**An Epidemic in the Community**

Your Name (First M. Last)

School or Institution Name (University at Place or Town, State)

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 In this case, given for the discussion Debbie being a BSN health nurse should figure out the actual cause of TB and take all the necessary measures to protect the community from this disease through educating. She also needs to figure out the ways to treat the patients of tuberculosis. In the given scenario, she needs to implement Epidemiologic Triangle concept model that revolves around the concept that disease or agent reaches the patient under specific circumstances. In this case, the affected are Hispanic immigrants from lower-wage class(“Data & Statistics | TB | CDC,” 2019).

 According to the research present online, a region of Mexico has higher rates of TB in comparison to the various areas of the United States. All the affected people are in serious need of treatment, but at the same time as a nurse, other members of the community should be saved from this disease.

 This requires Debbie to take primary prevention to stop the development of the disease among the healthy members of the community. This requires her to educate them about the vaccination and the precautionary measures regarding hygiene and sanitation. She should also create awareness about environmental factors like the introduction of ultraviolet lights and ventilation in community places like hospitals, nursing homes, old houses, etc. The secondary measure that she should take is to identify people who have chances of developing a disease and those who don’t have it. She should encourage people to take TST test and QFT-G test to find out who has this disease in in-active state and those who have this disease in the non-active state. Those who have don’t have active TB should be given medications like Isoniazid and Rifampin while those who have active TB should be given medicines ethambutol, pyrazinamide, rifampin, and isoniazid. All these measures will help the community deal with the issue and will prevent the disease from further spread(Stanhope & Lancaster, 2014).

 Poor populations are at high risk of getting infected by diseases like TB, as these have low-income levels and don't have access to health facilities. Developing and underdeveloped populations have high-risk TB while developed countries take preventive measures at the primary level to keep the spread of disease. Also, the ratio of TB in high-income population is less in comparison to high-income areas(Zuñiga, Muñoz, Johnson, & Garcia, 2014).

 In my community Hampton Road, the Tb case rate low as <2.8. These communities can't be compared in the epidemic of TB as Road Hampton has many TB care facilities and the majority of the population has access to the healthcare facilities. (“Data & Statistics | TB | CDC,” 2019)

**References**

Data & Statistics | TB | CDC. (2019, February 21). Retrieved March 5, 2019, from https://www.cdc.gov/tb/statistics/default.htm

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