

Tuberculosis (TB)

TB is a disease caused by germs called bacteria that most often affect the lungs. You can be infected with TB when you breathe in the germs. You are at a higher risk to get TB if you have a weak immune system. This system can be weakened by poor diet, illness, medicines or other causes.

Signs

There are two types of TB infection, latent or active. Latent infection is when you may have no signs of TB. The bacteria are in your body, but they are not active. Active TB is when people have signs of the bacteria, such as:

- Cough that lasts more than 3 weeks or won't go away
- Fever
- Weight loss or loss of appetite
- Feeling weak and tired
- Chest pain
- Night sweats

Testing

A skin test will be done to see if you are infected. A positive test means that you have been infected. If your test is positive, your doctor may also use a blood test, a chest x-ray and sputum tests to see if you have TB. Your family members and others living with you will also be skin tested.

A negative test often means that you are not infected. The skin test may not react if you have a weak immune system. Your doctor may check for TB if your skin test is negative, but you still have signs.

Your Care

If you have a positive skin test or have TB, you will be started on medicines.

Tuberkuloza (TBC)

TBC je bolest uzrokovana bacilima zvanim bakterije koji najčešće napadaju pluća. TBC-om se možete se zaraziti ukoliko udahnete bacile. Pod većim ste rizikom od dobijanja TBC-a ukoliko imate slab imunološki sistem. Ovaj sistem može biti oslabljen zbog slabe ishrane, bolesti, lijekova ili drugih uzroka.

Simptomi

Postoje dva tipa TBC infekcije, latentna i aktivna. Latentna infekcija je infekcija kod koje nema znakova tuberkuloze. Bakterije su u vašem tijelu ali nisu aktivne. Aktivna tuberkuloza je kada ljudi pokazuju znakove prisustva bakterija poput:

- Kašlja koji traje duže od tri sedmice ili ne prolazi
- Groznice
- Gubitka težine ili gubitka apetita
- Osjećaja slabosti i umora
- Boli u prsima
- Noćnog znojenja

Pregled

Izvršit će se test kože da se vidi da li ste zaraženi. Pozitivan test znači da ste zaraženi. Ukoliko je test pozitivan, vaš doktor će možda također uraditi nalaz krvi, rentgen pluća i test pljuvačke kako bi utvrdio da li imate TBC. Test kože će se uraditi i na članovima vaše porodice i ostalim osobama sa kojima živite.

Negativni nalaz često znači da niste zaraženi. Moguće je da test kože ne reagira ukoliko imate slab imunološki sistem. Vaš doktor može ispitivati da li je prisutan TBC ukoliko je test kože negativan, ali ipak imate simptome.

Njega

Ukoliko je test kože pozitivan ili imate TBC, dobit ćete lijekove.

- Take your medicines as directed. You may need more than one type of medicine for TB. Some bacteria are resistant to some antibiotics. You need to take all of your medicines and not stop taking them, even if you feel better. You may have to take your medicines for 6 to 24 months. Stopping medicines early can cause the spread of TB to others.
- To protect others who do not have TB, cover your mouth when you cough, sneeze or laugh. Then, wash your hands. Always wash your hands before and after meals.
- To keep your body strong, eat 3 meals and drink 6 to 8 glasses of fluid each day.
- Go to all doctor appointments.

If you are sick enough that you need to be in the hospital:

- You may be on respiratory isolation. This prevents others from getting TB.
- You will be isolated until you have been on TB medicines for 2 to 3 weeks or until your sputum is not infected.
- Anyone who comes into your room will wear a mask.
- The door to your room will be closed.
- You will need to wear a mask when you are out of your room.

Call your doctor right away if you:

- Have a worse cough.
- Cough up blood.
- Have trouble breathing.
- Lose weight even when you are eating a good diet.
- Have fevers or night sweats.
- Have brown urine or gray stools.
- Have yellow skin or yellow eyes.

- Uzimajte lijekove kako je propisano. Možda će vam za liječenje TBC-a trebati više vrsta lijekova. Neke bakterije su otporne na određene antibiotike. Trebate uzimati sve lijekove i ne smijete prestajati sa uzimanjem čak i ako se osjećate bolje. Može se dogoditi da lijekove budete uzimali i od 6 do 24 mjeseca. Ukoliko prekinete terapiju prije vremena, mogli biste zaraziti druge ljude TBC-om.
- Kako biste zaštitili one koji nisu oboljeli od TBC-a, pokrijte usta dok kašljete, kišete ili se smijete. Zatim operite ruke. Ruke obavezno perite prije i poslije jela.
- Kako biste povratili snagu, jedite 3 puta dnevno i pijte 6 do 8 čaša tečnosti svaki dan.
- Otiđite na sve ljekarske preglede.

Ako ste toliko bolesni da morate biti u bolnici:

- Možda ćete biti u respiratornoj izolaciji. Ovo će spriječiti da drugi dobiju TBC.
- Bit ćete u izolaciji 2 do 3 sedmice od početka uzimanja lijekova za TBC ili dok nalaz vašeg sputuma (pljuvačke) ne bude u redu.
- Svi koji uđu u vašu sobu će nositi masku.
- Vrata vaše sobe će biti zatvorena.
- Morat ćete nositi masku kad ste van sobe.

Pozovite doktora odmah ukoliko:

- Imate pogoršan kašalj.
- Iskašljavate krv.
- Imate problema sa disanjem.
- Gubite težinu iako se dobro hranite.
- Imate groznicu ili noćno znojenje.
- Imate smečkast urin ili sivu stolicu.
- Imate žutu kožu ili žute oči.

Talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions or concerns.

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Tuberculosis (TB). Bosnian.