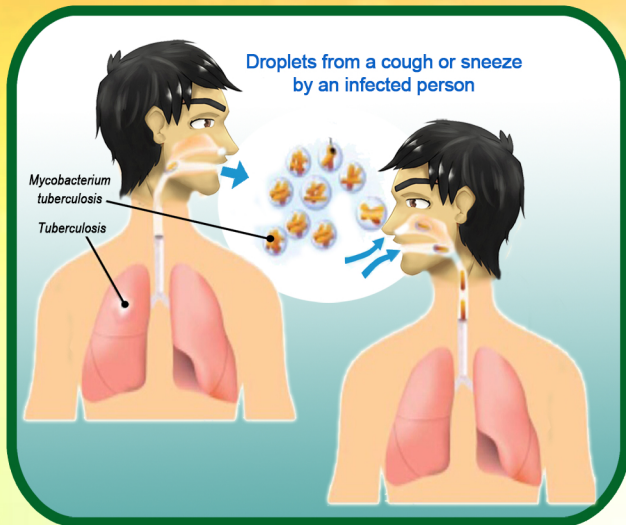


TRANSMISSION
Pannakaiyakar



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.

Iti pannakagsagkrap ti TB ket babaenti angin.

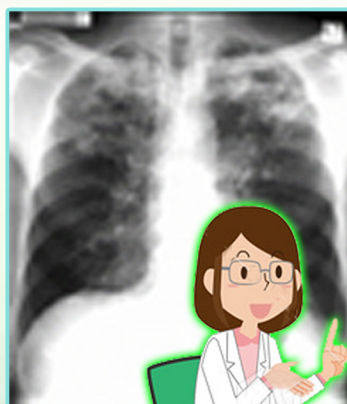
Ti tao nga adda ti TB na ket aguyek, agkanta ken agsao mabalin nga maiyakar na ti mikrobyo ti TB iti angin. Mabalin a mai raman dagiti dadduma no maangesda, mabalin da makaala iti TB.



DIAGNOSIS
Pannaka-diagnose

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.

Ti Presumptive TB patient (nga addaan iti maysa kadagiti kangrunaan a sintoma wenno positibo a chest x ray) ket kasapulan nga agpa-sputum test babaen ti Rapid TB Diagnostic test kas iti GeneXpert tapno mapasingkeda ti TB.



TREATMENT
Panaka-agas

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

Napateg nga umiso ti panag tomar ti ma rekomendar a rehimen ti panangagas iti TB tapno maliklikan ti peggad ti saan a panagipauneg iti agas iti pasiente ken dadduma pay a komplikasyon.



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)

Kompletuan ti naireseta nga 6 a bulan a panangagas para iti "drug susceptible TB" uray kalpasan a napadasan ti dagus a pannakabang-ar (2 a bulan a masinsinan a panakaagas ken 4 a bulan ti ag tuloy tuloy a pannakaagas).

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

Iti bilang ti tableta nga inomina ket depende iti timbang ti pasiente.

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

La gipen, iti doktor laeng ti mabalin nga agpasardeng ti agas.