


TB-ICF: Symptom Questionnaire in Adult People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)* * Modified from Mohammed et al. IJTLD. 2004

Symptom	YES	NO
1. Cough (of any duration)?		
2. Blood stained sputum?		
3. Night sweats >2 weeks		
4. Fever?		
5. Weight loss?		
6. Chest pain?		
7. Breathlessness?		
8. Fatigue?		
9. History of previous TB treatment?		
10. History of close contact with a person confirmed to have TB?		
11. Swellings in the neck, armpits or elsewhere?		
12: Diarrhea for more than two weeks?		
TB SUSPECT?		
ACTION TAKEN/COMMENT		



TB-ICF at HIV testing or Care sites: the symptom questionnaire for children living with HIV* *
Modified from Mohammed et al. IJTLD. 2004

Symptom	YES	NO
1. Cough: (of any duration)?		
2. Blood stained sputum?		
3. Night sweats >2 weeks		
4. Fever? Of any duration?		
5. Weight loss?		
6. Chest pain?		
7. Fast Breathing?		
8. Fatigue?		
9. History of previous TB treatment?		
10. History of close contact with a person confirmed to have TB?		
11. Swellings in the neck, armpits or elsewhere?		
12: Diarrhea for more than two weeks?		
13. Failure to thrive?		
TB SUSPECT?		
ACTION TAKEN/COMMENT		



Simplified table of TB treatment and follow up

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Sputum follow up
New cases smear positive (SMP) Total of 6 months	RHZE for 2 months	RH for 4 months	End of 2, beginning of 5 and beginning of 6 months
Retreatment SMP Total of 8 months	SRHZE for 2 months, continue RHZE for 1 more month	RHE for 5 months	End of 3, beginning of 5 and beginning of 8 months
New cases smear negative (SMN) Total of 6 months	RHZE for 2 months	RH for 4 months	No follow up sputum. Monitor clinically





The 3 objectives and 12 TB HIV collaborative activities


1. Establish the mechanisms for collaboration

- 1.1 Set a coordinating body for TB/HIV activities effective at all levels
- 1.2 Conduct surveillance of HIV prevalence among tuberculosis patients
- 1.3 Carry out joint planning
- 1.4 Conduct monitoring and evaluation

2. Decrease the burden of tuberculosis in people living with HIV/AIDS

- 2.1 Establish intensive tuberculosis case-finding
- 2.2 Introduce isoniazid preventive therapy
- 2.3 Ensure tuberculosis infection control in health care and congregate settings

3. Decrease the burden of HIV in tuberculosis patients

- 3.1 Provide HIV testing and counseling
 - 3.2 Introduce HIV prevention methods
 - 3.3 Introduce co-trimoxazole preventive therapy
 - 3.4 Ensure HIV/AIDS care and support
 - 3.5 Introduce antiretroviral therapy
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Paediatric TB Score Chart: 1

Feature	0	1	3	Score
Duration of illness	<2 weeks	2 - 4 weeks	>4 weeks	
Nutritional status (Weight for age)	>80%	60-80%	<60%	
Family History of TB	None	Reported	Confirmed SM +ve	

Paediatric TB Score Chart: 2

Positive tuberculin test (>10mm)	3
Enlarged painless lymph nodes, sinus present	3
Night sweats, unexplained fever	2
Malnutrition not improving after treatment	3
Angle deformity of spine	4
Firm, non-fluid, non-traumatic swelling of joint	3
Unexplained abdominal swelling or ascites	3
Change of temperament, fits, or coma	3
Abnormal X-ray	2

When total score for section 1 and 2 together is 7 or more, then treat as TB