



Steps for Elimination of TB

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The estimated incidence of Tuberculosis in the country has been declining:

Year	Incidence (per lakh/year)
2013	228
2014	223
2015	217

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Total Case Notification of Drug Sensitive TB (2014-16)

State/UT	2014	2015	2016
Andman and Nicobar Islands	738	605	534
Andhra Pradesh	106505	68922	74373
Arunachal Pradesh	2602	2779	2788
Assam	36810	39978	40851
Bihar	69519	81731	97001
Chandigarh	2926	3320	3413
Chhattisgarh	26287	35339	39484
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	411	553	552
Daman & Diu	742	414	487
Delhi	51035	59309	62706
Goa	1780	1893	1966
Gujarat	80535	109828	126665
Haryana	40393	44970	47545
Himachal Pradesh	14002	14965	14961
Jammu and Kashmir	11241	10046	9937
Jharkhand	35828	35985	39515
Karnataka	61940	64684	68462
Kerala	24856	29529	47293
Lakshadweep	23	40	23
Madhya Pradesh	96355	111317	129915

Maharashtra	148300	182974	195139
Manipur	2329	2370	2393
Meghalaya	6009	5568	4586
Mizoram	2014	2139	2205
Nagaland	3621	3504	2821
Odisha	45271	46630	43851
Puducherry	1458	1290	1421
Punjab	37700	39611	39836
Rajasthan	95199	102032	106756
Sikkim	1637	1400	1539
Tamil Nadu	82252	86729	96079
Telangana	-	40934	45003
Tripura	2541	7404	2374
Uttar Pradesh	257355	265454	297746
Uttarakhand	13735	15590	15081
West Bengal	90661	88147	89656
Total	1454610	1607983	1754957

The state level incidence for Tuberculosis has not been estimated, however the total case notified across the states in the last three years is at Annexure.

The total case notification for the last three years for the state of Rajasthan including that from the private sector has been 95199 in 2014, 102032 in 2015 and 106756 in 2016 respectively.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented under the aegis of the National Health Mission with the following steps

- 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
- integrating newer molecular diagnostics for TB in the health system (CBNAAT) for early diagnosis of MDR TB
- leveraging of Information Communication Technology for enhancing TB notification and strengthening of monitoring.

According to the WHO Global TB Reports, 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/XDR-TB cases has been increasing due to availability of more diagnostic facilities for MDR TB/XDR-TB and coverage of the entire country through Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP).

Cases of Multi Drug Resistant TB detected for Rajasthan for the last three years are 2050 in 2014, 1930 in 2015 and 2118 for 2016 respectively.

The Minister of State (Health and Family Welfare), Sh Faggan Singh Kulaste stated this in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha here today.

MV/LK

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