

A Comprehensive Analysis of Tuberculosis Distribution Patterns and Contribution of RNTCP in India – Over Past Two Decades

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INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It primarily affects the lungs but can also impact other organs. TB is a significant global health concern, with a high number of cases and deaths annually.

ABOUT RNTCP

In 1997, the RNTCP was launched as a national program with a plan to scale up in a phased manner. It adopted the internationally recommended 'DOTS Strategy', as the most systemic and cost-effective approach to revitalise the TB control program in India.

VISION

The primary goal of the RNTCP is to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with tuberculosis (TB) and to ultimately eliminate TB as a public health problem in India

MISSION

To achieve and maintain a case detection of at least 70% of new sputum positive TB patients.
To achieve and maintain a cure rate of at least 85% in such patients.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strength:

- State Strategic Plans based on NSP.
- Large financial resources for TB elimination
- Rapid implementation of best international practices

Weakness:

- Insufficient human resources at National, State and District levels limit program management
- Lack of focus and thrust on TB care activities by States due to competitive priorities

Opportunities:

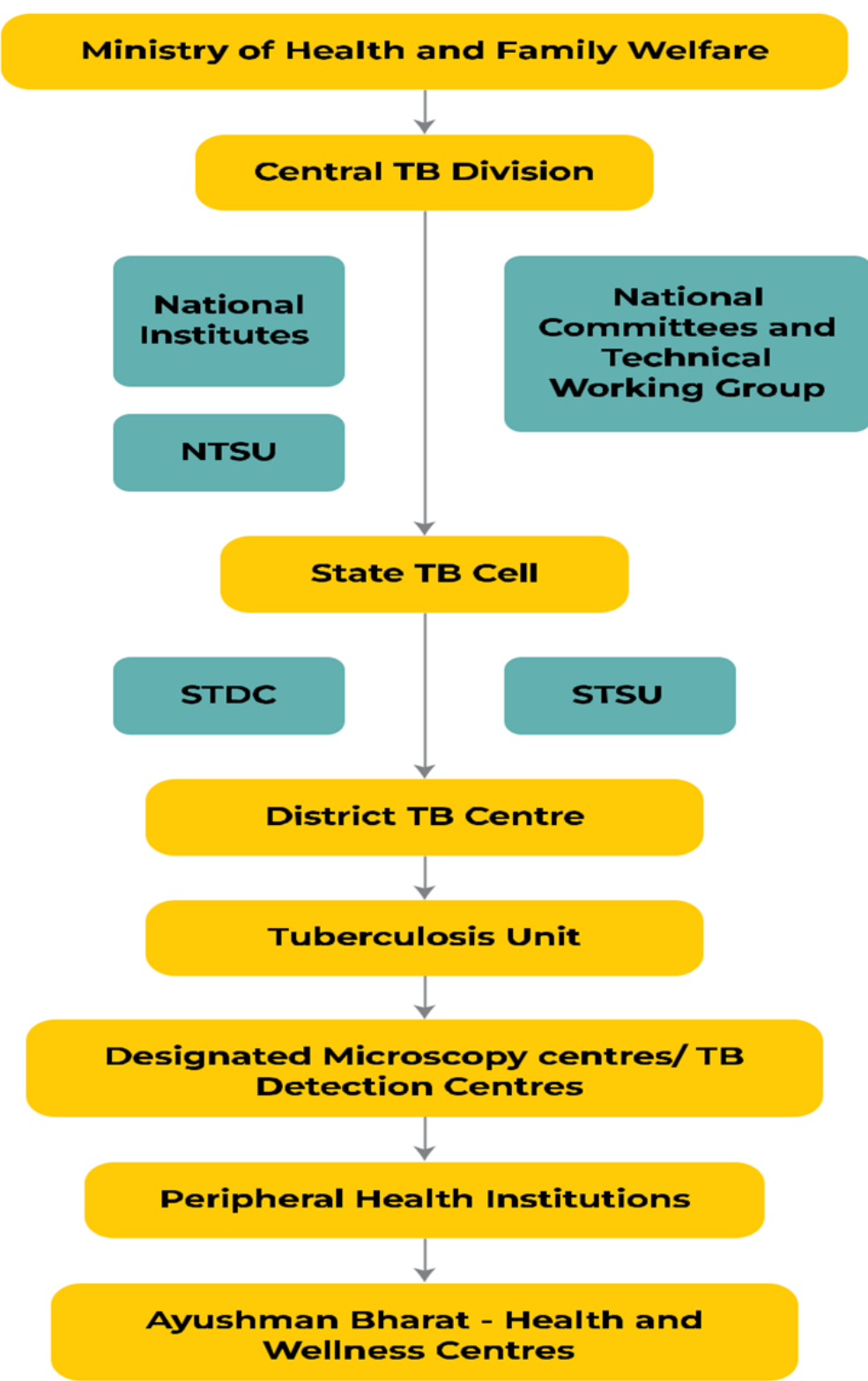
- Expansion of Ayushman Bharat and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) to cover TB
- Emerging Business modules like e-Pharmacies and other chains engaging private sector

Threat:

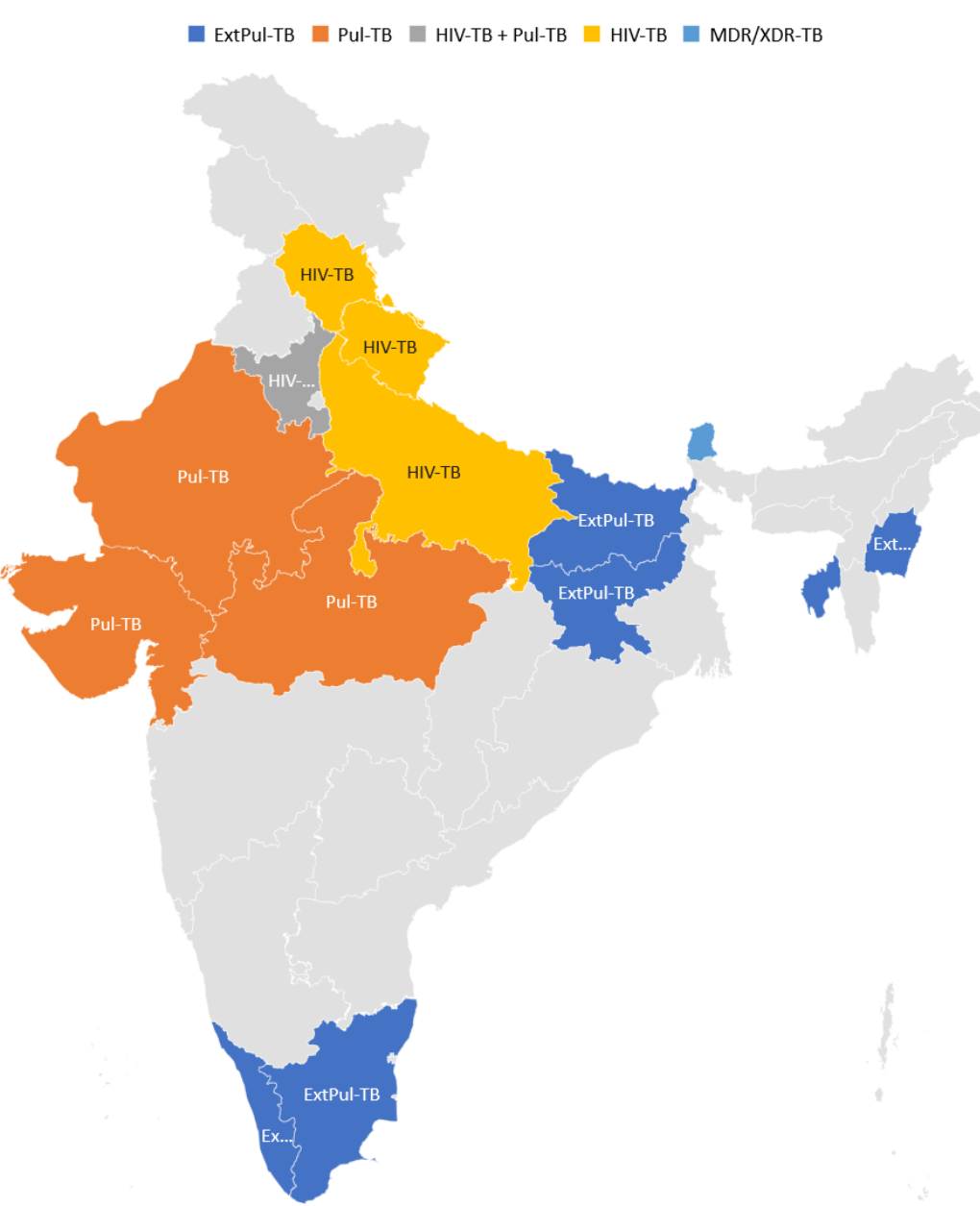
- The Socio-economic effects
- Impact of COVID-19 isn't yet well managed
- Rapid urbanization, poor living conditions
- Migrant population

SWOT

RNTCP
ORGANOGRAM



Distribution of TB across Indian Territories



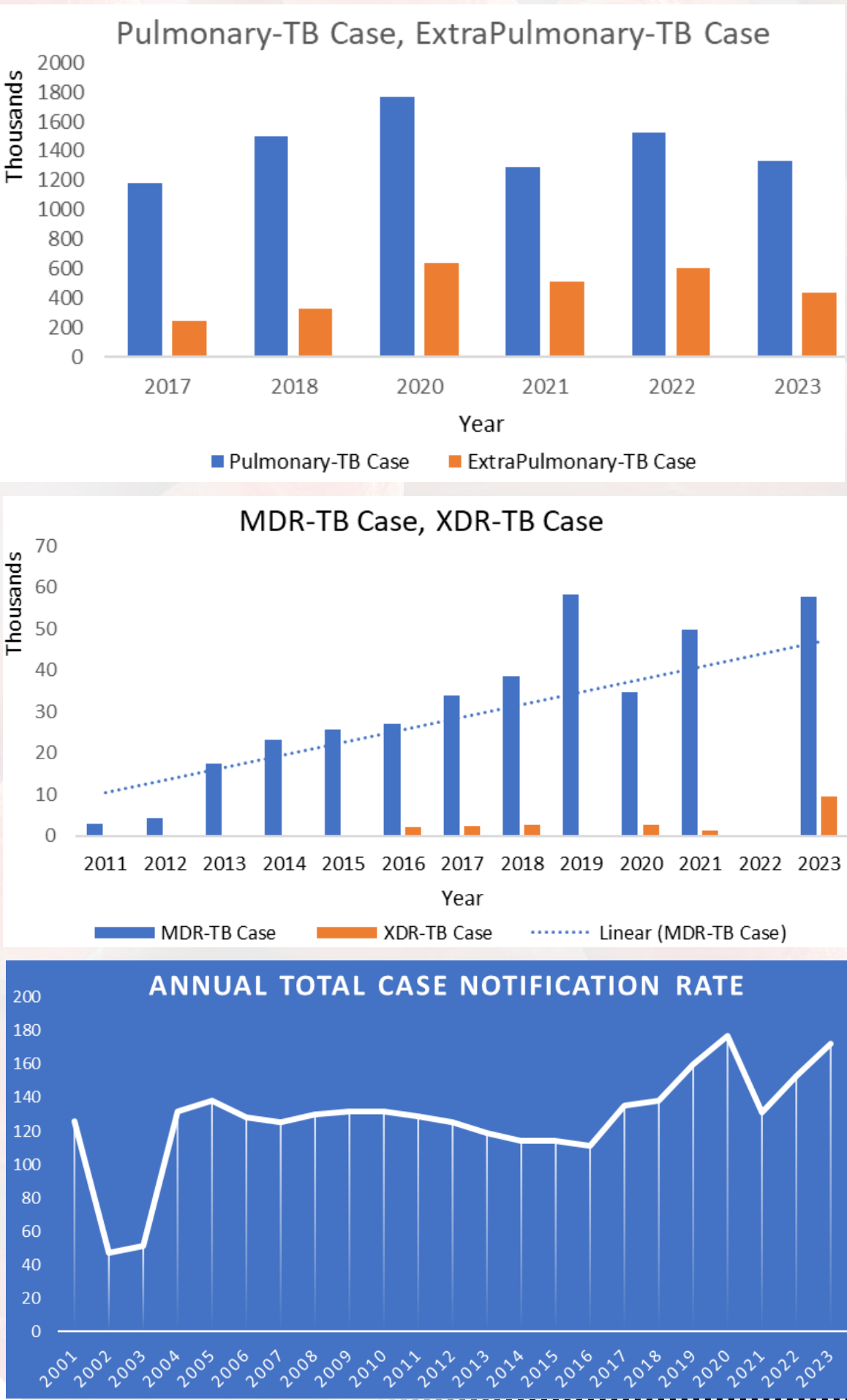
ABOUT PROJECT

The project focuses on understanding the geographical distribution of TB cases across different regions of India. It involves statistical analyses, data visualization, and mapping techniques to highlight the distribution patterns and trends in TB incidence and the program's impact across different states and demographic groups.

TASK ASSIGNED

The assigned tasks primarily revolve around reviewing government annual reports, data collection, and data analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS



Learning and Value Addition

This project involves gathering and analysing a large amount of data and applying epidemiological concepts and techniques, such as mapping, and trend analysis. Thus, it provides valuable learning experiences in research methodologies, epidemiology, data analysis, interdisciplinary collaboration, and the application of research findings to public health interventions.

Challenges faced

- Obtaining accurate and comprehensive data
- Managing large datasets
- Data cleaning
- Issues like inconsistencies, missing values, and errors

Suggestions

- Strengthen Healthcare infrastructure in rural areas.
- Spread awareness regarding the TB prevalence in specific Indian regions.
- Promote govt schemes available for the TB households.

Conclusion:

The analysis highlights TB as a significant health issue in India, acknowledging efforts to manage it, advancements made, and challenges to address. Collaboration and investment are crucial to eradicating TB in India.