

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:181

ANSWERED ON:12.03.2008

REVIEW OF NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

Sai Shri Nand Kumar;Singh Shri Sugrib

**Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:**

(a) whether a team comprising of the Union Government and the World Bank has reviewed the revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the targets fixed under the Tenth Plan to cover entire country under the programme have been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures adopted by the Union Government in this regard?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a)to(d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 181 FOR 12TH MARCH, 2008

Yes, Sir. Review of the programme is an ongoing activity which is being done regularly. The World Bank reviews the Programme biannually along with other donor partners. The last World Bank review mission came in December, 2007. In addition, the programme is reviewed externally every three years by Joint Monitoring Mission comprising of international experts from WHO, International Union Against TB and Lung Diseases (IUATLD), World Bank, DFID, Netherlands TB Association and CDC, Atlanta etc. Such reviews took place in the years 2000, 2003 and 2006

The latest World Bank review in December, 2007, observed that With case detection and treatment success rate at 70% and 84% respectively, Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) has almost achieved the global targets of 70% case detection and 85% treatment outcome of smear positive cases. This highly satisfactory result is a proof of the professionalism and dedication of RNTCP staff. The overall progress needs now to be sustained and more attention should be devoted to poor performing districts/states still below targets. RNTCP has also made commendable progress in challenging areas like TB/HIV collaboration where a good referral system has now been put in place. The institutional strengthening process in Central TB Division is proceeding well and collaboration with the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is bearing fruit.

The targets fixed by the Government during the 10th plan period for the National TB Control Programme have been achieved. Entire country has been covered under DOTS Strategy by March, 2006. The international Joint Monitoring Mission (JMM) in October, 2006, has hailed it as the fastest expansion of DOTS in the world. The target and achievements of case detection and cure rates in 10th five year plan are Annexed. The performance of the programme and its impact is being monitored regularly. Till date, the RNTCP has placed more than 82 lacs patients on treatment thus saving more than 14 lacs additional lives. As per the WHO report 2007, the death rates due to TB have declined from 42 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 29 per 100,000 population in 2005 and prevalence of tuberculosis (old and new cases) has declined from 570 cases per 100,000 population in 1990 to 299 cases per 100,000 population in 2005. Involvement of more than 260 Medical colleges, more than 2500 NGO's, 150 corporate health facilities and more than 18000 private practitioners in the implementation of RNTCP, has increased the access of programme services. The programme is well on its way to achieve MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) related to tuberculosis.