

What you need to know about your medicine for latent tuberculosis (TB) infection

ISONIAZID and RIFAPENTINE

You have been given medicine to treat your latent TB infection. You do not have TB disease and cannot spread TB to others. This medicine is to **PREVENT** you from getting TB disease.

Remember to keep your weekly visits:

You will meet with a health care worker weekly to take your medicines.

This plan is called directly observed therapy (DOT).

DOT can help you in several ways.

- The health care worker helps you to remember to take your medicines.
- You will complete your treatment as soon as possible.
- The health care worker will make sure you are not having problems with the medicines.
- During your weekly meetings, this person can answer your questions. You can also talk about any concerns you have.

While on this medicine:

- ✓ Tell your doctor or nurse if you have questions or concerns about the medicine.
- ✓ Go to weekly visits.
- ✓ Discuss any alcohol use with your doctor or nurse. It is best to not drink alcohol while taking this medication.
- ✓ Tell your doctor or nurse about all other medicines you are taking.
- ✓ Be sure to tell your other doctors that you are being treated for latent TB infection.
- ✓ Some people find it is better to take the medication with food.

Latent TB infection medicine schedule:

(Providers: Indicate the appropriate day and number of pills)

Medicine	Schedule	Days	Number of pills per day	Length of time
Isoniazid and Rifapentine	Once Weekly	M T W Th F S Sun		3 months (12 weeks)

Your doctor may have you take vitamin B6 with your medicine.

Notes

Name of my doctor:

Name of my clinic:

Telephone number of my clinic:



Watch for these possible problems:

STOP taking the medicine **AND** call your TB doctor or nurse right away if you have any of the problems below:

- Less appetite, or no appetite for food
- An upset stomach or stomach cramps
- Fever
- Head or body aches
- Nausea or vomiting
- Cola-colored urine or light stools
- Easy bruising or bleeding
- Rash or itching
- Yellowing skin or eyes
- Severe weakness or tiredness
- Tingling or numbness in your hands or feet
- Dizziness

NOTE: It is normal if your urine, saliva, or tears become orange colored. Soft contact lenses may become stained.

This document can be provided upon request in an alternate format for individuals with disabilities or in a language other than English for people with limited English skills. To request this publication in another format or language, contact TB Control at 971-673-0174.