

## O batla ho tseba eng ka MDR-TB

### MDR-TB ke eng?

- MDR-TB ke mofuta o ikgethang wa TB e sa arabeleng kalafong e tlwaelehileng ya TB.

### Ke mang ya nang le monyetla wa ho tshwarwa ke MDR-TB?

- Motho e mong le e mong ya ileng a fumana kalafo ya TB ka nako e fetileng ebile a sa getella kalafo eo ka mabaka afe kapa afe.
- Motho e mong le e mong ya bang le kamano e haufi le motho ya tshwerweng ke MDR-TB.

### Matshwao a MDR-TB ke afe?

- Ajwalo ka a TB e tlwaelehileng.
  - Ho ota ka mokgwa o kekeng wa hlahoseha
  - O kgohlala dibeke tse 2 kapa ho feta
  - O fufulelwa bosiu le ha ho bata
  - Mokgathala le ho fellwa ke moya
  - O kgohlala madi

### MDR-TB e hlahlojwa jwang?

- MDR-TB e hlahlojwa laborathoring

### Kalafo ya MDR-TB

- Kalafo e batla hore o kene sepetlele dibeke tse pedi le dikgwedi tse tshelletseng.
- E kenyeletsa dipeiti/injekshene tsa kamehla ha mmoho le dipidisi.
- Kalafo e nka dikgwedi tse 18 ho isa ho tse 24 kaofela

### Ho tla etsahalang eng ha ke lokollwa sepetlele?

- O tla tswela pele ka kalafo lapeng kapa tliniking
- O tla etela sepetlele kgwedi kapa kgwedi tse pedi ka morao ho moo ho ya hlahlojwa hore o ntse o ya jwang
- O tla lokollwa fela kalafong ena ke ba sepetlele

### MDR-TB le HIV/AIDS

- Ha ho na kamano dipakeng tsa MDR-TB le HIV/AIDS. Ha o na le MDR-TB ha ho bolele hore o boetse o tshwerwe ke AIDS. Ha o na le tshwaetso ya HIV ebile o na le MDR-TB, o ntse o tla fumana kalafo ya MDR-TB. MDR-TB e kgona ho phekoheha. Ha o fuwa kalafo ya HIV / AIDS, o ka fuwa le kalafo ya MDR-TB.

### XDR-TB yona ke eng?

- Ke mofuta o mong wa TB o hanang ho amohela kalafo ya MDR-TB
- Ke bohloko boo tlhahlobo ya bona e fumanwang laborathoring.
- Matshwao a yona a itshwanela le a TB
- Kalafo ya XDR-TB e ka nna ya nka nako e telelenyana ho feta ya MDR-TB ebile e kenyeletsa le hore o kene sepetlele nako ya dikgwedi tse fihlang ho tse 12 kapa tse



# MDR - TB



health

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## What you need to know about MDR-TB

### What is MDR-TB?

- MDR-TB is a special form of TB that does not respond to ordinary TB treatment.

### Who can get MDR-TB?

- Any person who was previously treated for TB and did not complete the treatment for any reason.
- Anyone who is a close contact a person with MDR-TB.

### What are the signs and symptoms of MDR-TB?

- Same as ordinary TB.
  - Unexplained weight loss
  - Cough for 2 weeks or more
  - Night sweat even in cold weather
  - Tiredness and shortness of breath
  - Coughing up blood

### How is MDR-TB diagnosed?

- MDR-TB is a laboratory diagnosis

### Treatment of MDR-TB

- Treatment requires hospitalization for two to six months.
- It includes daily injections and tablets.
- The whole treatment take 18 to 24 months

### What will happen when I am discharged from hospital?

- You will continue with treatment at home or clinic
- Visit the hospital one to two months for check up
- You will only be discharged from treatment by the hospital

### MDR-TB and HIV/AIDS

- There is no link between MDR-TB and HIV/AIDS. Having MDR-TB does not mean you also have AIDS. If you are HIV positive and have MDR-TB, you still get treatment for MDR-TB. MDR-TB can be cured. If you get HIV / AIDS treatment, you can still get MDR-TB treatment.

### What is XDR-TB?

- It is another form of TB which is resistant to MDR-TB treatment
- It is also a laboratory diagnosis.
- The signs and symptoms are the same as for TB
- XDR-TB treatment may take longer than treatment for MDR-TB and includes hospitalization for a period of up to 12 months or more.

## Wat u behoort te weet oor MDR-TB

### Wat is MDR-TB?

- MDR-TB is 'n spesiale vorm van TB wat nie reageer op gewone TB-behandeling nie.

### Wie kan MDR-TB opdoen?

- Enige persoon wat voorheen vir TB behandel is en wat om een of ander rede nie die behandeling voltooi het nie.
- Enige persoon met nabye kontak met iemand met MDR-TB.

### Wat is die tekens en simptome van MDR-TB?

- Dieselfde soos gewone TB.
  - Onverklaarbare gewigsverlies.
  - Hoes vir 2 weke of langer.
  - Nagsweet, selfs in koue weer.
  - Moegheid en kortasem.
  - Uithoes van bloed.

### Hoe word MDR-TB gediagnoseer?

- MDR-TB is 'n laboratorium diagnose.

### Behandeling van MDR-TB

- Behandeling vereis hospitalisering vir twee tot ses maande.
- Dit behels daaglikse inspuitings en tabletinname.
- Die totale behandeling strek oor 18 tot 24 maande.

### Wat gebeur wanneer ek uit die hospitaal ontslaan word?

- U sal voortgaan met behandeling tuis of by die kliniek.
- U sal die hospitaal een of twee maande moet besoek vir ondersoek.
- U kan slegs van u behandeling vrygestel word deur die hospitaal.

### MDR-TB en MIV/VIGS

- Daar is nie 'n verband tussen MDR-TB en MIV/VIGS. As u MDR-TB het beteken dit nie dat u ook VIGS het nie. Indien u MIV-positief is en ook MDR-TB het, kry u steeds behandeling vir MDR-TB. MDR-TB kan genees word. As u behandeling kry vir MIV/VIGS, kan u steeds behandeling vir MDR-TB ook ontvang.

### Wat is XDR-TB?

- Dit is 'n ander vorm van TB wat weerstandig is teen MDR-TB behandeling.
- Dit is ook 'n laboratorium diagnose.
- Die tekens en simptome is dieselfde soos vir TB.
- Behandeling vir XDR-TB kan langer neem as behandeling vir MDR-TB en sluit hospitalisering in vir 'n tydperk van tot 12 maande of langer.