

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2592

ANSWERED ON:12.03.2010

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

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

- (a) whether India has the largest number of tuberculosis cases as per the report of World Health Organisation (WHO);
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such patients reported, cured and died during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the initiatives taken for the treatment of the disease including Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) and the new strategies proposed to be launched to reduce the number of T.B. patients including child patients in the country;
- (d) whether despite the provisions of free treatment, patients are being made to pay for various tests and X-rays; and
- (e) if so, the facts in this regard and the corrective measures being taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI)

(a) Yes.

(b) As per the latest estimate WHO, in 2009, India accounted for 1.96 million cases, out of 9.27 million cases globally. The details of total patients put on treatment (reported) under Revised National TB Control Programme and patients who successfully treated (cured) and who died during each of last three years and current year (only patients reported), state wise/UT wise are given at Annexure.

(c) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For child patients innovative pediatric patient wise boxes are used in the programme wherein doses of drugs are administered as per weight bands. More than 12,700 microscopy centres have been established in the country. Treatment centres (DOT centres) have been established near the residence of patients to the extent possible. All government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centres are DOT Centres. In addition, NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

To further extend reach of programme, the schemes for involvement of NGOs/PPs have been revised. The programme has also launched DOTS- Plus for the management of multi-drug resistance tuberculosis (MDR-TB) since 2007. Till date these services are available in 10 States including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Orissa.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.