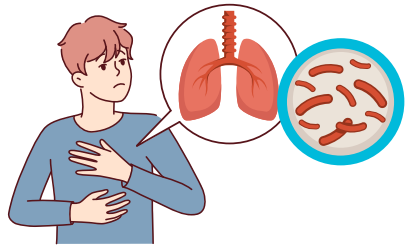


# Definition of Tuberculosis



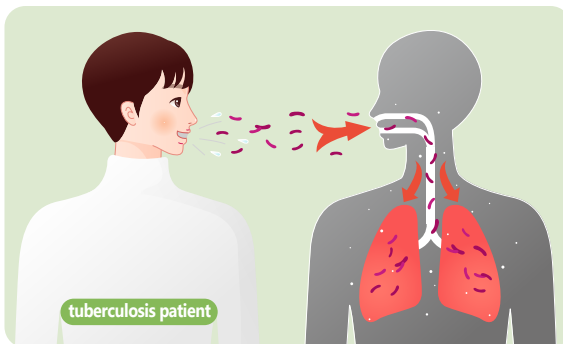
## 1 What is Tuberculosis?

- It is a respiratory infection caused by infection with the tuberculosis bacteria. It mainly occurs in the lungs, but can cause disease in other parts of the body.



## 2 How is tuberculosis transmitted?

- When a person with contagious pulmonary tuberculosis coughs, sneezes, or talks, the tuberculosis bacteria released into the air enter the lungs of another person, causing infection with the tuberculosis bacteria.



# Question and Answer (Q&A)

KOREA DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION AGENCY



KOREAN (한국어)



ENGLISH (영어)

## Q1 How much is the cost of treating Tuberculosis?

### A1 For health insurance member

Treatment fee is **completely free** until tuberculosis treatment is completed.

\* However, you may be responsible on your own expenses for meals, some non-covered items, etc.

### For health insurance non-member

Although Tuberculosis treatment fee must pay **on your own expense**, you can receive free treatment at public health center and or to a National Tuberculosis Hospitals.

\* However, you may be responsible on your own expenses for meals, some non-covered items, etc.

\* If diagnosed with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis during a short-term or unqualified stay, support is available until the infectiousness disappears within the budget range.

## National Tuberculosis Hospital Guide

### Masan National Hospital



215,Gapo-ro, Masanhappo-gu, Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea

055-249-5051

### Mokpo National Hospital



75, Sinjimael 1-gil, Mokpo-si, Jeollanam-do, Korea

061-280-1114

## Q2 I want to return to my home country and receive treatment for tuberculosis. If I leave the country, will I not be able to re-enter Korea?

### A2 No. After returning to your home country, you may continue to receive tuberculosis treatment and, if it is confirmed that you have completed treatment\*, you may re-enter Korea.

\* Proof of treatment completion must be submitted through the Korean Embassy (consulate) in the home country.

## Q3 What happens if you stop taking your tuberculosis treatment or don't comply with it?

### A3 In Korea, if you are 'non-compliant' and or 'discontinue treatment' during the tuberculosis treatment, **you will be registered as a subject of intensive management.**

The management health center may issue hospitalization orders and other measures, and if departure is confirmed\*, a deposit ban may be imposed\*\*.

\* The management health center checks the entry and exit records through the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (or the Immigration Office) to confirm whether the person has returned to the home country.

\*\* If it is confirmed that tuberculosis treatment is completed from the home country (a certificate of treatment completion must be submitted to the Korean embassy (consulate) in the home country), the entry ban can be lifted.

For Foreign tuberculosis Patients

# 'Tuberculosis'

## Treatment Management Guide



Tuberculosis

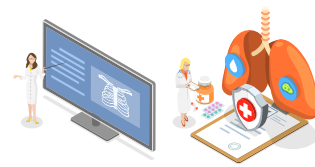


결핵 ZERO



# Examine of Tuberculosis

KOREA DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION AGENCY



## 1 What are the main symptoms of Tuberculosis?



Coughing for more than 2 weeks



weight loss



fever



night sweats



general weakness



loss of appetite

## 2 What to do if I thought I'm having Tuberculosis?

- Visit a nearby public health center or medical institution and get tested for tuberculosis.

### Tuberculosis test fee

Health Center



Free

Medical Institution



must pay by the examinee

## 3 What tests are done during a tuberculosis examining?



### ① Chest X-ray examination

- This is a basic test for diagnosing tuberculosis..
- If the **test results** show 'suspected tuberculosis', **sputum test must be done** to confirm the presence of tuberculosis.



### ② Sputum test

- This is a test that collects sputum to check for the presence of tuberculosis bacteria.
- If you are **diagnosed with tuberculosis, you must receive medical treatment.**

# Tuberculosis treatment

KOREA DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION AGENCY



## 1 Treatment of susceptible tuberculosis

- Tuberculosis can usually be cured with consistent treatment **for more than 6 months**. If symptoms improve during treatment and you **stop taking the medication on your own** or **do not visit the hospital**, the disease may relapse, so you should receive treatment until the medical staff in charge determines that treatment is complete.

YH

Isoniazid

YH RFP 150

Rifampin

YH RFP 150

YH

YH

Ethambutol

PZM

Pyrazinamide

bcwp

Tubes Tab.

\* Medicine for the treatment of susceptible tuberculosis



- Infection control guidelines for patients with contagious tuberculosis**

- Stay in a well-ventilated private room for your own use.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing, and throw used tissues in a trash can with a lid
- Always wear a mask when going out for medical treatment or other purposes

## 2 Treatment of multidrug-resistant Tuberculosis

- The treatment period for **multidrug-resistant tuberculosis is longer than that for susceptible tuberculosis** (usually 6 to 20 months) and the **composition of treatment drugs is also complex**. It is recommended to receive treatment from experienced medical Professionals.

- What is multidrug-resistant tuberculosis?**

This refers to tuberculosis that has become resistant to two powerful anti-tuberculosis drugs (isoniazid and rifampicin), which are commonly used to treat tuberculosis.

- Why does multidrug-resistant tuberculosis occur?**

It can occur when a person is infected with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis bacteria from the beginning, or when a patient does not take the medication regularly as prescribed or stops taking it early.

- Guide to specialized medical institutions for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis**

