Delivery of isoniazid preventive therapy to reduce occupational TB among healthcare workers in Swaziland

Healthcare workers (HCWs) in Swaziland are at increased risk of acquiring tuberculosis (TB), but existing infection control and occupational health policies often fall short of mitigating the risk of acquiring TB in the workplace. Health service failure to systematically offer isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) to HCWs, which is endorsed by the World Health Organisation (WHO), contributes significantly to the TB incidence among HCWs in high HIV prevalence settings. This paper describes a pilot introduction of IPT to HCWs, and expounds possible determinants for adherence and non-acceptance to IPT. Acceptance to the widespread use of IPT among HCWs can be improved through education on risk and counselling.

Tuberculosis [1]
TB infection control [2]
Countries: Swaziland [3]
Organization(s): USAID Applying Science to Strengthen and Improve Systems Project/URC, Swaziland National AIDS Program, PEPFAR, CDC
ASSIST publication: no
Fulltext URL: Link to Journal Article [4]

Journal Articles [5]

English [6]

The USAID ASSIST Knowledge Portal is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the U.S. Agency for International Development and its Bureau for Global Health, Office of Health Systems. The information provided on this web portal is not official U.S. Government information and does not represent the views or positions of USAID or the U.S. Government. The USAID ASSIST Project is managed by University Research Co., LLC under Cooperative Agreement Number AID-OAA-A-12-00101.
