Facilitator Guide

Before you start

We suggest watching the video and looking at the participant worksheets prior to hosting the presentation. Here is a checklist of equipment you may need to screen the video:

- Laptop
- Projector
- Screen or clear white wall
- Sound equipment
- A downloaded copy of the presentation

  Optional extras:
- Surgical mask
- N95 Respirators
- Box of matches and a candle
- Printed participant worksheets
- Printed quizzes
- Pre-presentation completed WHO TB IC checklist

Guiding the presentation

The entire presentation will take approximately 1 hour. There are moments where you will see a pause here sign, where you have the opportunity to facilitate a group discussion.

Here we will go through each of the pauses:

Before the video – welcome the audience and invite them to complete the first section of the worksheet. The quiz could also be completed before and/or after the video.

Pause 1 (24:03)

What strategies can be used to reduce the time to being diagnosed?

- People with TB symptoms can be directed to a TB Point where they produce a sputum sample.
- Specimens are regularly taken to the lab
- Specimens are fast tracked by the lab
- Results are followed up on as soon as they are ready

Pause 2 (26:40)

Here we can do a quick demonstration to test what we have just learnt. Ask for one volunteer to try to blow out a candle without a surgical mask standing 1 metre away from the candle (this should be successful). Then ask the same volunteer to now put on a surgical mask and attempt to blow out the candle from the same distance (this is usually much more difficult!)

Pause 3 (29:23)

Please ask a volunteer to now demonstrate to the group (or the whole group if you have enough N95 respirators) to practice putting on and removing the N95 respirator.

Pause 4 (39:03)

Discuss the following with the group:

1. What common goal unite us as health care workers?

    Prompts: We promote health.

2. How can we link that with what we are learning about TB infection control?

    Prompts: By implementing TB infection control in our health facilities we can make them places of healing and not where disease spreads.

3. What elements of TB infection control is your facility already implementing? What are you doing well?

    It would be ideal to identify positive examples from the facility where you are presenting.

4. What area do you think you want to focus on improving first? Try to set a goal that uses the SMART approach. This stands for setting a goal that is - specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and add a time by when you would like to achieve it.

    An example of a SMART goal is: From next Monday, every patient who has two TB symptoms (cough, night sweats, fever, weight loss) is sent for a rapid TB test from the initial triage point in the hospital.

5. What is the mnemonic to remember the key components of TB infection control?

    FAST (Finding cases Actively, Separating those with symptoms, and starting Treatment as soon as possible)

    Flow (Improving the ventilation, focusing on air flow)

    Masks (using an N95 respirator for healthcare workers and a surgical mask for a patient)

Pause 5 (43:30)

This is the end of the video. Please ask the group to take a group photo, either showing the Zero Stigma sign or wearing masks! Send your photo to us at ingrid.tbproof@gmail.com or tweet us @TBProof.

Also remind them to complete the last section of the worksheet.

A few general tips and tricks

Dealing with tricky questions

If an audience member asks something you are not sure about, make a note of the question with the person's contact number. If you cannot find the answer easily using the resources below, send us a message or tweet us the question and we will try to help!

Dealing with a predominantly negative audience

This can be very difficult. We recommend trying to spend as little time as possible talking about obstacles and rather focus the discussion on solutions or positive practical examples. Balancing the message of risk of occupational TB with the possibility to do something about your risk is important. Infection control strategies (asking someone to wear a mask and separating people) can also be stigmatising, so sensitizing the group to this is important.

How to build on this presentation

- Identifying a team and leader who works on TB infection is crucial. In South Africa each health facility needs an allocated staff member for infection control.
- The WHO checklist for TB infection control can be a great tool to help the facility map their progress over a longer period of time, see the link below.
- Why not use world TB day (24 March) as an opportunity to start TB screening for all health care workers at your facility?
- Aligning this training with the facility and country's priorities can also be strategic – an example in South Africa is the National Core Standards that include infection control.

Provide us with feedback!

Contact us at www.facebook.com/TBProof or www.tbproof.org

Tweet us @TBProof and @UnmaskStigma

Or for content questions contact Helene at helene1mari@gmail.com

Have a look at these great resources

- WHO Checklist for TB infection control in facilities

  http://www.who.int/tb/areas-of-work/preventive-care/checklist_for_periodic_evaluation_of_tb_infection_control_in_health_facilities.pdf

- A free, online training manual on infection prevention and control
  www.bettercare.co.za/books/infection-prevention-and-control/

- Want to share an academic article that summarizes this talk?

  Why healthcare workers are sick of TB

  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25809771

- Want to read more about stigmatising language in TB?

  http://www.stoptb.org/assets/documents/resources/publications/acsm/LanguageGuide_ForWeb20131110.pdf