

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2080  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23<sup>RD</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2020**

**UNDER ACHIEVEMENT OF TB ELIMINATION PROGRAMME**

**2080. DR. VISHNU PRASAD M.K.:**

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

- (a) whether India has committed to eliminate tuberculosis by 2025, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether a reduction of ten percent a year was required to achieve the goal, however in 2018, only two percent reduction from the previous year could be managed, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the positive TB test is not always a cause for worry and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is focusing on preventive treatment of those who are in contact with people tested positive; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

(a): The Government of India is committed to End TB by 2025. Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of ending TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:

- 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.
- Engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable populations.
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

(b): Yes, we need to accelerate the reduction of TB incidence per year to achieve the goal. The (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target for TB is to reduce the incidence of TB cases by 80% from the baseline of 2015. The current reduction in TB incidence is as under:

Reduction in incidence of TB

Year	Incidence
2015	217/lakh population
2016	211/lakh population
2017	204/lakh population
2018	199/lakh population

(c): There are two types of TB testes. A positive Latent TB Infection test (LTBI) test may not be cause of worry and remedial measures may be taken based on the risk assessment of the profile of the case. A positive TB test however required proper treatment. Any patient diagnosed with TB by tests of diagnostic algorithm of TB is immediately initiated on treatment.

(d) & (e): Under the NTEP program the Government is implementing contact tracing of all household contacts of every confirmed TB case. For children less than 6 years who are household contacts of such cases, under the program, preventive treatment is provided. In addition, preventive treatment is also provided for all eligible people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV)