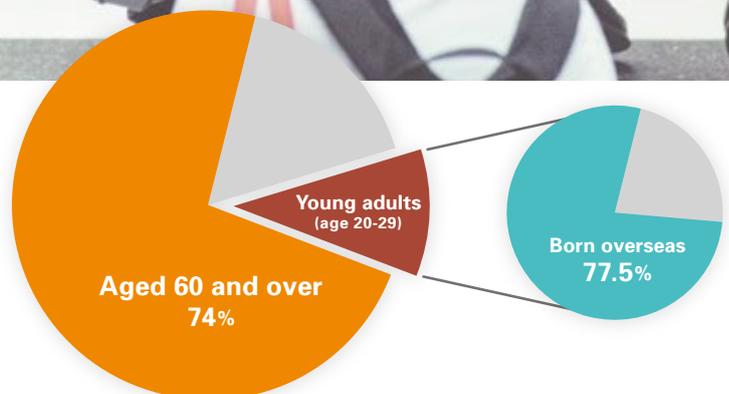


Even now in Japan,
an average of **28** people
are diagnosed
with **tuberculosis**
every day.

If **coughing and phlegm** persist
for more than two weeks,
or if you continue to have
a low-grade fever or lethargy,
seek medical care
as soon as possible.



- New tuberculosis cases in Japan are more common among **the elderly**, with about **3/4 (74%)** **over the age of 60**.
- The percentage of young patients **born overseas** is particularly increasing, accounting for about **3/4 (77.5%)** of new cases among **young adults aged 20-29**.



Q&As about Tuberculosis

Q1 What are the symptoms of tuberculosis?

A1 Since the symptoms of tuberculosis (prolonged cough, phlegm, low-grade fever, tiredness, etc.) are non-specific and are often hard to recognize during the early stages, the disease can progress unnoticed, especially among the elderly. If coughing and phlegm persist for more than two weeks, or if you continue to have a low-grade fever or tiredness, please seek medical care as soon as possible.

Q2 How is tuberculosis spread?

A2 As the disease progresses, patients begin to release tuberculosis bacteria into the air when they cough and sneeze. Infection spreads when this bacteria is inhaled by people nearby (airborne transmission).

Q3 What precautions should we take?

A3 It is important to have regular health checkups. Early detection of tuberculosis not only prevents severe illness but also prevents the spread of infection to family members and friends.

Q4 Who is being diagnosed with tuberculosis in Japan?

A4 New tuberculosis cases are more common among the elderly, with about 3/4 over the age of 60. The percentage of young patients born overseas is particularly increasing, accounting for about 3/4 of new cases among those aged 20-29.

Q5 Can tuberculosis be cured?

A5 In most cases, tuberculosis can be cured by taking prescribed medication (e.g., anti-tuberculosis drugs). The standard treatment period is 6 to 9 months. If you stop taking the medication or do not take it as directed, the tuberculosis bacteria may develop resistance, making the medication no longer effective. It is very important to follow the doctor's instructions and take the medication properly until the end of treatment.

