

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



NEW JERSEY
MEDICAL SCHOOL
GLOBAL
TUBERCULOSIS
INSTITUTE

A Founding Component of the International Center for Public Health

TUBERCULOSIS CASE MANAGEMENT FOR NURSES

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adherence – Following the recommended course of treatment by taking all the prescribed medications for the entire length of time, and keeping appointments for medical care

Case Management – Dynamic and systematic collaborative approach to providing and coordinating health care services to a defined population. It is a participative process to identify and facilitate options and services for meeting individuals' health needs, while decreasing fragmentation and duplication of services and enhancing quality, cost-effective clinical outcomes

Core functions of public health – Government fulfills the mission of public health using 1) assessment (data gathering) 2) policy development (providing leadership) 3) assurance (ensuring availability of services)

Cultural competency – The ability of a system, agency, or individual to respond to the unique needs of populations whose cultures are different from that of the dominant or 'mainstream society'

Delegation - Sharing responsibility for a task with another who is competent to perform the task. The person who delegates the task maintains responsibility and ultimate accountability for the effective completion of the task

DOT (Directly Observed Therapy) – A strategy devised to help patients adhere to treatment; means that a healthcare worker or another designated person watches the TB patient swallow each dose of the prescribed drugs

Elements of case management process

Assessment – Process of gathering data that will form the basis for TB treatment

Case finding – Early identification of the patient with TB

Documentation – Chronicles patient care findings, interventions, and outcomes

Evaluation – The intermediate and expected outcomes of the case management process, which are continuous and ongoing

Implementation – Interventions required to facilitate the patients' plan of care

Planning – Based on assessment data and problems identified by members of the health-care team

Problem identification – Leads to a problem statement or nursing diagnosis

Variance analysis – Determining the reasons for discrepancies between anticipated and actual outcomes

Enablers – Those things that can make it possible for patients to receive treatment and adhere to the treatment plan

Incentives – Small rewards given to patients to encourage them to either take their own medicines or keep clinic or field DOT appointments

Infectious - Capable of spreading infection; a person who has infectious TB disease expels droplets containing M. tuberculosis into the air when he or she coughs or sneezes

Nursing diagnosis – A clinical judgement about individual, family, or community responses to actual or potential health problems/life processes

Public Health Nursing – The synthesis of nursing theory and public health theory applied to promoting and preserving the health of populations. The focus of practice is the community as a whole and the effect of the community's health status (resources) on the health of individuals, families, and groups. Care is provided within the context of preventing disease and disability and promoting and protecting the health of the community as a whole

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Division of Tuberculosis Elimination

www.cdc.gov/tb

The CDC Division of Tuberculosis Elimination's website contains information on TB in the United States and provides TB education and training materials and resources.

Find TB Resources Website

www.findtbresources.org

This website includes a searchable database of materials from numerous national and international organizations. The site also includes information about other TB organizations, how to order materials, and funding opportunities.

TB Regional Training and Medical Consultation Centers (RTMCCs)

CDC funds four regionally-assigned RTMCCs to provide training, education and medical consultation services to TB health care workers. The RTMCC all products page provides RTMCC-produced TB educational materials <http://sntc.medicine.ufl.edu/rtmccproducts.aspx>

Curry International Tuberculosis Center (CITC)

CITC serves: Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Federated State of Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of Marshall Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Republic of Palau.

3180 18th Street, Suite 101
San Francisco, CA 94110
415-502-4600 (Phone) 415-502-4620 (Fax)
<http://www.currytbcenter.ucsf.edu/>

Heartland National Tuberculosis Center (HNTC)

HNTC serves: Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

2303 SE Military Drive
San Antonio, TX 78223
800-839-5864 (Phone) 210-531-4500 (Fax)
www.heartlandntbc.org

New Jersey Medical School Global Tuberculosis Institute (GTBI)

GTBI serves: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

225 Warren Street
Newark, NJ 07101
973-972-3270 (Phone) 973-972-3268 (Fax)
www.umdnj.edu/globaltb

Southeastern National Tuberculosis Center

SNTC serves: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Shipping Address: Emerging Pathogens Institute
2055 Mowry Rd. Suite 250
Gainesville, FL 32611

Mailing Address: PO Box 103600, Gainesville, FL 32610-3600
888-265-7682 (Phone) 352-265-7683 (Fax)
<http://sntc.medicine.ufl.edu>



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