

Learning Objectives To identify populations at-risk for TB To identify preventative approaches to managing a TB program To describe the approach to managing a new TB case To identify who requires routine TB screening





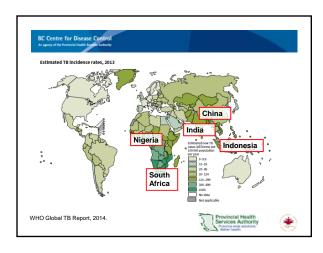
Global Epidemiology (2013)

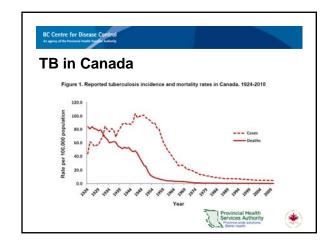
- 9 million new cases, 1.1 million were HIV positive
- 1.5 million deaths, the majority (1.3 million) are HIV negative
- In 2010, there were an estimated 10 million orphans from parents killed by Tuberculosis

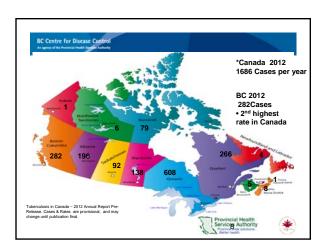
⊚ WHO TB Report, 20

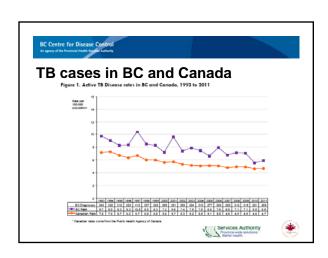


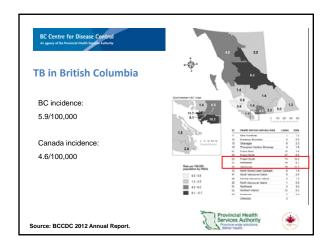












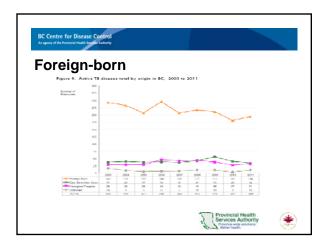


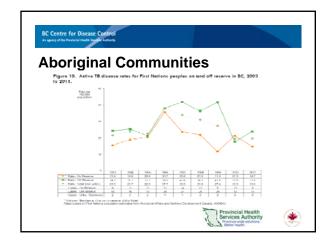
Why does BC have high rates?

- High rates in foreign-born population
- High rates in some Aboriginal Canadian communities
- High rates in HIV-infected and homeless communities











HIV infected and homeless individuals

- There have been over 100 cases of HIV-TB in the past decade
- Translates into an incidence > 130/100,000
- Mortality is 20% in the HIV-TB population
- In the past decade, we have experienced two outbreaks in homeless population in BC





BC Centre for Disease Control

Drug Resistant TB

MDR-TB Global Data:

- estimated 400,000 cases and 150,000 deaths
- only 7% of cases are diagnosed and notified
- 50% of cases are in China and India
- Highest incidence in the former Soviet Union
- In 2014, BC had 8 MDRTB cases

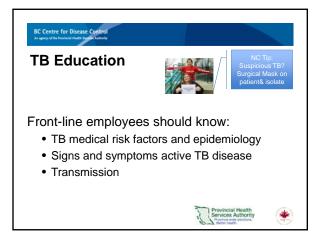


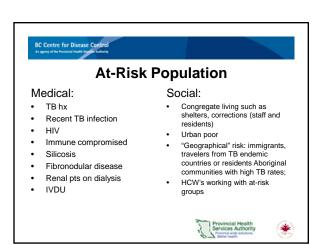


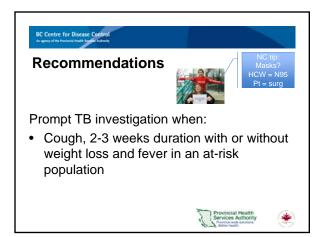


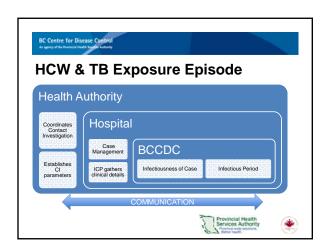


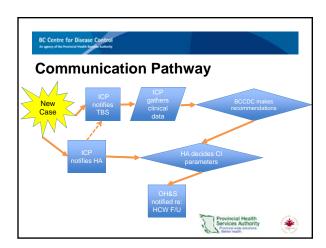


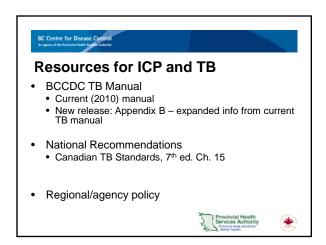


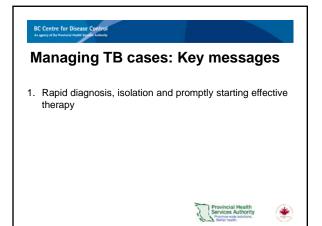














Who requires isolation?

- TB risk factors and signs and symptoms active respiratory disease
- Suspicious CXR (regardless of symptoms)
- AFB smear-positive sputum
- Suspected laryngeal involvement





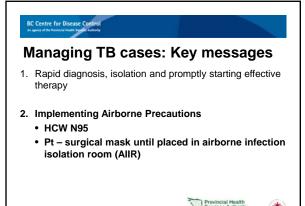
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Who requires isolation?

- Non-respiratory TB with
 - open abscess/lesion
 - Immune-suppression
 - Abnormal CXR
- Children < 10
 - AIIR if cavitary CXR, laryngeal involvement, AFB positive









Managing TB cases: Key messages

- Rapid diagnosis, isolation and promptly starting effective therapy
- 2. Airborne Precautions
 - 1. HCW N95
 - 2. Pt surgical mask till placed in airborne infection isolation room (AIIR)
- 3. Discharging AFB smear-positive case consult local HA MHO and/or BCCDC





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Discharging infectious case?

Ensure the following is in place:

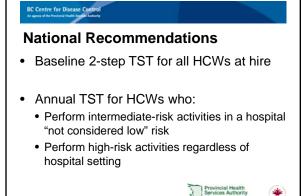
- Tolerating effective treatment (sensitivities known)
- · Clinical improvement
- · Adherence, self-administration
- · Home isolation and stable residence
 - NO children <5 or immune-compromised individuals in the home

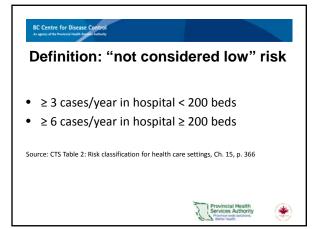














Provincial Recommendations

- New hire HCWs, health-care volunteers and students
 - TB screening within 2 weeks of start or at the discretion of the employer/agency
 - o Includes:
 - o TST
 - o Symptom and risk factor assessment
 - $_{\circ}\,$ Further testing if TST positive or symptomatic







Provincial Recommendations

- Routine HCW/volunteer/student screening is not a provincial standard
- Varies across Health Authorities or institutionally





