

# What You Need to Know About Your Medicine for Latent Tuberculosis (TB) Infection

## ISONIAZID

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 will help you **PREVENT** getting TB disease.

### While on this Medicine:

- Tell your doctor or nurse if you have questions or concerns with the medicine.
- Go to your planned clinic visits.
- Discuss any alcohol use with your doctor. Alcohol use may cause side effects.
- Tell your doctor about all other medicines you are taking.
- Be sure to tell your other doctors that you are being treated for latent TB infection.
- Take all of your medicine as you were told by your TB doctor or nurse.
- Some people find that the medicine affects them less when taken with food.

### Tips to Help You Take Your Medicine:

- ✓ Take your medicine at the same time every day.
- ✓ Set an alarm reminder for the time you should take your medicine.
- ✓ Ask a family member or friend to remind you.
- ✓ Use a pillbox.
- ✓ Put a reminder note on your mirror or refrigerator.
- ✓ Use a calendar to check off the day when you take your medicine.

### Latent TB Infection Medicine Schedule:

(Providers: Indicate the appropriate schedule, days and number of pills)

Medicine	Schedule	Days	Number of pills per day	Length of time
Isoniazid	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily	Every day		9 months
	<input type="checkbox"/> Twice Weekly*	M T W Th F S Sun		

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

**Note:** When isoniazid is to be taken 2 times a week, it should be given by directly observed therapy (DOT).\*

**IF YOU FORGET TO TAKE YOUR MEDICINE: If it is still the same day, take the dose as soon as you remember. If the day has passed, skip the missed dose and take your next scheduled dose — do not take 2 doses at the same time.**

### NOTES

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### Watch for these Possible Problems:

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

- Less appetite, or no appetite for food
- An upset stomach or stomach cramps
- Nausea or vomiting
- Cola-colored urine or light stools
- Rash or itching
- Yellowing skin or eyes
- Tingling or numbness in your hands or feet

### \*Directly Observed Therapy (DOT)

You will meet with a health care worker to take your medicine. This plan is called directly observed therapy.

DOT can help you in several ways.

- The health care worker helps you to remember to take your medicine.
- You will complete your treatment as soon as possible.
- The health care worker will make sure you are not having problems with the medicine.