

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1081

ANSWERED ON:29.04.2016

Eradication of TB

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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 is the tuberculosis (TB) epidemic centre having 23 per cent of global cases of TB despite existing programme for eradication in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government made any survey/ assessment to find out the factors responsible for such upward trend of TB/ Multi drugs resistant TB cases and if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (c) whether four out of the six drugs given to MDR-TB patients under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) are ineffective in nearly 70 per cent of patients, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to effect changes in the RNTCP, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of TB cases reported, funds allocated under the programmes/ schemes to eradicate TB, new initiative and research conducted during the last three years, State/UT/year-wise?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)

(a) & (b): As per the World Health Organization (WHO) Global TB report 2015, in the year 2014, 2.2 million cases were estimated in India accounting for 23 percent of global cases.

However, this high number is because of our large population even though the incidence, prevalence and mortality due to TB in India has been consistently declining over the last 15 years and India has also achieved the Millennium Development Goal and has halved the TB prevalence and mortality as compared to 1990 levels.

Amongst the 22 high Burden countries in the world India ranks 17th in incidence rate. According to the WHO Global TB Reports from 2013 to 2015, the estimated proportion of Multi- Drug Resistant TB Cases in India is not increasing. The proportion of MDR cases is estimated to be in between 1.9 – 2.6 percent among new TB cases and between 11- 19 percent among retreatment cases.

However, the detection of MDR-TB cases has been increasing due to availability of more diagnostic facilities for MDR TB and coverage of the entire country through Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), achieved between 2007 and 2013.

(c): No.

(d): RNTCP was launched more than 20 years back. Since then, changes have been effected in the programme from time to time, so as to further improve the programme and its reach.

(e): The details of the TB cases reported and funds allocated State/UT wise and new initiatives during the last three years are at annexure I, II & III.