

Objectives

- Identify the role of the nurse in TB Case management
- Discuss treatment regimes for TBI and LTBI
- Identify adverse reactions of anti-tuberulosis medications
- Identify those at highest risk for LTBI or TBI

What is Public Health's Role?

- TB case management and follow up
- Contact investigations and follow through
- Provide education, teaching, assessment, initiate treatment by orders of physician
- Collaborate with all providers involved
- Referral assistance for additional care
- Assist client to successful treatment completion
- D.O.T. provision when available
- TB surveillance

What is TB Case Management?-1

- Cases may be identified by a referral from the hospital, infectious disease, Ohio Department of Health or incidentally, when working closely with collaborators including employers
- Fact finding or investigation of a referral
- Assessment of the individual during an investigation process
- Sample collection (Sputum, blood)
- TB test placement
- HIV Testing
- Collaboration with physician, hospital, labs, ODH, I.D., Imaging facility, pharmacy, etc.

What is TB Case Management?-2

- ID additional needs and problems
- Contact Investigation
- Assessment of hearing and vision
- Plan D.O.T./Start D.O.T.
- Data Entry to C.D. Reporting System for State
- Data Entry to local health department electronic record
- Evaluate treatment/Report to physician/continuation of testing PRN
- Document, document, document,
- Follow through with all contacts for possible testing and treatment

TB Case Management = Client Care

- Assuring client successful completion of treatment is the number one goal
- ID TB and LTBI cases
- Investigate all cases referred as suspect
- Initiate treatment and follow to completion for all cases indicated
- Goals to ensure all TBI and LTBI clients receive appropriate treatment to completion
- Prevent LTBI progression to TB and prevent drug resistance
- Prevent transmission of TB by ascertaining all contacts are investigated
- Education of client, family, caregivers and community

Case Managers Responsibility

- Coordinating client care
 - Medical and psycho-social needs are met
 - Assuring D.O.T. is performed in a regular and timely manner by trained individuals
 - Recording changes in client health
 - Assisting with any medical needs

Successful Case Management Involves-1

- Assessing client
- Interviews of client and contacts
- Education and teaching for client and contacts about TB disease and TB infection, including treatment, side effects and expectations
- Isolation activities and education if needed

Successful Case Management Involves-2

- Collaboration with treatment physician
- Developing a plan of care
- Coordinating with pharmacy
- Assessing contacts, treating contacts as warranted
- Assuring D.O.T.
- Assessing treatment response
- Referrals for needs, services and additional care needs

What Makes a Successful Case

- Education, teaching completed for TB and medication therapy
- Assuring appropriate treatment is initiated by physician, and completed within the specified time frame
- Identify all contacts to case, assure this is the primary case
- Assure client is monitored during the entirety of treatment to identify response or failures in treatment in a timely manner
- Address health and psycho-social needs are met
- Additional staff trained to assist with case management or D.O.T. – TB knowledge, reliable, caring, sensitive to situation
- Keep lines of communication between client, healthcare, and other professional services, as needed



Thank you! • Questions?