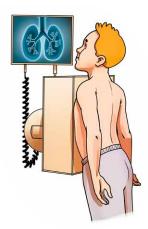
> WHO NEEDS TO BE CHECKED FOR TB?

- People who have been in contact with a person with contagious TB.
- At-risk populations who may develop TB because of their activities.



> WHICH TREATMENT DO YOU NEED TO TAKE?

If you have a TB infection

The doctor can prescribe preventive treatment: it will not cure you (since you are not sick), but it decreases the risk of developing TB in the future. This usually involves taking one or two antibiotics daily (INH – Nicotibine® and/or RMP – Rifampicin®) for 3 to 6 months.

If TB disease is confirmed

It is essential to cure yourself.

The treatment is long, at least 6 months, and requires taking several drugs (antibiotics) each day. If you take your medicine correctly, the chances of being cured are almost

100%.



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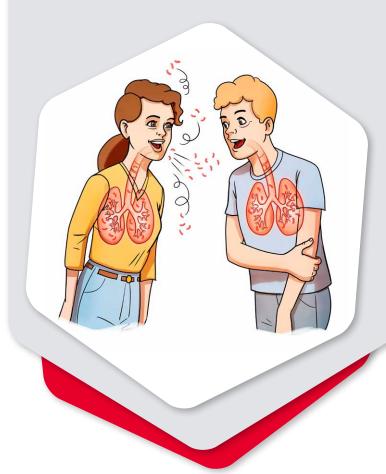








WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS?





WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS?

Tuberculosis, or TB, is a disease caused by a germ, the TB bacillus or Koch bacillus. TB most often attacks the lungs, but can also infect other parts of the body such as the bones, intestines, kidneys or the brain.

WHO CAN GET TB?

Pulmonary TB is a contagious disease.



The TB bacilli are present in the lungs of a person with TB. When an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks, the germs are released into the air. If somebody else inhales this air, the germs are inhaled at the same time.

This is why anybody can become infected with the TB bacilli. However, some people run a higher risk of infection than others. Depending on your way of living and the work you do, the risk is highest if you have frequent and close contact with people with TB.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TB INFECTION AND TB DISEASE?

When you inhale the TB bacilli, they arrive in the lungs. The defence mechanisms in your body attack the bacilli, and most often eliminate them.

> If the bacilli remain in your body. they are usually "asleep". This means that they are not dangerous. You have a TB infection, but you are not sick or contagious.

If you are old, very young or weakened by other diseases. it can happen that the defence mechanisms in

your body are not strong enough to fight the germs. If that happens, the TB bacilli may wake up, multiply and you will get TB disease.

If you have TB disease that attacks the lungs, you may present the following symptoms:

- cough
- coughing up sputum (sometimes bloody)
- tiredness
- fever
- weight loss

a doctor as quickly as possible!



The injection of tuberculin under the skin enables doctors to know if you are infected with TB. If this is the case, there will be a local reaction 3-5 days after the injection. This test is called the tuberculin skin test (or formerly called intradermal reaction or Mantoux test) and must be interpreted by a healthcare professional.

If the test is positive, a chest X-ray must be done:

- > If the chest X-ray is normal, this means that you have a TB infection.
- > Otherwise, additional examinations will be required (e.g. search for TB Bacillus in the sputum) in order to make a diagnosis of pulmonary TB.

