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Global Burden of Tuberculosis

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Pathogenesis and Immune Response Continued

As family nurse practitioners, we emphasize in promotion and disease prevention measures that encourage patients to participate in active TB control and treatment. TB is a major cause of death in the world, and it is a major cause of death in the United States. The mortality rate is highest in children under 15 years of age, and the mortality rate is highest in adults over 60 years of age. The mortality rate is also highest in those with HIV/AIDS, alcoholism, and diabetes.

Screening

TB screening is an essential component of TB control and prevention. TB screening is done by identifying asymptomatic individuals who are at risk for TB infection and initiating appropriate TB preventive therapy. TB screening is done by asking individuals about their symptoms and medical history, by examining their chest X-ray, by measuring their TB skin test, and by performing a chest computed tomography scan.

TB skin test (TST) and interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) are two commonly used tests to screen for TB infection. The TST is a skin test that is used to detect TB infection. The IGRA is a blood test that is used to detect TB infection. Both tests are commonly used to screen for TB infection.

Conclusion

TB is a major global health problem, and it is a major cause of death in the world. The mortality rate is highest in children under 15 years of age, and the mortality rate is highest in adults over 60 years of age. The mortality rate is also highest in those with HIV/AIDS, alcoholism, and diabetes.

Pathogenesis and Immune Response Continued

TB infection is spread through the air, and it is a highly contagious disease. The bacteria that cause TB are spread through the infected sputum of a TB patient. The bacteria are spread through the air when the patient coughs, sneezes, or speaks. The bacteria can be transmitted to others who inhale the infected sputum. The bacteria can also be transmitted through contaminated objects that come in contact with the infected sputum.

Pathogenesis

TB infection begins when the bacteria enter the lungs through the cilia and lymphoid tissues. The bacteria then enter the bloodstream and spread throughout the body. The bacteria can spread to other organs and tissues, and they can cause disease in other organs and tissues. The bacteria can also cause infection in other organs and tissues, and they can cause disease in other organs and tissues. The bacteria can also cause infection in other organs and tissues, and they can cause disease in other organs and tissues.

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