

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:602  
ANSWERED ON:08.07.2009  
NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME  
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**Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:**

- ate:
- (a) whether the number of cases of TB patients are increasing in the country;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof;
  - (c) whether the target fixed by the Government under the National TB Control Programme (NTCP) has been achieved;
  - (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
  - (e) the number of TB patients detected and died during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise;
  - (f) the details of allocations made and funds utilised for the treatment of TB patients during the said period;
  - (g) the number of TB patients benefited under NTCP, State-wise; and
  - (h) the effective measures taken by the Government to eradicate the disease from the country?

**Answer**

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

(a) & (b) No. On the contrary the incidence and prevalence of TB cases in the country is showing a declining trend.

The ARTI has come down from 1.7% in 2000 to 1.5% in 2003 (National ARTI survey).

The estimated incidence of all cases per lakh population has come down from 184/lakh in 2001 to 168/lakh in 2007 (WHO Global TB report).

Tuberculosis Research Centre (TRC) Chennai, has demonstrated that DOTS results in rapid reduction of TB prevalence compared to previous 30 years. In their local survey area, there was an annual decline of approximately 12% in prevalence of TB.

(c) & (d) Yes. The targets fixed by the Government for the National TB Control Programme have been achieved. The details pertaining to same is given at annexure-I

(e) The details regarding number of patients registered for treatment under RNTCP and died during last three years, year wise and state wise are enclosed at Annexure - II.

(f) The details of funds allocated and released under the Programme during the last three years is as under:-

Rs. in crores  
Year Allocation (RE) Expenditure

2006-07	224.50	20.97
2007-08	267.00	262.12
2008-09	280.00	279.90

(g) The details regarding number of TB patients benefited under RNTCP year wise and State wise are enclosed at Annexure-III.

(h) 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 from 1997 in the country in a phased manner with an objective to achieve cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases. By March 23, 2006, the States entire country is implementing RNTCP, allowing access of DOTS to all TB patients in the country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including a supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centres 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. Sputum microscopy instead of X-ray avoids over diagnosis and identifies infectious cases. More than 12666 microscopy centres have been established in the country. Drugs are provided to the TB patients in patient wise boxes to ensure that all drugs for full course of treatment are earmarked the day one a patient is registered for treatment under the programme. Treatment centres (DOT centres) have been established near to 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.