

# India

## Tuberculosis profile

Population 2016

1 324 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2016	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	420 (320–530)	32 (24–40)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	12 (6.6–19)	0.92 (0.5–1.5)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	2 790 (1 440–4 570)	211 (109–345)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	87 (56–125)	6.6 (4.3–9.4)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	147 (95–199)	11 (7.2–15)

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)\*, 2016

	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	107 (47–167)	897 (391–1 400)	1 000 (437–1 570)
Males	120 (52–188)	1 660 (725–2 600)	1 780 (778–2 790)
Total	227 (99–355)	2 560 (1 120–4 010)	2 790 (1 440–4 570)

TB case notifications, 2016

Total cases notified	1 936 158
Total new and relapse	1 763 876
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	17%
- % with known HIV status	72%
- % pulmonary	84%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	63%

Universal health coverage and social protection

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2016	63% (39–120)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2016	0.17 (0.09–0.27)

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2016

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	39 815	3%
- on antiretroviral therapy	39 123	98%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2016	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			84 000 (72 000–95 000)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	2.8% (2–3.5)	12% (10–13)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	20%	67%	580 438
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			22 492
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 37 258, XDR-TB: 2 464	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 32 914, XDR-TB: 2 475	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2015	72%	1 656 233
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2015	66%	69 823
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2015	78%	44 191
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014	46%	22 524
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014	29%	1 262

TB preventive treatment, 2016

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	5%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	1.9% (1.7–2)

TB financing, 2017

National TB budget (US\$ millions)	525
Funding source: 74% domestic, 26% international, 0% unfunded	

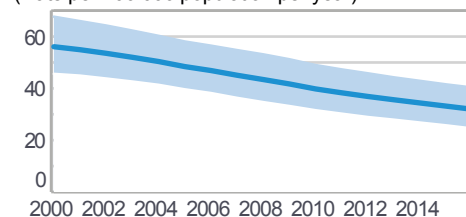
\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

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

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

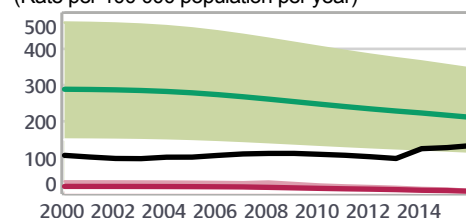
\*\*\*\* Includes patients diagnosed before 2016 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



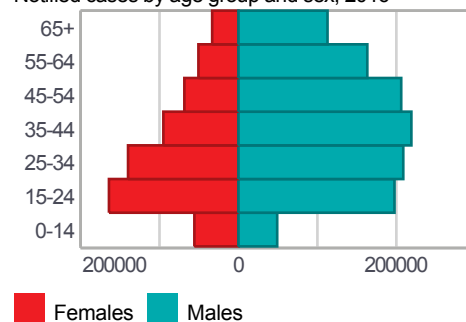
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

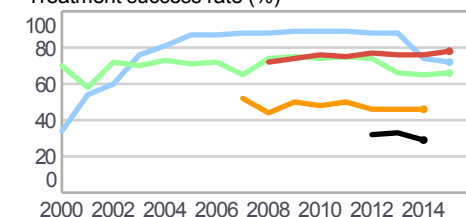


— Incidence  
— Notified (new and relapse)  
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2016

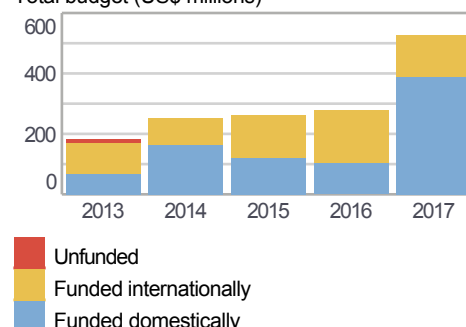


Treatment success rate (%)



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

Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded  
— Funded internationally  
— Funded domestically