

What You Need to Know About Your Medicine for Latent Tuberculosis (TB) Infection

ISONIAZID

You have been given medicine to treat your latent TB infection. You do not have TB disease and cannot spread TB to others. This medicine will help you **PREVENT** getting TB disease.

While on this Medicine:

- Tell your doctor or nurse if you have questions or concerns with the medicine.
- Go to your planned clinic visits.
- Discuss any alcohol use with your doctor. Alcohol use may cause side effects.
- Tell your doctor about all other medicines you are taking.
- Be sure to tell your other doctors that you are being treated for latent TB infection.
- Take all of your medicine as you were told by your TB doctor or nurse.
- Some people find that the medicine affects them less when taken with food.

Tips to Help You Take Your Medicine:

- ✓ Take your medicine at the same time every day.
- ✓ Set an alarm reminder for the time you should take your medicine.
- ✓ Ask a family member or friend to remind you.
- ✓ Use a pillbox.
- ✓ Put a reminder note on your mirror or refrigerator.
- ✓ Use a calendar to check off the day when you take your medicine.

Latent TB Infection Medicine Schedule:

(Providers: Indicate the appropriate schedule, days and number of pills)

Medicine	Schedule	Days	Number of pills per day	Length of time
Isoniazid	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily	Every day		9 months
	<input type="checkbox"/> Twice Weekly*	M T W Th F S Sun		

Your doctor may have you take vitamin B6 with your medicine.

Note: When isoniazid is to be taken 2 times a week, it should be given by directly observed therapy (DOT).*

IF YOU FORGET TO TAKE YOUR MEDICINE: If it is still the same day, take the dose as soon as you remember. If the day has passed, skip the missed dose and take your next scheduled dose — do not take 2 doses at the same time.

NOTES

Name of my doctor:

Name of my clinic:

Telephone number of my clinic:



Watch for these Possible Problems:

STOP taking your medicine right away **AND** call your TB doctor or nurse if you have any of the problems below:

- Less appetite, or no appetite for food
- An upset stomach or stomach cramps
- Nausea or vomiting
- Cola-colored urine or light stools
- Rash or itching
- Yellowing skin or eyes
- Tingling or numbness in your hands or feet

*Directly Observed Therapy (DOT)

You will meet with a health care worker to take your medicine. This plan is called directly observed therapy.

DOT can help you in several ways.

- The health care worker helps you to remember to take your medicine.
- You will complete your treatment as soon as possible.
- The health care worker will make sure you are not having problems with the medicine.