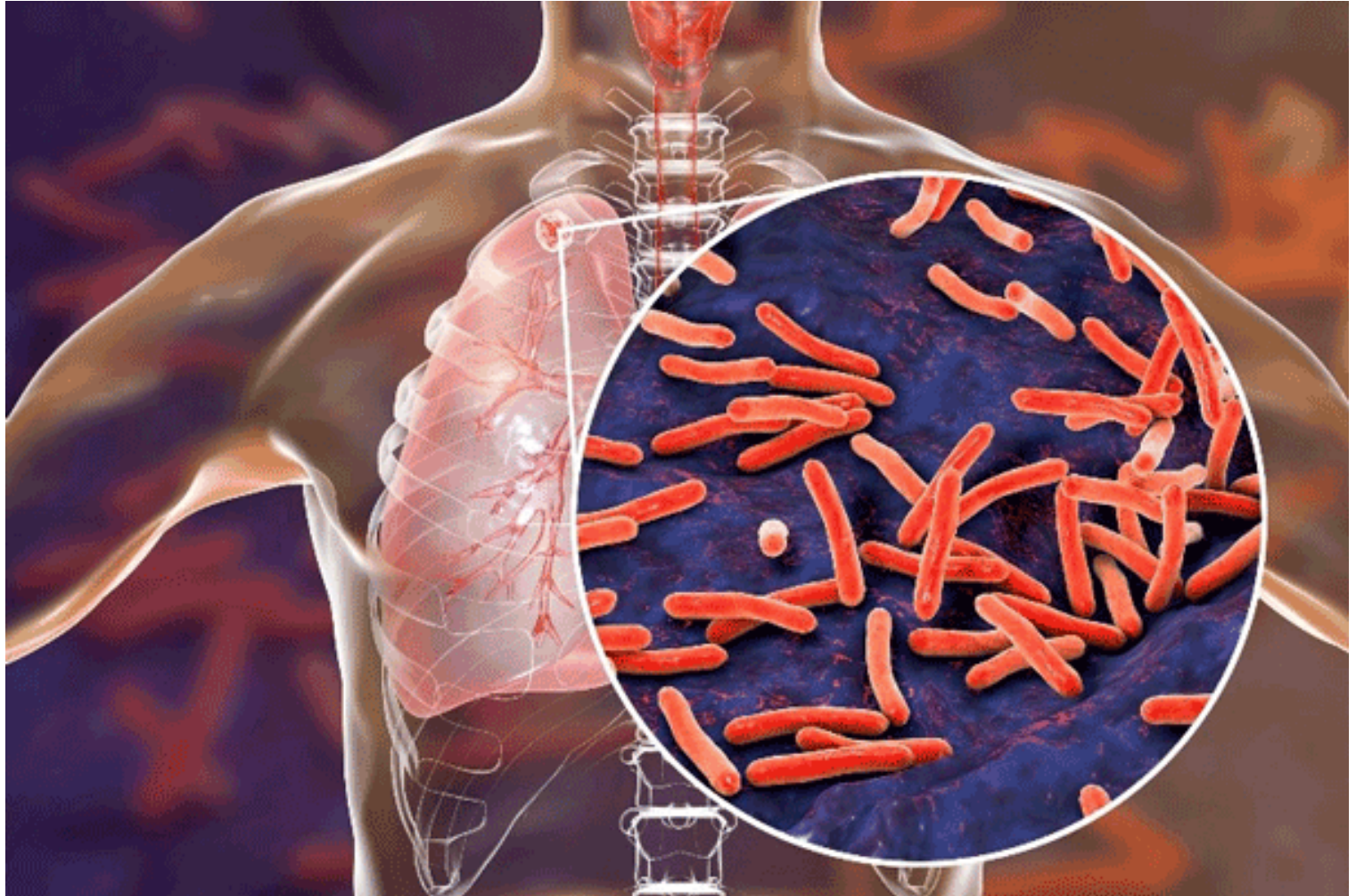


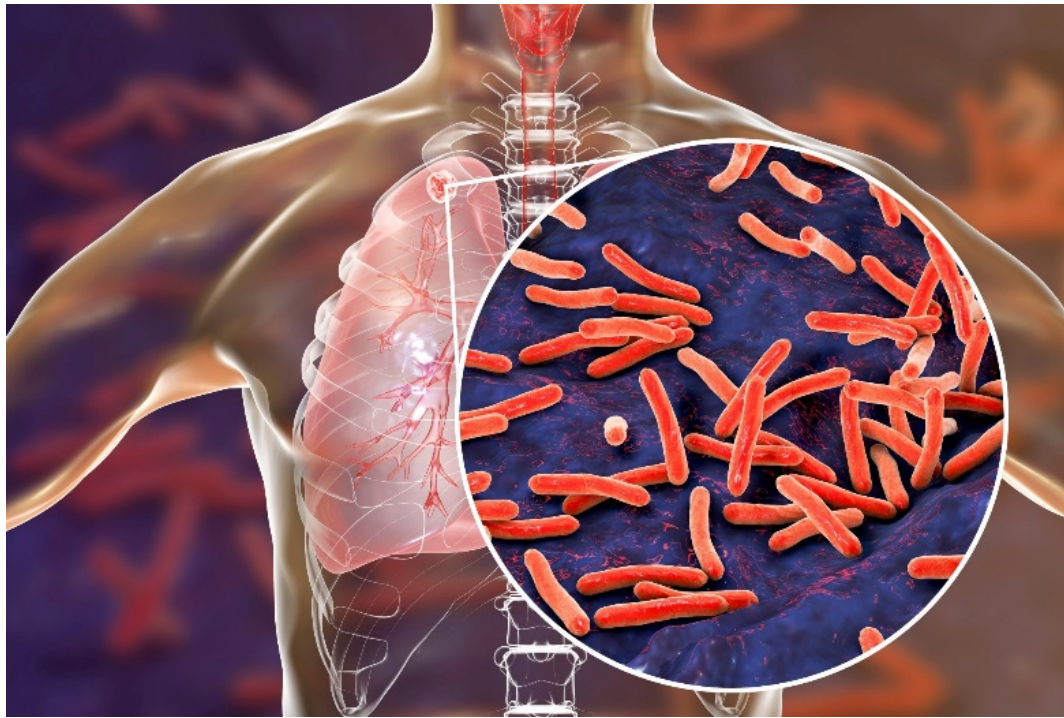
Global Tuberculosis (TB) Report, 2023

By IASToppers | 2023-11-09 15:30:00



Global Tuberculosis (TB) Report, 2023

The World Health Organization's (WHO) had released earlier the '**Global TB Report 2023**', reporting the status of Tuberculosis around the world, including India.



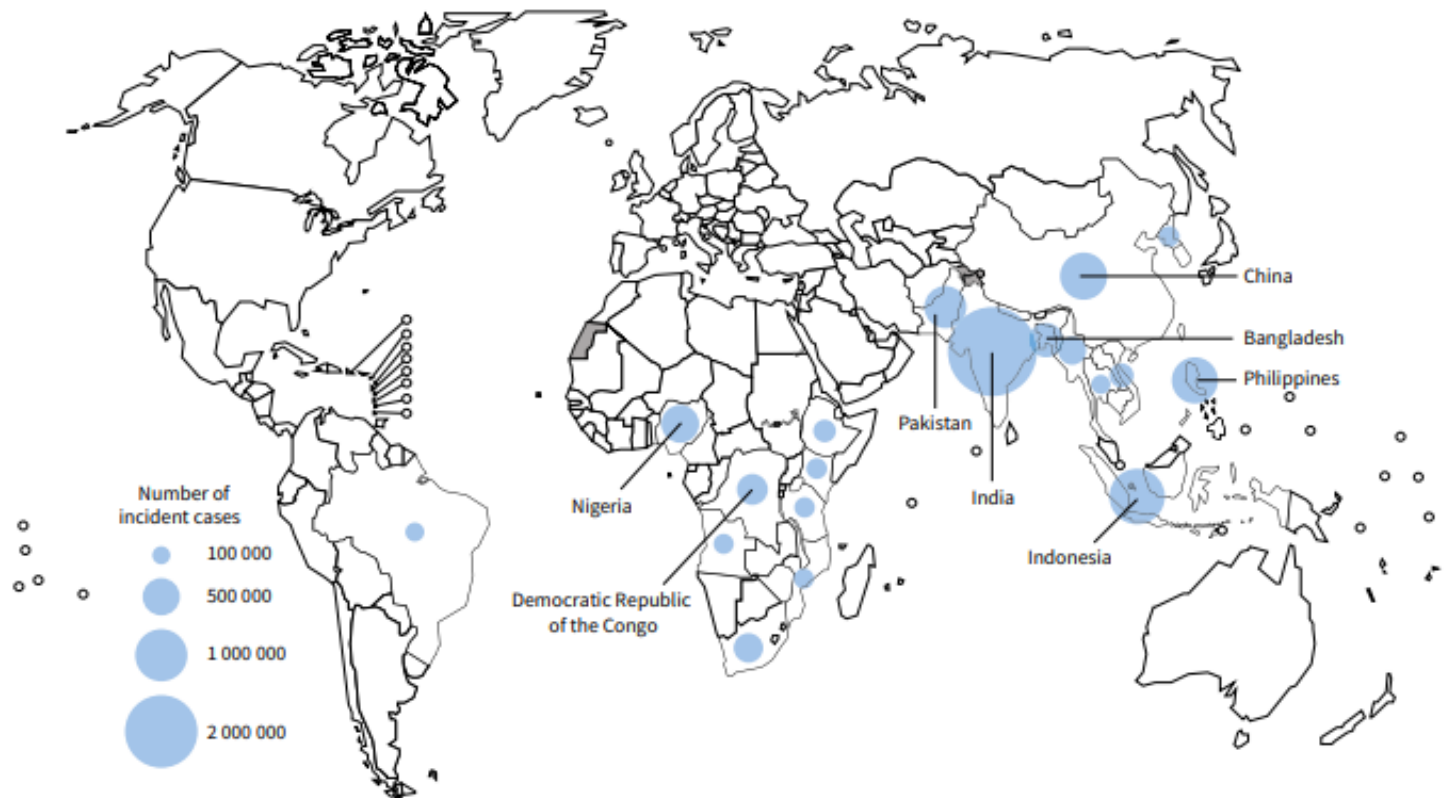
[ref- news medical]

Highlights of the report:

World:

- There was a **major global recovery** in the number of people **diagnosed** with TB and **treated** in **2022**.
- However, TB remained the world's **second** leading cause of death from a single infectious agent in 2022, after COVID-19.
- The WHO's target was to reduce **TB-related deaths** from **2015** to **2025** by **75%**, which may be missed.
- **India, Indonesia** and the **Philippines**, collectively accounted for a **large share** (?60%) of the **global reductions** in the number of people newly diagnosed with TB in 2020 and 2021, all recovered to some levels in **2022**.
- In 2022, **55%** of people who developed TB were **men**, **33%** were **women** and **12%** were **children** (aged 0–14 years).

Estimated number of incident TB cases in 2022, for countries with at least 100 000 incident cases^a



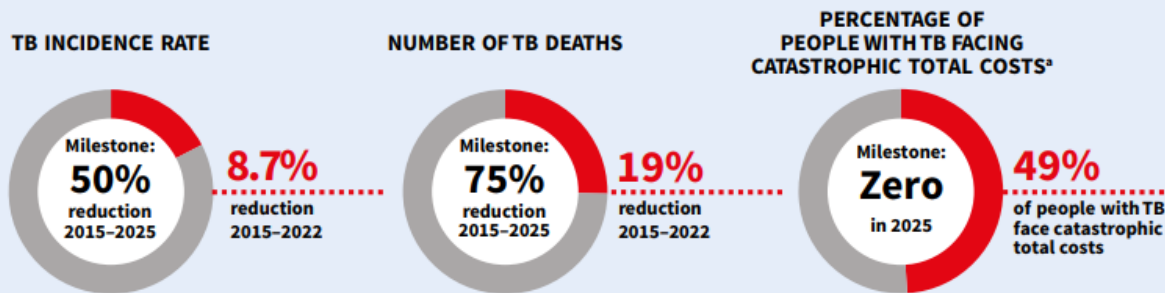
^a The eight countries ranked in order from first to last in terms of numbers of cases, and that accounted for about two thirds of global cases in 2022, are India, Indonesia, China, the Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[ref-who]

India:

- India accounts for the **highest TB burden** across the world contributing **27%** of all the TB cases followed by **Indonesia** (10%) and **China** (7.1%)
- The **TB treatment coverage** has improved to **80%** of the estimated TB cases, an **increase of 19%** over the previous year.
- There was **reduction of TB incidence** by **16%** from **2015 to 2022**, at the double pace at which **global TB incidence** is declining (which is **8.7%**).
- TB mortality has reduced by **18%** during the same period in India, and globally.
- Key initiatives of the government include **active case finding drives**, scaling up **molecular diagnostics** at the block level, **decentralisation** of screening services via the Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres, and private sector engagement.

WHO End TB Strategy: 2025 milestones



[ref-WHO]

About the Tuberculosis (TB):

- The **TB** is a **contagious infection** caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
- It primarily affects the **lungs**, however it can also target other organs.
- It is transmitted through **airborne particles** from infected individuals, especially in crowded spaces with **poor ventilation**.
- Its common **symptoms** include persistent cough with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever, and night sweats.
- TB is **treatable** and **curable** with a regimen of anti-TB medicines.

SIGN AND SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

**COUGHING UP BLOOD****FEVER****CHEST PAIN****CHILLS****WEIGHT LOSE****NIGHT SWEATS****LONG-TERM COUGH****NO APPETITE****FATIGUE**

[ref- MDPI]

Types of TB:

- **Active TB Disease:** It is **symptomatic** and **contagious** illness in which the bacteria rapidly

multiply and invades different organs of the body.

- **Miliary TB:** A **rare** form of active disease that occurs when TB bacteria enters the **bloodstream**.
- **Latent TB Infection:** The bacteria in the body are **inactive**, **asymptomatic** and **contagious** but can turn into active TB, in absence of treatment.

Multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)/RR-TB:

- It is caused by bacterias that are resistant to **treatment** with at least two of the **first-line anti-TB medications** (drugs), **isoniazid** and **rifampin**.
- People with RR TB are resistant to **rifampicin**.

XDR (Extensively drug-resistant) TB:

- XDR-TB is resistant to at least **four** of the core anti-TB drugs.
- People who are resistant to **isoniazid** and **rifampin**, in addition with any **fluoroquinolone** and at least one of the three injectable **second-line drugs** (amikacin, kanamycin, or capreomycin) are said to have XDR-TB.

Treatment:

- It is **treatable** disease and **curable** with antimicrobial drugs.
- **Vaccination:** Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG).
- **First-line anti-TB drugs:** Isoniazid and rifampicin.
- Drug-resistant tuberculosis bacteria that do **not** respond to **first-line treatment** anti-TB drugs.

Government initiatives to curb Tuberculosis:

- **National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP):** A **flagship program** aims to provide **free** and **quality** diagnosis and treatment for all **TB patients** in the country.
 - It was launched in **1997** as Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme.
- **National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Elimination (NSP 2017-2025):** It aims to eliminate TB by **2025**, by outlining the **strategic approach** and activities required to achieve this goal.
- **Nikshay Poshan Yojana:** It provides **financial support** to **TB patients** to ensure that they receive **proper nutrition** during their treatment and hence aims to improve the **nutritional status** of TB patients, which in turn helps in better recovery.
- **Universal Drug Sensitivity Testing (UDST):** It aims to provide **drug sensitivity testing** to all diagnosed TB patients, including those with **drug-resistant TB**.
 - It helps in identifying the most effective drugs for treatment.
- **Bedaquiline Roll-out Program:** Bedaquiline is a new drug used in the treatment of drug-resistant TB that aims to make Bedaquiline available to **eligible patients** in India.