

የደርጂዎች  
**TUBERCULOSIS**  
**TUBERCULOSE**

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## Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Cd'կԴԵԾ ՃՐԴՈՅ ՀԵԼՏՔՆ ԵՐԱԾՈՒՅԹ

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$\Delta < P^a \sigma^a \rho^b$

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ዶ. ኃብርሮ



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ዶ. መሳሪያ  
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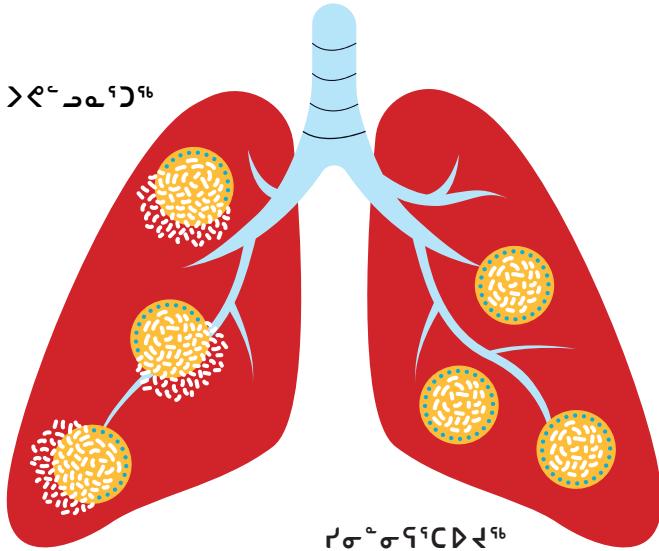


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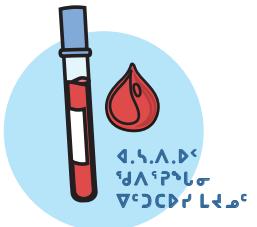
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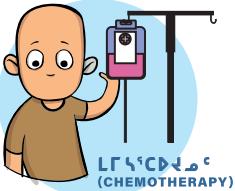
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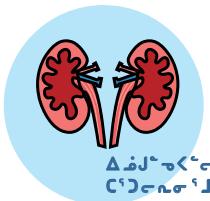
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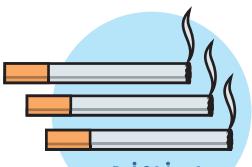
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## لے<sup>ن</sup>کی<sup>م</sup>و<sup>ر</sup><sup>ا</sup>پ<sup>ر</sup><sup>ا</sup> (CHEMOTHERAPY)



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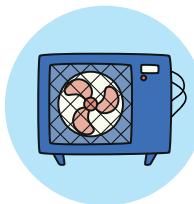
Δεκατέταρτη



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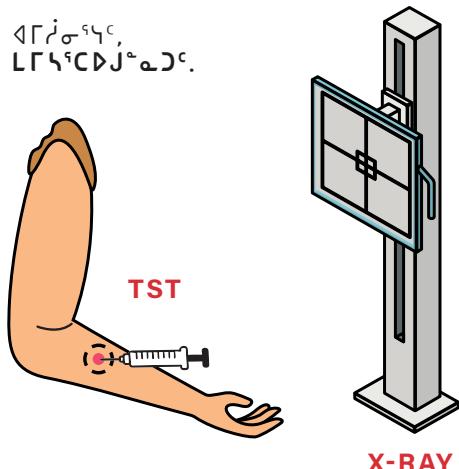


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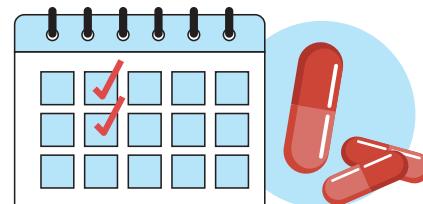
‘ବୁଦ୍ଧ ବୁଦ୍ଧିକାଳିକାରୀ ?



ՀՅՈՒՅՆԻ ԱՎԱՐԱԿ, ՏԵՇԱՑՈՒՅԹ ՎԵՐԱԴԱՐԱ ԱՆԳԵԼՈՒՅ

>  $\text{E}^c \rightarrow \Delta^6 b \rightarrow 4^6 b \rightarrow$  >  $\text{E}^c \rightarrow \Delta^6 b \rightarrow \Delta^6 \sigma^6$   $\text{C}^6 \text{P} \sigma$   
6- $\sigma^c$  12- $\sigma^c$ . >  $\text{E}^c \rightarrow \Delta^6 b \rightarrow \Delta^6 \sigma^6$   $\wedge \text{E}^c \rightarrow \Delta^6 b \rightarrow \sigma^6 \rightarrow \text{P} \sigma$   
 $\Delta^6 b \rightarrow 4^6 c \rightarrow \bar{L} \Gamma \sigma^6$   $\sigma^6 j^c \rightarrow \Gamma \Gamma \Delta^6 c^6$ .

Ճանաչեց Եղիշեական կուսակցությունը, Արդի Քրիստոնությունը և Հայությունը՝ Դաշնապահության մասնակիցները առաջին անգամ հանդիպեցին Երևանում:



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# TUBERCULOSIS

- 11 What is tuberculosis (TB)?
- 12 Active TB
- 13 Latent (Sleeping) TB
- 14 Risk factors
- 15 Prevention
- 16 What are the screening tests?
- 17 How is TB treated?

## What is tuberculosis (TB)?

### TUBERCULOSIS

is an infectious disease caused by a bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which is invisible to the naked eye and usually found in the lungs.



**IF NOT TREATED,  
TB CAN BE DEADLY.**



**TB CAN SPREAD**  
through the air when  
someone shares a  
closed space for  
several hours with an  
infected person.  
Coughing increases the  
risk of spreading TB.



**TB DOES NOT SPREAD**  
through touch: handshakes,  
sharing utensils or other  
objects, hugs, kisses, etc.

## Active TB

**ACTIVE TB** is the contagious form & makes the person sick. When the person is sick, they can display the following symptoms:



FEVER



UNUSUAL & PERSISTENT COUGH THAT LASTS LONGER THAN 3 WEEKS



UNEXPLAINED WEIGHT LOSS



COUGHING-UP BLOOD



NIGHT SWEATS



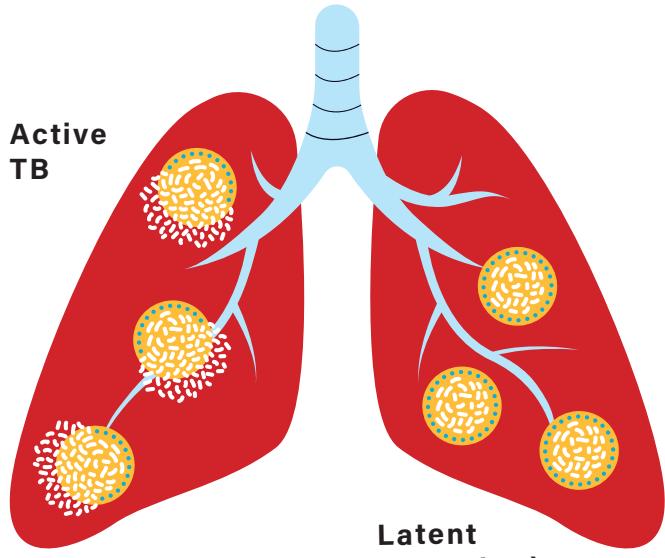
LOSS OF APPETITE



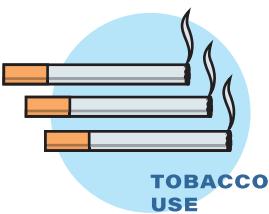
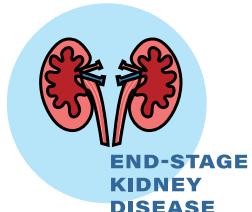
EXTREME FATIGUE

## Latent (Sleeping) TB

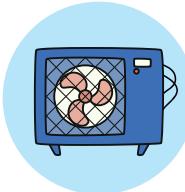
**LATENT OR SLEEPING TB** is confined to the lungs where it can lie dormant for a lifetime without showing up, however, the disease can progress at any time; the risk being higher within two years following infection.



## Risk factors



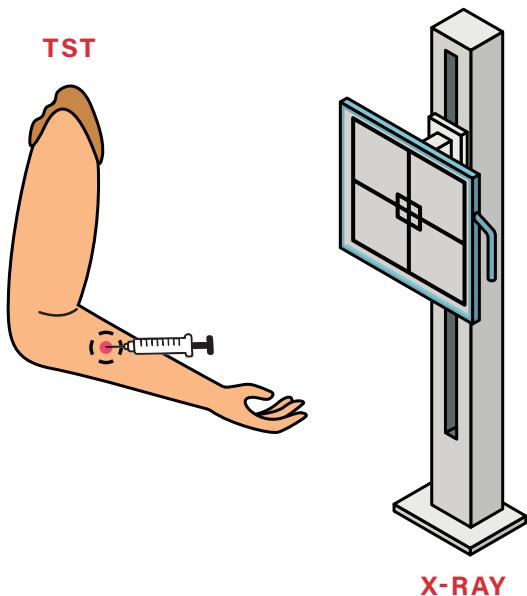
## Prevention



IF YOU FEEL SICK AND HAVE SYMPTOMS  
CONSISTENT WITH TB, GO TO YOUR  
CLSC/NURSING STATION FOR A CLINICAL  
EVALUATION. DON'T WAIT.

## What are the screening tests?

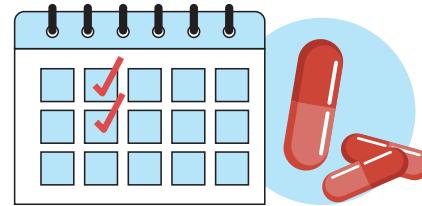
The screening tests are **fast**: 10 to 30 minutes. Depending on your health history, it could involve a small needle on the skin's surface (**TST**) or a photo of your lungs (**X-Ray**). Sometimes it may be necessary to collect mucus.



## How is TB treated?

If the tests confirm **LATENT TB**, medications are prescribed to eliminate bacteria from the body and prevent the active form of the disease. Treatments last for 4 months. When prescribed, it is **important to take antibiotics every day**.

In the case of **ACTIVE TB**, treatment is necessary and for some people, hospitalization may be required. **ACTIVE TB** is treated with **antibiotics** over a period that lasts from 6 to 9 months. For the antibiotics to be effective, the person **must take them as prescribed**. When under treatment, it takes generally 2 to 4 weeks for the person to be no longer contagious.



For the vast majority of affected people, **TB can be treated here in Nunavik**.

## Qu'est-ce que la tuberculose (TB)?

# TUBERCULOSE

- 11 Qu'est-ce que la tuberculose (TB)?
- 12 TB active
- 13 TB latente
- 14 Facteurs de risque
- 15 Prévention
- 16 Quels sont les tests de dépistage?
- 17 Comment traiter la TB?

### LA TUBERCULOSE

est une maladie infectieuse causée par une bactérie appelée *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, qui est invisible à l'œil nu et qui se trouve habituellement **dans les poumons**.



**SI ELLE N'EST PAS  
TRAITÉE, LA TB PEUT  
ÊTRE MORTELLE.**



La **TB PEUT SE TRANSMETTRE** dans l'air lorsqu'une personne atteinte de la maladie partage la même pièce fermée pendant plusieurs heures avec d'autres personnes. Tousser augmente le risque de transmettre la TB.



La **TB NE SE TRANSMET PAS** par le toucher : poignées de mains, partage d'ustensiles ou d'objets, câlins, baisers, etc.

## TB active

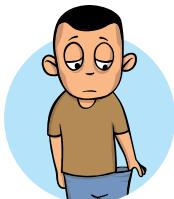
La **TB ACTIVE** est celle qui est contagieuse et rend la personne malade. Quand la personne est malade, elle peut avoir les **symptômes suivants**:



FIÈVRE



TOUX INHABITUELLE  
ET PERSISTANTE DEPUIS  
PLUS DE 3 SEMAINES



PERTE DE POIDS  
INEXPLIQUÉE



TOUSSER  
DU SANG



SUEURS  
NOCTURNES



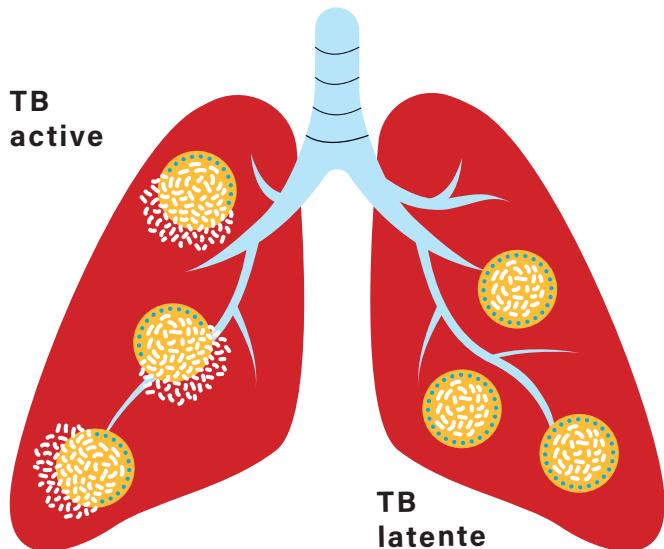
PERTE D'APPÉTIT



IMPORTANTE  
FATIGUE

## TB latente

**LA TB LATENTE** est confinée aux poumons où elle peut demeurer inactive pendant toute la vie de la personne, sans se manifester. Cependant, la maladie peut évoluer à tout moment : le risque est plus élevé dans les deux ans suivant l'infection.



## Facteurs de risque



SYSTÈME  
IMMUNITAIRE  
AFFAIBLI



INFECTION  
PAR LE VIH



TRAITEMENT PAR  
CHIMIOTHÉRAPIE



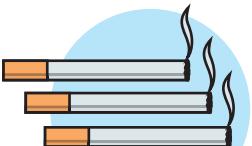
MALADIE RÉNALE  
EN PHASE TERMINALE



PATIENTS  
DIABÉTIQUES



CONSOMMATEURS  
DE DROGUES



CONSOMMATION  
DE TABAC

## Prévention



LAVEZ VOS MAINS  
APRÈS AVOIR  
ÉTERNUÉ OU TOUSSÉ



TOUSSEZ DANS  
VOTRE COUDE



ALIMENTATION  
SAINNE



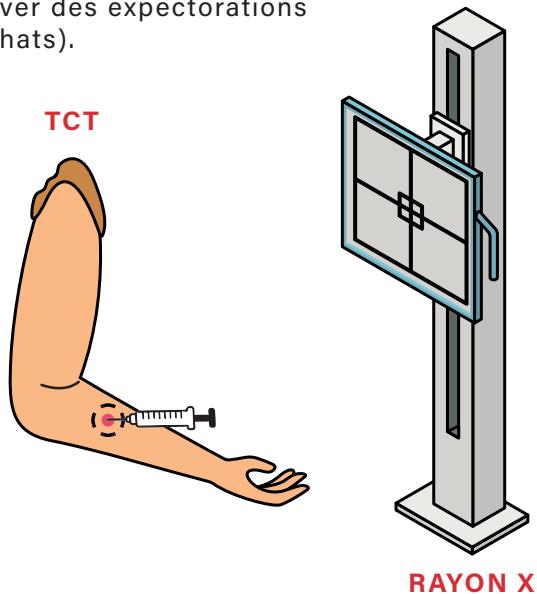
BONNE  
VENTILATION  
DE LA MAISON



SI VOUS VOUS SENTEZ MALADE OU SI  
VOUS AVEZ DES SYMPTÔMES COMPATIBLES  
AVEC LA TUBERCULOSE, CONSULTEZ VOTRE  
CLSC/NURSING STATION, N'ATTENDEZ PAS.

## Quels sont les tests de dépistage?

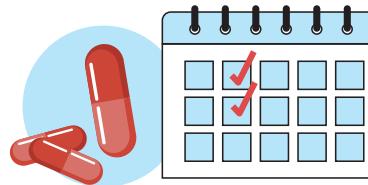
Les tests de dépistage sont **rapides**: 10 à 30 minutes. Selon votre historique de santé, cela peut être une petite piqûre à la surface de la peau (**TCT**) ou une photo de vos poumons (**Rayon X**). Parfois il peut être nécessaire de prélever des expectorations (crachats).



## How is TB treated?

Si les tests confirment une **TB LATENTE**, des médicaments sont proposés pour tenter d'éliminer les bactéries du corps et prévenir une forme active de la maladie. Le traitement dure 4 mois. Il est **important de prendre les antibiotiques tous les jours**.

S'il s'agit d'une **TB ACTIVE**, une hospitalisation pourrait être nécessaire et un traitement sera à suivre obligatoirement. La **TB ACTIVE** se guérit bien avec des antibiotiques sur une période qui varie entre 6 à 9 mois. Pour que les **antibiotiques** soient efficaces, la personne **doit les prendre tel que prescrits**. Il faut généralement 2 à 4 semaines pour que la personne sous traitement ne soit plus contagieuse.



Pour la grande majorité des personnes atteintes, la **TB est traitée ici au Nunavik**.

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**BE INVOLVED  
GET SCREENED**

**IMPLIQUEZ-VOUS  
FAITES-VOUS DÉPISTER**



Prévention  
et contrôle  
des maladies  
infectieuses



Prevention  
& Control  
of Infectious  
Diseases

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**<https://nrbhss.ca/in/what-is-tb>**

**Find all the information about  
TB on the Health Board's website:**

**<https://nrbhss.ca/en/what-is-tb>**

**Retrouver toute l'information au sujet  
de la TB sur le site web de la RRSSEN:**

**[www.nrbhss.ca/fr/endtb](http://www.nrbhss.ca/fr/endtb)**