

Your TB doctor is giving you medicine to treat your latent TB infection. Latent TB infection means you have TB germs in your body but they are sleeping (latent). People with latent TB infection cannot spread TB to others and do not feel sick. The medicine will help stop latent TB from becoming active TB disease. People with active TB disease will feel sick and may be able to spread TB to others.

What medicine will I take?

You will be taking:

- Isoniazid and rifapentine
- Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)

Isoniazid may cause numbness and tingling in your hands, arms, legs or feet. Vitamin B6 helps stop this from happening.



*TB Prevention and Control Saskatchewan.
Isoniazid and rifapentine. 2018.*

How often do I take my medicine?

A health-care worker will meet with you once a week to give you your medicine. This is called directly observed therapy or DOT. The medicine is usually given on Mondays.

Before each dose, the health-care worker will check to see if you are feeling well or having any problems with the medicines. They will also answer any questions you have about your treatment.

How long will I take medicine?

You will take the medicine once a week for 12 weeks.

How should I take my medicine?

It is best to take your medicine with food.

What if I miss a dose?

Your health-care worker may be able to give it to you on another day of the week.

Your TB doctor will review your treatment plan if you miss two or more doses.

Can I take my other medicines?

Your TB doctor and pharmacist will check to see if it is safe to take your other medicines.

Avoid antacids 1 hour before or 2 hours after taking your TB medicine.

Antacids include medicines like:

- aluminum hydroxide/magnesium hydroxide/simethicone (**Maalox™**)
- donepezil (**Diovol®**)
- aluminum hydroxide (**Amphogel®**)
- bismuth subsalicylate (**Pepto-Bismol®**)
- calcium carbonate (**Tums®**)

Birth control pills, rings, shots and the patch may not work while taking TB medicine. Barrier forms of birth control (example: diaphragms, condoms) should be used to avoid pregnancy.

What to watch for:

It is normal for your tears, saliva, sweat and urine (pee) to turn orange-red in colour while taking rifapentine. This will stop when the rifapentine is stopped. Rifapentine may stain contact lenses and dentures. Wear glasses instead of contact lenses and take your dentures out when possible. Use diapers that can be thrown away.

Side effects may occur when taking medicine.
Tell your TB doctor or nurse if you have any of the following:

- Stomach upset or pain
- Nausea or vomiting (throwing up)
- Loss of appetite (not hungry)
- Fever, chills, sweats or flushing
- Flu-like symptoms
- Feeling tired or weak
- Itchy eyes or skin
- Yellowing of the eyes or skin
- Rash or hives
- Muscle aches or joint pain
- Pain, numbness or tingling in your hands, arms, legs or feet
- Easy bruising or bleeding
- Shortness of breath or wheezing
- Swelling eyes, lips, tongue, throat or skin

**To learn more, contact
TB Prevention and Control Saskatchewan**

1-866-780-6482 or

Saskatoon Main Office (306) 655-1740

Prince Albert Office (306) 765-4260

Regina Office (306) 766-4311

Additional instructions:

- Avoid alcohol
- Tell your other doctors, nurses and local pharmacist you are taking TB medicine
- Tell your nurse or DOT worker if you will be away for DOT or if you plan to move
- Tell your TB doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you:
 - have concerns or side effects
 - start a new medicine
 - stop any of your medicines
 - become pregnant, plan to become pregnant or if you wish to breastfeed your baby

Your TB team and plan:

Your name: _____

Date: _____

TB Doctor: _____

Nurse Clinician: _____

Local Nurse: _____

DOT Worker(s): _____

