

Health Mission, financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare delivery system to provide equitable, accessible, affordable and quality health care with focus on addressing health needs of the poor and vulnerable groups based on the requirements projected by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

The Government is examining a proposal to launch National Health Assurance Mission. The proposed Mission envisages programmatic components of preventive and promotive healthcare, assured access to free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics, and assured access to comprehensive primary, secondary and select tertiary health care services. The objective of the proposed Mission is to provide a set of assured services through a continuum of care to improve healthcare, reduce mortality and morbidity related to diseases and bring down out-of-pocket expenditures on healthcare, particularly for the poor and vulnerable population.

Initiatives to contain TB spread

272. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tuberculosis patients reported, cured and died during the last two years;
- (b) the details of the initiatives taken by Government to contain the increasing number of tuberculosis patients in the country; and
- (c) the new strategies proposed to be launched to reduce the number of TB patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The details of number of tuberculosis patients reported, cured and died during the last two years under RNTCP is provided in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of India is implementing the Revised. National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) in the country. According to RNTCP data, Tuberculosis Prevalence per lakh population has reduced from 465 in year 1990 to 211 in 2013; similarly, Tuberculosis incidence has reduced from 216 in year 1990 to 171 in 2013. Under RNTCP, diagnosis and treatment facilities, including anti-TB drugs, are provided free of cost to all TB patients. Designated microscopy centres have been established for quality diagnosis for every one lakh population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centres have been established in the country.

Treatment Centres (DOT Centres) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible. All Government Hospitals, Community Health Centres

(CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), sub Centres are DOT centres. In addition NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, community volunteers, Anganwadi Workers, women self-help groups etc. also function as DOT providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services, for the management of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and TB-HIV collaborative activities for TB-HIV co-infection, are being implemented throughout the country among the urban as well as rural people.

(c) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has envisaged following strategies during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period:

- Strengthening and improving the quality of basic Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) services and aligning with health system under NRHM.
- Expanding efforts to engage all care providers
- Strengthening and provision of quality care to the vulnerable groups including slum dwellers, tribal population etc.
- Expanding diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant TB
- Improving communication, outreach, and social mobilization
- Promoting research for development and implementation of improved tools and strategies

Statement

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

Year	Number of TB patients reported under RNTCP	Number cured*	Number Died**
2012	1467585 (including 816422 Smear Positive Cases)	528273 (out of 628897 New Smear Positive patients registered) 116265 (out of 187525 Smear Positive Retreatment cases, excluding 'others')	57515
2013	1416014	Data not yet available as treatment outcomes under RNTCP are reported 13-15 months after treatment initiation	

* Treatment outcome 'cured' under RNTCP is calculated amongst registered Smear Positive Patients.

** Treatment outcome 'Died' excluding "others".