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National Manual for Tuberculosis Control | Page iii Foreword Tuberculosis is a major health problem in the globe, causing ill health for millions of people each year. TB ranks alongside HIV as a leading cause of death due to communicable diseases. Sri Lanka is a country with middle burden for TB. Nearly 10,000 patients of TB are detected each year.

National Manual for Tuberculosis Control - NPTCCD

xii NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAM: MANUAL OF PROCEDURES 6TH EDITION FOREWORD In September 2018, the United Nations General Assembly held the first-ever High-level Meeting on Tuberculosis, where countries committed to the goal of ending tuberculosis (TB) globally. The

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAM MANUAL OF PROCEDURES

General Manual For Tuberculosis Controlnational National Manual for Tuberculosis Control | Page iii Foreword Tuberculosis is a major health problem in the globe, causing ill health for millions of people each year. TB ranks alongside HIV as a leading cause of death due to communicable diseases. Sri Lanka is a country with middle burden for TB.

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General Manual For Tuberculosis Control National Programme ...

National TB Management Guideline 2019 This guideline is to provide basic information about TB and its management to all health workers in Nepal. Early detection, appropriate diagnosis and timely treatment of TB result in good treatment outcomes. Health workers need to be equipped with the right information on the diagnosis and treatment of TB.

National Tuberculosis Management Guidelines 2019 – Public ...

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National Tuberculosis Management Guidelines

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Tuberculosis (TB) is a major public health problem in Nigeria with country ranked 5 th among the 22 high TB burden countries in the world and 2nd in Africa (2008 TB Global report). The TB burden in the country is further compounded by the high HIV/AIDS prevalence. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease which spreads from person-to-person through the

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH THE NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR TB ...

critical analysis on tuberculosis mortality during 2005-2011 in. MINISTRY OF HEALTH, SRI LANKA (2005); General Manual for Tuberculosis. Control. PERERA, J et. al., (2011), Tuberculosis Manual for Intern Medical Officers. CHEST CLINIC, BATTICALOA (2005-2011) Quarterly Reports on the results of treatment of patients registered during 2005-2011.

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background of tuberculosis control in the former socialist countries with a vertically organized and specialized system the manual for tuberculosis gives information about the disease and the strategy and organization of a national control programme it deals with case definitions and treatment

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Under the Mycobacterial Disease Control (MBDC) Directorate of the Directorate - General of Health Services (DGHS), the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP) adopted the DOTS strategy during the Fourth Population and Health Plan (1992-98) under the project "Further Development of TB and Leprosy Control Services".

National Guidelines and Operational Manual for ...

Several fact sheets on tuberculosis, such as general information, TB and HIV/AIDS, TB treatment, and more. Provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Skip directly to site content Skip directly to page options Skip directly to A-Z link.

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Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR TUBERCULOSIS: 2017-25 ELIMINATION BY 2025 March 2017 Ministry of Health with Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi – 110 108 . i ... Central TB Division, Directorate General of Health Services,

NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR TUBERCULOSIS: 2017-25 ...

This 7th Edition of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme Manual is written for all health care workers in Malawi to serve as a guideline for better TB control. It builds on previous versions of the manual, but takes into account some of the important changes that have taken place in the last few years. One of the

MINISTry Of HEaLTH Malawi National Tuberculosis Control ...

National Tuberculosis Management Guideline 2019, Nepal Introduction (Ref. Page no. 1) This guideline is to provide basic information about TB and its management to all health workers in Nepal.Early detection, appropriate diagnosis and timely treatment of TB result in good treatment outcomes.

National Tuberculosis Management Guideline 2019, Nepal

In December 2010, WHO first recommended the use of the Xpert MTB/RIF assay. The WHO's policy statement was supported by a rapid implementation document, which provided the technical "how-to" and operational considerations for rolling out the use of the assay.

WHO | Xpert MTB/RIF implementation manual

Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial infection spread through inhaling tiny droplets from the coughs or sneezes of an infected person. It is a serious condition, but can be cured with proper treatment. TB mainly affects the lungs. However, it can affect any part of the body, including the glands, bones and nervous system.

The update of the Guidelines for Treatment of Drug-susceptible Tuberculosis and Patient Care is important in the context of the End TB Strategy, which recommends treatment and patient support for all people with TB. This update aims to use the best available evidence on the treatment of drug-susceptible TB and interventions to ensure adequate patient care and support in order to inform policy decisions made in these technical areas by national TB control program managers, national policy-makers, and medical practitioners in a variety of geographical, economic, and social settings. The objectives of these updated guidelines are to provide updated recommendations based on newly emerged evidence on the treatment of drug-susceptible TB and patient care as well as provide a summary of changes in the new guidelines with all the existing and valid WHO recommendations on the treatment of drug-susceptible TB and TB patient care. The key audience for these guidelines are policy-makers in ministries of health or managers of national TB programs who formulate country-specific TB treatment guidelines or who plan TB treatment programs. In addition, health professionals - including doctors, nurses, and educators working both in government services and nongovernmental organizations, such as technical agencies that are treating patients and organizing treatment services - will find these guidelines to be useful.

It is estimated that one third of the world's population is infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis (the bacterium that causes tuberculosis (TB)), and that each year, about 9 million people develop TB, of whom about 2 million die. Of the 9 million annual TB cases, about 1 million (11%) occur in children (under 15 years of age). Of these childhood cases, 75% occur annually in 22 high-burden countries that together account for 80% of the world's estimated incident cases. In countries worldwide, the reported percentage of all TB cases occurring in children varies from 3% to more than 25%. The Stop TB Strategy, which builds on the DOTS strategy developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Union Against TB and Lung Disease, has a critical role in reducing the worldwide burden of disease and thus in protecting children from infection and disease. The management of children with TB should be in line with the Stop TB Strategy, taking into consideration the particular epidemiology and clinical presentation of TB in children. These consensus guidelines were produced to help the National Tuberculosis Programmes on the management of tuberculosis in children.

The World Health Organization (WHO) first published guidance for national tuberculosis control programs on managing tuberculosis in children in 2006. The Guidance follows the principles of a public health approach aimed at optimizing outcomes, including the quality of life and survival, of children with tuberculosis; it also serves as a reference tool for countries to adopt and adapt according to their national circumstances. Since the publication of the Guidance in 2006, novel evidence has become available concerning the correct dosages of medicines for the treatment of tuberculosis in children. The aim of this revised guideline is to establish standards for high-quality treatment of tuberculosis in children by providing evidence-based recommendations while considering the risks and benefits, acceptability, feasibility, cost and financial implications.

This is the second edition of a reference work aimed at all those concerned with dealing with tuberculosis control in developing countries. The book follows in the tradition of Kurt Toman's original work in this field, with the text set out in a question and answer format, grouped under three headings: case detection; treatment, and monitoring. The threat of tuberculosis is still potent, with two million deaths globally. This new edition, containing contributions from a number of experts in this field, addresses the resurgence of tuberculosis, and the emergence of multidrug-resistant bacilli, and the growth of HIV-infected individuals with tuberculosis, as well as recent scientific developments.

The emergence of extensively drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis, especially in countries with a high prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus, is a serious threat to global public health and jeopardizes efforts to effectively control the disease. This publication offers updated recommendations for the diagnosis and management of drug-resistant tuberculosis in a variety of geographical, economic and social settings, and the recording of data that enables the monitoring and evaluation of programs.—Publisher's description.

"Worldwide, the highest priorities for tuberculosis control are comprehensive case finding and case holding. This is how patients are cured of tuberculosis. Besides saving the lives and the productivity of the individuals who have tuberculosis, society gains an additional benefit: when the patients are cured, transmission is interrupted. Case finding and case holding in the United States are monitored through the national surveillance system, which is explained in separate guidance from the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (DTBE) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Aggregate Reports for Tuberculosis Program Evaluation (ARPEs), the subject of these instructions, help you to evaluate some other activities that have a different approach. In the United States, resources for tuberculosis control are available for going beyond curing cases by preventing them in the first place. Examples of prevention activities are contact tracing, targeted tuberculin testing, and treating latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI). These activities accelerate tuberculosis elimination, but they are labor intensive and offer mainly remote return for the investment. Therefore, careful evaluation of these activities is critical for assessing their validity in your setting. ARPEs are the national summary tools for confirming the merit of these activities for you. This manual will help you in three general tasks for ARPEs. The first task is collecting the best data that is feasible in your setting. The second is assembling the data, storing and combining the reports, and submitting them efficiently. The third is the most important: interpreting the results of your reports while considering their limitations. This final task creates the opportunities for improvements in your tuberculosis-prevention activities."—Page 1.

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