Wisconsin Tuberculosis Prevention Coalition

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DHS-WI TB Program
Disclosure

- None
Objectives

- Describe the WI TB Prevention Coalition
- Describe the ongoing activities of the coalition
Established in 2014 as a response to the large Sheboygan TB Outbreak that began in 2013

High rates of TB and MDR-TB cases in Hmong population

Observations of antibiotics being sold over the counter
Coalition Goals and Roles

- Assess the problems of TB
- Research and identify culturally competent prevention strategies
- Oversee prevention program implementation
Behavior Change Process

- A process of any intervention with individuals, communities and/or societies to develop communication strategies to promote positive behaviors which are appropriate to their settings.
Steps to Develop an Effective Behavior Change Strategy

1. Identify the health problem
2. Write behavior change statement
3. Define the priority group and the secondary group(s)
4. Determine what you need to learn about the priority group, their perception of the health problem and the desired behaviors.
5. Conduct research to understand the priority group and their point of view.
6. Analyze the research to identify enabling factors, motivators and/or barriers to behavior change (determinants)
7. Design feasible activities to address all the determinants including effective communication strategies.
8. Develop a plan to monitor the activities, and measure behavior change outcomes.
Identify the Health Problem

- High rates of TB and MDR-TB cases in Hmong population
  - The rate of TB in WI Hmong average 19.5/100,000 over the past five years, with an average of 9.6 cases per year. The WI total average is 3.2/100,000 over the past five years.
  - Hmong with MDR-TB represents 63.8% of all WI’s MDR-TB cases.
- High rates of inadequate or incomplete treatment for LTBI and delays in diagnosis of active TB cases.
- High use of unlabeled medications in the elderly Hmong population

DHS-WI TB Program
TB Case Rates in Hmong vs. WI Overall
Wisconsin, 2005-2014
TB Case Count by Year in Hmong Persons
Wisconsin, 2005-2014

Year
Case Count
9 3 5 4 6 6 10 6 17 8
Behavior Change Targets

1. Screening of high-risk groups by local providers
2. Increase individual awareness of TB status and need for screening
3. Completion of treatment for TB disease and infection
4. Addressing issues of prescription drugs from local markets
# Formative Research

## Qualitative Study Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observation</th>
<th>Key informant interviews</th>
<th>Doer/Non-doer</th>
<th>Focus Groups</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Providers</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance/Adherence</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seeking Screening Dx</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase/Use of overseas medications</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
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Research Findings

• **23%** of local providers were unaware of current TB guidelines/tools

• **68%** of Hmong people did not know that there are two forms of TB (latent vs. active)

• **44%** of Hmong people would not ask to be screened for TB.

• **36%** of Hmong people get their medicines at the Asian Market
Design of Feasible Interventions

- Develop and implement clinic in-service, information packets, mass screenings at health fairs, and campaigns through media
- Develop Hmong patient video testimonials for Hmong with TB
- Create literature and resources in Hmong on the danger of misusing antibiotics and appropriate prescription drug use
Implementation of Interventions
Implementation of Interventions
Implementation of Interventions

I should have limited contact with others today.
Please assist me to locate appropriate Negative Pressure Room or Radiology for needed services.

STOP

These premises are restricted to access. For your safety, do not enter unless you have permission from the Sheboygan County Public Health Department.

Telephone Number 920-459-3030

Dale Hippenscheid
Health Officer

May 15, 2013
Implementation of Interventions

Have You Been Tested for Tuberculosis (TB)?

TB: Is a disease caused by the bacteria that affect the lungs and other parts of the body.

Spread: Through the air.

Signs and Symptoms:
- Cough, lasting 3 or more weeks
- Chest pain
- Coughing up blood
- Night sweats
- Chills
- Fever
- Unexplained weight loss,
- Loss of appetite

SEE YOUR DOCTOR IF YOU HAVE THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS

Know your TB Status!

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
ATTENTION:
Look at the medications below

Isoniazid (INH)
Rifampin

These medicines are antibiotics. These medicines should only be prescribed by your medical doctor.

These medicines CANNOT be shared with anyone else. It is prohibited by law to be sold and bought in an open manner over the counter medication. It could harm you if you take it without your doctor's advice.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR DOCTOR OR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
Implementation of Interventions
Implementation of Interventions
Group Members