

# India

## Tuberculosis profile

Population 2017

1 339 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2017	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	410 (380–440)	31 (28–33)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	11 (6.5–16)	0.79 (0.48–1.2)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	2 740 (1 870–3 770)	204 (140–281)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	86 (57–120)	6.4 (4.3–9)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	135 (78–208)	10 (5.8–16)

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)\*, 2017

	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	107 (100–114)	847 (684–1 010)	954 (759–1 150)
Males	117 (109–126)	1 670 (1 220–2 120)	1 780 (1 290–2 280)
Total	224 (202–247)	2 510 (1 680–3 350)	2 740 (1 870–3 770)

TB case notifications, 2017

Total cases notified	1 908 371
Total new and relapse	1 786 681
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	40%
- % with known HIV status	64%
- % pulmonary	85%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	60%

Universal health coverage and social protection

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2017	65% (47–96)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2017	0.16 (0.11–0.22)

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2017

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	36 440	3%
- on antiretroviral therapy	28 651	79%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2017	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			65 000 (54 000–76 000)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	2.8% (2–3.5)	12% (10–13)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	32%	82%	720 051
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			26 832
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 39 009, XDR-TB: 2 650	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 35 950, XDR-TB: 2 838	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2016	69%	1 763 876
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2016	70%	172 282
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2016	75%	39 123
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015	46%	26 966
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015	28%	2 130

TB preventive treatment, 2017

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	10%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	11% (10–12)

TB financing, 2018

National TB budget (US\$ millions)	580
Funding source: 79% domestic, 21% international, 0% unfunded	

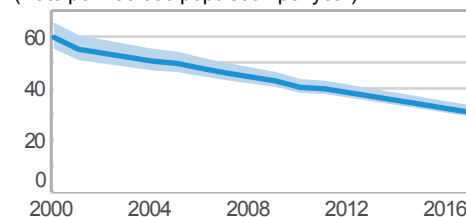
\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

\*\* MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

\*\*\* Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

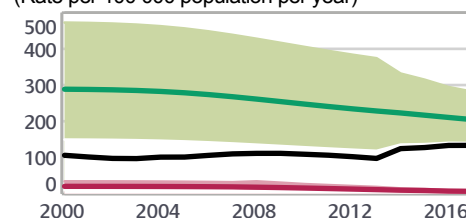
\*\*\*\* Includes patients diagnosed before 2017 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



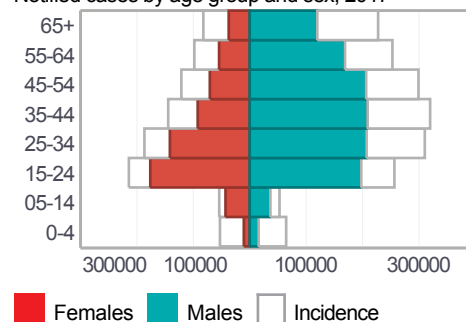
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



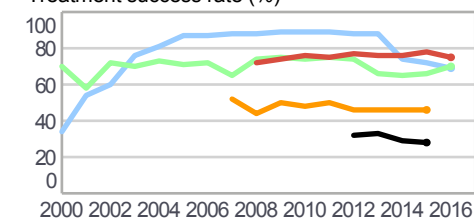
— Incidence  
— Notified (new and relapse)  
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2017



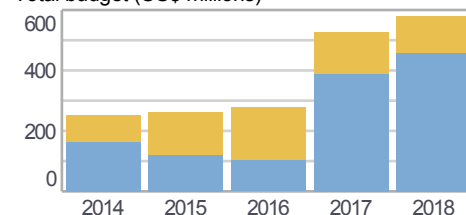
■ Females ■ Males □ Incidence

Treatment success rate (%)



— New and relapse  
— Retreatment, excluding relapse  
— HIV-positive — MDR/RR-TB — XDR-TB

Total budget (US\$ millions)



■ Unfunded  
■ Funded internationally  
■ Funded domestically