GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1029 ANSWERED ON:21.07.2017 TB Cases

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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 the number of cases of Tuberculosis (TB) and Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDRTB) and attributable deaths reported in the country have increased during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for identification, detection and treatment of TB/MDRTB/XDR-TB cases along with the funds allocated and utilised during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has finalised an aggressive national strategy to end Tuberculosis by 2025 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether India plans a national strategy with the aim for new breakthrough at ending TB in eleven countries of the region through political and financial commitment and enhanced regional cooperation and if so, the details thereof?

Answer

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)

(a) As per WHO's Global Tuberculosis Report 2016, the TB epidemic is larger than previously estimated, reflecting new surveillance and survey data from India. However, the number of TB deaths and the TB incidence rate continue to fall globally and in India.

The number of Tuberculosis (TB) and Multi-Drug resistant TB cases reported under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) are as under;

Year TB Cases MDR-TB cases Deaths

2014 1550356 24073 61888

2015 1607983 26966 63226

2016 1754957 32682 63295

Till June 2017 747311 29457

Over the last 3 years, the increase in detection of Tuberculosis cases has been primarily due to the increase in notification of TB cases from the private sector. Similarly, 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 RNTCP.

- (b): The RNTCP is being implemented under the aegis of the National Health Mission with the key focus areas as under:
- strengthening and improving quality of basic TB services.
- addressing TB HIV co-infection, other co-morbidities and MDR-TB
- engaging with care providers both in the public and the private sector
- targeted intervention in the vulnerable population and strengthening urban TB control along with active case finding activities
- scaling up of newer molecular diagnostics for TB (CBNAAT), in the health system, for early diagnosis of MDR TB
- leveraging of Information Communication Technology for enhancing TB notification and strengthening of monitoring.
- The details of funds allocated and utilized during the said period is placed at Annexure.
- (c): Yes, the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) has been finalised. In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the NSP addresses requirements for achieving the SDG and End TB targets for India. The focus is on early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence. Emphasis has been on engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector. This is supplemented by prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population and airborne infection control.
- (d): Yes, the "Ministerial Meeting towards Ending TB in the South East Asia Region by 2030" was held during 15-16th March 2017 in New Delhi, wherein a Call for Action Resolution to End TB was adopted by the Eleven Country Ministers / Vice Ministers. As per the resolution, the signatory Governments are committed to Ending TB through political, financial and regional cooperation.