NUR4636L- Community Health Practicum- GSELS Course

Goal: To instruct the students on the epidemiology of tuberculosis in the U.S.; transmission and pathogenesis; testing; diagnosis; treatment of latent and active infection; infection control and community monitoring and control.

Lesson plan: The students are instructed to read the pamphlets that can be ordered from www.cdc.gov/tb. There are nine modules to go through and if the students read through the modules beforehand there will be greater retention. The course is 6.5 hours long. It is known that the environment within a homeless shelter is optimal for the transmission of tuberculosis and the control of this disease would prove to be very beneficial for the residents in the facility. Training a group of volunteers within the shelter about the different aspects of this disease would show that there is a concerted effort to control this disease and in light of recent outbreaks and the population that already exists within the shelter, it is of utmost importance to have nurses that are well versed in the many different aspects of the disease.

Relevant Miami Dade College (MDC) Learning Outcomes:
#3- Solve problems using critical and creative thinking and scientific reasoning.
#5- Demonstrate knowledge of diverse cultures, including global and historical perspectives.
#6- Create strategies that can be used to fulfill personal, civic and social responsibilities.
#7- Demonstrate knowledge of ethical thinking and its application to issues in society.
#10- Describe how natural systems function and recognize the impact of humans on the environment

Guiding Philosophy and Eight Characteristics relevant to the project:
#2- Working cooperatively and responsibly
#3- Accepting cultural differences
#4- Thinking in a critical and systematic way.

The course has powerpoint slides so the instructor can devote time to teaching the program and less time in creation of such items. The class will be offered to nurses that can obtain ceu’s- a total of 5.1 (modules #1-5) and 5.8 (modules #6-9) =10.9 cat 1 ANCC ceu’s. To receive ceu’s there are quizzes available online at www2a.cdc.gov/TCEonline and this is also where you register to get the ceu’s. The provider number for modules #1-5 is 98614. The provider number for modules #6-9 is GA0082. To view or order the modules visit the following website: www.cdc.gov/tb/education/ssmodules/ or http://wwwn.cdc.gov/pubs/CDCInfoOnDemand.aspx.

The class will encompass an entire day from 9a to 3:30pm. It will follow the objectives per module:
Module One: Transmission and Pathogenesis of Tuberculosis
1. Describe the history of TB.
2. Explain how TB is spread (transmission)
3. Define drug-resistant TB.
4. Explain the difference between latent TB infection (LTBI) and TB disease
5. Describe the classification system for TB.

**Module Two: Epidemiology of Tuberculosis**
1. Describe how the number of TB cases reported in the U.S. has changed over the last 60 years.
2. List five factors that contributed to the increase in the number of TB cases between 1985 and 1992.
3. List three improvements TB programs were able to make with increased federal, state, and other funds and resources that have contributed to a decrease in TB cases since 1993.
4. List the groups of people who are more likely to be exposed to or infected with M. tuberculosis.
5. List the groups of people who are more likely to develop TB disease once infected with M. tuberculosis.

**Module Three: Targeted Testing and the Diagnosis of Latent Tuberculosis Infection and Tuberculosis Disease.**
1. Identify high-risk groups for targeted testing.
2. Describe how to place, read, and interpret a Mantoux tuberculin skin test.
3. Describe how to interpret an interferon-gamma release assay.
4. Discuss considerations for using either the Mantoux tuberculin skin test or an interferon-gamma release assay for diagnosing LTBI.
5. Describe the components of a medical evaluation for diagnosing TB disease.

**Module Four: Treatment Latent Tuberculosis Infection and Tuberculosis Disease**
1. List the groups of people who should receive high priority for LTBI treatment
2. Describe treatment regimens for LTBI.
3. Describe treatment regimens for TB disease.
4. Describe the principles of preventing drug resistance.
6. Describe TB treatment adherence strategies.
7. List the common adverse reactions to the drugs used to treat LTBI and TB disease.

**Module Five: Infectiousness and Infection Control**
1. Describe the factors that determine the infectiousness of a TB patient.
2. Describe the main goals of a TB infection-control program.
3. Describe the three levels of control measures that are the basis of an effective infection – control program.
4. Describe the purpose and the characteristics of a TB airborne infection isolation
5. Describe the circumstances when personal respirators should be used.

**Module Six: Managing Tuberculosis Patients and Improving Adherence**
1. List the four priority activities of TB prevention and control.
2. Describe the activities associated with TB case management.
3. Describe directly observed therapy (DOT).
4. Discuss TB treatment adherence strategies.
5. Explain considerations for TB case management in special settings.

**Module Seven: Patient Rights and Confidentiality in Tuberculosis Control**
1. Define confidentiality
2. Explain why trust is important to a successful patient-health care worker relationship.
3. List four types of patient’s rights.
4. Describe how confidentiality is an essential issue in several of the core components of a TB control program.

**Module 8: Contact Investigations for Tuberculosis**
1. Define a TB contact investigation.
2. State the goals of a TB contact investigations.
3. Describe the systematic approach to TB contact investigations.
4. Define a TB source case investigation.

**Module 9: Tuberculosis Outbreak Detection and Response**
1. List the criteria to meet the definition of a TB outbreak.
2. Describe three methods of TB outbreak detection.
3. Describe the role of genotyping in TB outbreak detection and investigation.
4. List the ten steps of the systematic approach of TB outbreak response.

**References**