

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 224
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15TH DECEMBER, 2017**

90-90-90 TARGETS BY 2035

**224. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:
SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
DR. KULAMANI SAMAL:
SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
DR. A. SAMPATH:**

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

(a) whether as per the report of World Health Organisation (WHO) deaths attributable to tuberculosis in India has declined by 12 per cent since last year even though the number of new cases have increased by a five per cent and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India accounts for about 32 per cent of deaths due to this disease in the world and if so, the details thereof along with the number of deaths recorded during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has introduced Daily Drug Regimen for the treatment of TB under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), if so, the details thereof along with the incidence of TB Cases and mortality as a result thereof during the said period; and

(d) whether Multi Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) and HIV associated TB have become major health security threat and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government to facilitate the treatment along with the impact of schemes/programmes implemented to control TB and the details of strategic plan being worked out for elimination of TB from the country; and 69 70

(e) whether it is also true that the Government has committed to achieve the 90-90-90 targets by 2035 and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a): Yes. As per the Global TB Report 2017, in India, the mortality due to TB has decreased from 36 per lakh population in the year 2015 to 32 per lakh population in the year 2016. Also, the estimated new cases of TB in India have reduced from 217 per lakh population in 2015 to 211 per lakh population in 2016.

Under the programme, the notification of new cases has increased from 1423181 in 2015 to 1424771 in 2016 due to the increase in notification of cases from private sector, as a result of proactive steps taken by the Government for engaging with the private sector.

(b): Yes. As per the Global TB Report 2017, India accounts for 32 percent of deaths due to TB in the world.

The State wise and Year wise details of number of deaths reported in the program during the last three years and the current year so far, is at Annexure.

(c): Yes. The program has been introduced and scaled up Daily Drug Regimen with Fixed Dose Combination drugs for the treatment of all TB patients across the country since October 2017.

From October 2017, all TB patients in the country are being provided with daily drug regimen anti TB drugs including the patients seeking care in the private sector and who want to avail these benefits.

As per the Global TB Report 2017, the incidence of TB cases in India in the year 2016 was 211 cases per 1 lakh population and mortality was 32 cases per 1 lakh population.

(d) & (e): No. As per the Global TB Report 2017, WHO estimates for HIV TB cases in India, in the year 2016 is 87000 (3% of total TB cases) and estimated MDR/RR TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases is 84000.

Under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), the treatment for HIV associated TB cases is available as a “single window delivery service” wherein all HIV/TB co-infected patients get their TB medications free of cost from Anti-retroviral centres across the country. All diagnostic and treatment services for MDR TB are available free of cost under RNTCP.

As per the Global TB Report 2017, the incidence of TB has reduced from 289 per lakh per year in 2000 to 211 per lakh per year in 2016 and mortality has reduced from 56 per lakh per year in 2000 to 32 per lakh per year in 2016.

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-25) has been formulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the NSP focusses on:

- early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens
- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- prevention strategies including active case finding and
- contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population
- airborne infection control.

ANNEXURE**Statewise deaths reported due to TB in India**

State	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (till October)
Andaman & Nicobar	34	18	38	17	20
Andhra Pradesh	5439	5169	3089	2764	3997
Arunachal Pradesh	65	67	68	74	33
Assam	1648	1678	1759	1785	1199
Bihar	2125	2139	1914	1800	1180
Chandigarh	82	65	48	65	67
Chhattisgarh	1085	782	1350	1436	1576
Dadar& Nagar Haveli	12	15	18	18	15
Daman & Diu	7	8	9	14	5
Delhi	1241	1316	1281	1296	582
Goa	75	76	52	45	42
Gujarat	3808	4094	4312	4657	4208
Haryana	1649	1628	1709	1700	1106
Himachal Pradesh	521	518	537	539	485
Jammu & Kashmir	337	303	292	316	144
Jharkhand	1341	1332	1465	1192	587
Karnataka	4542	4356	4348	4192	3390
Kerala	1205	1158	1084	953	702
Lakshadweep	1	1	2	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	2966	3174	3574	3761	2961
Maharashtra	7687	7716	7629	6904	4329
Manipur	72	73	75	77	33
Meghalaya	213	202	190	214	89
Mizoram	79	77	87	93	53
Nagaland	91	201	77	44	45
Orissa	2405	2332	2451	2380	1455
Pondicherry	78	66	64	55	44
Punjab	1925	1678	1989	1786	1264
Rajasthan	3592	3599	3428	3667	3418
Sikkim	82	47	222	38	46
Tamil Nadu	3865	4005	4095	4205	3058
Telangana			2050	1926	0
Tripura	150	106	141	162	56
Uttar Pradesh	7866	7946	8736	10233	6803
Uttarakhand	552	500	537	512	269
West Bengal	5047	5184	4506	4376	3384
TOTAL	61887	61629	63226	63297	46645