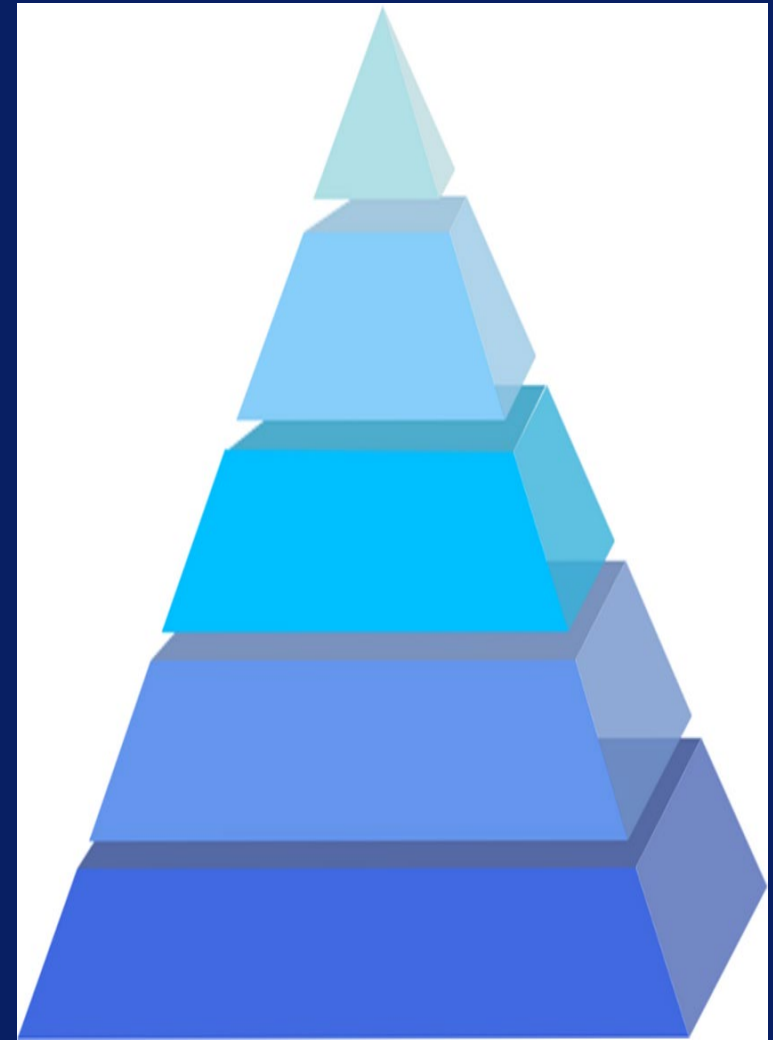


- 1/3 of the world's population is infected with TB.
- In 2017, 10 million people around the world became sick with TB disease. 5.8 million men, 3.2 million women and 1.0 million children.
- There were 1.5 million TB-related deaths worldwide.
- TB is a leading killer of people who are HIV infected



TB in LA County - overall

- 500-600 cases of active TB disease
- 1800-3000 high risk for TB disease
- 3000-5000 contacts to infectious TB
- TB infection: 800,000 LA County residents infected with TB

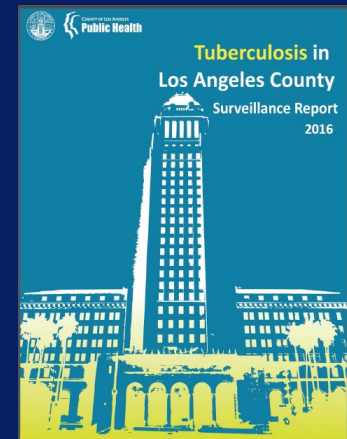


Unique TB CP Functions

- Surveillance and Reporting to State & CDC
- Execution of state mandated hospitalization/ corrections discharge approval processes
- Outbreak detection, Contact Investigation oversight & cluster response
- Oversight and access to DOT, incentives/ enabler
- Legal orders, detention for non compliant patients.
- Program evaluation
- TB Education for community and providers
- TB elimination lead
- Oversee the clinical management of every MDR and XDR TB patient

REPORT OF TREATMENT CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS
CDC
REPORT OF TREATMENT CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS

1. Case Number
2. Case Identifier
3. Date of Report
4. Date of Birth
5. Sex
6. Race
7. Ethnicity
8. Marital Status
9. Education
10. Occupation
11. Current Residence
12. Previous Residence
13. Date of Onset
14. Date of Diagnosis
15. Date of Report
16. Date of Last Contact
17. Date of Last Visit
18. Date of Last Test
19. Date of Last X-ray
20. Date of Last Sputum
21. Date of Last Culture
22. Date of Last Smear
23. Date of Last Histology
24. Date of Last Pathology
25. Date of Last Imaging
26. Date of Last Laboratory
27. Date of Last Consultation
28. Date of Last Referral
29. Date of Last Admission
30. Date of Last Discharge
31. Date of Last Death
32. Date of Last Other



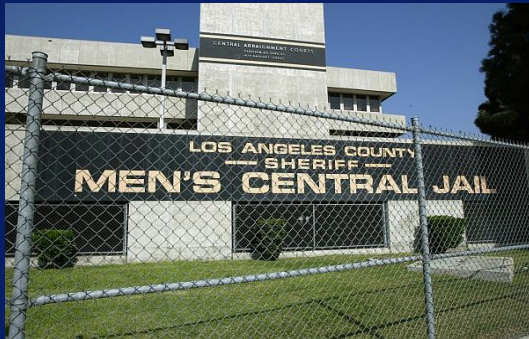
Roles of Tuberculosis Control Program Nurses

- Consultation & Communicate recommendations to hospital/ district for case management & contact investigation
- TB Policy and guideline development
- TB Education
- Facilitate access to care
- Surveillance & reporting
- Program planning & evaluation
- Hospital discharge approval & assurance of continuity with follow up care
- Coordinate client TB screening and evaluation through completion of treatment for high risk groups



TB Control Program Staff

Men's Central Jail



Olive View MC



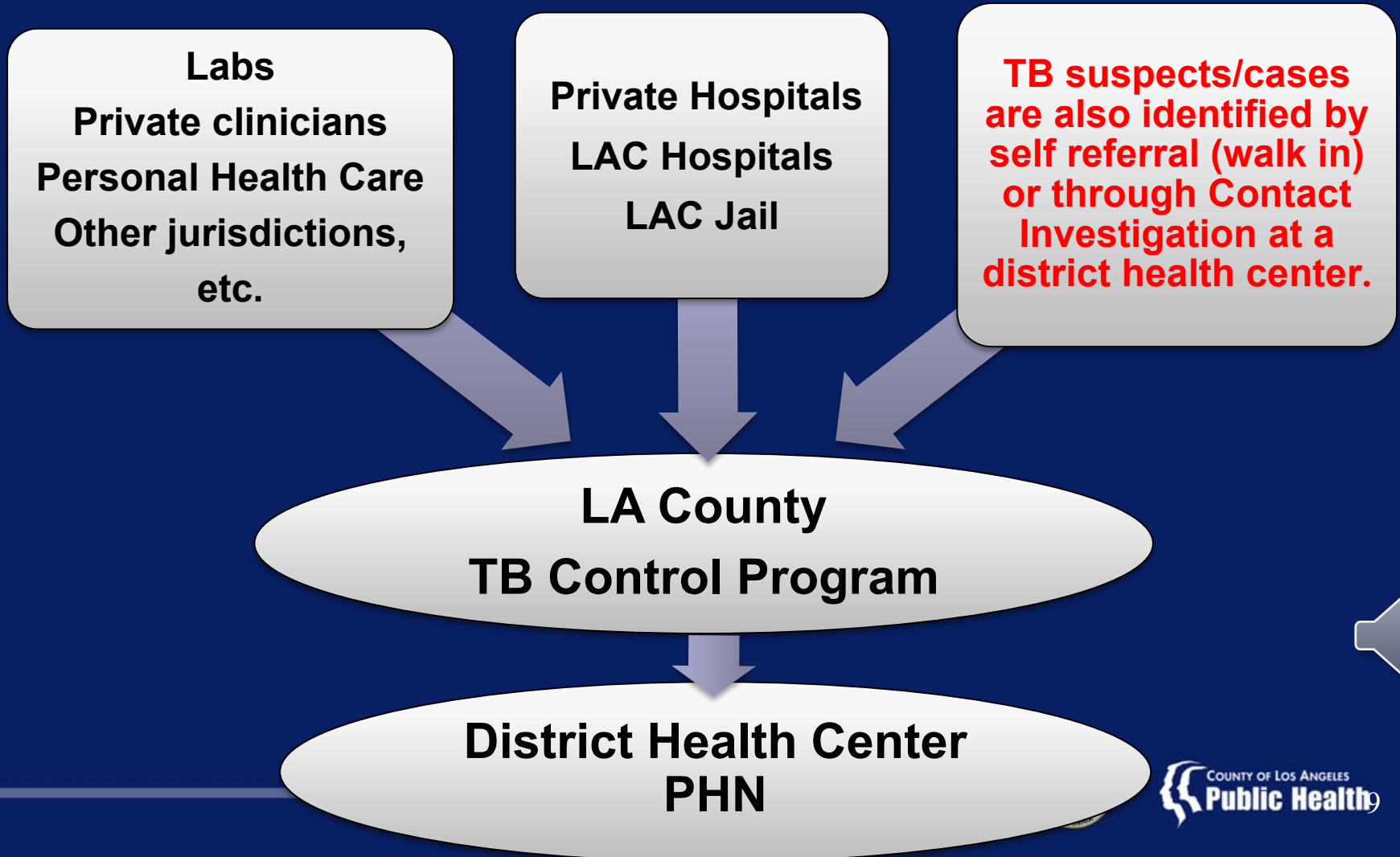
Harbor UCLA MC



LAC + USC MC

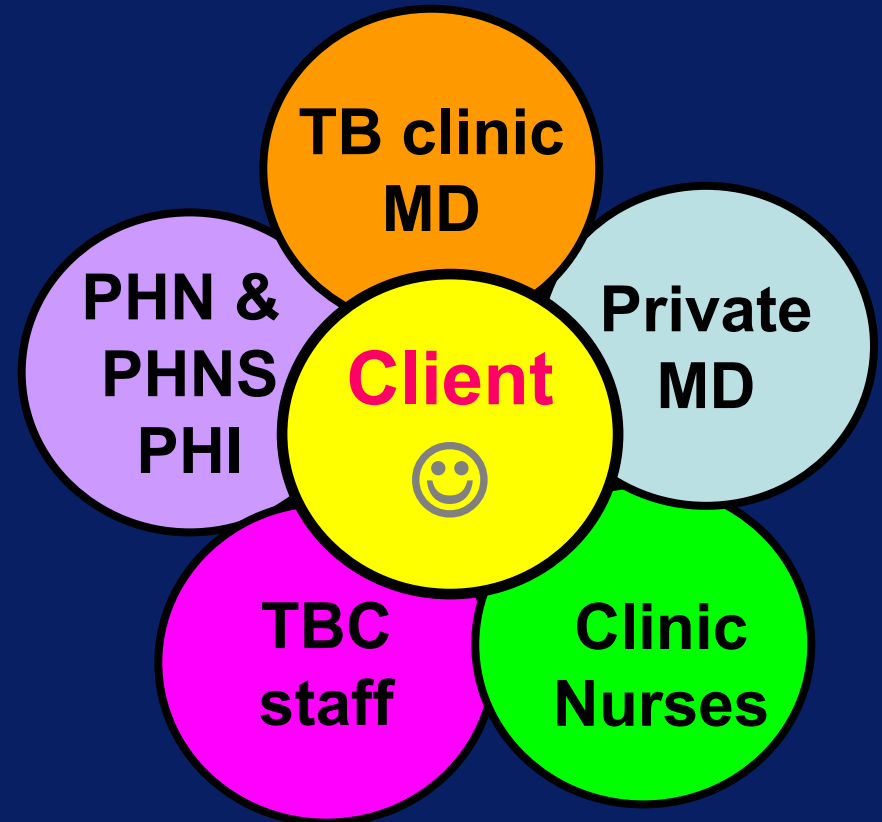


TB Suspect/Case Reporting Process

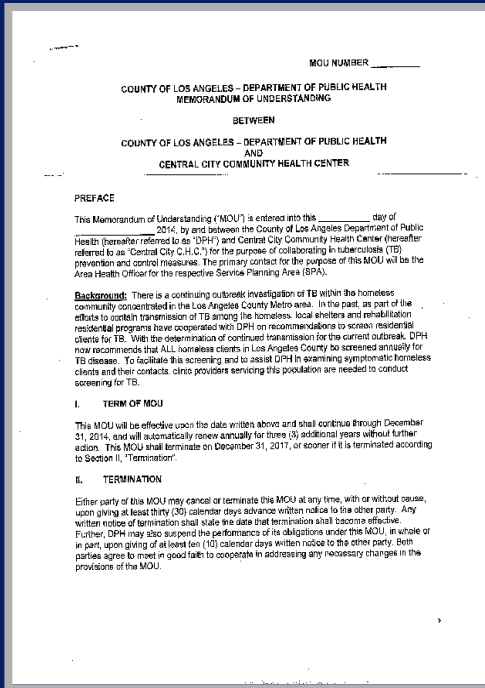


Patient Centered Care

All members of the PH team assume a vital role in the on-going, comprehensive, collaborative effort to assure successful management, prevention and control of TB through patient centered care.



Homeless Provider Partner MOU's



Union Rescue
Mission (URM)

John Wesley
Center for Health
(JWCH)

Central City
Community
Health Center
(CCCHC)

Los Angeles
Christian Health
Center (LACHC)



St. John's Family
Health Center
(SJFHC)



Community Outreach: Homeless Shelters & Grupos



Public & Private Sector Provider Education

- CME/ Case presentations
- Journal Review
- CTCA Conference
- RX for Prevention
CME articles
- Hospital Grand
Rounds




Patient Education Resources

What is Directly Observed Therapy (DOT)?

DOT is a partnership between you and your health care provider. Your provider will make sure you take all of your TB medicine so you can finish your treatment the right way. When you're on DOT, a trained health worker from the Department of Public Health gives you the medicine at a time and place that you both agree on. This may be your home, clinic, place of work, or another place in the community.

Active TB Disease

Take control of your health



The Department of Public Health will give all TB medicines and do all evaluations. Its doctors and nurses, who are experts in treating TB, will work with you to manage your care.

What role does the Department of Public Health play?
The Department is concerned about the health of you, your family, and people who spend a lot of time with you. We're responsible for making sure you get the right medical care for you! And for preventing the spread of TB to others.


To prevent the spread of TB to your family, friends and others that you have spent a lot of time with, your doctor may recommend that they get a TB skin test (TST) or blood test called interferon gamma release assay (IGRA). If they have a positive reaction to the skin test or blood test, their doctor will probably order a chest X-ray to see if they have active TB disease. If they have a negative reaction to the skin or blood test, they should be tested again two to three months after last contact. If a blood test is done, you don't have to come back for your results. Your doctor will contact you with your results.

For more information visit:
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/tb

TB Disease Brochure

TB Infection

What you need to know to stay healthy



What are some of the possible side effects of medicine for TB infection?

Side effects of the pills are rare, but may include:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Dark urine
- Stomach pain
- Yellow skin and/or eyes
- Loss of appetite
- Numb hands and/or feet

If you have any of these side effects, immediately tell your doctor, nurse, or trained health worker from the Department of Public Health.

What role will the Department of Public Health play?
The Department is concerned about you and your family and gives treatment for TB infection. If you are treated by Public Health, you may be seen by a physician or TB Extended Role Nurse (ERN). The ERN is a registered nurse who has had special training in managing patients with TB infection or active TB disease. This service is provided only by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.

For more information on TB, visit www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/tb

TB Infection Brochure

Tuberculosis (TB)

- What is TB?**
"TB" is short for tuberculosis. There are two kinds of TB: TB infection and TB disease. TB infection means you have "sleeping" (inactive) TB germs in your body and can't infect anyone. These germs can live in your body without making you sick. TB infection can later become TB disease when these germs "wake up" (become active) and multiply. If you have TB disease, you can infect other people.
- Who gets TB?**
Anyone can get TB. You are more likely to get TB infection if you spend time with someone who has TB disease, recently came to the U.S. from a country with a lot of TB, or if you spend time in a group living situation. You are more likely to get TB disease if you have TB infection and are HIV positive, are a substance abuser, are very young, are elderly, or have a condition that weakens your immune system, like diabetes or cancer.
- How is TB spread?**
TB is spread through the air from one person to another. TB germs are passed when someone who is sick with TB disease of the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes, speaks, sings or laughs. Anyone near the sick person can inhale the TB germs. You can't catch TB from clothes, dishes, food or body contact with someone who has TB.
- How do you know if you have TB?**
A TB skin test is used to help detect TB infection. A small needle is used to put a liquid testing material under your skin. In 2-3 days, you return to your health care provider who will check to see if there is a reaction to the liquid. In some cases, a special TB blood test is given to test for TB infection.

Other tests are done to show if you have TB disease. An x-ray of your chest can tell if there is damage to your lungs from TB. The pleura ("skin") on your cough up if TB disease is in your lungs, you may cough a lot, cough up phlegm, cough up blood, or have chest pain when you cough. You may also feel weak, lose your appetite, lose weight, have a fever, or sweat a lot at night.

For more information visit:
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/tb

What is TB FAQ

12-dose Isoniazid (INH) + rifampine Regimen for the Treatment of TB Infection

NOTE: It is important to take all active disease in all persons prior to initiating treatment for TB infection.

Who is this regimen recommended for?
Individuals who have had prior tuberculosis or who are currently being treated for TB infection.

What are the advantages of this regimen?
The 12-dose regimen includes treatment by the best medicine available for TB infection.

Who should be considered for treatment with this regimen?
The 12-dose regimen is recommended as an initial treatment for individuals who are being treated for TB infection.

Who is NOT recommended for treatment with this regimen?
Individuals who have had prior tuberculosis or who are currently being treated for TB infection.

Drug	Dosage	Frequency	Duration
Isoniazid	300 mg	Once daily	12 doses
Rifampin	600 mg	Once daily	12 doses

INH + Rifampentine

Rifampin for the Treatment of TB Infection

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Rifampin

Isoniazid (INH) for the Treatment of TB Infection

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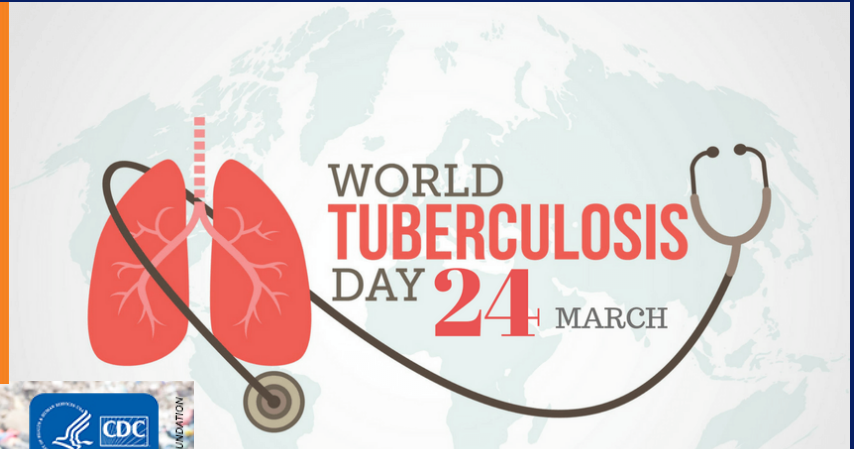
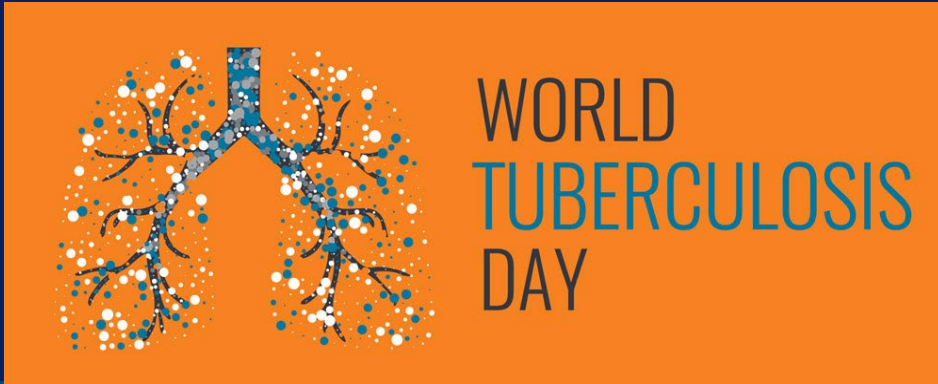
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INH
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Public Health



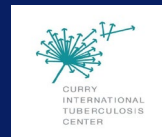
March 24 -World TB Day



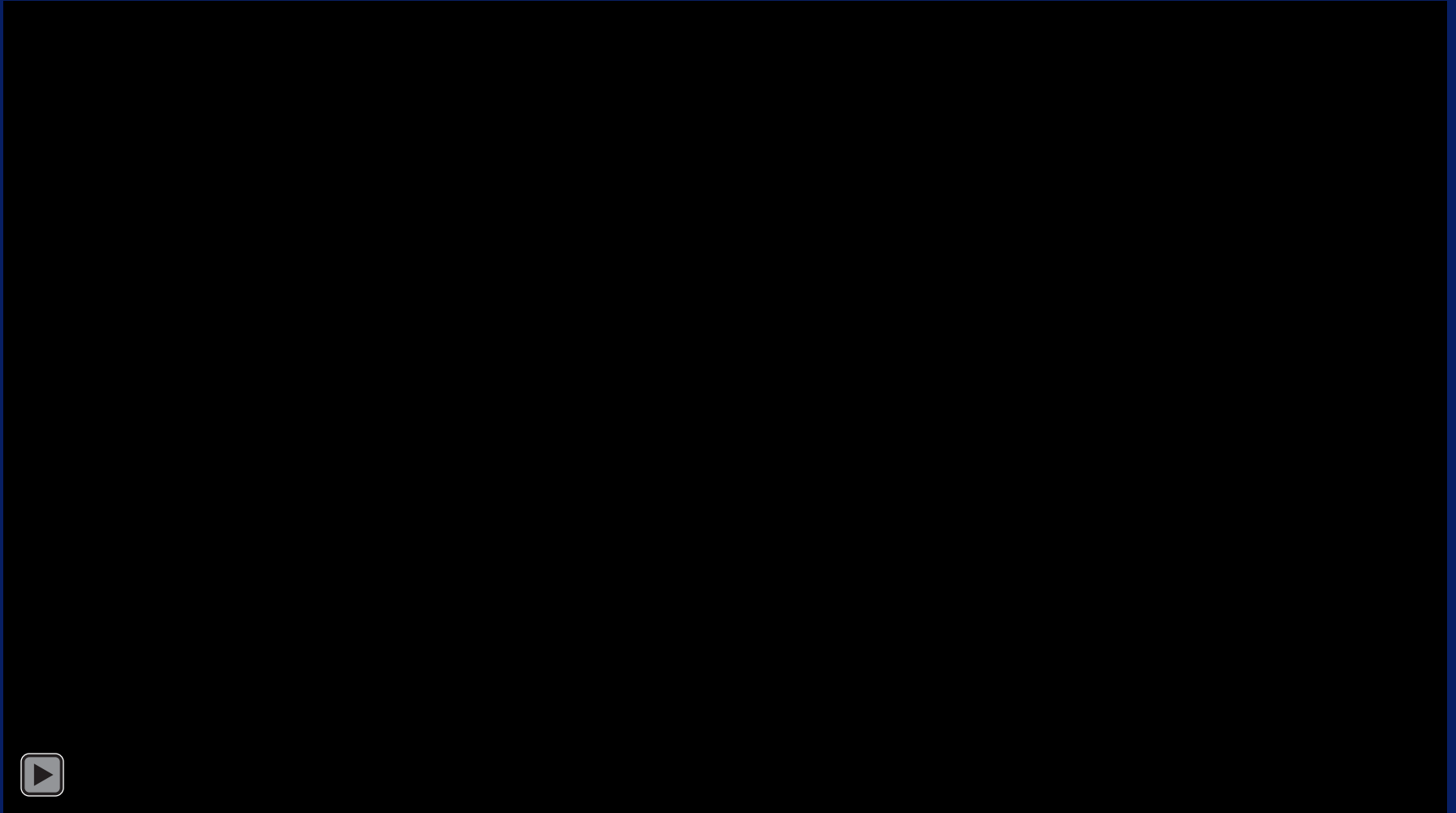
JOIN THE COALITION TO END TUBERCULOSIS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY



<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/tb/coalitiontoendtb.htm>



Personal Story - Thomas



<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/tb/index.htm>

Public Health

Tuberculosis Control Program

Program Home About FAQ Comment Contact A-Z Index

TB IS PREVENTABLE & CURABLE.

TB is spread through the air from one person to another.

Symptoms of TB disease include:

- > Cough lasting longer than 3 weeks
- > Chest pain
- > Night sweats
- > Weight loss
- > Weakness
- > Chills
- > Fever

A typical TB case requires:

180 days of medications

PLUS

- X-rays
- Lab tests
- Follow-up & testing of contacts

Information for Licensed Providers

Information for the Public

Data & Statistics

Coalition to End TB in Los Angeles County

TB Control Program Strategic Plan

Resources and Partners

TB Disease Reporting Forms

Instructions for Civil Surgeons

TB Risk Assessments

TB Infection Provider Guidance Toolkit

Where to get Tested

Información en Español



QUESTIONS??

Contact:

**TB Control Program
2615 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90007
(213) 745-0800**



Thank You!

