TB:

1. TB is a contagious infection that usually attacks your lungs.
2. It can spread to other parts of your body, like your brain and spine.
3. Bacteria called Mycobacterium tuberculosis causes it.
4. TB is the top infectious killer in the world claiming 4000 lives a day.

TB drugs:

Isoniazid, Rifampicin and new anti TB drug Pretomanid.

National strategic plan for TB elimination:

1. Committed to achieving the target of zero Tuberculosis(TB) deaths by 2025.
2. It is a framework to guide all the activities of all stakeholders including the national and the state governments, and civil society organizations.
3. The National Strategic Plan will guide the development of the national project implementation plan (PIP) and state PIPs, as well as district health action plans (DHAP) under the national health mission (NHM).

Status of India:

Global report 2017 of the World Health Organisation (WHO), India accounts for 1,47,000 estimated MDR-RR cases which is 24% of the Global cases.

Reasons for High TB cases:

1. The social determinant factors like poverty, under-nutrition, crowded and poorly ventilated living, air pollution, alcohol consumption, tobacco smoking, etc. increase the likelihood of conversion of TB infection to TB disease.
2. NIKSHAY portal and Active Case Finding Scheme increased the number of TB reporting cases.

Objectives of National Strategy Plan on TB:

It encapsulates the bold and innovative steps required to eliminate TB in India by the year 2025.

Objective (Detect-Treat-Prevent-Build)

Detect: Find all Drug Sensitive TB and Drug Resistant TB cases with an emphasis on reaching TB patients seeking care from private providers and undiagnosed TB in high-risk populations.

Treat: Initiate and sustain all patients on appropriate anti-TB treatment wherever they seek care, with patient friendly systems and social support.

Prevent the emergence of TB in susceptible populations.

Build and strengthen enabling policies, empowered institutions, additional human resources with enhanced capacities, and provide adequate financial resources.

Components of National strategy Plan on TB elimination (2012-17):

1. Strengthening and improving the quality of basic DOTS services.
2. Deploying improved rapid diagnostics to the field level
3. Expanding efforts to engage all care providers
4. Expanding diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant TB cases

5. Improving communication, outreach and social mobilization.

6. Promoting research for development and implementation of improved tools and strategies.

7. Utilizing Information Communication Technology (ICT) tools for strengthening TB surveillance.

Recent status of India:

WHO - Global Tuberculosis Report:
1. India has decreased by almost 50,000 TB patients over one year.
2. Incidence has decreased from 204 in 2017 to 199 in 2018 per 1 lakh population.
3. Treatment success rates have increased to 81%.
4. Decrease in % of cases tested for Rifampicin resistance among previously tested patients from 91% to 82%(2018).