

13 Glossary

Term	Definition
Active TB disease (also known as tuberculosis)	An illness, caused by bacteria called <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , in which tuberculosis (TB) bacteria are multiplying and attacking parts of the body, most commonly the lungs. A person with active TB disease is capable of spreading the disease to others if the TB bacteria are active in the lungs or throat. The symptoms of active TB disease include weakness, weight loss, fever, no appetite, chills, and sweating at night. Other symptoms of TB disease depend on where in the body the bacteria are growing. If TB disease is in the lungs (pulmonary TB), the symptoms may include a bad cough, pain in the chest, and coughing up blood.
Advisory committee	A type of partnership that brings together a group of experts to advise a specific organization. Members usually have diverse areas of expertise and come from a variety of TB stakeholder groups. They use their combined knowledge and skills to review, plan, and evaluate a specific agency's TB strategies, activities, and impact.
Attitude	An individual's predispositions toward an issue, person, or group, which influence his or her response to be positive or negative, favorable or unfavorable.
BCG	A vaccine for TB named after the French scientists Calmette and Guérin. BCG is not widely used in the United States, but it is often given to infants and small children in other countries where TB is common.
Brainstorm	An idea-gathering group process in which a facilitator writes each one-word or one-phrase idea offered by a group member on a flip chart. Each member has one, or several, orderly opportunities to contribute. No ideas are discussed, evaluated, or excluded.
Cavity	A hole in the lung where TB bacteria have eaten away the surrounding tissue. If a cavity shows up on your chest x-ray, you are more likely to cough up bacteria and be infectious.
CBO	See <i>Community-based organization</i>
Chest x-ray	A picture of the inside of your chest. A chest x-ray is made by exposing a film to x-rays that pass through your chest. A doctor can look at this film to see whether TB bacteria have damaged your lungs.

Term	Definition
Coalition	<p>A type of partnership that brings together organizations that might normally compete and duplicate efforts. Partners undertake joint planning and coordinated action. Building a coalition requires sustained effort and the forging of long-term commitment among its members. Coalition goals often include raising awareness, implementing specific campaigns or projects, and improving services. Often, a TB coalition works on several activities at once through various subcommittees or task forces. The TB coalition usually serves as an umbrella organization to set agendas, solicit funding, handle marketing and publicity, and evaluate the progress of its subcommittees or task forces.</p> <p>Additional aspects that appear common to most coalitions include:</p> <p>Communication channels are formally established with partners' interactions occurring in structured settings such as meetings.</p> <p>Authority and accountability for conducting coordinated actions usually falls on individual organizations.</p>
Collaboration	<p>A type of partnership that brings together diverse stakeholder groups to define and address problems that no one member can resolve in isolation. Partners develop common goals and strategies, as well as a shared responsibility for creating the structures needed to implement them. It is a complex partnership consisting of well-defined, mutually beneficial relationships. Partners tend to have the full backing of their individual organizations. Resources are pooled or jointly secured for longer-term efforts.</p> <p>Collaborations are similar to coalitions, but with the following distinctions:</p> <p>Coalitions tend to bring together organizations with pre-existing common goals. Collaborations bring together organizations to create common goals.</p> <p>In coalitions, member organizations tend to maintain their pre-existing visions and approaches to their work. In collaborations, member organizations tend to align their visions and approaches with those developed by the collaboration.</p> <p>In coalitions, interaction tends to take place in structured settings, such as coalition meetings. In collaborations, communication and interaction among partners also frequently occurs informally between meetings.</p>
Community	<p>A system of people with common values and institutions who identify themselves as part of that common system.</p>
Community-based organization (CBO)	<p>An organization that is located in a specific community and provides services to, and is managed and directed by, members of that community.</p>

Term	Definition
Community leader	A person who is formally or informally recognized as influential by a system of people with common values and institutions that identify themselves as part of that common system.
Contact	A person who has spent time with a person with infectious TB.
Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated patterns of human behavior that include the language, thoughts, communications, actions, customs, beliefs, values, and institutions of racial, ethnic, religious, or social groups. 2. A test to see whether there are TB bacteria in phlegm or other body fluids. This test can take 2 to 4 weeks in most laboratories.
Cultural competence	Having the capacity to function effectively as an individual and an organization within the context of the cultural beliefs, behaviors, and needs presented by consumers and their communities
Directly observed therapy (DOT)	A way of helping patients take their medicine for TB. A patient getting DOT will meet with a health care worker every day or several times a week at a place on which both agree. This can be the TB clinic, home or work, or any other convenient location. The patient will take the medicine at this place.
Double-loop learning	Occurs when organizations question the validity of their current operating systems, policies, procedures, and objectives. Assumptions underlying current perceptions are identified and questioned. The consistency between what the organization says it does and what it actually does is publicly tested. The goal of this learning process is to improve outcomes by fully accepting and exploring successes and mistakes.
Drug-resistant TB bacteria	TB bacteria that can no longer be killed by a certain drug.
Extrapulmonary TB	TB disease in any part of the body other than the lungs (for example, the kidney or lymph nodes).
Goal	Goals describe the overall mission of the partnership. They are broad, general statements that clearly portray general improvements you wish to make.
High-risk populations	Populations at high risk of being exposed to and infected with <i>M. tuberculosis</i> (e.g., close contacts; persons from high-prevalence nations; the elderly; medically underserved, low-income populations; migrant farm workers; homeless persons; residents of long-term facilities; persons who inject drugs) or who are at a particularly high risk for the development of TB disease once infected (e.g., persons with HIV infection and persons recently infected with <i>M. tuberculosis</i>).
HIV infection	Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). A person with both latent TB infection and HIV infection is at very high risk for TB disease.

Term	Definition
Infectious TB	TB disease of the lungs or throat, which can be spread to other people.
Infectious person	A person who can spread TB to others because he or she is expelling TB bacteria into the air.
Isoniazid (INH)	A drug used to prevent TB disease in people who have latent TB infection. INH is also one of the five drugs often used to treat TB disease.
Latent TB infection (LTBI)	A condition in which TB bacteria are alive but inactive in the body. People with latent TB infection have no symptoms, do not feel sick, cannot spread TB to others, and usually have a positive skin-test reaction. People with latent TB infection may develop active TB disease later in life if they do not receive treatment for latent TB infection. Treatment for people with latent TB infection prevents them from developing TB disease.
Leadership	Effective leadership usually consists of an overall coordinator, an organizational driver, and committed partners who consistently support the partnership's ground rules, vision, and projects.
Media advocacy	The strategic use of mass media to reframe issues, shape public discussion, or build support for a policy, point of view, or environmental change.
Miliary TB	TB disease that has spread to the whole body through the bloodstream.
Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB)	TB disease caused by TB bacteria resistant to at least rifampin and isoniazid, the two most potent first-line drugs used to treat TB.
Multisector partnership	A partnership that includes more than one segment (sector) of a society or community (e.g., health care professionals, at-risk populations, government entities, businesses or commercial ventures, health care institutions, and institutions of higher learning)
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Bacteria that cause latent TB infection and TB disease.
Network	A partnership whose primary purpose is to promote the exchange of information and ideas. Network membership can be formal or informal. Networks do not usually demand significant time or effort from their members; instead, they assist members in carrying out their individual work.
Objectives (see also SMART objectives)	Objectives state the expected result. They are the specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-framed (SMART) outcomes that are partial accomplishments of the goal.
Partnership	For the purposes of this document, a partnership is defined as the bringing together of diverse stakeholders to increase the ability of all members to share, understand, and value their diverse viewpoints and to improve TB prevention and control outcomes through cooperative work and respectful relationships.

Term	Definition
Public relations	Marketing activities designed to raise the public's awareness about a product, service, individual, or issue; management of an organization's public image that helps the public understand the organization and its products.
Pulmonary TB	TB disease that occurs in the lungs, usually producing a cough that lasts longer than 2 weeks. Most TB disease is pulmonary.
Resistant bacteria	Bacteria that can no longer be killed by a certain drug.
Single-loop learning	Occurs when organizations, such as partnerships, focus exclusively on fine-tuning their existing operating systems, policies, and practices.
Social marketing	The application and adaptation of commercial marketing concepts to the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of programs that are designed to bring about behavior change to improve the welfare of individuals or their society. Social marketing emphasizes thorough market research to identify and understand the intended audience and what is preventing them from adopting a certain health behavior, and to then develop, monitor, and constantly adjust a program to stimulate appropriate behavior change. Social marketing programs can address any or all of the traditional marketing mix variables—product, price, place, or promotion.
SMART objectives	Program outcomes that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-framed (SMART). See the <i>Planning With Partners Worksheet</i> in the Toolkit.
Smear	A process used to see whether there are TB bacteria in phlegm. To do this process, lab workers smear the phlegm on a glass slide, stain the slide with a special stain, and look for any TB bacteria on the slide. This test usually takes 1 day.
Sputum	Phlegm coughed up from deep inside the lungs. Sputum is examined for TB bacteria using a smear; part of the sputum can also be used to do a culture.
Stakeholder	See <i>TB stakeholder</i>
Stigma	A situation or circumstance that is seen as detracting from a person's character or reputation.
Strategy	The overall approaches a program takes.
Task force	A type of partnership that is often used to coordinate an intense, short-term effort that requires input from many diverse groups. Partners agree to complete a specific and well-defined task within a specified period of time. Task forces are most often formed to resolve a specific problem or crisis.

Term	Definition
TB skin test	<p>A test that is often used to detect latent TB infection. A liquid called tuberculin is injected under the skin on the lower part of the arm. If a person has a positive reaction to this test, they probably have latent TB infection.</p> <p>TB skin test, negative, usually refers to a skin test result. If a person has a negative TB skin test reaction, they probably do <i>not</i> have latent TB infection.</p> <p>TB skin test, positive, usually refers to a skin test result. If a person has a positive TB skin test reaction, they probably <i>have</i> latent TB infection.</p>
TB stakeholder	Any group or individual impacted by TB; thus, they have a stake in preventing and controlling the disease.
Tuberculin	A liquid that is injected under the skin on the lower part of the arm during a TB skin test. If a person has latent TB infection, they will probably have a positive reaction to the tuberculin.
Tuberculosis (TB)	See also “Active TB disease” and “Latent TB infection”

*Some definitions contained in this glossary were obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Division of Tuberculosis Education, the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health, and the publication *Making Health Communication Programs Work* (National Cancer Institute, 2002)