

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:167

ANSWERED ON:31.07.2015

Funds for TB Control Programme

Mahendran Shri C.;Rao (Avnithi) Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa

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

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

- (a) whether India accounts for the world's highest number of TB and MDRTB cases and also missed/undetected TB cases, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken for mandatory reporting of TB cases in the country;
- (b) whether the fifth TB Joint Monitoring Mission 2015 in a draft report has observed a growing gap between fund allocation and minimum required investment for the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the period 2012-2017 leading to vital procurements delayed and many planned activities not implemented;
- (c) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated fund requested and allocated for the Revised National TB Control Programme to reach the NSP goals during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has accepted the reports/recommendations of the Joint Monitoring Mission including increased funding for TB control, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the extent to which the resolution passed on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) at the recent World Health Assembly forum is likely to help India in dealing with TB/MDR-TB cases?

Answer

(a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.167 FOR 31ST JULY, 2015

(a) As per World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Tuberculosis Report 2014, in India, the estimated prevalence of TB is 2.6 million cases. For Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis, the said report estimates 61,000 MDR-TB cases in India among notified pulmonary TB cases. However, on the basis of prevalence rate, India ranks 14th among 22 high TB burden countries, globally. Due to the large population of our country, the same translates into the large number of cases.

As per the said WHO Report, out of an estimated 2.1 million incident cases of Tuberculosis in India, the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) had registered a total of 1.41 million TB cases in 2013.

It is likely that with a large private sector of healthcare in India, a significant proportion of cases not registered under RNTCP were diagnosed and treated in private sector.

TB Notification has been made mandatory vide Government Order dated 7th May 2012. By the said order, all the healthcare providers are to notify every TB case diagnosed and/or treated, to local authorities designated for this purpose.

An online case based web based software (NIKSHAY), has been developed by the Government to facilitate TB notification.

(b), (c) & (d): The draft report of Joint Monitoring Mission 2015 is not yet received by the Government.

Under RNTCP, funds made available during the period 2012-13 to 2014-15 and allocated during current year 2015-16, total to Rs. 2263 crore approximately and are enough for meeting the program objectives. The State/UT-wise break-up of funds allocated for the period is annexed.

(e): The programmatic management of drug resistant TB under RNTCP had commenced in 2007 and complete country coverage was achieved in 2013. The action already taken by India is in consonance with the resolution on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) passed by the World Health Assembly in May, 2015.