THE IMPORTANCE OF LINKING TUBERCULOSIS SURVIVORS TO PRIMARY CARE















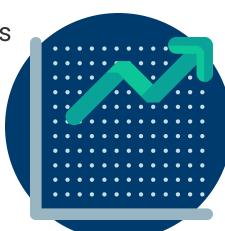


We have a growing population of TB survivors

The World Health Organization estimates 58 million people survived TB between 2000 and 2018, due to improvements in TB treatment and detection.

TB survivors may be living with chronic conditions associated with,

caused by, or made worse by TB.





Despite completing treatment, TB survivors, in both high and low income countries, experience three times higher mortality than their local populations.



Pulmonary TB can cause irreversible lung damage, which can lead to loss of lung function, long-term respiratory symptoms, and chronic respiratory disease.



Emerging evidence suggests that pulmonary rehabilitation programs may be beneficial for post-TB lung disorders.

TB may play a role in the development of cardiovascular disease

TB appears to be a marker for increased cardiovascular disease risk. This risk may be related to smoking or systemic inflammation caused by TB, but the research is limited.



We need to evaluate TB survivors for the presence of comorbidities and provide support for modifiable risk factors, such as cessation programs for smoking.

TB can have long-term harmful effects on mental health

Mental health after completion of TB treatment is poorly documented, but up to 70% of people on TB treatment experience changes in their mental health due to stigma, isolation, and inadequate social support.





A simple assessment tool could be used to assess mental health in TB survivors. Those with depression or severe anxiety should be referred.

We need to better advocate for the health and wellbeing of TB survivors

We need to support TB survivors through their treatment by recognizing the long term effects of TB. An excellent first step is to ensure that people completing treatment are linked to primary care.



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