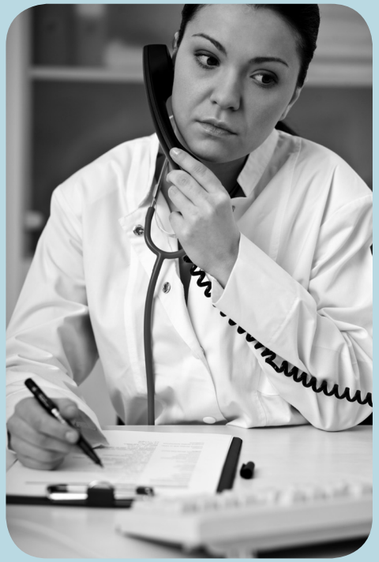


Call your doctor or nurse right away if you have ANY of these signs or symptoms:

- Dizzy or lightheaded when sitting, standing, or lying down
- Less appetite, or no appetite for food
- Stomach upset, nausea, or vomiting
- Stomach pain or stomach cramps
- Pain in your lower chest or heartburn
- Flu-like symptoms with or without fever
- Severe tiredness or weakness
- Fevers or chills
- Severe diarrhea or light colored stools (poop)
- Brown, tea-colored, or cola-colored urine
- Skin or whites of your eyes appear yellow
- Skin rash or itching
- Bruises, or red and purple spots on your skin that you cannot explain
- Nosebleeds, or bleeding from your gums or around your teeth
- Shortness of breath
- Pain or tingling in your hands, arms, or legs

NOTE: People react differently to medicines. If you think you are having any reaction to your treatment, call the doctor right away.

Clinic Contact Information

Names of the Staff Caring for You:

_____

Phone Number:

_____

Our Address:

_____

_____

_____

Our Hours:

_____

_____

Taking a Dose of Medicine on Your Own

There may be a week when you will not be able to meet with staff to take your medicine.

If you need to take a dose of medicine on your own, it is important to follow ALL instructions given by your doctor or nurse.

- You will need to take_____ pills.
- You should take all of your pills on _____. (day of week)
- You will take the pills after you have eaten.
- You will need to swallow all the pills within 5 to 10 minutes.

Also, it is important to:

- Keep the medicine at room temperature.
- Keep the rifapentine pills in the blister pack until you are ready to take them.
- Store your medicine away from children.

CS234499-A

The 12-Dose Regimen for Latent Tuberculosis (TB) Infection

You have been diagnosed with latent TB infection.

To treat your infection, your doctor recommends you take rifapentine and isoniazid once a week, for 12 weeks.

The 12-dose regimen is not recommended for children less than 2 years old, pregnant women or women who expect to become pregnant during treatment, or persons living with HIV taking antiretroviral therapy.

What is Latent TB Infection?

"TB" is short for a disease called tuberculosis. TB is spread through the air from one person to another. People who become infected with TB germs, but do not feel sick have what is called latent TB infection. The reason a person does not feel sick is because the germs are inactive (sleeping) in their body. A person with latent TB infection cannot spread TB to others.

Why Take Treatment for Latent TB Infection?

- TB germs are in your body.
- Taking TB medicines is the only way to kill the TB germs in your body.
- If the germs stay in your body and make you sick:
  - You may spread TB to your family and friends.
  - You will need to miss work and stay away from your family and friends until you cannot spread the disease to others.

What is the 12-Dose Regimen?

Once a week, for 12 weeks, you will take rifapentine and isoniazid.

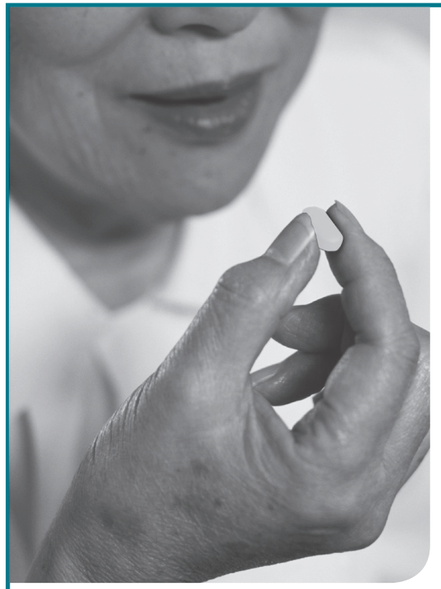
Isoniazid may cause tingling or numbness in hands and feet. Your doctor may add Vitamin B6 to your treatment plan to prevent this side effect.

Before you start this treatment plan, tell your doctor if you are taking any other medicines, including birth control medications. Isoniazid and rifapentine may interfere with a number of medications, so it is very important for your doctor to know what medicines you are taking.

If you see another doctor, be sure to tell him or her that you are being treated for latent TB infection.

Protect your family and friends from TB – take all your TB medicine!

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of Tuberculosis Elimination



What is Your Treatment Schedule?

A staff member will meet with you each week to:

- Give you your medicine, and make sure you don't miss a dose;
- Check if you feel sick or have problems with the medicine; and
- Answer any questions you may have about your treatment.

If you cannot meet to take your medicine on your regular day or time, or at your regular place:

please call _____

at _____

Dose	Date	Day	Time	Location
#1				
#2				
#3				
#4				
#5				
#6				
#7				
#8				
#9				
#10				
#11				
#12				

The 12-Dose Regimen for Latent Tuberculosis (TB) Infection

Taking Your Pills

If your stomach is upset after taking your medicine, try eating right before your next dose.

Alcohol

Daily alcohol use is associated with an increased risk of liver damage when taking isoniazid. You should discuss your alcohol use with your doctor before starting isoniazid and rifapentine.

Women

- This medication may interfere with hormone based birth control (including birth control pills, rings, and shots). During treatment, barrier forms of birth control (condoms or diaphragms) should be used to avoid pregnancy.
- If you become pregnant or think you might be pregnant, tell the doctor or nurse right away.

Normal Side Effects

Rifapentine may cause your urine (pee), saliva, tears, or sweat to appear an orange-red color. This is normal.

NOTE: If your saliva and tears turn an orange-red color, contact lenses or dentures worn during treatment may become permanently stained.

To avoid staining during treatment:

- Stop wearing your contact lenses, and wear glasses.
- If you use dentures, take your dentures out whenever possible.

Possible Problems

Most people can take their TB medicines without any problems. But any medicine you take may cause problems.

The next page lists signs and symptoms that your body may not tolerate this treatment.

If you have any of these problems, your doctor or nurse will need to make decisions about the medicine and other treatment options.

Please talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions or concerns about treatment for latent TB infection.