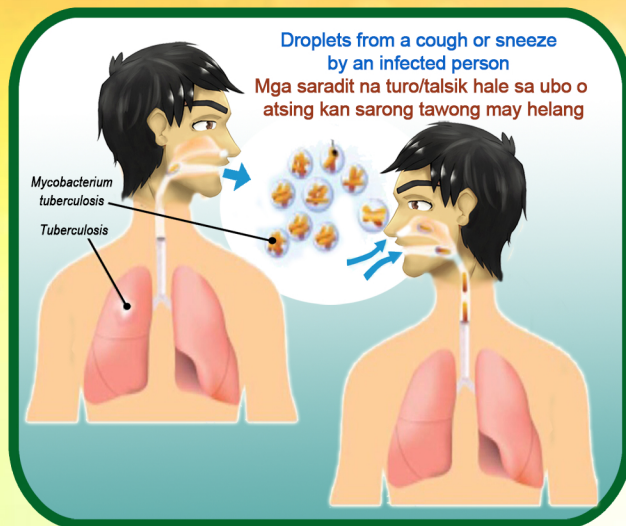


TRANSMISSION Paglakop



TB is spread from person to person through the air. When an untreated infected person coughs, sneezes, talks or sings, the airborne particle released is inhaled by another person and becomes infected.

An TB nalalakop sa lambang tawo sa paagi nin duros. Maaari itong masagap ng iba sa kanilang paghinga at sila ay magkaroon din ng TB.

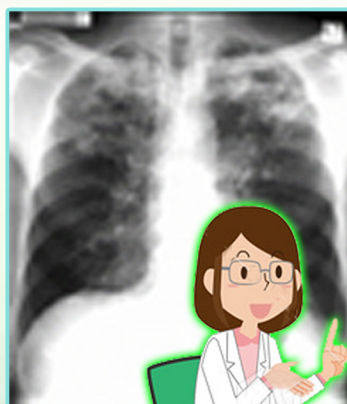
Kun ang arong tawo na may TB nag-abo, nag-atsing, nagtaram, o nagkanta, ang mga saradit na turo/talsik sa duros ay pwedeng makaulakit pag nalanghap kan iba.



DIAGNOSIS Pagkilala

A Presumptive TB patient (with one of the Cardinal symptoms or a positive chest X-ray) needs to have his/her phlegm examined through Rapid TB Diagnostic Test such as Gene Xpert to confirm the diagnosis of TB.

An pasyenteng may Presumptive TB (may panginot na sintomas o positibo sa chest xray) ay kaipuhan na ipa-eksamin an saiyang plema sa paagi kang Rapid TB diagnostic test arog kang GeneXpert.



TREATMENT Pagbulong

It is important to take the recommended regimen of anti-TB treatment to avoid the risk of drug resistance and complicated course

Importante na mag-inom kan rekomendadong regimen nin pagbulong kontra sa TB tanganing maibitaran an peligro nin resistensya sa bulong asin komplikadong kurso.



Complete the prescribed 6-month course of treatment for drug susceptible TB even if you feel better early on. (2 months intensive phase and 4 months maintenance phase)

Tapuson an itinaong 6-bulan na kurso nin pagbulong para sa TB dawa kun ika nakamati nin karahayan sa amay na panahon (2 bulan na intensive phase asin 4 bulan na maintenance phase)

The number of tablets that one must take depends on the patient's weight.

An bilang kang tableta na dapat inumon nakadepende sa gabat kan pasyente.

Remember, it is only the doctor who shall advise on when to stop treatment.

Tandaan, an doktor sana an masabi kun nuarin mapundo an pagbulong.