

HIGH RISK POPULATIONS

Those at high risk for developing Tuberculosis include:

- People with HIV infection
- People who became infected with TB bacteria in the last 2 years
- Babies and young children
- Injection drug users
- People who are sick with other diseases that weaken the immune system
- Elderly people
- People who were not treated correctly for TB in the past

LEARN MORE

To find more information on pandemic illnesses, visit one of the following:

MINNEAPOLISMN.GOV/HEALTH/PREPAREDNESS

WWW.CDC.GOV

For reasonable accommodations or alternative formats please contact the Minneapolis Health Department at 612-673-2301 or health@minneapolismn.gov.

People who are deaf or hard of hearing can use a relay service to call 311 at 612-673-3000. TTY users call 612-673-2157 or 612-673-2626.

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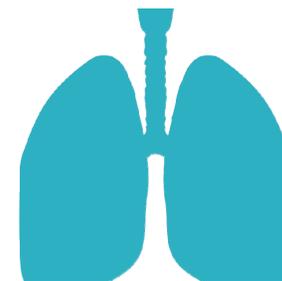
minneapolismn.gov/pandemic



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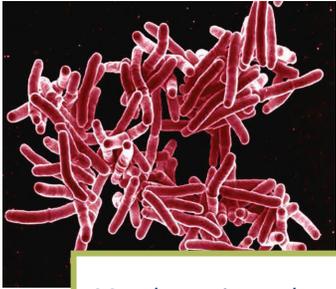


TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

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Mycobacterium tuberculosis

What is Tuberculosis?

Tuberculosis, or 'TB' for short, is a lung infection caused by

Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

Although it is common for TB to affect lungs, TB bacterium can also attack other areas in the body (kidney, spine, and brain).

Not all people who are infected with TB will show symptoms. This type of TB is called Latent TB (LTB). People with LTB can't spread the infection to others but when left untreated, they can develop active TB themselves.

SYMPTOMS

Active Tuberculosis can take anywhere from 2 to 12 weeks to be detected. TB is very contagious and often found in the air where someone with active TB is at. When TB infects the lungs, symptoms may show as:

- A bad cough that lasts 3 weeks or longer
- Pain in the chest
- Coughing up blood or sputum

Other symptoms of Tuberculosis include weakness or fatigue, weight loss, lack of appetite, chills, fever, and sweating at night.

TREATMENT

Antibiotics are used to treat active Tuberculosis. Treatment can last anywhere from 6—9 months. Common antibiotics used to treat TB include isoniazid (INH), rifampin (RIF), ethambutol (EMB), and pyrazinamide (PZA).

TB that is resistant to drugs is harder and more expensive to treat.

PREVENTION

Prevent TB infection

- Avoid staying in crowded areas where TB infection is suspected
- Make sure there is an adequate ventilation around infected person
- Practice cough etiquette and respiratory hygiene
- Have a separate room for infected person
- If possible use a mask for both the infected individual and the caretaker
- If infected, stay away from people who have a higher risk of contracting TB