

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 279
TO BE ANSWERED ON 4th FEBRUARY, 2025

100-DAY TB ELIMINATION CAMPAIGN

279: SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

SHRI VAIKO:

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

- (a) the salient features of 100-day TB elimination campaign launched recently;
- (b) the strategies adopted for improving access to advanced diagnostics, early initiation of treatment, nutritional support etc;
- (c) whether TB incident rate in the country has declined, if so, the number and percentage thereof;
- (d) whether Government is confident that TB will be eradicated by this year, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any support elicited from WHO for providing integrated treatment and comprehensive continuum care to the community; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (f) To accelerate the progress to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) towards TB, the government has identified 347 priority districts spread across 33 States/UTs for a “100 Days intensified TB Campaign” based on burden and mortality. The objectives of the campaign are as under:

- To increase case detection through intensified Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign on community awareness and screening and testing of vulnerable populations.
- To reduce death among people with TB through a differentiated TB care approach with nutritional support interventions.
- To prevent occurrence of new TB cases in the community through TB preventive treatment to eligible individuals.

The salient features of the campaign are as under:

- Early identification of TB patients, focusing on high burden areas and vulnerable population.
- Map and line-list vulnerable individuals in the community.
- Screen vulnerable individuals through outreach activities in camp mode with symptom screening, X-ray and upfront Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) for presumptive TB cases.
- Screen all those attending priority Outpatient Department (OPDs) like HIV, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), Tobacco Cessation Clinics, Cancer, Dialysis etc for symptoms suggestive of TB.

- Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) for nutritional support through direct benefit transfer to all TB patients.
- Linkage with Ni-kshay Mitra for additional nutritional support to TB patients and their household contacts.
- Differentiated TB care for high risk patients to reduce mortality.
- TB preventive treatment for all eligible individuals.
- Extensive IEC activities at community level to educate the public and increase community awareness of TB symptoms, improve health seeking behaviour, highlight the importance of prevention, early diagnosis, nutrition and timely treatment.
- Community involvement through Jan Bhagidari among all sections of the society and Line Departments of the government

To improve access to advance diagnostics, early treatment and nutrition support, the government has taken the following steps

- Scale up NAAT laboratories to sub-district levels across all districts of the country.
- TB screening and treatment services decentralized to Ayushman Arogya Mandir level.
- Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana of Rs 1000/- per month per patient for the duration of treatment is provided through direct benefit transfer (DBT) for nutritional support.
- Linkage to a Ni-kshay Mitra to provide additional nutritional and social support for consenting TB patients

With the objective to achieve SDG related to TB, the government has implemented a National Strategic Plan for TB elimination (2017-25) and significant achievements have been made. As per the Global TB Report 2024 published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the TB incidence rate in India has shown a 17.7% decline from 237 per lakh population in 2015 to 195 per lakh population in 2023. This is twice the global average pace of decline of 8.3%. During the same period, TB deaths have reduced by 21.4% from 28 per lakh population in 2015 to 22 per lakh population. The National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP) has aligned its technical guidelines with the recommendations of WHO which includes the treatment of TB and continuum of care at the community level through Ayushman Arogya Mandir.
