



FAQ

Q1. How does one get tuberculosis?

Ans. TB is a highly contagious bacterial infection that can quickly spread if not caught, isolated, and treated early. Tuberculosis is an airborne disease, and can be caught by breathing in the air that an infected person has contaminated through breathing and coughing.

Q2. What are the signs and symptoms associated with diarrhea?

Ans. The signs and symptoms associated with diarrhea may include:

1. Loose, watery stools.
2. Abdominal cramps.
3. Abdominal pain.
4. Fever.
5. Blood in the stool.
6. Bloating.
7. Nausea.
8. Urgent need to have a bowel movement.

Q3. What are communicable diseases? Write some example of communicable or infectious diseases.

Ans. Communicable diseases, also known as infectious diseases or transmissible diseases, are illnesses that result from the infection, presence and growth of pathogenic (capable of causing disease) biologic agents in an individual human or other animal host.

Following are the some examples of communicable or infectious diseases:-

- Hepatitis,
- polio,
- Influenza,
- HIV/AIDS,
- Malaria
- Leprosy
- Diarrhoeal and
- Tuberculosis etc.

Q4. What are the symptoms of active TB?

Ans: The following are the symptoms of active TB;

1. A persistent cough.
2. Constant fatigue.
3. Weight loss.
4. Loss of appetite.
5. Fever.
6. Coughing up blood.
7. Night sweats

Q5. Write the objectives of National TB Control Programme.

Ans: The objectives of the programme are:

1. To reduce the incidence of and mortality due to TB
2. To prevent further emergence of drug resistance and effectively manage drug-resistant TB cases
3. To improve outcomes among HIV-infected TB patients
4. To involve private sector on a scale commensurate with their dominant presence in health care services
5. To further decentralize and align basic RNTCP management units with NRHM block level units within general health system for effective supervision and monitoring

Q6. What are the symptoms of malaria?

Ans: Typically, malaria produces fever, headache, vomiting and other flu-like symptoms. The parasite infects and destroys red blood cells resulting in easy fatigue-ability due to anemia, fits/convulsions and loss of consciousness. Parasites are carried by blood to the brain (cerebral malaria) and to other vital organs. Malaria in pregnancy poses a substantial risk to the mother, the fetus and the newborn infant. Pregnant women are less capable of coping with and clearing malaria infections, adversely affecting the unborn fetus.

Q7. Write a short note on TB Risk Factors.

Ans: Anyone can get TB, but people at high risk generally fall into two risk factors. They are

1. People recently infected with TB bacteria
2. People with medical conditions that weaken the immune system