

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.178
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 2019
TB RELATED DEATHS**

***178. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

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

(a) whether Tuberculosis (TB) related deaths declined in the country by 82 per cent in 2018 whereas the reporting of the disease increased by 16 per cent to 27 lakh more than the last year;

(b) if so, whether the Government has ascertained the age group and main causes of prevalence of TB and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to eradicate TB from the country by 2022;

(d) if so, the details thereof and achievement made by the Government through implementation of policies so far; and

(e) the future steps likely to be taken in this regard?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 178* FOR 29TH NOVEMBER, 2019**

(a) Yes, as per the latest Global TB report, the estimated deaths due to TB HIV in India has reduced by 85% from 63,000 in 2010 to 9,700 in 2018. In the same period, the total death estimated due to TB including TB HIV has reduced by 19% in India from 5,57,000 in 2010 to 4,49,000 in 2018.

As per the latest Global TB report, the estimated number of new TB cases in India was 26.9 Lakhs.

As per the latest India TB report, total number of notified TB patients has increased by 18% in 2018 (21,55,894) as compared to 2017 (18,27,959)

(b) As per latest India TB report, in 2018 about 59% of TB notified cases were from the productive age group of 15 to 44 years.

Age group	Number and percentage
<15 yrs	137570 (6%)
15-44	1268705 (59%)
>45 yrs	749620 (35%)

The main causes for Tuberculosis in India are poverty, under-nutrition, poorly ventilated living condition air pollution and tobacco smoking.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has committed to end TB by 2025, 5 years ahead of the global SDG target i.e. 80% reduction in incidence and 90% reduction in mortality (base line 2015).

The incidence of TB has reduced from 217 per lakh population in 2015 to 199 per lakh population in 2018. The mortality has reduced from 36 per lakh population in 2015 to 33 per lakh population in 2018.

To further achieve the targets, the Ministry is implementing a National Strategic Plan (2017-25) by strengthening the existing interventions, and focusing on the following key initiatives/ activities.

- Early diagnosis of TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support system to promote adherence
- Engaging with the patient seeking care in the private sector
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk/ vulnerable populations
- Airborne infection control
- Multisectoral response for addressing social determinants