

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2456

ANSWERED ON:23.08.2013

ANTI TUBERCULOSIS DRUGS

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

- (a) whether a number of patients suffering from tuberculosis have become resistant to certain anti-TB drugs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases of Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR)-TB reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has identified such drugs, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has worked out any strategy to replace these drugs with more effective medicines including Bedaquiline; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD)

(a) & (b): In India, it is estimated that about 2-3% of new Tuberculosis cases and 12-17% of previously treated cases develop resistance to certain anti- TB drugs.

The details of cases of Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR)- TB reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are at Annexure – I and II respectively.

(c): Drug resistant TB occurs due to irrational and indiscriminate use of anti Tb drugs. Multi Drug Resistant (MDR) Tuberculosis is caused due to Mycobacterium tuberculosis becoming resistant to Isoniazid and Rifampicin.

Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR) Tuberculosis is due to Mycobacterium tuberculosis becoming resistant to atleast Rifampicin, Isoniazid, a fluoroquinolone (Ofloxacin, Levofloxacin or Moxifloxacin) and a second-line injectable anti TB drug (Kanamycin, Amikacin or Capreomycine).

(d) & (e): Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme the strategy for treatment of DR-TB is based on effectiveness of drugs. The strategy is periodically reviewed by TB experts from time to time.

At present, Bedaquiline is not licensed for use in India.