

# What you need to know

about your medication for latent tuberculosis (TB) infection

## RIFAMPIN

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.

### While on this medicine:

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

### Tips to help you take your medicine:

- ✓ Take your medicine at the same time each 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.

**Medicine schedule:** (Providers, indicate the appropriate number of pills)

Medicine	Schedule	# of pills / day	Length of time
Rifampin	Daily		4 months

Your doctor may have you meet with a health care worker to take your meds. This plan is called directly observed therapy (DOT).

**If you forget to take your medicine:** If it is still the same day, then take the dose as soon as you remember. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.

TB doctor's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Clinic name: \_\_\_\_\_

Clinic number: \_\_\_\_\_

Latent TB Infection Treatment: Rifampin (6/19)

### 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
- Easy bruising or bleeding
- Rash or itching
- Yellowing skin or eyes
- Severe weakness or tiredness
- Fever
- Head or body aches
- Dizziness

Note, it is normal if your urine, saliva, or tears become orange colored. Soft contact lenses may become stained.

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