

Internship Report

Internship Organisation: IIHMR University, Jaipur

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Roll No: 0422

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About IIHMR:

Founded on October 5, 1984, and established as a postgraduate research university in 2014 by the Government of Rajasthan, IIHMR University includes five schools: IHMR, SPM, SDS, SDG-SPH, and SDH. It offers MBA programs in health and pharmaceutical management, an MPH with Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School, and Ph.D. programs in various health disciplines. The university's mission is to improve health standards through education, research, and training. Known for its diverse student body and significant contributions to executive development programs, IIHMR engages with global organizations, fostering a vibrant, inclusive learning environment.

Mission:

IIHMR University is dedicated to the improvement in standards of health through better management of health care and related programs. It seeks to accomplish this through management education, research, training, consultation and institutional networking in a national and global perspective.

Vision:

IIHMR University aspires to become a world-class higher education institution by promoting education and research for the betterment of society.

1. Acknowledgements

I would like to sincerely thank my mentor, Dr. Ashok Peepliwal, for his invaluable guidance and support throughout my internship at IIHMR University. I am also grateful to the faculty and staff of IIHMR University for providing a conducive learning environment and all necessary resources.

2. Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health challenge in India, contributing to a considerable burden of morbidity and mortality. This epidemiological analysis aims to understand the trends, challenges, and interventions associated with TB in India from 2015 to 2022. The study utilizes secondary data to provide a comprehensive overview of the TB situation, offering insights into the effectiveness of current control measures and identifying areas requiring improvement.

3. Objectives

- To compare the different level of tuberculosis among Indian populations
- To identify challenges in India
- To recommend targeted strategies for TB control and prevention

4. Literature Review

The literature review encompasses a thorough examination of previous studies and reports on TB in India, focusing on epidemiological trends, socio-economic determinants, and the impact of public health interventions. Key sources include national TB program reports, WHO guidelines, and academic articles discussing TB control strategies and challenges in India.

5.1 Methodology

The study is based on a secondary data analysis approach, utilizing data from various credible sources, including government health reports, World Health Organization (WHO) databases, and peer-reviewed journals. The data collected spans from 2015 to 2022, covering various aspects of TB epidemiology, control measures, and intervention outcomes.

5.2 Primary Research

While the study predominantly relies on secondary data, primary research was conducted through expert interviews with healthcare professionals, TB control program managers, and public health policymakers. These interviews provided qualitative insights and contextual understanding of the quantitative data analyzed.

5.3 Data Analysis

The data analysis involved:

- Descriptive statistics to outline TB incidence and prevalence trends.
- Comparative analysis to assess changes over the eight-year period.
- Evaluation of intervention outcomes using metrics such as treatment success rates and case detection rates.

- Identification of correlations between socio-economic factors and TB incidence.

6. Findings and Discussion

The findings indicate a fluctuating trend in TB incidence and prevalence, with significant regional variations. Challenges identified include drug resistance, socio-economic barriers, and gaps in healthcare infrastructure. The discussion highlights the impact of various interventions, such as the Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course (DOTS) strategy, and newer diagnostic tools. The role of community engagement and socio-economic support in improving treatment adherence is also discussed.

7. Recommendations

- Strengthen TB surveillance systems to ensure timely and accurate data collection.
- Enhance public awareness campaigns to reduce stigma and improve early diagnosis.
- Invest in healthcare infrastructure, particularly in rural and underserved areas.
- Scale up the implementation of advanced diagnostic tools and drug susceptibility testing.
- Foster multi-sectoral collaboration to address socio-economic determinants of TB.

8. Conclusion

This epidemiological analysis underscores the persistent challenges and evolving trends in TB control in India. While significant progress has been made, substantial gaps remain in addressing drug resistance, socio-economic barriers, and healthcare infrastructure. The study provides actionable recommendations aimed at bolstering India's TB control efforts, ultimately contributing to the goal of ending the TB epidemic.