

Tuberculosis Prevention

Student's First Name, Middle Initial(s), Last Name

Institutional Affiliation

Course Number and Name

Instructor's Name and Title

Assignment Due Date

Tuberculosis Prevention

1. As a BSN-prepared community health nurse, what steps should Debbie take next?

Debbie must discuss the matter with her supervisor and offer her justifications after realizing that the two males pose a threat to the neighborhood. She should then speak with the local health department administration where she is working with the supervisor if the justifications are convincing enough for them. They will take care of the situation or assign the appropriate duties to deal with the outbreak.

2. Considering economic and social considerations within the community, what are the primary, secondary, and tertiary interventions that Debbie might use in managing this outbreak?

The first action Debbie should take is to segregate them from the population and make them stay in a solitary medical room because Latino men are most likely to develop tuberculosis. It is necessary to maintain sufficient sanitation in the chosen healthcare facilities (World Health Organization, & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022). Moreover, personal safety is crucial. Debbie is required to wear respiratory protection and warn others that a secondary action is required (Xu & Zhang, 2021). The tertiary intervention for Debbie entails scheduling TB testing for those who have spoken with the two males as well as immunizations for those who are most at risk of contracting the disease due to the unsanitary atmosphere.

3. Can similar interventions be applied to your community and its TB prevalence?

The same actions for tuberculosis prevention can be used if the affected people in my community context are found. Otherwise, tuberculosis control measures are required,

such as improved hygiene, respiratory protection equipment use, and sufficient ventilation of medical facilities. Another crucial truth is that community members should have tuberculosis vaccinations in order to prevent future outbreaks of the disease (Santos et al., 2020).

4. What considerations need to be addressed within your community that are different from Debbie's community?

The majority of patients from my neighborhood have health insurance. Because of this, if a person contracts tuberculosis, they are not required to pay for treatment. As a result, an infected person can be kept at home and isolated from the outside world without the need for ongoing medical monitoring.

References

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- World Health Organization, & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). *Tuberculosis prevention and care among refugees and other populations in humanitarian settings: An interagency field guide*.
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- Xu, C., & Zhang, H. (2021). Risks of tuberculosis prevention and control. In *Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases in BRI Countries* (pp. 63-70). Springer, Singapore.