

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:891

ANSWERED ON:01.03.2013

TB TREATMENT

Pradhan Shri Nityananda;Thamaraiselvan Shri R.

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

- (a) the number of people suffering from tuberculosis and drug-resistant tuberculosis in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether irregular and incomplete treatment has been common among the tuberculosis patients in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has proposed any scheme to provide free and relevant medicines to the TB patients to deal with the situation;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the financial and operational modalities worked out for the purpose; and
- (f) the other steps taken/proposed by the Government to develop the standard model for TB treatment and address disparity in prescription of drugs among the private practitioners and the World Health Organisation (WHO) approved DOTS module?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY)

(a) The number of people suffering from Tuberculosis and Drug resistant tuberculosis in the country as reported under Revised National TB Control Programme in the year 2012 is annexed.

(b) & (c) Treatment default among the Tuberculosis patients treated under Revised National TB Control Programme is estimated to be 5%, 14% and 20% amongst new, re-treatment and MDR patients respectively. The long duration of treatment, in certain cases with injectable medicine, could be a cause for default.

(d) & (e) 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 anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. 13000 microscopy centers have been established for every one lac population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas for quality diagnosis. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored to ensure complete treatment.

(f) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) provides the standard model as recommended by WHO, in the form of DOTS strategy.

Notification all TB cases being diagnosed and treated in Private Sector is now required to be done. A Case Based Web Based System has also been developed to keep a track of treatment of TB patients.

A number of private organizations, NGOs, Professional bodies like IMA and Pharmacist Associations have been involved for advocacy and use of standard rational anti TB regimes, as per RNTCP protocol, by Private Practitioners.