

Tuberculosis Basics

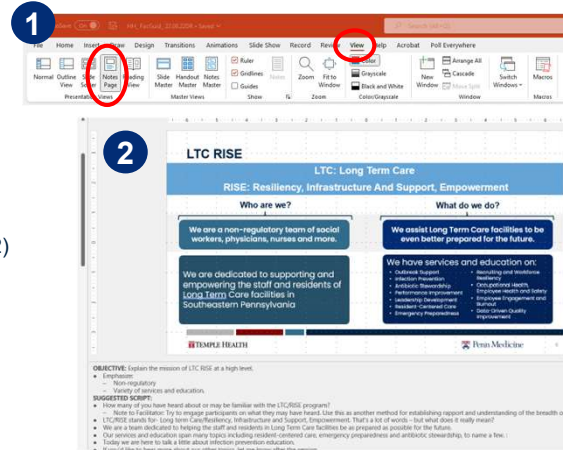
Facilitator Guide



How to Use This Facilitator’s Guide

▶ **Printing out copies is not required.**

- If you can, bring a print out of:
 - Slide 4 (session sign)
- You may want to print out the presentation for your own use. We recommend using Notes View (see picture 1)
- If you can't print anything out – no worries! You can view the notes on your phone or laptop.



▶ Each slide has a guide in the notes section.

- You can see guide at the bottom of slides (see picture 2) or note view
- Each slide has an “Objective”. This is the main point you want to make sure participants understand.
- There are “Facilitator Notes” throughout the Suggested Scripts. These are tips, or question answers for you as facilitator to use.



Before Your Meeting

For Facilitator Use Only

Schedule Presentation

- Confirm a date and time for presentation
- Communicate:
 - Presentation is for all staff and residents
 - The session will be 30 minutes
 - A separate room or space is preferred



Prepare for Presentation

- Gather Materials
 - Pens
 - Sign in sheet
 - Hand sanitizer
 - Optional:* Printed Session Sign
 - Optional:* Paint-safe tape
 - Optional:* Print out of notes pages of presentation



Set up Presentation

- Set up space:
 - Clean workspace
 - Space chairs appropriately
 - Optional:* Display session sign

Welcome
to the
Session on
Tuberculosis Basics

- **Optional:** Hang this print out on the door of your meeting room

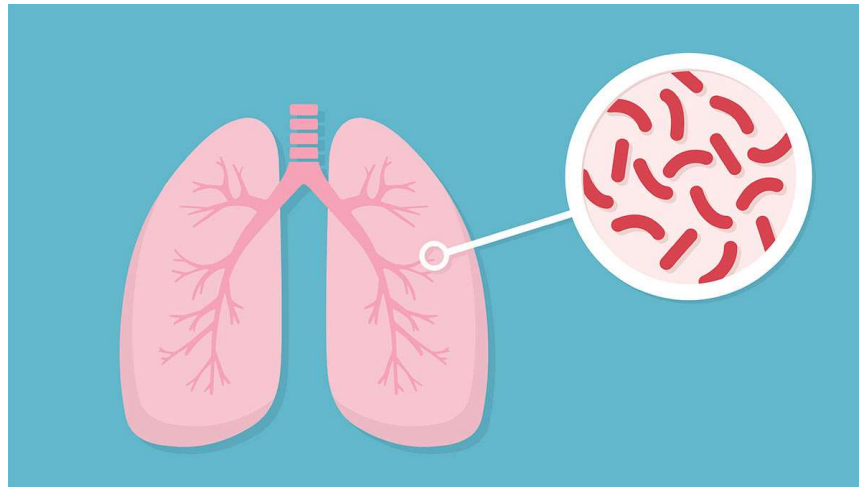


OBJECTIVE: Establish friendly connection with participants

SUGGESTED SCRIPT:

- Good Morning/Good Afternoon. My name is [*FACILITATOR NAME*].
- Our presentation for today is on Tuberculosis Basics. We know this is a topic you may already be familiar with so today will be a refresher for some and may provide new information and insight for others.
- Please make sure you have signed in.

What can you tell me about TB?



OBJECTIVE: For facilitator to gauge participants' level of knowledge about TB

SUGGESTED SCRIPT:

- Tell me what you already know about TB?
 - Facilitator Note: Give the participants time to speak up.
- TB is an infectious bacterial disease that most commonly affects the lungs.
- TB can also attack other areas of the body like the kidney, spine and brain.
- Not everyone who is infected with TB becomes sick.
 - There are actually two related diseases, Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) and Active Tuberculosis Disease.
 - People with latent TB do not have any symptoms and cannot spread TB.
 - If they do not get treatment, however, they may develop active TB disease in the future, spread the disease to others, and feel quite ill.

How is Tuberculosis Spread?

- Tuberculosis is spread through the air from person to person when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
- A person cannot get TB from surfaces or touching others.
- A person who is exposed to TB cannot spread it right away.
 1. The infected person has to breathe in the TB bacteria
 2. Then, the infected person has to develop the infection
 3. Finally, the bacterial multiplies and becomes active disease
 - Only after the disease is active, can that person infect others

OBJECTIVE: Confirm how tuberculosis is and is not spread

SUGGESTED SCRIPT:

Review script on slide

Signs and Symptoms of TB



Cough that lasts 3 or more weeks



Fatigue or weakness



Chills or fever



Coughing up blood



Loss of appetite



Night Sweats

OBJECTIVE: Review TB symptoms

SUGGESTED SCRIPT:

Review script on slide

Who Is Most At Risk for TB?

- ▶ Persons with medical conditions that weaken the immune system
- ▶ Persons who work or reside with people in hospitals and nursing homes
 - The CDC and many local health agencies recommend Tuberculosis screening and testing of health care personnel as part of a TB infection control plan.

OBJECTIVE: Review who is most at risk

SUGGESTED SCRIPT:

Review script on slide

How should TB be monitored at work?

- ▶ All employees should be screened for TB upon hire
- ▶ Annual TB testing is not recommended unless there is a known exposure or ongoing transmission
- ▶ Annual education should include:
 - TB risk factors
 - Signs and symptoms of TB disease
 - TB infection control policies and procedures

OBJECTIVE: Review TB monitoring at work

SUGGESTED SCRIPT:

Review script on slide

How can I have a good TB infection control plan?

- ▶ If possible, assign someone the responsibility for TB infection control
- ▶ Develop a written TB infection control plan
- ▶ Ensure availability of a lab for testing and reporting results
- ▶ Provide education, training and counseling for health care personnel
- ▶ Perform regular screening, testing and evaluating
- ▶ Remind patients and staff to use proper cough etiquette

OBJECTIVE: Review components of a TB infection control plan

SUGGESTED SCRIPT:

Review script on slide



OBJECTIVE: To give participants time to ask any questions they may have.

SUGGESTED SCRIPT:

- What questions do you have about what you learned today?
 - Facilitator note: By asking in this way, rather than “does anyone have any questions” you are showing that you assume people will have questions, which will make participants more likely to ask questions if they have one.



SUGGESTED SCRIPT

- Thank you for your participation today! That concludes our presentation on Tuberculosis!
- Please remember to sign in the attendance sheet
 - **Facilitator Note:** Wipe Down surfaces touched; Leave area like you found it. Provide Leave Behinds and/or copy of presentation