

Appendix –(2)

Comparison between NTP and MPW Modules:

<u>A: Sign and symptoms of Tuberculosis</u>	
As per manuals of health workers (Male) Vol. II page 77	As per NTI manuals for peripheral Health Institutions
<p>The commonest signs and symptoms of TB of the lung, which are likely to bring the patient to see you are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pain in the chest 2. Chronic cough with the production of sputum. This sputum may be tinged with blood. 3. Feeling of tiredness 4. Loss of weight 5. Slight fever, usually coming in the evening (About sun set) 6. Profuse sweating at night. 	<p>Identification of chest symptomatics; From among persons 20 years and above, identify those who have following symptoms: Cough for 2 weeks or more with or without fever and chest pain for more than a month and haemoptysis (Blood in sputum) at any time. These symptoms indicate the possibility of pulmonary tuberculosis.</p>
<u>B: Duties of health workers</u>	
Duties of health worker in relation to the control of Tuberculosis-Manual for health worker (Male), Published in 1977-78	Role of health worker in DTP manual for peripheral health institution (1985)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The immunization with BCG of all new born and of all infants from zero to one year in the intensive area by the health worker (female) 2. The immunization with BCG of all new born in the twilight area by the health worker (Male). 3. The immunization of all children aged one to five years in the intensive areas and zero to five years in the twilight area with primary BCG or re-vaccination if they had received the BCG at or soon after birth by the health worker (Male). 4. The referral of all cases suspected to be suffering from TB of the lung to 	<p>The health workers (MPWs) have to participate in DTP as in other programme likely NMEP and FWP. They should help in diagnosing more TB cases, in keeping the patients on their treatment for the full period and give BCG vaccination to infants and health education of the community.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sputum collection from persons who have chest symptoms.

Appendix

<p>PHC for investigation-Health worker (Male and Female).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The follow-up of all cases under treatment for Tuberculosis- Health worker (Male and female) 6. The health education of the community to prevent the spread of tuberculosis: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The importance of new forms being immunized with BCG as soon as possible after birth. B. The importance of getting treatment for curing the disease. The treatment of tuberculosis requires that of prolonged course of drugs be taken. Inform the community that it is very important that the complete course be taken if a cure is to follow. C. The importance of early treatment so that persons with symptoms and sign suggesting TB should seek medical assistance as soon as possible. D. The habit of spitting inside houses, or in public places such, as markets, transport vehicle etc., should be discouraged by all possible means. Even spitting in the open carries hazards to health and spread of TB. E. The need for TB patient to sleep away from other and used their own drinking and eating utensils. F. The importance of keeping children away from patients, because they are particularly susceptible to get the disease, if they have not been properly protected with BCG. G. The importance of educating patients on personal hygienic habits and the proper care of the sputum. The need for an adequate diet and rest should also be emphasized when a patient is receiving treatment for TB. H. The importance of good nutrition to help the body resist infection. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Smear preparation. 3. Disposal of infected material. 4. Dispatch of smear (To PHC) <p><u>Treatment of TB patient</u></p> <p>PHC should send the result of sputum smear examination to the concerned health worker by post or through supervisor. Sputum positive cases particularly have to be informed immediately health worker so that the patient can start the treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health worker should motivate the patient to visit PHC immediately to start treatment. • If the patient wants to start treatment in any other PHI than PHC, the health worker should write the name, age, sex, address, sputum smear number and sputum result of the patient on a piece of paper, get the signature of the MO of PHC or their own supervisor and hand it over to the patient, so that he can go immediately and start the treatment in the PHI.
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