

सरसंवेन सर्वदा
Government of India

TB INDIA 2014

Revised National TB Control Programme
ANNUAL STATUS REPORT

Reach the Unreached

FIND, TREAT, CURE TB, SAVE LIVES



Central TB Division
Directorate General of Health Services,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110108
www.tbncindia.nic.in



NIKSHAY gets NATIONAL e GOVERNANCE AWARD (GOLD) 2013-14 for Healthcare



NIKSHAY was honoured with National e-Governance Award (Gold) 2013-14 during the National Conference on e-Governance held at Kochi on 30-31 January, 2014 under category Sectoral Award – Healthcare.



Government of India

TB INDIA 2014

Revised National TB Control Programme

ANNUAL STATUS REPORT

Reach the Unreached

FIND, TREAT, CURE TB, SAVE LIVES



Central TB Division

Directorate General of Health Services,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110108
www.tbncindia.nic.in



This Publication can be obtained from

Central TB Division

Directorate General of Health Services

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110108

<http://www.tbciindia.nic.in>

March 2014

© Central TB Division, Directorate General of Health Services

Printed by Mehra Impressions, New Delhi. (www.mehraimpressions.com)

लव वर्मा
सचिव
LOV VERMA
Secretary



भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
Government of India
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

FOREWORD

The Government of India publishes every year a document “TB India 2014” which provides the status of the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) in the country. I am happy that “TB India 2014” is scheduled to be released on the World TB Day on March 24, 2014.

With the implementation of RNTCP, India has taken huge strides in reduction of mortality and morbidity due to TB. Nevertheless, we must continue and sustain these efforts. We also must address emerging challenges posed by drug resistant TB, co-morbidities and socio-economic determinants of TB. We have approved our National Strategy Plan (NSP) which identifies the action required to be taken in coordination with all the stakeholders including civil society and the private sector.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is working on strategies to provide Universal Access to quality TB diagnosis and treatment for all TB patients, finding unreached TB cases before they can transmit infection, treating all of them more effectively, and preventing the emergence of Multi Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB).

The programme is actively involving Information Communication Technology (ICT) which gives unprecedented opportunities to ensure that TB cases are promptly diagnosed and optimally treated. Nikshay, a case based, web enabled system for recording and reporting of TB cases developed by NIC in collaboration with the RNTCP will enable better surveillance and tracking of all TB cases including those in the private sector.

Recently, the Government has also approved the standards of TB care in India. These standards address the diagnosis and treatment practices in the country along with many non-medical aspects having impact on care of TB patients.

I am privileged to be associated with RNTCP and wish all success to this national programme, as well as to the entire team and stakeholders committed to this noble cause.

New Delhi
20th March, 2014

(Lov Verma)

कमरा नं 156, ए-स्कॉ, निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली-110011
Room No. 156, A-Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
Tele : (O) 011-23061863, Fax : 011-23061252, E-mail : secy/hw@gmail.com

Dr. Jagdish Prasad
M.S., M.Ch., FIACS
Director General of Health Services



भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली - 110 108
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES
NIRMAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110 108
Tel : 23061063, 23061438 (O), 23061924 (F)
E-mail : dghs@nic.in

MESSAGE

दिनांक / Dated:

Of the 8.6 million cases, 2.2(25%) million cases occurred in India making India the world's highest Tuberculosis burden country.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme has continuously been innovative and progressive in addressing issues related to TB control in the country. Newer diagnostic technologies are being introduced for ensuring early diagnosis with greater sensitivity and quality to reduce the diagnostic delays and cutting the chain of transmission and preventing the drug resistant TB.

Despite the availability of services across the country, many cases are being missed. Access barriers are being identified and strategies to remove these barriers being worked out. TB control faces unique challenges in 'hard to reach population' due to inadequate infrastructure, the different health seeking behaviour pattern in urban areas. Issues regarding availability and access to preventive, curative and informative TB services in urban, tribal, difficult to reach areas, areas with migrants and urban poor and other socially and clinically vulnerable population needs to be specifically addressed with focused targeted interventions.

It gives me pleasure to share that Nishay, the case based web based reporting system developed under RNTCP has received National e-Governance Gold Award under sectoral category (Health Care) for 2013-14. This enables proper case management, treatment adherence and contact tracing of TB patients treated by health care providers.

The rich technical and managerial capabilities of the programme along with the support from all stakeholders will ensure that the programme is able to overcome all challenges successfully and achieve target of "Universal Access to TB Care" which is essential to develop a healthy and economically productive India.

(Dr. Jagdish Prasad)



Anuradha Gupta, IAS

Additional Secretary &
Mission Director, NRHM

Telefax : 23062157

E-mail : anuradha-gupta@outlook.com



सत्यमेव जयते

MESSAGE

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली - 110011
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi - 110011

Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) has achieved a lot in terms of reduction in the prevalence, incidence and mortality due to Tuberculosis. However, Tuberculosis continues to remain a major public health problem in the country.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented under the umbrella of the National Health Mission (NHM).

National Health Mission has created programme management structures at the block, district and state levels and opportunities exist to strengthen the involvement of the programme with the health systems in order to utilize the management structures developed by NHM to handle the administrative and financial functions. There is also the opportunity to further decentralize the field units to make them co-terminus with the block level structures of NHM. Further, the health system leadership at different levels can be used for regular supervisory role in the case of RNTCP. Improved alignment will place general health staff at the forefront of improved TB case findings, integrated with routine household visits and improved treatment supervision.

Innovation will effectively leverage India's enormous investments in NHM and field staff for case finding, engaging the private sector effectively and on a large scale, deploying better TB diagnostics, recording and notifying all patients diagnosed with TB, and linking patients to the right treatment through decentralized screening for drug-resistant TB. We are committed to ensuring Universal access to quality diagnosis and treatment to all TB patients both in Public and Private sector.

Information about the disease and measures to combat it need to be disseminated up to the most peripheral level to generate awareness and social mobilization. All care providers are to be involved and all available resources including those in private sector are to be utilized for TB control.

NHM is fully committed to support the intensification of TB control efforts. I urge all to continue their efforts with vigour and zeal to achieve a TB-free India. I would like to congratulate all those involved in TB control efforts across the country for their hard work and commitment to achieve

(ANURADHA GUPTA)

ANSHU PRAKASH, I.A.S
JOINT SECRETARY
Tele : 23061195
Telefax : 23061842
E-mail : anshuprakashias@gmail.com



भारतम्
सर्वत्र

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली - 110011
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi - 110011

MESSAGE

I am happy that the Central TB Division is releasing the “TB India 2014” report on the occasion of the World TB Day. This report documents the status of various aspects of TB in India.


While there is no doubt that India, after adopting the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), has achieved great success in reduction of morbidity, mortality and prevalence of TB, we cannot afford to be complacent. Given our large population, the incidence of TB also adds upto large numbers. We have to ensure that all cases are detected early and receive complete, quality treatment.

In the last few years, the entire country has been covered under Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB. The second line drug sensitivity testing facilities have been set-up. Action is in progress for further expansion of such testing facilities. Other challenges of HIV-TB, TB co-morbidities and Paediatric TB are also being addressed.

Under RNTCP, diagnosis and treatment is free of cost. There is no waiting period for patients seeking treatment and TB drugs. There is active involvement of the civil society in implementation of the national programme.

India has made it mandatory for notification of all TB cases. Efforts are being made to ensure that there is a greater participation in the National Programme by the private doctors and for all cases treated outside the programme being notified.

On the occasion of the World TB Day, we resolve to re-double our endeavour and take necessary steps for effectively dealing with all forms of Tuberculosis.


(Anshu Prakash)

Place: New Delhi
20th March, 2014



R. S. GUPTA
Deputy Director General
Head, Central TB Division
Project Director RNTCP



Telephone- +91-11-23062980
Telefax- +91-11-23063226
E-mail : ddg.tb@rntcp.org

भारत सरकार
Government of India
राष्ट्रीय तंत्रा स्वास्थ्यसंस्था
Directorate General of Health Services
राष्ट्रीय एवं परिवार स्वास्थ्य संस्थान
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
फिरोज़ भवन, नई दिल्ली - 110 108
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi - 110 108

PREFACE

The Central Tuberculosis Division has been publishing the Annual Status Report of the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme. India has made progress towards TB control and the "TB India 2014" contains a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of TB control activities in India and progress made at district, states/UTs during the year 2013.

With the implementation of Revised National TB Control Programme the incidence of tuberculosis has reduced from 216/lakh/year in 1990 to 176 in 2012 and similarly the prevalence from 465 to 230/lakh/year during the same period. Since inception 3.1 million deaths attributable to TB have been averted and mortality rate has come down from 38/lakh/year in 1990 to 22/ lakh/ year in 2012. These achievements are in line with the Millennium Development Goals target

The programme is actively transitioning to a much more effective web based real time information surveillance system NIKSHAY. It will not only facilitate individual TB patient tracking and monitoring of TB treatment but will generate reports which will be useful for disease pattern studies using GIS, Contact tracing, prediction of local / focal epidemics of MDR-TB and facilitate outbreaks investigation of XDR-TB.

After 15 years of implementation, the programme has established itself as a strong and effective way to deliver care in the public sector providing a firm foundation upon which PPM efforts are being developed. Engaging the private sector effectively is one of the most important interventions undertaken by RNTCP to achieve the overall goal of universal access and early case detection.

Provision of high-quality diagnosis and free quality assured anti-TB drugs to all patients including private sector, diagnosis & treatment services for drug resistant TB cases are some of the challenges being faced by the programme.

I appreciate the good work done by the RNTCP staff across the country and wish them all success in the mission of TB Free India. The Programme acknowledges the continued support extended by all partners to identify the geographical and functional gaps in the implementation of the programme and to bridging them so as to reach the unreached. Especial thanks to the International Union against TB and Lung Disease for providing support for printing of the TB India Report -2014.


D.D.G. TB

ABBREVIATIONS

ACSM	Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
ANSV	Annual Negative Slide Volume
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARTI	Annual Risk of Tuberculosis Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
CBCI	Catholic Bishop's Conference of India
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
CHAI	Catholic Health Association of India
CHC	Community Health Centre
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CMAI	Christian Medical Association of India
CTD	Central TB Division
DALYs	Disability Adjusted Life Years
DBS	Domestic Budgeting Source
DDG	Deputy Director General
DFID	Department for International Development
DGHS	Director General of Health Services
DMC	Designated Microscopy Centre
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
DRS	Drug Resistance Surveillance
DRTB	Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
DST	Drug Susceptibility Testing
DTC	District Tuberculosis Centre
DTO	District Tuberculosis Officer
E	Ethambutol
EPTB	Extra-pulmonary Tuberculosis
EQA	External Quality Assessment
GMSD	Government Medical Store Depot
Gol	Government of India
GFATM	The Global Fund to Fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
H	Isoniazid
HBCs	High Burden Countries
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HRD	Human Resource Development
IAC	IEC Advisory Committee
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
ICELT	International Centre for Excellence in Laboratory Training
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research
ICTC	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMA	Indian Medical Association
IPT	Isoniazid Preventive Therapy

ABBREVIATIONS

IRL	Intermediate Reference Laboratory
IUALTD	International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
JMM	Joint Monitoring Mission
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
LT	Laboratory Technician
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRTB	Multi Drug Resistant TB
MIS	Management Information System
MO	Medical Officer
MohFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MOTC	Medical Officer-Tuberculosis Control
Mou	Memorandum of Understanding
NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control
NEP	New Extra Pulmonary
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIRT	National Institute of Research in Tuberculosis
NJIMOD	National Jalma Institute of Mycobacterial and Other Diseases
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRL	National Reference Laboratory
NSN	New Smear Negative
NSP	New Smear Positive
NTF	National Task Force
NTI	National Tuberculosis Institute
NTP	National Tuberculosis Programme
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
OR	Operational Research
OSE	On-Site Evaluation
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHI	Peripheral Health Institution
PLHIV	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PP	Private Practitioner
PPM	Public-Private Mix
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PTB	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
PWB	Patient-Wise Box
QA	Quality Assurance
R	Rifampicin
RBRC	Random Blinded Re-Checking
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
S	Streptomycin
SDS	State Drug Store
SHGs	Self Help Groups

ABBREVIATIONS

SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPR	Slide Positivity Rate
STC	State TB Cell
STDC	State Tuberculosis Training & Demonstration Centre
STF	State Task Force
STLS	Senior TB Laboratory Supervisor
STO	State TB Officer
STS	Senior Treatment Supervisor
TB	Tuberculosis
TU	Tuberculosis Unit
UHC	Urban Health Centre
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision India
XDR-TB	Extensively Drug Resistant TB
Z	Pyrazinamide
ZTF	Zonal Task Force

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Central TB Division is publishing Annual Status Report of Revised National TB Control Programme since year 2001. On World TB Day, the 24th March of 2014; this 14th report is being published. Important indicators of programme performance are continued in this report with trends (tabular and graphical) over years in the chapter on RNTCP performance. However, there are certain changes in this report as compared to previous reports. New indicators on TB notification by private sectors have been included e.g. number of private health facilities (laboratories, clinics, hospitals etc) registered with RNTCP as well as number of TB patients notified by these private health facilities. This inclusion of notification from private sector is also in sync with the World TB Day theme on missing three million, one million of which are estimated to be in India. Though notification rate per 1,00,000 population at national level is much less as compared to RNTCP patient notification, there has been considerable increase in private sector notification in 2013 as compared to 2012. As the case based surveillance system is established across all districts in the country, more can be known about the practices in private sector and appropriate steps can be taken by the programme to promote diagnostic and treatment practices as per 'Standards for TB Care in India'.

As per WHO estimations, Tuberculosis prevalence per lakh population has reduced from 465 in year 1990 to 230 in 2012. In absolute numbers, prevalence has reduced from 40 lakhs to 28 lakhs annually. Incidence per lakh population has reduced from 216 in year 1990 to 176 in 2012. Tuberculosis mortality per lakh population has reduced from 38 in year 1990 to 22 in 2012. In absolute numbers, mortality due to TB has reduced from 3.3 lakhs to 2.7 lakhs annually.

In 2013, TB suspects examination rate has further increased to 651 per 100,000 population. A total of 928190 smear positive TB patients were diagnosed and 14,10,880 patients were registered for treatment under RNTCP. Total case notification rate per 1,00,000 population was 113 which is decreasing since last 5 years. Incident TB case notification rate is also declining since last 5-6 years and in 2013 it was 91 per 1,00,000 population. Overall success rate of new and retreatment TB cases is 88% and 70% respectively.

TB-HIV coordination is incrementally improving with 60% of the patients with known HIV status, and 90% of the HIV positive TB patients receiving Cotrimoxazole Preventive Therapy (CPT), and 84% receiving Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART). However, outcomes of HIV positive TB patients continue to be poorer with less than 80% success rate amongst the new patients. Programme is considering to pilot daily anti-TB regimen to improve these outcomes.

Among new TB cases 5% of patients were in pediatric age-group (0-14 yrs).

After complete geographical coverage of the country for PMDT services, number of MDR TB suspects who were offered DST increased in 2013 with diagnosis of 23289 MDR TB cases, of which 20763 were put on treatment. With early diagnosis of MDR TB, the outcomes of treatment are expected to improve, however mortality and default are still around 20% each.

Contribution of partners like IMA, The Union, World Vision, FIND, PATH, CBCI-CARD, IHBP and others have been described in details in the chapter of partnerships. Cases studies are also shared with intention of cross learning and motivating those who work for TB control in India. Various effective strategies are illustrated in the chapter relevant on advocacy, communication and social mobilization though these are only examples and many success stories remain unheard across the country.

Chapter on financial planning and management describes important decisions including the details of 12th Five Year Plan budget of Rs.4500/- crores and its components. Also financial outlay of year 2013-14 is detailed State/UT wise.

In this report many repetitions from previous annual reports have been avoided as these are already available on <http://www.tbncindia.nic.in> website and other programme documents and training modules.

CONTENTS

Foreword, messages, preface

Abbreviations

Executive summary

1. Central TB Division: Activities in 2013	1
2. TB disease burden in India	7
3. RNTCP implementation status	11
3.1 Case detection and treatment	11
3.2 Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB	17
3.3 TB-HIV	20
3.4 Childhood TB	24
3.5 Partnerships	27
3.6 Case studies	35
3.7 ACSM	38
3.8 Financial planning & management	40
4. TB Surveillance in India	45
4.1 Nikshay	45
4.2 TB Notification	48
5. RNTCP Performance (Notification and treatment outcome trends)	51
6. State wise and district wise performance indicators (2013)	65

CHAPTER 1: CENTRAL TB DIVISION: ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 2013

January

1. The first meeting of the National Expert Committee on Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculosis under RNTCP was held at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi on 3rd and 4th January 2013. Key policy decisions were taken during the deliberations by the experts in light of the recent scientific evidences pertaining to diagnosis, follow-up, use of newer rapid diagnostics under RNTCP, identification of two additional National Reference Laboratories, revision of TB case definitions, scale-up for universal access of PMDT services in India and adoption of recently developed Standards of TB Care in India in a national consultation mode under RNTCP.
2. RNTCP Bi-annual National Review meeting of STOs and Consultants was held from 9-11 January 2013 at New Delhi. All STOs were updated with changes in strategies and objectives under 12th Five Year Plan. Brainstorming group works were conducted to devise implementable micro-plans.
3. The Regional PMDT Review Meeting was conducted for States of the East and NE zones at Kolkata from 24-25 January 2013 to intensively review the status of scale-up and quality of implementation of PMDT services in the States of the zone and also to address critical bottlenecks through support from CTD, States and programme partners.
4. The National Task Force for involvement of Medical Colleges was organized from 31st Jan. to 1st Feb. 2013 at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The workshop aimed to review the progress since the last National Task Force meeting in 2011 and develop the action plan for active involvement of medical colleges.

5. The National Research Committee meeting was held on 28th January 2013. The experts reviewed and discussed the new and revised research proposals and an impetus to research agenda was finalized.

February

6. The Regional PMDT Review Meeting was conducted for States of south zone at Trivandrum from 14-15 February and west zone at Aurangabad from 21-22 February to intensively review the status of scale-up and quality of implementation of PMDT services in the States of the zones and to also address critical bottlenecks through support from CTD, States and programme partners.
7. A special workshop was held at Mumbai on 24-25 February to strengthen the urban TB control systems with special focus on clinically and socially vulnerable slum population and develop a comprehensive plan for universal access to quality TB care in Mumbai with support and active participation of CTD, NTI Bangalore, WHO India, Maharashtra State TB Cell, eminent private and public sector providers, implementation partners and donors.
8. Training of master trainers for the community pharmacist's partnership with RNTCP held on 18 February under the chairmanship of Dr. Jagdish Prasad, Director General of Health Services, Government of India.

March

9. The Central Internal Evaluation of Haryana was held from 4th to 8th March to evaluate the programme performance and implementation in the State. Two Districts in the State, Karnal and Hisar were evaluated along with the State level institutions.
10. The Regional PMDT Review Meeting was conducted for States of North zone at Lucknow from 28th February to 1st March to intensively review the status of scale-up and quality of implementation of PMDT services in the States of the zone and also to address critical bottlenecks through support from CTD, State and programme partners.
11. Nationwide coverage of programmatic management of Drug Resistant (DR) TB services under RNTCP was achieved on 15th March 2013.

April

12. Meeting of DR TB Survey was held on 5th April by the National Oversight Group to review changes required in DRS Protocol as well as logistics and implementation issues.
13. National PMDT Trainings scheduled and held at Calicut in Kerala, Ahmedabad in Gujarat and LRS in New Delhi.
14. The record of proceedings (ROP) of 34 States has been approved in National Programme Coordination committee meetings.
15. The TB Laboratory Management Training held at Mumbai from 8th to 12th April.
16. An experience sharing workshop to pilot the integration of Tuberculosis Units with the existing administrative blocks held on the 4th April in New Delhi.
17. The Central Internal Evaluation of Maharashtra was held from 22nd to 27th April to evaluate the programme performance and implementation in the State along with State-level institutions.
18. The TB-Diabetes Screening project dissemination meeting organized by the Union was held on 25 April.

May

19. Dissemination of the DR TB directory on availability of PMDT services on 16th May 2013.
20. One batch of the RNTCP Modular Training organized at the National Tuberculosis Institute from the 6 to 18 May.
21. Renewal of MOU for two years with the Indian Pharmaceutical Association, SEAR Pharma, All India Organization of Chemist and Druggist, Pharmacy Council of India for involvement of community pharmacists in RNTCP.
22. Extension of single stream funding TB Grant of Global Fund was approved by the Global Fund Board - the total value of the project is 226.74 million USD.
23. The Central Internal Evaluation of Himachal Pradesh was held from 27 to 31May to evaluate programme performance and implementation in the State along with State-level Institutions.

June

24. The Central Internal Evaluation of Kerala was held from 17 to 21 June to evaluate the programme performance and implementation in the State along with State-level Institutions.
25. The first draft of audio-visual training aid for basic modular training of RNTCP shared on 24th June, as part of the Human Resource Development plan under the 12th FYP.
26. Media advocacy workshop for STOs was conducted in Mumbai on 27-28 June 2013.

July

27. Seven batches of National training 185 Master Trainers in Nikshay were conducted by Central TB Division, between 1st July to 25th July at NTI, Bangalore.
28. Meeting of the National Technical Working Group on TB-HIV Co-ordination was held on 15 July.
29. The National PMDT trainings scheduled and held from 1st to 5th July at Ahmedabad (Gujarat), and 22nd to 26th July at Calicut (Kerala).
30. The Central Internal Evaluation of Gujarat was held from 22nd to 26th July to evaluate the programme performance and implementation in the State along with State-level institutions. The CIE team visited Mehsana and Surat Municipal Corporation districts.

August

31. The RNTCP Modular Training organized at the National Institute for TB & Respiratory Diseases (erstwhile LRS Institute) in New Delhi from 19th to 31st August
32. National Operational Research dissemination workshop held in Delhi.
33. Meeting of the National Technical Working Group on TB-HIV Co-ordination was held on 14th August.
34. The Central Internal Evaluation of Chattisgarh was held from 26th to 30th August to evaluate the programme performance and implementation in the State along with State-level Institutions. During the CIE Mahasamund and Rajnandgaon Districts were evaluated.
35. Medical College Zonal Task Force meeting conducted in west zone.
36. The Zonal Operational research workshop was held in the South-2 Zone (Thiruvananthapuram).

September

37. The Medical College Zonal Task Force meetings in south-2 and north zones.
38. The Zonal Operational research workshop was held in the North Zone (Srinagar).
39. The Central Internal Evaluation of Punjab was held from 23rd to 27th September to evaluate the programme performance and implementation in the State along with State-level institutions. During the CIE, Taran Taran and Mohali Districts were visited by the evaluation team.
40. National PMDT Training held from 2nd to 6th September at the National Institute for TB & Respiratory Diseases, New Delhi (erstwhile LRS Institute) and 23rd-27th September at Ahmedabad.
41. RNTCP Modular Training organized at the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore from the 16th to 28th September.
42. The Leadership and Management course conducted with support from the Global Fund Round 9 TB Grant under Project Axshtya was organised from 16th-20th September.
43. Two sensitization workshops for the RNTCP TB Xpert Project organized in September for North and South zones.
44. The National Biannual STO-Consultants' meeting held in Kolkata from 16th-18th September.
45. Meeting of the National Research Committee held at the National Institute for TB & Respiratory Diseases in New Delhi (erstwhile LRS Institute) on 30th September.
46. The grant agreement of GFTAM-SSF Phase II was signed by India CCM and Department of Economic Affairs and GFATM for period of 30 months starting 1st April 2013. The total value of the grant is 226.74 million USD.

October

47. Zonal Task Force workshops for involvement of Medical Colleges in RNTCP organised at Raipur for East Zone.
48. Zonal Task Force workshops for involvement of Medical Colleges in RNTCP at Dibrugarh for North-East Zone.
49. Meeting with Rotary India on leadership for care providers in quality TB care in India on 4th October.
50. Review of the activities of the Sub Recipient of Global Fund Project – CBICI CARD Project at the National STPC Review Meeting at Ghaziabad.
51. Interactive session to integration of Pharmacovigilance programme of India (PvPI) and formal launch of integration of PvPI and RNTCP for patient safety.
52. The first meeting of the National ACSM Advisory Committee convened in New Delhi.

November

53. RNTCP modular training at NTI Bangalore organized from 11-23 November.
54. Central Internal Evaluation of Delhi was conducted in two districts - Baba Ambedkar Hospital Chest Clinic and Shastri Park Chest Clinic between 11-15 November.
55. RNTCP Modular Training at NITRD, New Delhi (erstwhile LRS Institute) organised between 18-30 November.

56. ACSM and Media Engagement workshop for State IEC and ACSM officers organized in New Delhi from 19th-20th November.
57. Zonal or capacity building workshop, Guwahati, Assam organized.

December

58. The Central Internal Evaluation of West Bengal conducted from 9th to 13th December. During the CIE, two districts (Nadia and East Medinipur) were visited.
59. Quarterly Review Meeting of Haryana conducted on 20th December at the State TB Cell in Panchkula. The performance of districts of Haryana was reviewed and feedback was given to District TB Officers about their respective performance and ways to improve it.
60. Training of stakeholders on Pharmacovigilance was conducted in two zones - South Zone from 9-10 December and West Zone from 12-13 December.
61. The Department of Economic Affairs has approved World Bank support to RNTCP for two years for 100 million USD.

CHAPTER 2: TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE BURDEN IN INDIA

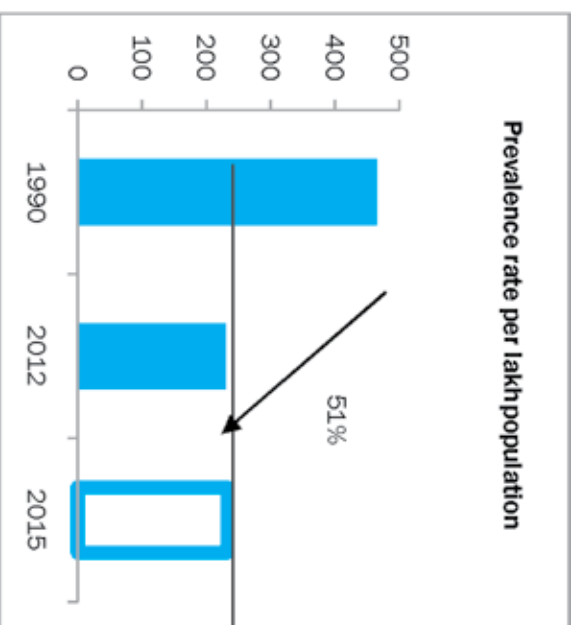
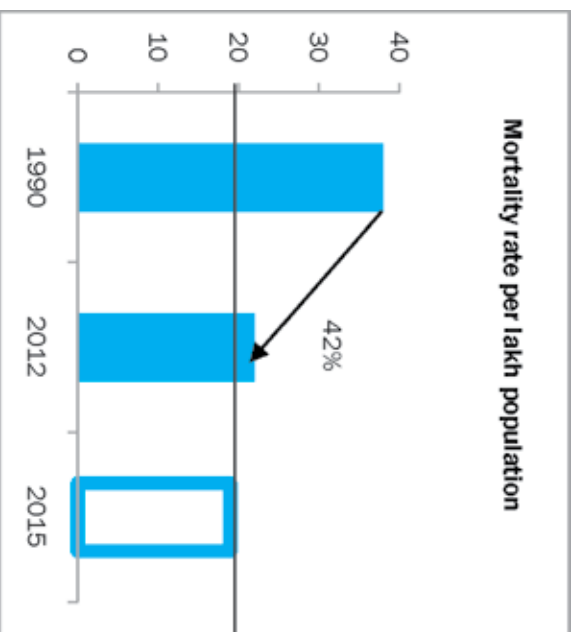
1. Though India is the second-most populous country in the world one fourth of the global incident TB cases occur in India annually. In 2012, out of the estimated global annual incidence of 8.6 million TB cases, 2.3 million were estimated to have occurred in India.

WHO estimated burden of tuberculosis in India, 2012

TB burden	Number (Millions) (95% CI)	Rate Per 100,000 Persons (95% CI)
Incidence	2.2 (2.0–2.4)	176 (159–193)
Prevalence	2.8 (1.9–3.9)	230 (155–319)
Mortality	0.27 (0.17–0.39)	22 (14–32)

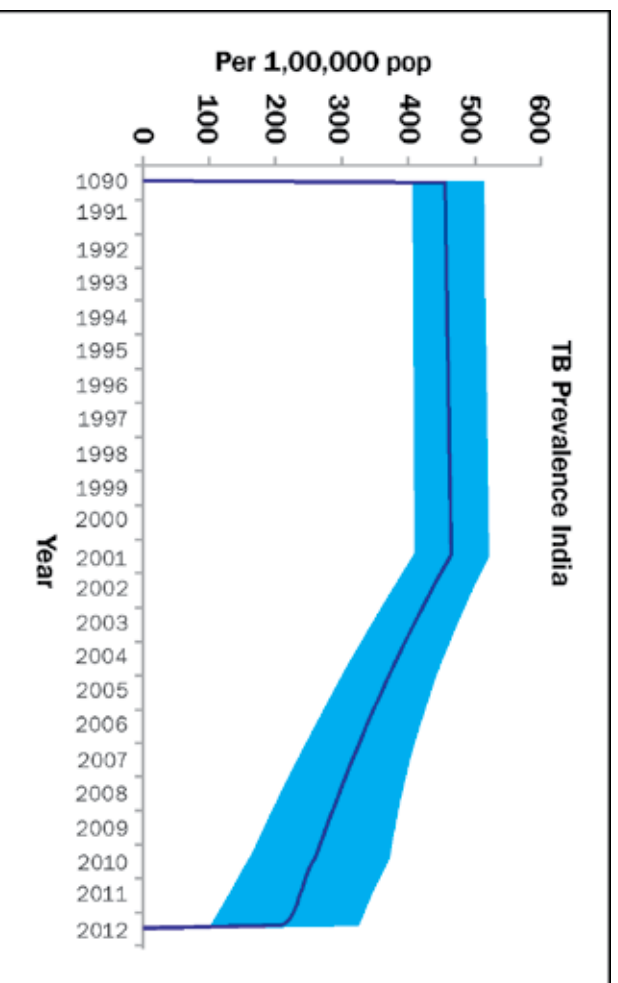
TB burden	Number (Millions) (95% CI)	Percent (95% CI)
HIV among estimated incident TB patients	0.13 (0.12–0.14)	5.6 (5.4–6.2)
MDR-TB among notified pulmonary TB patients	0.064 (0.049–0.079)	
MDR-TB among notified New pulmonary TB patients	0.021 (0.018–0.025)	2.2% (1.9–2.6%)
MDR-TB among notified Re-treatment pulmonary TB patients	0.043 (0.033–0.054)	15% (11–19%)

India's TB control programme is on track as far as reduction in disease burden is concerned. There is 42% reduction in TB mortality rate by 2012 as compared to 1990 level. Similarly there is 51% reduction in TB prevalence rate by 2012 as compared to 1990 level.

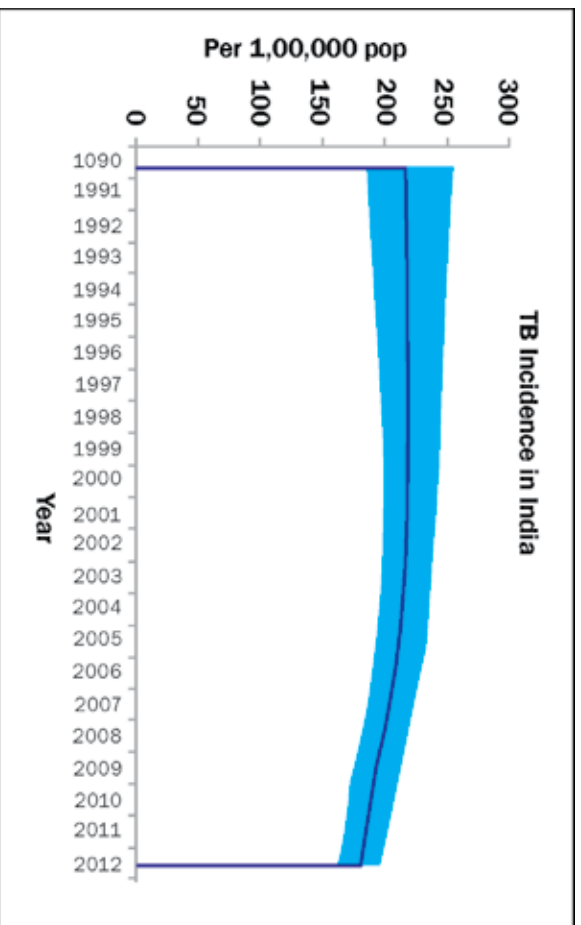


These estimations were based on RNTCP data, 7 Prevalence surveys in India conducted between 2007-2010, National ARTI surveys, mortality surveys conducted in 2005.

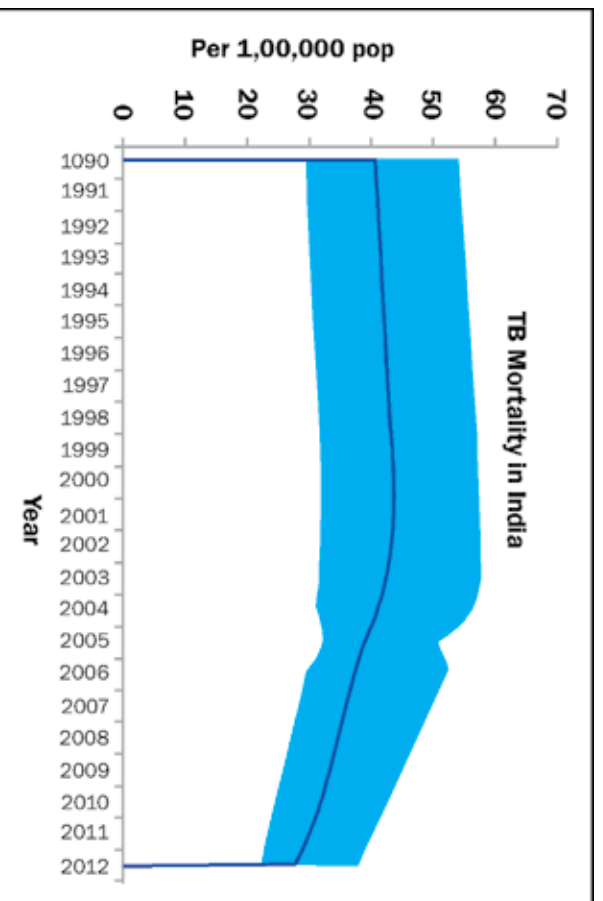
Tuberculosis prevalence per lakh population has reduced from 465 in year 1990 to 230 in 2012. In absolute numbers, prevalence has reduced from 40 lakhs to 28 lakhs annually.



Tuberculosis incidence per lakh population has reduced from 216 in year 1990 to 176 in 2012.



Tuberculosis mortality per lakh population has reduced from 38 in year 1990 to 22 in 2012. In absolute numbers, mortality due to TB has reduced from 3.3 lakhs to 2.7 lakhs annually.



CHAPTER 3: RNTCP IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Case Detection

The RNTCP laboratory network for sputum smear microscopy comprises a three-tier system of National Reference Laboratories (NRLs), Intermediate Reference Laboratories (IRLs) and Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) offering appropriate, affordable and accessible quality assured diagnostic services. To align with internationally recommended standards of diagnostic practices for TB, the programme supplies quality equipment and reagents to its nationwide network of laboratories. An inbuilt routine system has been designed for sputum microscopy, External Quality Assessment (EQA) and for supervision and monitoring of diagnostic systems by RNTCP Senior TB Laboratory Supervisors (STLSS) locally and by the Intermediate and National Reference Laboratories network at state and higher levels. The programme has a certification procedure for Culture and Drug Susceptibility Testing (C&DST) for solid and liquid, and Line Probe Assay (LPA) for molecular diagnosis with quality assurance protocol based on the WHO and Global Laboratory Initiative recommendations.

Treatment of TB Patients under RNTCP

INH (H), Rifampicin (R), Pyrazinamide (Z), Ethambutol, (E) and streptomycin (S) is used in the treatment of TB patients; all drugs are given three times weekly. A new case of TB patient will receive 6 months of treatment with 2 months of IP (HRZE) and 4 months of CP (HR). Re-treatment TB case will receive 8 months of treatment with 3 months of IP (2 month HRZES and 1 months HRZE) and 5 months of CP (HRE). Drugs are supplied in an individual patient-wise box (PWB), which contain the entire course of treatment for each patient. The PWB have a colour code indicating the category [Red for Category I and Blue for Category II]. In each PWB, there are two pouches one for

intensive phase (A) and one for continuation phase (B). All doses of the intensive phase and at least the first dose of each week of the continuation phase are given under direct observation by a DOT provider. Follow up sputum smear examinations are done at the end of the intensive phase (IP), 2 months into the continuation phase (CP) and at the end of treatment. If the smear is positive at the end of the intensive phase, the same drugs are given for 1 more month and then the CP is started. The treatment outcome is determined according to the results of the follow-up smear examinations done during treatment. For paediatric TB patients separate PWB is developed under the programme. Asymptomatic children under 6 years who are household contacts of smear positive pulmonary TB patients, chemoprophylaxis with isoniazid (10 mg/kg body weight) is administered daily for a period of 6 months.

In the year 2013 the RNTCP put 1416014 patients on treatment

Quality assured laboratory services: RNTCP has established a nationwide laboratory network of over 13,000 DMGs, which are supervised by the IRLs at the state level and the NRLs and Central TB Division at the national level. The RNTCP aims to consolidate its laboratory network and organize a defined hierarchy for conducting sputum microscopy with external quality assessment (EQA).

National Reference Laboratories: The six NRLs under the programme include National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), Chennai; National Tuberculosis Institute (NTI), Bangalore; National Institute of Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases (NITRD), Delhi; National Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia (JALMA) Institute of Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases, Agra; Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC), Bhubaneswar; and the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC), Bhopal*. The NRLs work closely with the IRLs, supervise their activities and also undertake periodic training of the staff with respect to EQA and C&DST.

Three microbiologists and four laboratory technicians have been provided by the RNTCP on a contractual basis to each NRL for supervision and monitoring of laboratory activities. The NRL microbiologist and laboratory supervisor/technician visit each assigned state at least once a year for 2-3 days as a part of onsite evaluation under the RNTCP EQA protocol.

NRL	States and Union Territories (UTs) Assigned for EQA	Total no. of IRLs assigned	Total no. of states/ UTs assigned	No of OSE conducted during the year (2013-14)
NIRT	Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar	10	13	5
NITRD	Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, Chandigarh	4	9	0
NTI	Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir	12	9	9
JALMA	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Assam	5	4	0

*RMRC, Bhubaneswar and BMHRC, Bhopal have been newly created and states will be redistributed among all the six NRLs.

Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL): One IRL has been designated in the STDC Public Health Laboratory/Medical College of the respective state. The functions of IRL include supervision and monitoring of EQA activities, Mycobacterial culture and DST as well as Drug Resistance Surveys (DRS) in selected states. The IRL conducts regular trainings to ensure that the district and sub-district laboratory staff have the technical know-how to efficiently perform smear microscopy activities. Additionally, they undertake onsite evaluation and panel testing of each district in the state at least once a year.

Culture and DST Laboratories (C & DST): In addition to IRLs, the RNTCP also involves the Microbiology Department of medical colleges for providing diagnostic services for drug resistance tuberculosis, extra-pulmonary tuberculosis (EP-TB) and research as well as human resources, equipment and training.

Designated Microscopy Centre (DMC): The most peripheral laboratory under the RNTCP network is the DMC, which serves a population of around 100,000 (50,000 in tribal and hilly areas). Currently, all the districts in the country are implementing EQA. For quality improvement purposes, the NRL onsite evaluation (OSE) recommendations to IRLs and districts are discussed in the RNTCP Laboratory NRL Coordination Committee meetings and National Expert Committee for Diagnosis and Management of Tuberculosis. The quality improvement workshops for state level TB officers and laboratory managers are conducted at NRLs based on the observations of the NRL-OSEs. These workshops focus on issues such as human resource requirements, training, AMC for binocular microscopes, quality specifications for ZN stains, RBRC blinding and coding issues, bio-medical waste disposal, infection control measures etc. The Quality Assurance activities include:

- Onsite Evaluation
- Panel Testing (PT)
- Random Blinded Rechecking (RBRC)

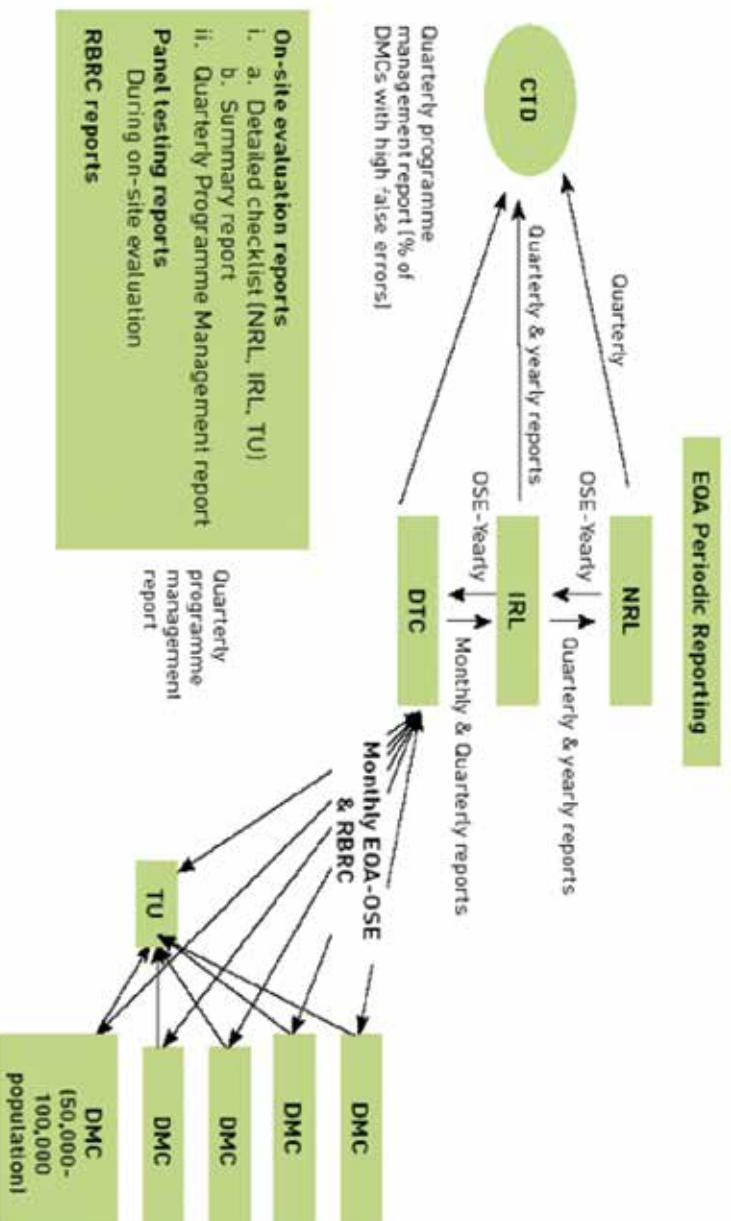


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the EQA reporting process

The National Laboratory Committee and National DOTS Plus Committee have been merged into the National Expert Committee on Diagnosis and Management of Tuberculosis under RNTCP and provides technical guidelines for diagnosis and management of all forms of tuberculosis.

There are 51 RNTCP certified C&DST laboratories in the country, which include laboratories from the public sector (IRLs and medical colleges), private sector and operated by NGOs.

Solid Culture Certification: The RNTCP has certified 37 laboratories for solid C & DST and includes:

- Four NRLs: NTI, Bangalore; NIRT, Chennai; JALMA, Agra; NITRD, New Delhi;
- 18 IRLs: Hyderabad, Raipur, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Karnal, Ranchi, Thiruvanthapuram, Nagpur, Pune, Indore, Bhopal, Puducherry, Ajmer, Cuttack, Lucknow, Kolkata, Dehradun and Chennai.
- Six medical colleges: PGIMER, Chandigarh; AIIMS-Dept. of Medicine, New Delhi; J J Hospital, Mumbai; SMS, Jaipur; MPSMC, Jamnagar; and MGIMS, Wardha
- Three-NGO: BPHRC, Hyderabad; Choithram Hospital, Indore; and DFIT Nellore
- Four ICMR institutes: RMRC-Port Blair; RMRC, Dibrugarh; RMRC, Jabalpur and RMRC Bhubaneswar
- Two private labs: CMC, Vellore and Microcare, Surat

The proficiency testing for solid culture for RNTCP certification is in advance stages for IRLs in Assam, Karnataka, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Srinagar and Jammu. The RNTCP also encourages laboratories from medical colleges, ICMR, private sector and NGOs to apply for certification by providing technical assistance and training of staff at NRLs.

Liquid Culture Certification: The RNTCP has certified 12 laboratories for liquid culture, which include four NRLs; Four IRLs (Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Delhi); one medical college (SMS Jaipur); one NGO laboratory (P D Hinduja-Mumbai); and two private laboratories (SRL Mumbai and Kolkata). The proficiency testing for liquid culture and certification is an ongoing process for IRLs in Guwahati, Bangalore, Pune, Lucknow, Cuttack, Ajmer, Kolkata, Karnal, Delhi, Jamnagar, Chennai, Chandigarh and Indore. The RNTCP is in the process of establishing 20 Biosafety level-3 laboratories for liquid culture as per its laboratory scale up plan for liquid culture in selected IRL and C & DST laboratories in medical colleges.

Line Probe Assay (LPA): The LPA is a molecular diagnostic test, which can provide the DST results within one day. The RNTCP has completed the demonstration and evaluation phase in selected laboratories and based upon the evidence, adopted the policy for rapid diagnosis of MDR-TB by LPA. As on December 2013, 41 laboratories have been certified by RNTCP, these include:

- Four NRLs: NIRT, Chennai; NTI, Bangalore; JALMA, Agra; and NITRD, New Delhi
- 24 IRLs: Guwahati, Hyderabad, Patna, Raipur, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Karnal, Dharampur, Ranchi, Bengaluru, Thiruvanthapuram, Indore, Bhopal, Pune, Nagpur, Cuttack, Puducherry, Ajmer, Chennai, Patiala, Dehradun, Lucknow, Agra and Kolkata.
- 8 medical colleges: Vishakhapatnam; AIIMS-Dept. of Medicine-New Delhi; AIIMS-Dept. of Laboratory Medicine-New Delhi; Government Medical College-Jamnagar; JJ Hospital-Mumbai; SMS-Jaipur; PGIMER, Chandigarh; KIMS, Hubli
- Four NGOs: DFIT, Nellore; BPHRC, Hyderabad; Nazerath, Shillong; and PD Hinduja, Mumbai
- One private medical college: Subharti Medical College, Meerut.

The molecular laboratories are equipped with clean room facility and GT BLOT machines to perform upto 90 tests per day for the diagnosis of MDR-TB.

Second line DST (SLD): As on December 2013, Five laboratories which include three NRLs (NIRT-Chennai, NTI-Bangalore and NITRD-New Delhi), One IRLs (Gujarat and Kerala) and one NGO laboratory (P D Hinduja) are performing the second line DST in solid and liquid culture. The RNTCP has identified additional laboratories for performing second line DST which include IRLs in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Nagpur- Maharashtra, Rajasthan,

JALMA-Agra; and SMS Jaipur and JJ Hospital Mumbai medical colleges. The RNTCP will provide necessary technical support for certification of SLD in private and medical colleges as well.

Training: The RNTCP's NRLs have conducted trainings for Microbiologists, Senior Laboratory Technicians and Laboratory Technicians in solid culture DST and EQA in sputum smear microscopy. In 2013, all reference laboratories conducted modular training and trained more than 60 laboratory staff for laboratory procedures.

International Centre for Excellence in Laboratory Training (ICELT): The centre at NIT Bangalore is addressing the training needs of laboratory staff in newer technologies such as the LPA, CB-NAAT, Liquid Culture and Biosafety. Over the last year, the centre has trained lab professional from across the country on LPA and Liquid Culture & DST.

New initiatives

The RNTCP has completed the feasibility study of introducing Genexpert in RNTCP across 18 Tuberculosis Units (TUs) in 12 states under programmatic conditions. The National Steering Committee is monitoring the progress of the study. According to the interim results of the study, RNTCP is currently using CB NAAT for the diagnosis of tuberculosis and Multi Drug Resistance Tuberculosis in high risk populations like HIV positive and pediatric groups.



The RNTCP with the support from UNITAID, World Health Organization (WHO) and STOP TB Partnership initiated the RNTCP TB Xpert Project. The project currently provides services for rapid decentralized diagnosis of MDR-TB. Under the project, sites are also implementing innovative mechanism to adopt PPM models to provide diagnosis of TB and DR-TB from the private sector. The programme has also developed a guidance document for the use of CB-NAAT technology and the list of CBNAAT laboratories across the country are listed below:

List of CBNAAT laboratories under RNTCP

S.No	State	CBNAAT Laboratory
1	Arunachal Pradesh	IRL Nahariagun
2	Andaman & Nicobar	Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar
3	Assam	DTC,Kamrup; Hajo TU
4	Andhra Pradesh	Parvatipuram TU; Vizianagaram, DTC; Medak DTC
5	Bihar	Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Rohtas
6	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Bilha TU; Jagdalpur, Bastar
7	Delhi	LNJP Chest Clinic; Safdarjung Hospital; Rajan Babu Institute of Pulmonary Medicine
8	Haryana	Meham TU; Rohtak
9	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
10	Jharkhand	Bundu; Ranchi, DTC
11	Karnataka	NTI Bangalore; Pavagada; Bijapur; KIMS, Hubli; IRL Bangalore
12	Rajasthan	Jodhpur, DTC; Badgaon; DTC Bikaner
13	Maharashtra	Antravati; UHC, Dharavi; Centenary Hospital (Shatabdi), Govandi; Centenary Hospital Kandivalli; Kurta Bhabha Hospital; Aurangabad; Sewree, Mumbai; IRL Pune; BJ Medical College, Pune
14	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, DTC; RMRC, Jabalpur; Rewa; Sagor; Gwalior
15	Manipur	IRL Imphal
16	Nagaland	DTC, Kohima
17	Odhisa	Koraput, DTC
18	Punjab	Patiala; Amritsar; Faridkot
19	Jammu & Kashmir	STDC Srinagar; IRL Jammu
20	Uttarakhand	New Tehri; Haldwani
21	Uttar Pradesh	BHU, Varanasi; DTC, Allahabad; Kanpur; Basti; DTC, Ghaziabad; Bareilly
22	Gujarat	DTC, Surat; Rajkot; Vadodara; LG Hospital, Maninagar, Ahmedabad
23	Sikkim	DTC, South Sikkim
24	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Medical College; IRL Chennai; Coimbatore; CMC Vellore
25	Mizoram	DR-TB Centre Aizawl,
26	West Bengal	Murshidabad; DTC Kolkata; Howrah City; Amtala

3.2 Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT)

India is one of the countries in the world with the highest burden of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). As per the WHO Global Report on Tuberculosis 2013, India accounts for 64,000 MDRTB cases out of 300,000 cases estimated globally to occur among the notified pulmonary TB cases annually.

RNTCP Response to the challenge of drug resistant TB

The key focus of RNTCP combating the challenge of drug resistance is to prevent its emergence by providing quality DOTS diagnostic and treatment services, increasing the visibility and reach of the programme services and promoting adherence to International Standards of TB care and Standards of TB Care in India by all healthcare providers.

Indiscriminate and injudicious use of anti-TB drugs, especially outside the programme, is a significant contributor to the emergence of drug resistance TB. The programme has taken concrete steps to promote rational use of anti-TB drugs; these include the novel initiative of extending universal access to free quality anti-TB drugs across India and the development of a guidance document, popularly called “The Chennai Consensus Statement”, for healthcare providers on the prevention and management of drug resistance TB outside the programme settings.

The programme through the aegis of professional medical associations and Medical Council of India is sensitizing, educating and urging healthcare providers on judicious use of anti-TB drugs. The intervention of drug regulatory authority of the country is being sought to strictly enforce sale of anti-TB drugs against valid prescription through a special directive.

Besides initiating and strengthening measures for prevention of drug resistance, the programme has simultaneously initiated diagnostic and treatment services for the management of MDR TB. These services are considered “Standard of Care” and are an integral component of RNTCP to manage M/XDR-TB through the existing programme.

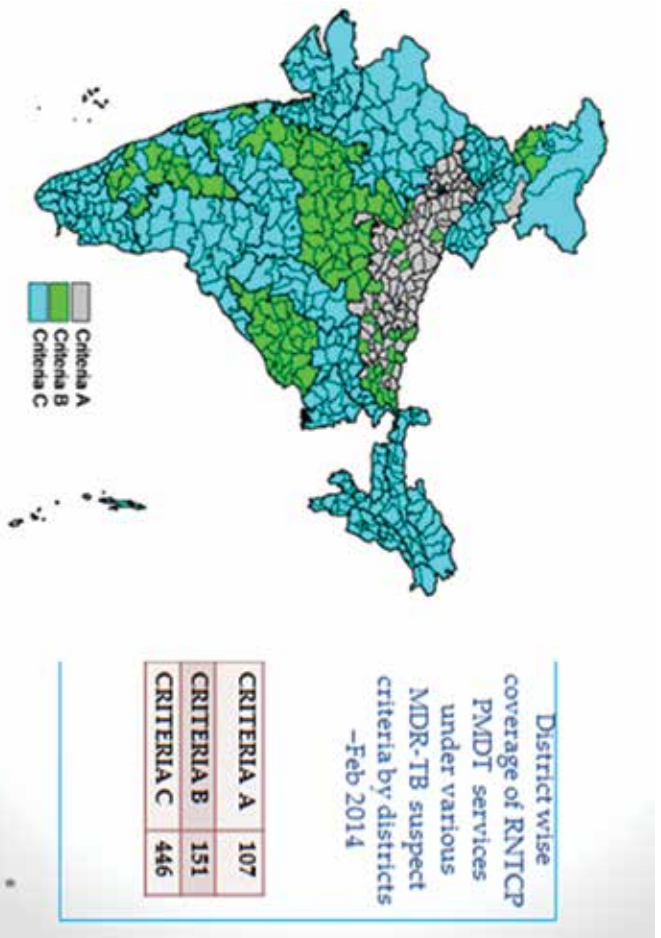
The PMDT services for quality diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant TB cases were initiated in 2007 in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Despite the modest progress from 2007 - 2009, the programme had ambitious plans to rapidly scale up the PMDT services in the country. In 2009, it was envisioned that by the end of 2011 the MDR TB services will be introduced in all the states across the country in a phased manner that was achieved in time. The plan to extend drug susceptibility testing to all smear positive retreatment cases upon diagnosis, and all new cases that are smear-positive early during the first-line anti-TB treatment by 2012 also was achieved. This is further complemented by a nationwide laboratory scale up plan developed by the programme to have 43 culture & DST laboratories (Solid & LPA techniques including Liquid Culture in 33 labs) in the public health sectors by 2015

Diagnosis of drug resistant TB

Currently all re-treatment cases at diagnosis, any smear positive during follow up, contacts of confirmed DR TB case and HIV associated TB cases at diagnosis are included in the definition of presumptive DRTB cases. For diagnosis of XDR-TB, DST for second-line drugs is offered to patients on MDR TB regimen if culture positive at 6 months or if culture reversion occurs during MDRTB treatment after culture conversion to negative.

For drug susceptibility testing sputum specimen is transported to accredited reference laboratory. Rapid molecular test like Line Probe Assay (LPA) and CB-NAAT, if available is the preferred DST method for first line drugs. DST for 2nd line drugs is done at 3 National Reference Labs (NIRT-Chennai, NT-Bangalore, LRS-Delhi). DST to second-line drugs will be offered to all confirmed MDR TB cases at diagnosis as the lab capacity becomes increasingly available in all 33 labs being developed for liquid culture and DST in a phased manner up to 2015.

As the laboratory diagnostic capacity got enhanced, districts have moved from higher risk criteria to lower risk criteria for early diagnosis of DRTB. **By the end of 2013, only 107 districts follow criteria A, 151 districts are implementing criteria B and the remaining 446 districts have moved into criteria C.**



XDRTB is suspected if the follow-up culture of MDRTB patient on treatment remains positive at 6th month or later or culture reversion occurs at any time of treatment. In such cases, that culture isolate from the follow-up culture laboratory will be sent to the linked National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Drug Sensitivity Test (DST) for second line anti TB drugs.

In 2013, examination of DRTB suspects recorded 71% and enrolment of MDRTB patients for treatment recorded 47% increase compared to the previous year. A total of 1,81,021 DRTB suspects were tested and 20,763 MDRTB cases were put on treatment in 2013.

Treatment of drug resistant TB

Treatment of Drug Resistant TB is based on Rifampicin DST results. Initial hospitalization at DR-TB Centers is followed by ambulatory care. Standardized treatment regimen for MDR TB under daily DOT includes (6-9m) Kanamycin, Levofloxacin, Cycloserine, Ethionamide, Pyrazinamide, Ethambutol / (18m) Levofloxacin, Cycloserine, Ethionamide, Ethambutol. PAS is used as a substitute drug in case of intolerance. In cases with Ofloxacin or Kanamycin resistance detected at baseline wherever facilities to undertake quality assured DST to second line drugs is locally available, the regimen for MDR TB can be suitably modified to replace Levofloxacin with Moxifloxacin and PAS or to replace Kanamycin with Capreomycin respectively. Drug supply using 1 monthly patient wise box of different weight bands is in place.

Standardized treatment Regimen for XDR TB under daily DOT includes (6-12m) Capreomycin, PAS, Moxifloxacin, High dose INH, Clofazimine, Linezolid, Amoxy-Clavulanic Acid / (18m) all the above drugs except Capreomycin. Clarithromycin and Thyacitazone used as a substitute drug in case of intolerance.

Result of MDRTB Treatment: The treatment outcome report is submitted 31-33 months after patients in the respective cohort are started treatment. Thus the latest annual cohort of MDRTB patients whose treatment outcomes were reported in 2013 is from July 2010 to June 2011. Of the 3530 MDRTB cases registered during this period, 48% were successfully treated, 22% died, 18% defaulted and 6% failed treatment. Only 14 states have MDRTB cases registered during this period. Majority of these patients were heavily treatment experienced and detected late during the early scale up phase of the respective states. These factors could have contributed to the high death rates among them.

Achievements during 2013

The key activities undertaken for enhancements of programmatic management of drug resistant TB under RNTCP in India are summarized below:

- India has introduced PMDT services in all 35 states on 24th March 2013. As on February 2014, PMDT services are available in all 35 states of the country across 704 districts covering the entire population (100%) of the country
- 110 DR TB wards established with airborne infection control measures by end of 2013.
- The country has shown an accelerated progress in scale up of PMDT diagnostic services as compared to the early implementation years from 2007 – 2012. A total of 51 C-DST labs were established using various technologies- 37 Solid culture labs, 12 Liquid culture labs and 41 LPA labs.
- 181021 MDR-TB suspects were tested for MDR-TB and 20763 patients were initiated on MDR-TB treatment during 2013.
- Focused and periodic intensive PMDT review meetings at regional levels with key state officials were conducted in 2013 with the objective to closely monitor the progress made by every state in their PMDT scale up plans and to further accelerate the scale up of PMDT services by addressing challenges through timely intervention.
- Programme is in the process of developing guidelines and regulation of newer anti-TB drugs in India. To look into possibility of introduction of Bedaquiline in India a protocol for multi-centric study is being finalized for four selected sites in the country.
- **Additional Human Resources:** Each DRTB Centre is provided with a counselor. Counseling of DRTB patients and their families is important for compliance to treatment, identification and management of adverse reaction to drugs and to ensure social security.

Newer Initiatives in PMDT

One of the aims of ensuring effective management of tuberculosis (TB) is to minimize the development of drug resistance. Surveillance of antituberculosis drug resistance is, therefore, an essential tool for monitoring the effectiveness of TB control programmes and improving national and global TB control efforts. Antituberculosis drug resistance among new and previously untreated TB cases, a proxy indicator for primary or initial drug resistance, suggests tuberculosis transmission. Antituberculosis drug resistance among previously treated TB cases, a proxy indicator for acquired drug resistance, suggests failure of effective management in the prior TB episode.

Worldwide, approximately 4% of new cases and 20% of previously treated cases had multidrug resistant TB (MDR-TB), that is TB resistant to at least two of the first-line drugs, isoniazid and rifampicin [1,2]. Extensively drug resistant TB (XDR-TB), a severe form of TB, has been reported by 84 countries, and the average proportion of MDR-TB cases with XDR-TB worldwide is 9.0%. By the end of 2011, China, India and the Russian Federation contributed to almost 60% of the estimated global burden of MDR-TB, yet to date, no nationally representative antituberculosis drug resistance data is available in India.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) with support from U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO); is in the process of undertaking a “National Antituberculosis Drug Resistance Survey” in a representative sample of both newly diagnosed sputum smear-positive pulmonary TB cases and previously treated sputum smear-positive pulmonary TB cases.

The survey will provide a statistically representative national estimate of the prevalence of antituberculosis drug resistance among new and previously treated patients in India, and will contribute to a more accurate estimate of antituberculosis drug resistance globally.

3.3 TB-HIV

Background

Tuberculosis and HIV duo forms the deadly synergy; the patients with these diseases more often will have unfavourable outcomes. HIV infection increases the risk of progression of latent TB infection to active TB disease thus increasing risk of death if not timely treated for both TB and HIV. Correspondingly, TB is the most common opportunistic infection and cause of mortality among people living with HIV (PLHIV), difficult to diagnose and treat owing to challenges related to co-morbidity, pill burden, co-toxicity and drug interactions. HIV prevalence among incident TB patients is estimated to be 5.95% (95% CI 5.93%–5.97%). 130000 HIV-associated TB patients are emerging annually. By numbers India ranks 2nd in the world and accounts for about 10% of the global burden of HIV-associated TB. The mortality in this group is very high and every year: 42000 people die every year among TB/HIV coinfecting patients.

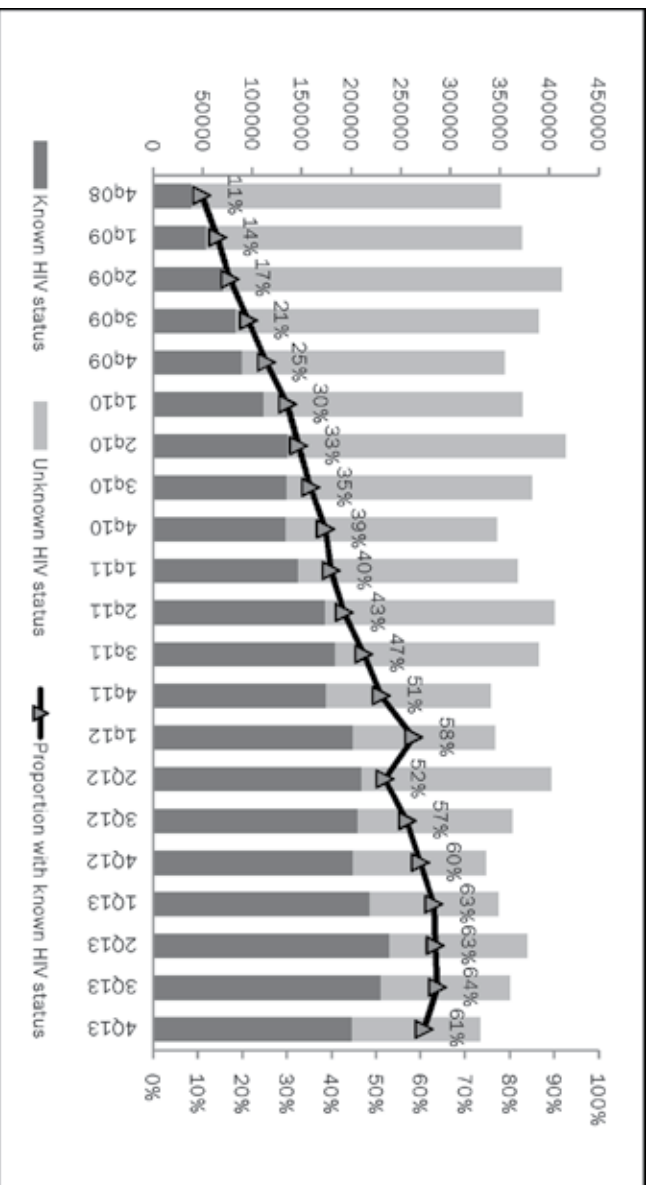
TB-HIV collaborative activities between Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and Department of AIDS Control (DAC) started initially in the year 2001. Since then, TB-HIV activities have evolved time to time in line with updated scientific evidences prevailed. National Framework for joint TB-HIV collaborative activities was developed under which National and State TB/HIV coordinating mechanism were put in place; Service delivery level coordination bodies were established at district level. Components such as dedicated human resources, integration of surveillance, joint training, standard recording & reporting, joint monitoring & evaluation, operational research were strategically implemented and nationwide coverage was achieved in July 2012. At the National level TB-HIV coordination committee (NTCC) and technical working group (NTWG) regularly monitor and suggest on key policy related to TB/HIV Collaborative activities.

Progress

Interventions to reduce the burden of TB among people living with HIV include the early provision of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for people living with HIV in line with WHO guidelines and the Three I's for HIV/TB: intensified TB case-finding followed by high-quality antituberculosis treatment, isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) and infection control in HIV care setting. There has been significant improvement on above indicators in recent years. India adopted all recommendations suggested by the World Health Organization recommended TB/HIV collaborative activities.

HIV testing of TB patients is now routine through provider initiated testing and counseling (PITC), implemented in all states. At Country level, as of 4th Quarter (Oct-Dec) 2013, 61% of TB patients knew their HIV status which has increased from 11% in 2008. In 2013, 887903 TB patients (63% of total TB patients registered) were tested for HIV; 45,999 (5% of those tested) were diagnosed as HIV positive and were offered access to HIV care.

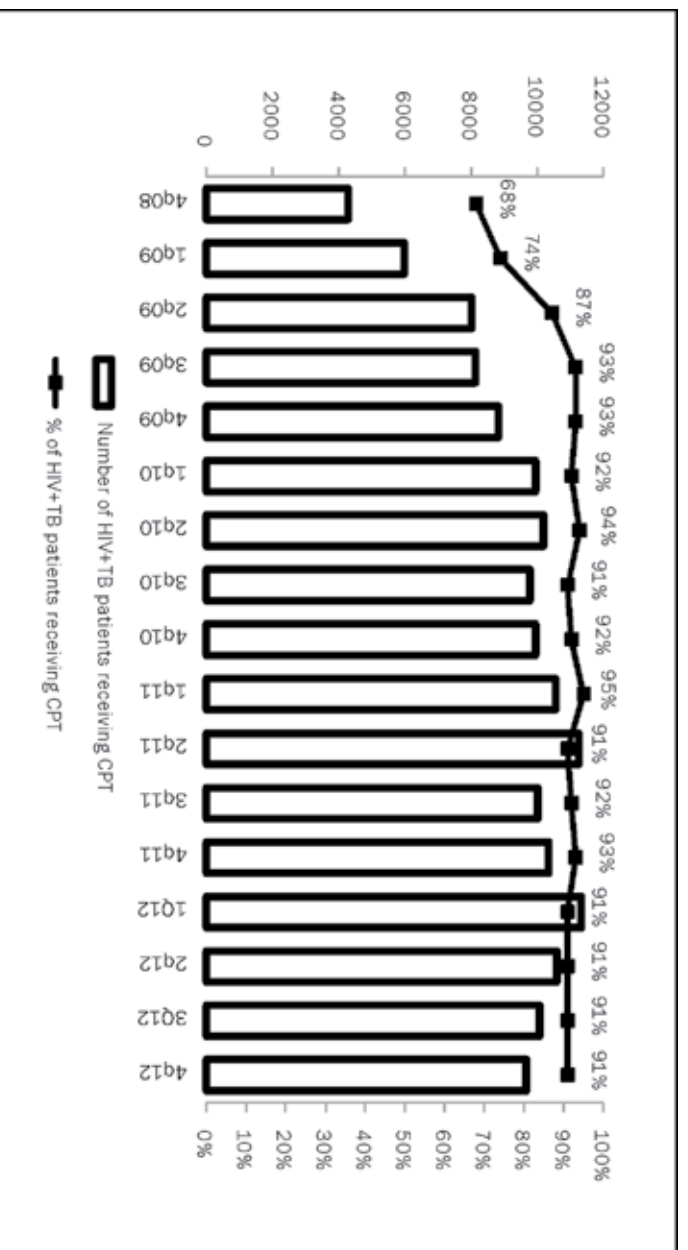
Trend of proportion of TB patients with known HIV Status, 4Q08-4Q13



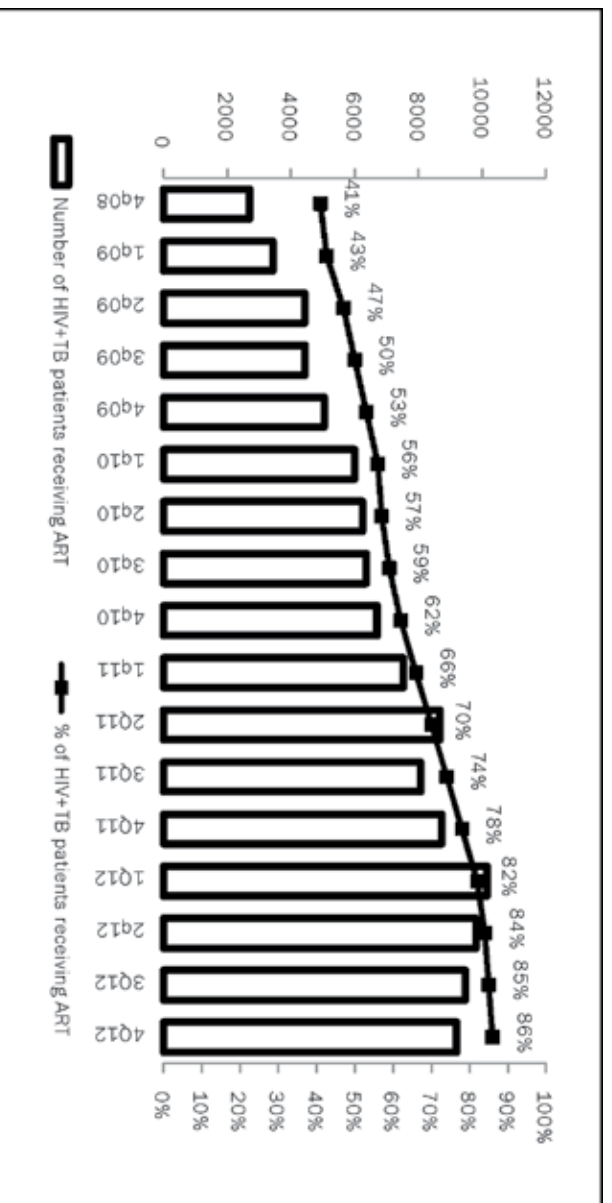
The updated WHO TB/HIV policy of 2012 recommended implementation of PITC among presumptive TB cases. Considering the country evidence and global recommendation, the National Technical Working Group on TB/HIV decided to implement PITC among presumptive TB cases in all “high” HIV prevalent settings in India (A and B category districts) in a phased manner. Routine screening of Presumptive TB cases for HIV is being implemented in phase wise manner throughout the country.

Similarly Among HIV-infected TB patients diagnosed in 4Q13 91% were put on (co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT). The coverage of ART among TB patients who were known to be HIV-positive reached 86% in patients registered in Oct-Dec 2012, up from 49% in 2008.

Trend of HIV-infected TB patients receiving CPT during TB treatment, 4q 2008 – 4q 2012



Trend of HIV-infected TB patients receiving ART during TB treatment, 4q 2008 – 4q 2012



Intensified TB case finding has been implemented nationwide at all HIV Care centers (at Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) and ART centres. As of December 2013, 410 ART centres, and 871 Link ART centres and 158 Link ART plus Centres are operating in the country. Table below shows the trend of intensive case finding at ICTC and ART centres in India.

Table: Trend of Intensive case finding at ICTC and ART centers India

Year	Total clients	Presumptive TB cases referred	Total TB cases Detected	Total Put on DOTS	Proportion referred	Proportion detected TB	Proportion Put on DOTS
ICTC	2010	7678746	484617	51412	40185	6%	11%
	2011	9774581	580695	55572	42223	6%	10%
	2012	9193113	552350	46863	36842	6%	8%
	2013	7264722	620539	64506	45471	9%	10%
ART Centre	2010	1748431	56739	15911	13318	3%	28%
	2011	3822281	111521	28435	23773	3%	25%
	2012	5591758	137113	28012	24410	2%	20%
	2013	6483326	166383	24914	23124	3%	15%

In proportion ART and ICTC centres contributes to around 4% of case finding of the RNTCP (Table below).

Table: Contribution of ICTC and ART centers in TB case detection

Year	Total TB cases Detected (ICF ICTC+ ART)	Total cases Put on DOTS	Total TB cases notified under RNTCP	Percentage Contribution of ICF in TB notification
2010	67323	53503	1521438	3.5%
2011	84007	65996	1515872	4.4%
2012	74875	61252	1467585	4.2%
2013	89420	68595	1415617	4.8%

Country is monitoring Treatment outcome among TB HIV patients over the years (Table Below).

Table: Trend of Treatment outcome among TB/HIV patients

Year	All TB-HIV Total Case Registered	Treatment Success	Died	Failure	Default	Transferred out	Switch to Cat IV
2009	36483	27727 (76%)	5472 (15%)	365 (1%)	2189 (6%)	730(2%)	0
2010	43093	33277 (77%)	5764 (13%)	556 (1%)	2644 (6%)	724 (2%)	0
2011	47097	36661 (78%)	5292 (11%)	2323 (5%)	2093 (4%)	488 (1%)	185 (0.5%)
2012	34134	26363 (77%)	4538 (13%)	418 (1%)	2230 (7%)	443 (1%)	150 (0.5%)

Important developments /decisions in 2013

1. National Framework for Joint HIV/TB Collaborative Activities, November 2013 has been published which incorporates recent policy updates in NACP and RNTCP and align with respective national strategic plan for next 5 year along with recommendations in WHO HIV/TB policy guidelines 2012.
2. The formerly-named 'intensified package' of HIV/TB services is now the national TB/HIV policy standard for all states. A single and uniform policy, national policy framework exists.
3. The Government of India has constituted 'National TB/HIV Co-ordination Committee' (NTCC) to oversee the TB HIV coordination at various level.
4. Isoniazid Prevention Therapy (IPT) implementation plan approved by NTWG. The policy recommends the use of a simplified clinical algorithm for TB screening that relies on the absence or presence of four clinical symptoms (current cough, weight loss, fever and night sweats) to identify people eligible for IPT or for further diagnostic work-up of TB.) This is being implemented in phase wise manner.
5. RNTCP has also endorsed the policy of prioritizing to offer rapid molecular test Xpert-MTB/Rif (CBNNAT) to all presumptive TB cases among PLHIV for early diagnosis of TB as well as Rif resistance. Currently 80 such CBNAAT machines deployed across the country.
6. PITC among presumptive TB being implemented in phase wise manner in India
7. Airborne infection control at ART centres and associated HIV care settings has been identified as an area of increasing importance. This component is crucial in cutting the chain of transmission for air borne diseases. National Airborne Infection Control guidelines have been developed, including special recommendations for airborne infection control activities in ART centres. The same has been endorsed by the NTWG. Administrative, Environmental and respiratory control measures to be put I effect as per the existing AIC guideline.
8. The eligibility for receiving ART has been revised from CD4 level of 350 to 500 for all PLHIV. This step will ensure that HIV positive persons are initiated on treatment at an early stage and while enhancing their longevity and productivity, it will contribute to preventing new infections as well.

3.4 Childhood Tuberculosis

Background

As per the Global Report on Tuberculosis 2013, there were an estimated 5,30,000 TB cases among children (under 15 years of age) and 74000 TB deaths (among HIV-negative children) in 2012 (6% and 8% of the global totals, respectively). It is one of the top 10 causes of childhood mortality. Though MDR-TB and XDR-TB is documented among paediatric age group, there are no estimates of overall burden, chiefly because of diagnostic difficulties and exclusion of children in most of the drug resistance surveys.

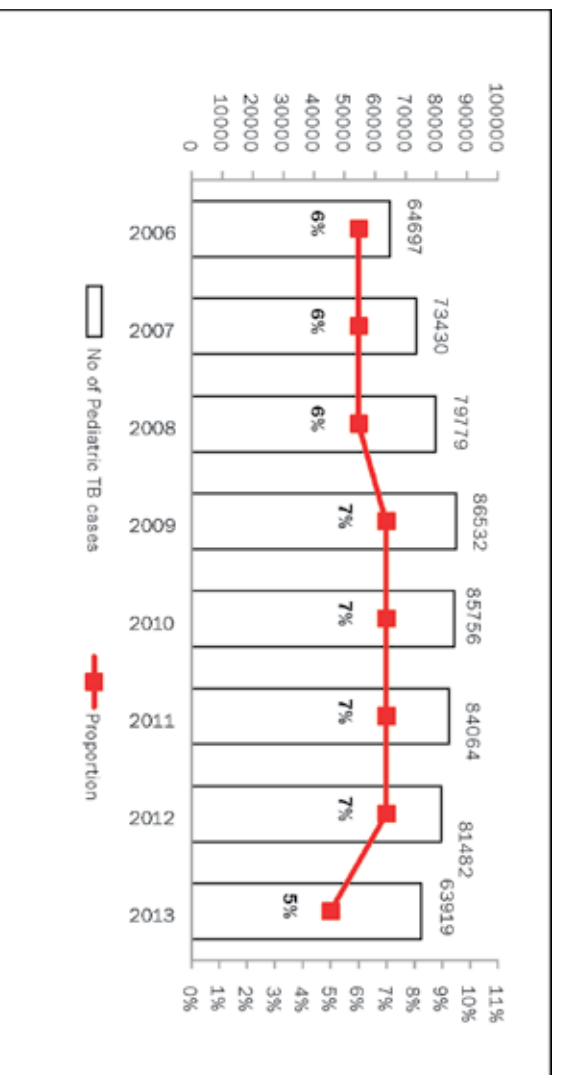
Program features for Paediatric Tuberculosis

In order to simplify the management of paediatric TB, RNTCP in association with Indian Academy of Paediatrics (IAP) has described criteria for suspecting TB among children, has separate algorithms for diagnosing pulmonary TB and peripheral TB lymphadenitis and a strategy for treatment and monitoring patients who are on treatment. In brief, TB diagnosis is based on clinical features, smear examination of sputum where this is available, positive family history, tuberculin skin testing, chest radiography and histo-pathological examination as appropriate. The treatment strategy comprises three key components. First, as in adults, children with TB are classified, categorised, registered and treated with intermittent short-course chemotherapy (thrice-weekly therapy from treatment initiation to completion), given under direct observation of a treatment provider (DOT provider) and the disease status is monitored during the course of treatment. Second, based on their pre-treatment weight, children are assigned to one of pre-treatment weight bands and are treated with good quality anti-TB drugs through “ready-to-use” patient wise boxes containing the patients’ complete course of anti-TB drugs are made available to every registered TB patient according to programme guidelines.

Implementation status India

RNTCP India is reporting the age wise case detection since beginning. The proportion of paediatric TB cases registered under RNTCP has been constant in the past five years and for 2013, 63919 new TB cases were notified accounting for 5% of all cases. This is in the range of the expected incidence by WHO report. However considering difficulties in diagnosis of paediatric TB under field condition, the notification rates can be further strengthened.

Trend of Paediatric TB cases out of all New TB cases under RNTCP



However, the proportion of paediatric TB case detection significantly varies from 5-14% in larger states.

Contact Tracing and Chemoprophylaxis

The contact screening is one of the ways for intensified case finding activity which RNTCP has implemented since its inception. Under RNTCP all children less than 6 years of age, contacts of the family member suffering with active TB are screened for TB and provided INH chemoprophylaxis once active TB has been ruled out. The implementation is through General Health System, which varies from place to place and the adherence to guideline is less than satisfactory. On analyzing last 10 Central Internal Evaluations conducted in year 2012, it was noted that 35% of children less than 6 years did not receive chemoprophylaxis.

In general the integration of the programme to the basic health service is a key process to success and hence there is an opportunity to improve the situation further. It's worth noting that, the induction training manual for medical officers, health care worker includes the component on contact screening and chemoprophylaxis. Hence focusing on the training quality and post training follow-up in long run will help to improve the situation. RNTCP is focusing on the issue and continuously monitoring the performance through regular review.

In addition the RNTCP under its case base web base notification (NIKSHAY), India has started getting following information for all TB cases registered in India. This step will further improve the monitoring the contact tracing and chemo prophylaxis among children.



Photo: Dr. R S Gupta (DDG-TB)delivering a lecture in 51st PEDICON at Indore

National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on Paediatric TB

The National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on Paediatric TB has been constituted and its first meeting took place on July 2013. This committee has examined the current policy & practices and provides suggestions to CTD for improving situation of childhood TB.

New initiatives which will be taken up for improving situation of childhood TB

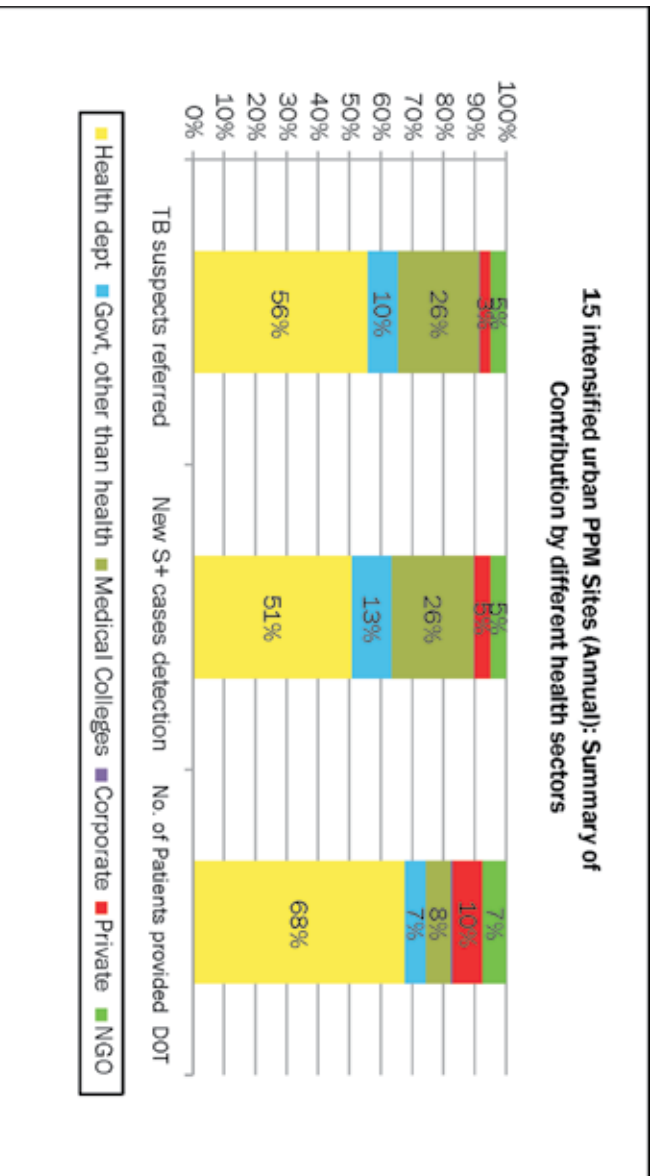
- Diagnosis of Pediatric TB
 - RNTCP will enhance the capacity for collection and processing of alternate samples (GA/IS/BAL etc) standardize the method for sample collection and conduct trainings
 - Programme will develop SOPs for sample collection and processing at district hospital level

- SOP for paediatricians outside the system for:
 - ◆ Correctly interpreting X ray findings and identifying radiological changes highly suggestive of TB
 - ◆ Giving intradermal TST and interpreting the findings of Mantoux test correctly
 - diagnosis of paediatric TB through newer diagnostic RNTCP approved technologies
- Treatment of Pediatric TB
 - Program is actively considering
 - ◆ Daily treatment regimen to be provided for all pediatric TB cases.
 - ◆ Dispersible FDCs are to be used in children provided that the defined criteria are met
 - ◆ Making DOT patient-friendly: Program will explore alternative approaches like “Mother or care giver at home as DOT provider”
 - 12 months of treatment to be given for serious forms of TB i.e. miliary TB, TB meningitis, disseminated TB, spinal TB and osteo-articular TB.

3.5 Partnerships

To achieve “Universal access to TB care and treatment for all,” RNTCP has taken steps to reach the unreached through synergising the efforts of all partners and stakeholders. This change is reflected through increased allocation for partnerships, increase in manpower through sanction of dedicated positions to focus on partnership at state and district levels, greater flexibility to allow for innovation, capacity building through focussed training and an enabling environment to pilot new initiatives and supplement efforts being made by RNTCP in both rural and urban areas.

The guidelines for the NGO/PP schemes have undergone revision in 2008 and are again under revision in consultation with various stakeholders to provide them with more options as per RNTCP priorities. RNTCP is also exploring options for structured engagement with private sector partners in major cities of India with primary focus on notification through innovative partnership mechanisms. At present RNTCP has established 2569 NGO partnerships and 13150 collaborations with private practitioners and other private sector entities.



CBICI CARD

CBICI-CARD (Catholic Bishops Conference of India-Coalition for AIDS & Related Diseases) is a civil society organisation comprising over 3000 healthcare and social work facilities, associated with the Catholic Church in India. The CBICI-CARD Project is a GFATM supported partnership initiative of RNTCP, which endeavours to improve access to diagnostic and treatment services within the Catholic Church Healthcare Facilities (CHFs) and thereby improve the quality of care for patients suffering from tuberculosis in India.

Under this partnership, across 19 states of India, field consultants visit CHFs, conduct situational analysis, liaise with programme managers and other CHF personnel to participate in TB control and care. The project conducts training and sensitization workshops for healthcare providers to ensure that RNTCP is implemented according to guidelines, ensures participation of CHFs in the programme through MoUs signed with the local District/ State TB Programme Managers under the NGO-PP schemes, sensitization workshops and training programmes at national, state and district levels are also conducted to facilitate effective dialogue and interaction between partners. Advocacy, awareness generation, supervision and monitoring are important components of the project.

- The key achievements of the project are:**
- 9879 TB patients were notified to district TB authorities
 - 9008 sputum positive TB patients were diagnosed from 86 designated microscopy centres (DMCs)
 - Five Medical Colleges, 9 DNB training institutes, 90 hospitals and 433 dispensaries have been involved in RNTCP
 - 2721 hospital and health centre staffs were sensitized in RNTCP
 - 1480 medical and paramedical personnel underwent one-day RNTCP modular trainings
 - 77 school health activities were organized
 - 77920 TB suspects were referred for sputum examination to RNTCP DMCS
 - World TB Day activities were organized in 95 centres across 19 states

Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND)

FIND works as an implementing partner, providing access to rapid and quality assured diagnosis of TB and MDR TB as per the National PMDT scale up plan. FIND supplements RNTCP efforts through technical support, equipment, consumables, human resources, infrastructure, monitoring and mentoring. It provides 300 additional laboratory professionals under the GFATM project. These include microbiologists, technical officers, technicians and attendants to support day-to-day functioning of the laboratories.



Key activities of the year include:

- Eight national-level trainings for 89 laboratory professionals equipping them with hands-on knowledge of diagnostic procedures
- 35 onsite trainings in rapid TB diagnostics for 275 people
- In the first three quarters of 2013, about 100,000 MDR TB suspects were tested with new rapid TB diagnostics and about 17,000 MDR TB cases were diagnosed

Indian Medical Association (IMA)

The IMA RNTCP PPM project started as a sub recipient to the Central TB Division's Global Fund Round Six in April 2008 in five states and one union territory of India, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Chandigarh covering 167 districts. Subsequently, 10 more states viz Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and West Bengal were added.

The objective of this project is to improve access to the diagnostic and treatment services of DOTS and thereby, improve the quality of care for patients suffering from tuberculosis through the involvement of IMA leaders and RNTCP staff. The key activities undertaken as part of the project include state/district level workshops,

publication of quarterly TB/RNTCP newsletter, publication in JIMA, district level CME's of all the IMA branches in the target states, produce IEC materials, assist DTOs in training of private providers etc.

Key achievements are:

- Sensitization of 86626 private medical practitioners on RNTCP
- Training of 14982 private doctors in 15 states and one union territory
- Under this project 4314 DOTS centres and 95 DMCs are functional

Pharmacist partnership

The management of TB patients requires a multi-disciplinary approach by a multi-disciplinary team. As community pharmacies are often the first port of call for patients seeking healthcare, pharmacists form a crucial part of this team. For systematic and comprehensive engagement of pharmacists and chemists it is crucial to work with their associations, provide training and possibly accreditation. The Central TB Division signed an MOU with the Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA), All India Organisation of Chemists & Druggists (AIOCD), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) and SEARPharm Forum representing World Health Organization (WHO) – International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) Forum of National Associations in South East Asia for engaging pharmacists in RNTCP.



Pharmacists training in Gujarat

Pharmacists training in Chennai by REACH

Key achievements include:

- Development of training module for engagement of community pharmacists
- Training of master trainers for the engagement of community pharmacists in select states
- State level training of pharmacists in Gujarat and West Bengal
- Engagement of community pharmacists through NGO partners supported by Eli Lilly in select states using RNTCP module
- 1031 community pharmacists have undergone modular training and 350 pharmacists are referring suspects to RNTCP and 23 pharmacists are working as DOTS provider.

Improving Health Behavior Project (IHBP)

The IHBP supplements the efforts of RNTCP on ACSM with focus on institutional capacity building. The major activities conducted under this Initiative include:

- Two workshops on ACSM and media engagement were conducted jointly by the Central TB Division and IHBP. A total of 33 state IEC and ACSM officers working under RNTCP participated in the programme.

- Support in strengthening media engagement in RNTCP programme, through media content analysis of tuberculosis in the country. The media analysis was carried out from February till September 2013 to understand the dynamics of news media discussion about tuberculosis in India.
- A study to assess the implementation of ACSM in states with respect to its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The assessment was carried out in six states - Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Meghalaya and Karnataka.

The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases

Project 'Axshya' (meaning TB-Free) is being implemented by The Union South East Asia Office (USEA) since April 2010. 'Axshya' is a unique civil society initiative working towards improving access to quality TB care and support especially for the vulnerable and marginalized populations across 300 districts across 21 States. Working in tandem with the flagship RNTCP, the project through advocacy, communication and community engagement activities assists in enhancing community ownership and creating demand for quality services for TB control.

Key achievements of the project are:

- Axshya facilitated referral and testing of over 3, 50,000 TB symptomatics, of which over 21,000 were diagnosed as smear positive TB patients. Of these, over 20,000 were successfully initiated on treatment.
- The project reached out to over 2,00,000 people through more than 16,000 community meetings held with the Gaon Kalyan Samitis, Panchayati Raj Institutions (local self-government) and Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- The project has trained over 3,000 RHCPs and AYUSH Providers.
- The project scaled up the sputum collection and transportation services thus facilitating TB symptomatic from inaccessible areas in availing programme services.
- Over 250 TB forums have been formed at the district level and have facilitated nutritional support, linkages with social welfare schemes, rehabilitation of several thousand TB patients. The forums are also actively sensitizing the TB patients on their rights and responsibilities through the Patient Charter on TB care and control.
- TB Epidemiology: A TB Epidemiology Course was organized from 4-15 March 2013, at the National Institute of TB and Respiratory Diseases.

World Vision India

To support RNTCP in improving TB case detection, World Vision India (WVI) and its 6 civil society partners - GLRA, ADRA India, CARE India, SHS, TB Alert and LEPRA India have been implementing Project Axshya in selected problematic areas in West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, with the assistance of Global Fund Round 9 TB Grant since April 2010. The key interventions of the project involve engaging local grass-root level CBOs and community care givers in TB control and care, linking them with RNTCP through advocacy, capacity building and mobilization activities and strengthening health systems. The key achievements of the project are:

- Training 153 Project Managers of TI projects and 532 members of district level PLHIV networks
- 1180 RHCPs and AYUSH practitioners on TB and RNTCP
- 140 trainers and 1771 RNTCP and health staff on soft-skills
- Facilitated 140 Village Health & Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) to develop their TB action plan
- Assisted RNTCP in the retrieval of 911 default cases, referred 20,521 suspects, tested 17,425 cases, detected 2207 TB cases and put 2134 TB cases on DOTs.

The Partnership for Tuberculosis Care and Control

The Partnership for Tuberculosis Care and Control (PTCC) brings together civil society on a common platform to support and strengthen India's national TB control efforts. It serves as a liaison and coordinating body among groups involved in TB care and control initiatives.

The key activities undertaken in the year were:

- Membership of PTCC has risen to 177 organizations and has placed 19 state focal points chosen by state partners and the State TB Officer
- To recognize/acknowledge the effort of individuals and organizations working for tuberculosis care and control in India, PTCC has instituted an Annual award for TB champions - individual and TB Champion Organization from across India. Winner of the first award in organization category was P. D. Hinduja Hospital and in the individual category it was Dr. Nalini Krishnan, REACH. Each received a cash prize of Rs 50,000 and a memento during the national meeting of PTCC.
- The regional meetings of the Western and Northern regions were held at Indore and New Delhi respectively in collaboration with the Central TB Division. The objective of the meetings was to provide a platform for brainstorming among all stakeholders in finding collaborative solutions to various challenges in the field and chalking out state-wise action plan on strengthening RNTCP. .
- The Partnership newsletter Partners Speak, which features best practices, case studies etc. was distributed amongst participants.

Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)

PATH provides RNTCP with technical assistance to support its efforts to strengthen the laboratory network's capacity to diagnose drug-resistant TB; facilitate the introduction of improved infection control practices and build infection control expertise within India and support the effective expansion of Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) activities.

During the year 2013, PATH has supported RNTCP in the following activities:

- Collaborated with FIND, WHO, State TB Offices and National Reference Laboratories (NRLs) to undertake clean room upgrades for the introduction of Line Probe Assays.
- Conducted tuberculosis laboratory management training in collaboration with CTD, WHO and FIND.
- Under the leadership of the CTD, partner Initiatives Inc., with support from PATH and WHO completed Phase 3 of the Human Resources for Health pilot in four districts to test district administrative and block programme management integration. The pilot yielded some notable achievements including the orientation of district and block staff.
- Audio visual training modules, which will be used by various agencies and institutions identified by the Central TB Division for training of Block Medical Officers.

Targeted RHCP intervention – UNION project supported by Lilly MDR-TB Partnership

This project involves engagement with RHCPs to build their capacity and establish effective linkages between the RNTCP and NGOs. These trained providers then act as a DOT provider and refer TB symptomatics to DMCS. The project has been piloted in four districts in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The districts were selected based on RNTCP performance data for Q3 2011 - lower symptomatic referral (<100/100000) and annualized total case notification rate (<135/100000).

A mobile application is being piloted in three DMCs of Khunti, a tribal district in Jharkhand India. Two applications have been developed under the mobile platform. One is used by RHCPs and NGO supervisors while referring patients to DMCs and the other is used by laboratory technicians to upload the sputum test results of referred patients, thus creating a referral and tracking database updated on real-time basis. The application also includes engaging audio-visual clips to aid RHCPs counselling on TB. In the seven months since its implementation, 314 symptomatics have been referred, of which 22 have been diagnosed with TB and put on DOTs. The RHCPs have also become DOT providers for these TB patients. Overall, in four sites 588 RHCPs were trained, 1079 chest symptomatic were referred, 110 TB patients were diagnosed and 80 RHCPs were providing DOTs between May and December 2013.



Patient referral using mobile application and counselling

Involvement of Medical Colleges in RNTCP

Under RNTCP Medical Colleges play important roles in service delivery, advocacy, training and operational research. RNTCP is supporting Medical Colleges with additional human resources, logistics for microscopy, funds to conduct sensitizations, trainings and research in RNTCP priority areas. Medical colleges have contributed in a major way in finding more TB cases, especially smear negative and extra - pulmonary cases. Keeping in view of increasing participation of Medical colleges in the Programme as tuberculosis units, microscopy centers, treatment observation centres, etc., medical colleges are currently divided into six zones North, East, West, South 1, South 2 and North-East Zones. At present over 330 medical colleges both public and private medical colleges have been involved in TB control in India.

The Medical college involvement under RNTCP is through the Task Force Mechanism wherein the representation from the Medical College faculty in each medical college core committee, representation from each medical college core committee in the State Task Force and at the Zonal Task Force.

Medical College Core Committee: A Medical College Core committee is formed in each Medical college including least 4 members, with representatives from department of medicine, chest medicine, microbiology and community medicine. The Core Committee functions to establish quality assured sputum smear microscopy facility in the medical college as well as treatment and referral services to all kind of TB patients. Furthermore it Organize sensitization / workshops / trainings for faculty members / PGs / UGs / Interns / paramedical staff, etc and also undertake Operational Research for RNTCP.

Each Medical College is provided with a Medical Officer, Lab technician and a TB Health Visitor to facilitate the RNTCP activities through the respective District Health Societies. The logistics for the laboratory and all the reporting formats are provided by RNTCP

State Task Force (STF): Composed of a Chairman who is an elected representative from the medical college in the State, STO of the State is the member secretary. Members of STF include representatives of each of the Medical colleges of the State, on rotation basis if required. The main task of STF is to provide leadership and advocacy, coordination, undertake monitoring, lead operational research and support policy development on issues related to effective involvement of medical colleges in RNTCP at State level and to ensure establishment of DMC cum DOT centres in all Medical Colleges.

Zonal Task Force (ZTF): Composed of a Chairman who is an elected representative from STF chairpersons in the respective Zone with two years tenure. Member secretary of ZTF will be the STO of the State where Medical College of ZTF Chairman is situated. Members of ZTF are representatives of the State Task forces within the zone. In addition to Ensuring constitution of State Task Force (STF) in all States under the Zone, the main task of ZTF is to provide leadership and advocacy, coordination, undertake monitoring, lead operational research and support policy development on issues related to effective involvement of medical colleges in RNTCP at Zonal level. The annual Zonal Task Force (ZTF) CMES cum workshops are held every year. The Medical college Zonal task force workshop is an opportunity for reviewing the performance of medical colleges and advocating the guidelines of RNTCP.

ZTF workshops were held as follows during 2013

S. No.	Zone	Venue of ZTF
1	West Zone	Goa
2	South 2 Zone	Puducherry
3	North Zone	Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh
4	East Zone	Raipur, Chhattisgarh
5	North East Zone	Disrugarh, Assam

This year one of the key activities was the process of capacity building of the medical college faculty in doing operational research and for which the Zonal OR Capacity building workshops have been initiated.

National Task Force (NTF): The NTF comprises of representatives from seven nodal medical colleges, CTD, TRC, NTI, LRS and WHO. It has a Chairman who is selected on rotational basis from amongst the 7 nodal medical colleges. DDG (TB) is the member-secretary of the NTF. The main task of NTF is to provide leadership and advocacy, coordination, undertake monitoring, lead operational research and support policy development on issues related to effective involvement of medical colleges in RNTCP at National level.

In 2013, the medical colleges diagnosed a total of 214330 TB cases including 95450 Sputum Positive Pulmonary, 40680 Sputum Negative Pulmonary and 78200 Extra Pulmonary TB cases.

Research under RNTCP

The RNTCP is based on global scientific and operational guidelines and evidence, and that evidence has continued to evolve with time. As new evidence became available, RNTCP has made necessary changes in its policies and programme management practices. In addition, with the changing global scenario, RNTCP is incorporating newer and more comprehensive approaches to TB control. To generate the evidence needed to guide policy makers and programme managers, the programme implemented measures to encourage operational research (OR). Efforts of RNTCP to promote OR yielded success and most of the studies has are linked to the main priorities of TB control.

The programme requires more knowledge and evidence of the effectiveness of interventions to optimize policies, improve service quality, and increase operational efficiency. This has led to the realization of the need for a more proactive approach to promoting OR for the benefit of the TB control efforts. Further more, the programme seeks to better leverage the enormous technical expertise and resources existing with in India both with in the Programme, and across the many medical colleges, institutions, and agencies. Operational research aims to improve the quality, effectiveness, efficiency and accessibility (coverage) of the control efforts.

Following is the summary of number of Operational Research proposals and status of approval by the mechanism of State OR Committees, Zonal OR Committees and National Standing OR Committee in year 3Q12-2Q13.

Particular	East	West	North	North-East	South-I	South-II	Total
Post Graduate Thesis approved	8	39	11	4	13	16	91
OR proposal submitted to Zonal OR committee	3	7	2	4	3	10	19
OR proposal approved by Zonal OR committee	2	0	1	4	0	10	17

Important developments

- National Research Dissemination Workshop was organized on 26-27 August 2013 at Delhi; eminent experts participated as delegates and presented operational research findings with policy implications
- Program has initiated process to develop web-based application for streamlining operational research to facilitate transparent and accountable system ensuring timely feedback and decisions of the respective OR committees to the applicant Principle Investigators.
- The program is considering establishment of a National Research Cell which will act as a focal point for Research in RNTCP.

3.6 Case studies of community intervention

CBCI-CARD

Diagnosing 100% MDR TB patients in Meghalaya

The Nazareth Hospital, Shillong invested in a TB culture laboratory based on Line-Probe Assay, while working closely with the CBCI CARD and the State TB Cell. The hospital has been certified by the Central TB Division and is the only laboratory in the state diagnosing MDR-TB. The Nazareth Hospital was also given the Best NGO award in the state on the World TB Day.



Inauguration of LPA by Mr. D.P. Wahlang, Commissioner of Health, in the presence of Archbishop Dominic Jala

Security against TB

Mr Jonus Soreng, 40 years, who worked as security guard lost his job after he was diagnosed with spinal TB with paraplegia. His condition deteriorated within days and he was unable to even sit down. The Sisters of Missionaries of Charity carried him to their centre Shanti Bhawan, Gopabandhupally, Rourkela which also functions as a DOT centre. Over 42 TB cases have been treated at this centre between Jan.-Dec. 2013. The centre also offers residential and nutrition facilities to patients. Mr. Soreng was put on treatment in April and completed treatment in December 2013 under the supervision of the Sisters. He has now recovered and resumed work.



From a TB patient to being the class topper

Fatima lives in a slum in Kolkata. She was suffering from extra pulmonary TB and receiving DOTS from Seva Kendra since October 2012. She was unable to attend school regularly and lead a normal life because of her illness. After taking medicines for 2-months, she started feeling well and her family members thought she had been cured and decided to stop her medicine. The DOT provider Shama Khatoun and Sister Rozina visited her home, counselled her parents and helped them understand that the full course of DOT is necessary and incomplete treatment can put the patient at risk of developing drug resistant MDR TB which is difficult to cure. She resumed her medicines and completed her treatment. Now she is able to concentrate on her studies and socialise with her friends. She topped her class in the annual examinations and has been promoted to Class X now.

Indian Medical Association

The IMA PPM GFATM Project has been sensitising and training private medical practitioners in order to involve them in RNTCP and TB control initiatives. Keeping in mind the priority of notification, the IMA consultant actively counselled Kamala Nursing at Vishakapattanam to get involved in the project by notifying TB cases which is now mandatory. The establishment has agreed over a period of 9-months has examined 241 TB suspects, of which it has notified and put on treatment 85 TB cases to RNTCP.

The UNION

TB Forum initiatives: Nutritional support for MDR-TB patients

The TB forum in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu has been active in ensuring extended nutritional support for children with MDR-TB. Roshni, a six-year-old girl, who has been diagnosed with MDR-TB a beneficiary of this initiative. The daughter of an autorickshaw driver, she had just completed kindergarten when she was diagnosed with TB and taken to a private hospital for treatment. However, her treatment was discontinued after 2-months when her parents were unable to afford the medication. Her condition worsened and she was eventually referred to the RNTCP for examination. Here, she was diagnosed with MDR-TB.



The family's financial condition deteriorated and they couldn't even afford food for Roshni. The Project Axshya District Coordinator heard of her plight and introduced her family to the local TB Forum. The forum organised nutritional support Roshni, including wheat, a health drink, vegetables and nutrition powder as well as stationery for her studies. The TB Forum raises funds from local donors and sponsors to meet their operational costs and ensure sustainability of support initiatives.

Bridging TB and HIV

Mrs. Unnamalai is an outreach worker with Project Axshya in Arani block, Navalpakkam of Villupuram District, which works against mother-to-child HIV transmissions. After receiving training under Project Axshya, she has been working for TB control and has contributed significantly in the past year by following up and referring the PLHIVs for TB test and treatment.

She plays a pivotal role in identifying and following up with HIV positive pregnant women in the block and encouraging them to get tests for TB. Over the past year, she has counseled over 140 HIV positive women and 11 of them were diagnosed with TB. She constantly strives to ensure that all her patients are getting preventive treatment for both HIV and TB, thereby bridging the gap between both the programmes. Apart from facilitating their treatment, she puts in much effort to ensure that these patients do not interrupt treatment by travelling the extra distance to reach them as and when necessary for counseling and guidance.



Messiah of TB



Mr. Manas Kumar Dhara is a community volunteer in Project Axshya and works in the Tamluk Tuberculosis Unit (TU) of the challenging district of East Medinipur. GLRA, a SR partner of World Vision India implements Project Axshya in East Medinipur and seven other districts of West Bengal.

A number of times, as we have traversed through the dusty roads and narrow bylanes of Tamluk, meeting villagers, PRI and club members, SHGs and other community groups, as part of TB control activities, we have heard the varying tales of Mr Manas, as if a messiah of DOTS, who roams around

every day enquiring about TB symptoms, referring suspects, providing DOTS, retrieving defaulters, counseling patients and peers, and tagging the needy patients to social support schemes. His daily schedule starts early in the morning and ends late evening. A readily available and committed volunteer, we found both patients and health providers looking up to him for support related to TB cure and care. He has also been acting as a Community DOT-Plus Provider for a number of MDR cases. A summary of his achievements in the July-September quarter are listed below:

- 28 suspects were referred
- Eight patients were confirmed TB
- Seven default retrieval and 10 TB patients were linked to social support schemes

A meaningful partnership

Mr. G. Venkata Swami of Shivani Medicals, Kasipet in Mandamarri TU in Adilabad district was identified by REACH for training and involvement as community pharmacist working for TB control. After undergoing modular training he became motivated to work for TB patients. He referred eight TB symptomatic cases and two amongst them were diagnosed with pulmonary TB. These numbers were achieved over a span of just four months. Sreenivas an 18-year-old boy was suffering with cough and often visited Mr. Swami for medicines. Mr. Swami referred Sreenivas for a TB test and sent his assistant with him to the DMC. After being diagnosed positive for TB, Sreenivas expressed his apprehension about taking DOTS from the local ASHA worker who was a known person. Understanding the sensitivity of the situation and fear of stigma, Mr. Swami come forward to take up his DOTS provision and assured him of confidentiality. After taking DOTS, Sreenivas at present is much better and is going to college regularly. As Mr. Swami's shop is near the bus-stand, Sreenivas takes his medicines on his way to college. He serves as DOTS provider to another person diagnosed with TB. Most of these referred symptomatic cases came to the medical shop for cough medicines.

3.7 Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization in RNTCP

Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM) is an important component of RNTCP and forms a supportive strategy that focuses on addressing challenges related to early identification of TB cases, treatment completion and combating stigma.

As part of the strategy, multiple-stakeholders including policy-makers, healthcare providers, NGOs, CBOs, local self-governments, media and other vibrant community groups are targeted for improved provision of treatment and care.

Building capacities

The media advocacy workshop for State TB Officers was organized in June to help them reach out to the media to appropriately articulate and highlight pertinent TB related issues.

The State IEC Officers are responsible for planning and implementation of ACSM strategy at both the State and District levels. An ACSM and media engagement workshop was organized in November in Delhi for IEC officers from across all States and Union Territories (UTs) with support from IHBP - FHI 360, a partner organization. The workshop aimed to develop the capabilities of State IEC officers in the planning and implementation of ACSM activities in the field as well as enhancing outreach within communities through the media.

World TB Day

The annual calendar of outreach and awareness initiatives culminate in a flurry of activities converging on 24 March, celebrated the world over as the World TB Day. This day is designed to help focus public attention on tuberculosis and serve as a reminder of the fact that TB continues to be an epidemic in many parts of the world to this day, especially our own country –2,74,000 people die from TB each year in India. The World TB Day commemorates the day in 1882 when Dr Robert Koch discovered the cause of tuberculosis, the TB bacillus, charting the way towards diagnosis and cure.

Like every year, the day was celebrated with the usual zest and gusto across States and UTs. The theme was, ‘Stop TB in my life time – zero deaths from TB.’ A complete spectrum of activities were planned and executed ranging from awareness walks and runs; quiz, drawing and painting competitions; folk dance, music and a host of other awareness generating performances; exhibitions, events and other public functions to reward and recognize patients, health providers, civil society members, organizations and support groups.

Currently, there are four key activities integrated within the ACSM strategy implemented at the district and sub-district levels, that seek to engage and interface with individuals, groups and influencers within the community - patient provider meetings, community level meetings, school-based activities and activities to sensitize PRIs and NGOs etc.

In 2013-14 RNTCP, reached out to people across the country through

- 660241 patient provider meetings
- 6368899 community level meetings
- 108614 school outreach activities
- 587110 sensitization meetings with PRIs, NGOs etc.

These along with a complete set of planned activities helped the programme make inroads into the community to enhance case finding and treatment adherence along with other programmatic goals.

The first meeting of the ACSM technical taskforce – the National ACSM Advisory Committee comprising stakeholders from RNTCP, NGO partners and specialists in core competency areas was convened in New Delhi

in October 2013 to review RNTCP ACSM strategy and its rollout. The advisory committee set up four Sub-Groups to help define a nuanced approach to planning and management; material development; training and education; and monitoring and evaluation of ACSM activities at the national, state, district and sub-district levels. The committee shared inputs on policy, strategy and implementation aspects of ACSM under the programme. Going forward, it will continue to assist in identifying needs, gaps and challenges to ensure a focused and strategic ACSM support to the programme.

Joining hands under HIV-TB collaboration

The Andhra Pradesh State TB Cell and State AIDS Control Society in collaboration with NGO partner TB Alert India organized a state level training of Project Managers of the Targeted Intervention HIV Projects on TB and RNTCP services, and assist them in developing a TB action plan to enhance early detection of TB cases in HIV high risk groups like IDUs, migrants, sex workers and truckers.



Telugu film star Dr. Rajendra Prasad (extreme right) at the RNTCP stall during the World AIDS Day 2013

Saying it with a song

Manimaran, ACSM Officer Puducherry, has helped script a Tamil song on TB awareness, which was broadcast on FM radio channels in Puducherry. The UT has also collaborated with the State Road Transport Corporation to display stickers with messages on TB symptoms and treatment inside buses run by the corporation.

Leveraging opportunities to draw focus on TB

The NRI Sammelan showcased opportunities across sectors in Punjab. The District TB Centre Jalandhar leveraged this opportunity to generate awareness about TB and RNTCP services amongst participants. Strategically placed signages, IEC material and audio-visual aids showcased documentaries and advertisements on TB. The RNTCP staff interacted with visitors at the event to build awareness about TB and the steps being taken by the government to control and eradicate the disease.

New Year's greeting

The District Health Society, Mansa, organized a district level function to release the New Year Calendar for 2013 with TB-DOTS as its theme. A newsletter with New Year wishes and information related to TB was also circulated to sarpanches of villages, rural clubs, Bharti Kissan Union, IMA doctors and other departments.



3.8 Financial planning & management

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through NRHM with the State, District & Municipal Corporation Health Societies having a separate sub-account for TB Control Activities through which the funds from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are disbursed for implementation of the project activities within the concerned State/ District/ Municipal Corporation.

Financial Management is an integral and important component for RNTCP. The planning process focuses on financial analysis for programmatic and management use and meeting reporting obligations for all stakeholders and producing accurate and timely information that forms basis for better decisions, reducing delays and bottlenecks. This also deals with overall financial management deals with approval and review of annual plans and budgets. The budgetary management is about fund flow mechanisms, delegation of financial powers, accounting and internal control system and to ensure that funds are effectively used for programme objectives. It brings together planning, budgeting, accounting, disbursements, procurements, financial reporting, internal control including internal audit, external audit, filing programme updates and disbursement requests and managing resources efficiently as well as effectively. Fiduciary requirements are addressed by designing and implementing effective audit mechanisms at all levels. This provides reasonable assurance that:

- (i) Operations are being conducted effectively, efficiently and in accordance with RNTCP financial norms
- (ii) Financial and operational reporting are reliable
- (iii) Laws and regulations are being complied with
- (iv) Assets and records are being maintained properly

Focus areas under planning and financial management under RNTCP during 12th FYP

The areas that will receive attention during 12th Five Year Plan of RNTCP include:

- Delegation of financial powers
- Asset management
- Audit structures
- Grants management
- NGO financing and accounts
- Timely settlement of advances
- Inter-unit transfers
- Alignment with the financial management of NRHM FMR
- Human resource for financial management

Details of allocation under RNTCP in 2012-13 and 2013-14

The overall financial performance of RNTCP in the first two years of 12th Five Year Plan is as under (all figures in Rs Crores):

Financial year	Budgetary Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Final Estimate (FE)	Expenditure
2012-13	710.15	557.15	467.00	466.15
2013-14	710.15	500.00	500.00	472.59*

*All figures are till February 2014

Release and Expenditure in Financial Year 2013-14 (All figures in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State / UT	2013-14					
		Releases			Expenditure		
		Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1782.22	2233.30	4015.52	977.56	2233.3	3210.86
2	Andaman & Nicobar	73.08	2.15	75.23	29.17	2.15	31.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	408.57	9.91	418.48	330.51	9.91	340.42
4	Assam	894.71	364.61	1259.32	797.76	364.61	1162.37
5	Bihar	890.04	134.70	1024.74	585.62	134.7	720.32
6	Chandigarh	113.02	21.72	134.74	94.72	21.72	116.44
7	Chattisgarh	788.18	13.02	801.2	313.76	13.02	326.78
8	D & N Haveli	51.24	1.44	52.68	33.63	1.44	35.07
9	Daman & Diu	24.80	1.03	25.83	7.87	1.03	8.9
10	Delhi	1049.23	377.47	1426.7	476.52	377.47	853.99
11	Goa	75.97	11.34	87.31	62.66	11.34	74
12	Gujarat	1890.13	4025.13	5915.26	1627.92	4025.13	5653.05
13	Haryana	451.61	13.64	465.25	406.44	13.64	420.08
14	Himachal Pradesh	383.50	127.02	510.52	199.25	127.02	326.27
15	Jammu & Kashmir	591.32	88.69	680.01	405.38	88.69	494.07
16	Jharkhand	886.63	17.14	903.77	531.49	17.14	548.63
17	Karnataka	1379.58	63.74	1443.32	1296.84	63.74	1360.58
18	Kerala	996.98	662.31	1659.29	562.07	662.31	1224.38
19	Lakshadweep	19.56	0.35	19.91	6.01	0.35	6.36
20	Madhya Pradesh	1449.59	693.22	2142.81	770.92	693.22	1464.14
21	Maharashtra	4983.68	1039.07	6022.75	3617.6	1039.07	4656.67
22	Manipur	255.87	21.95	277.82	264.35	21.95	286.3
23	Meghalaya	266.88	21.2	288.08	136.86	21.2	158.06
24	Mizoram	295.92	8.17	304.09	116.79	8.17	124.96
25	Nagaland	233.18	20.08	253.26	185.95	20.08	206.03
26	Orissa	879.51	22.82	902.33	795.85	22.82	818.67
27	Puducherry	156.71	21.25	177.96	95.82	21.25	117.07
28	Punjab	694.91	358.42	1053.33	436.14	358.42	794.56
29	Rajasthan	967.52	1082.07	2049.59	924.77	1082.07	2006.84
30	Sikkim	176.59	5.02	181.61	98.89	5.02	103.91
31	Tamil Nadu	1578.88	927.25	2506.13	1312.56	927.25	2239.81
32	Tripura	156.03	27.99	184.02	89.01	27.99	117

Sl.No.	Name of the State / UT	2013-14					
		Releases			Expenditure		
		Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total
33	Uttar Pradesh	3817.66	1014.13	4831.79	2709.88	1014.13	3724.01
34	Uttarakhand	265.41	5.33	270.74	254.63	5.33	259.96
35	West Bengal	1119.85	480.56	1600.41	1984.97	480.56	2465.53
	Total	30048.56	13917.24	43965.80	22540.17	13917.24	36457.41
	Releases to NGOs/ Study	1205.64	0.00	1205.64	153.41	0.00	153.41
	HQ Expenditure	410.83	0.00	410.83	409.84	0.00	409.84
	Grand Total	31665.03	13917.24	45582.27	23103.42	13917.24	37020.66

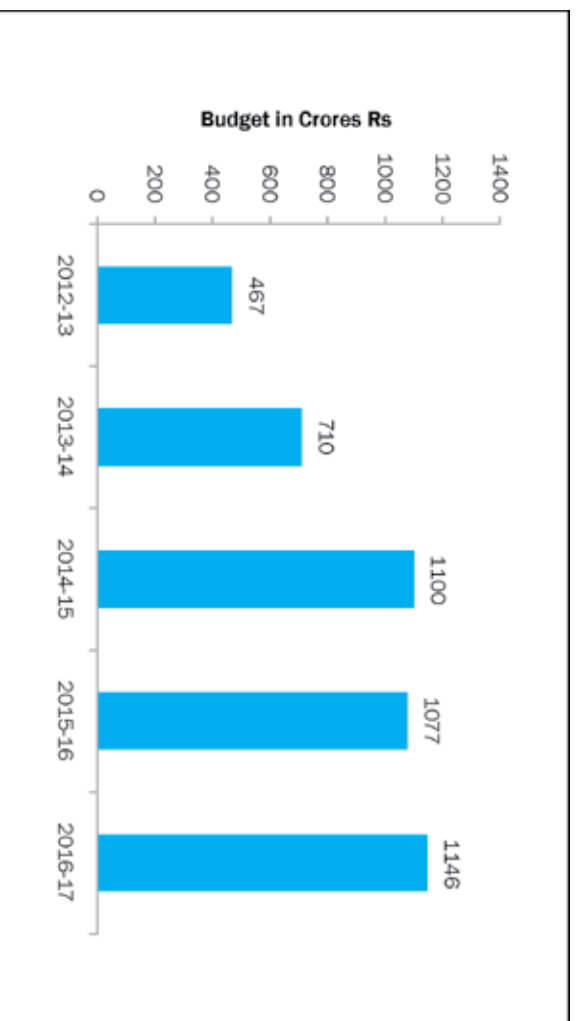
Annual audit under RNTCP:

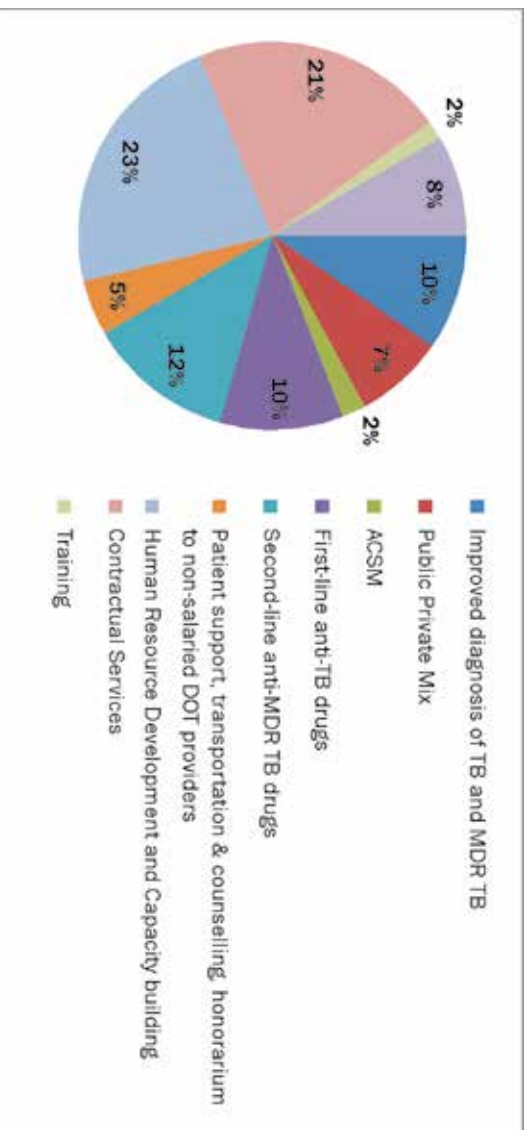
The annual audit of RNTCP is being done by Directorate General of Audit and Central Expenditure (DGACE).

RNTCP – financial updates in 2013

Following policy level updates have happened under RNTCP in 2013:

1. The National Strategic Plan of RNTCP was approved in January 2013 where RNTCP was allocated a funding of Rs 4500.15 crore under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The distribution across the plan period is as under:





2. The new financial norms of RNTCP was approved in July 2013.
3. Mission Steering Group (MSG) has approved the revised incentives rates under RNTCP. Also some new incentive for program under 12th Five Year Plan have been approved.
4. Global Fund Grant, Single stream funding Phase 2 was approved for CTD with a funding of USD 226.74 million for the period April 2013 to September 2015.
5. Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has approved a credit of USD 100 million from World Bank to RNTCP for two years starting from April 2014.
6. In Financial Year 2013-14, 693 more Tuberculosis Units have been sanctioned which will align the Tuberculosis Units with BPMUs of NRHM.
7. The MoU between MoHFW and WHO has been signed under GFATM Single Stream Funding TB grant.

CHAPTER 4: TB SURVEILLANCE IN INDIA WITH NIKSHAY

4.1 Nikshay (Case Based online software)

Background: RNTCP since implementation followed international guidelines for recording and reporting for Tuberculosis Control Programme with minor modifications. Epi-info based EPI-CENTRE software was being used for the purpose of electronic data transmission from district level upwards. Initially DOS version was in use and the programme shifted to windows version in 2007. However, the data available at district, state or national level was in aggregated form, with a lead time of >4 months, excluding private sector and neither could help much for TB burden estimation or individual case management or monitoring. To address this Central TB Division (CTD) in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC) undertook the initiative to develop a Case Based Web online (cloud) application named Nikshay. This software was launched in May 2012 and has following functional components.

- Master management
- User details
- TB Patient registration & details of diagnosis, DOT Provider, HIV status, Follow-up, contact tracing, Outcomes
- Details of solid and liquid culture & DST, LPA, CBNAAT details
- DR-TB patient registration with details
- Referral and transfer of patients
- Private health facility registration and TB Notification
- Mobile application for TB notification
- SMS alerts to patients on registration
- SMS alerts to programme officers

- Automated periodic Reports
 - Case Finding
 - Sputum conversion
 - Treatment outcome

Data security / confidentiality

Security audit of Nikshay application is done as per guidelines of Department of IT. Password protection is applicable for each level of user. Password reset facility is available at higher users in hierarchy. Access to relevant information for each user, based on defined functions.

Data quality

Since the software do not itself generate information and almost all information is digitized from the source which exists in the programme; the inherent quality of data of the programme is transferred. Transcription errors if any are being evaluated by the programme in implementation research mode. However, Nikshay already has internal validations for most of the variables based on the logic flow and conditionality's. But a judgement of choice of stricter validations against the availability of complete and accurate information; is also an opportunity to improve processes in the programme. It started with certain mandatory fields which were defined and these now ensure completeness of information regarding those variables e.g. DOT provider details. Unwanted characters avoided at entry. Regular feedback from administrator to check bugs if any, has been established. Most importantly data point formats of Metadata and Data Standards (MDDS) have been followed in the development of this could application. In future, this will be the basis for system integration and interoperability to set an example of EMR/EHR.

Till 10th March 2014, status of implementation and is as below:

TB Patients Registered under RNTCP	23,69,515
Peripheral Health Institutes (PHI) registered	41,277
Tuberculosis Officials details	2703
District TB Officers details	667
State TB Officers details	35
Contractual Employees details	6901
Non-RNTCP Health Establishments registered	64,073
Non-RNTCP Patients registered	56,087
Culture & Drug Resistant Labs Patients registered	20995
Drug Resistant Tuberculosis Patients registered	1979

Implementation challenges

Many of the PHCs in the country do not have adequate ICT infrastructure like computer, internet connectivity and Data Entry Operator. Also intermittent electricity supply hampers the data entry and use of Nikshay. Also patient treatment cards need to be brought to TU/Block level or even at district level in certain areas for data entry. Slow internet / web connectivity in some places and incomplete treatment cards at many places also slows down the process.

However, support from NRHM in terms of ICT infrastructure and data entry operators has significantly contributed to use of Nikshay software across the country.

National e-Governance award

NIKSHAY was honored with National e-Governance Award (Gold) 2013-14 during the National Conference on e-Governance held at Kochi on 30-31 January, 2014 under category Sectoral Award – Healthcare. These awards are organized by Ministry of Administrative Reforms, Grievance Redressal and Pensions in collaboration with Department of IT, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India.



The award was given by Sh Nikhil Kumar, Hon'ble Governor of Kerala, Sh V. Narayanasamy, Hon'ble Minister for State of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The gold award was received by officials from Central TB Division and NIC.

4.2 TB Notification

Background: India's National TB Control programme provides quality assured diagnostic and treatment services to all the TB patients including necessary supportive mechanisms for ensuring treatment adherence and completion. However these services cannot be made available to large number of patients availing services from private sector, as they are not currently reported to the programme. The National Programme is unable to support TB patients and facilitate effective treatment as there is no information on TB and M/XDR TB diagnosis and treatment in private sector and unable to monitor and act for this looming epidemic. The country has a huge private sector and it is growing at enormous pace. Private sector predominates in health care and TB treatment. Extremely large quantities of anti-TB drugs are sold in the private sector. Poor prescribing practices among private providers with inappropriate and inadequate regimens and unsupervised treatment continues in private sector without supporting patient for ensuring treatment adherence and completion with unrestricted access to first and second line TB drugs without prescription. High cost of TB and M/XDR TB drugs for privately treated patients is leading to further poverty and treatment interruptions.

A large number of patients are not benefitted with programme services and this leads to non adherence, incomplete, inadequate treatment leading to M/XDR TB, mitigating all the efforts of the programme to prevent emergence and spread of drug resistance. If the TB patients diagnosed and treated under private sector are reported to public health authorities, the mechanisms available under the programme can be extended to these patients to ensure treatment adherence and completion. The impending epidemic of M/XDR TB can only be prevented to a large extent by this intervention.

To curb this situation, Govt of India declared Tuberculosis a notifiable disease on 7th May 2012 with the following objectives.

Objectives

1. To have establish Tuberculosis surveillance system in the country
2. To extend mechanisms of TB treatment adherence and contact tracing to patients treated in private sector
3. To ensure proper TB diagnosis and case management and further accelerate reduction of TB transmission
4. To mitigate the impeding Drug resistant TB epidemic in the country

Implementation tools & methods

For the purpose of notification, the contact details of the nodal officer at district level and the reporting formats are available on the website www.tbindia.nic.in. All the health establishments throughout the country in public as well as private and non governmental sector are expected to notify TB cases.

For the purpose of notification the definition of TB cases is as below:

- Microbiologically-confirmed TB case – Patient diagnosed with at least one clinical specimen positive for acid fast bacilli, or Culture-positive for Mycobacterium tuberculosis, or RNTCP-approved Rapid Diagnostic molecular test positive for tuberculosis.
- OR
- Clinical TB case – Patient diagnosed clinically as tuberculosis, without microbiologic confirmation and initiated on anti-TB drugs.

List of RNTCP endorsed TB diagnostics are as below:

Smear Microscopy (for AFB):

- Sputum smear stained with Ziehl-Nelson Staining or
- Fluorescence stains and examined under direct or indirect microscopy with or without LED.

- Culture:**
- Solid (Lowenstein Jansen) media or
 - Liquid media (Middle Brook) using manual, semi-automatic or automatic machines e.g. Bactec, MGIT etc.

Rapid diagnostic molecular test:

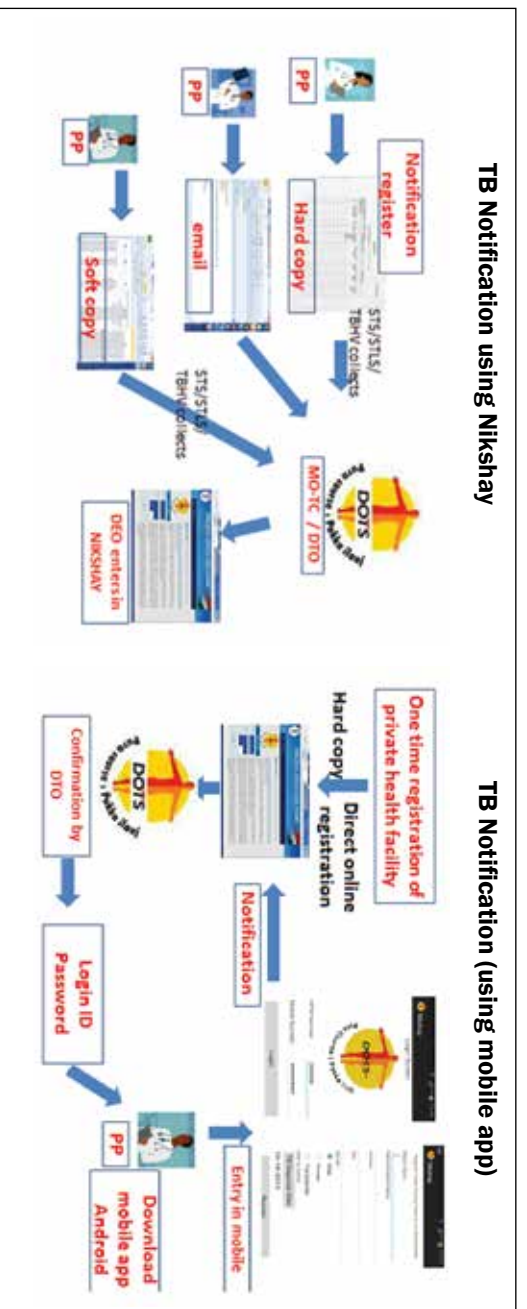
- Conventional PCR based Line Probe Assay for MTB complex or
- Real-time PCR based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) for MTB complex e.g. GeneXpert

Sputum Smear Microscopy (for AFB): Sputum smear stained with Zeil-Nelson Staining or Fluorescence stains and examined under direct or indirect microscopy.

Sputum Culture: Sputum culture on solid (Lowenstein Jansen) media or liquid media (Middle Brook) using manual, semi-automatic or automatic machines e.g. Bactec, MGIT etc.

Rapid diagnostic molecular test: Line Probe Assay for MTB or Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CB-NAAT)

Options of Notification modalities



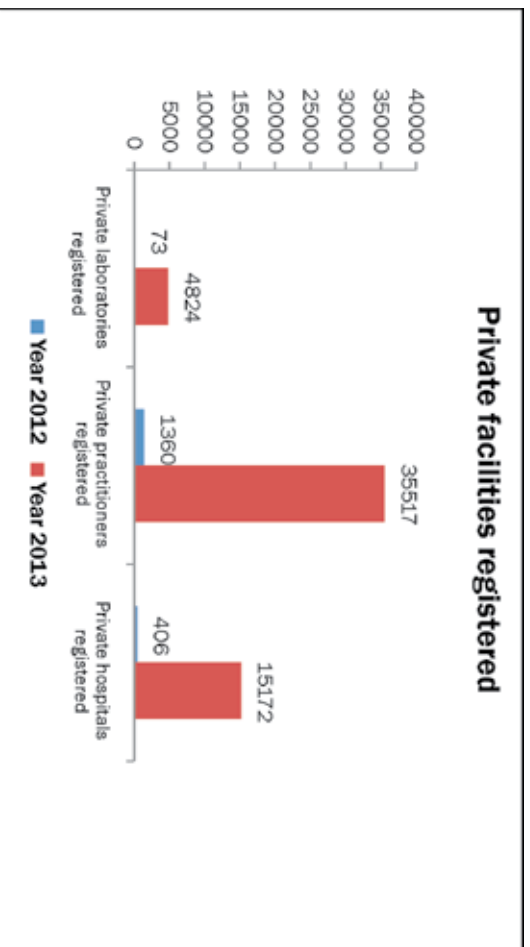
Option of registration and login for private facilities for TB notification indirectly in Nikshay will be made available by June 2014.

Challenges

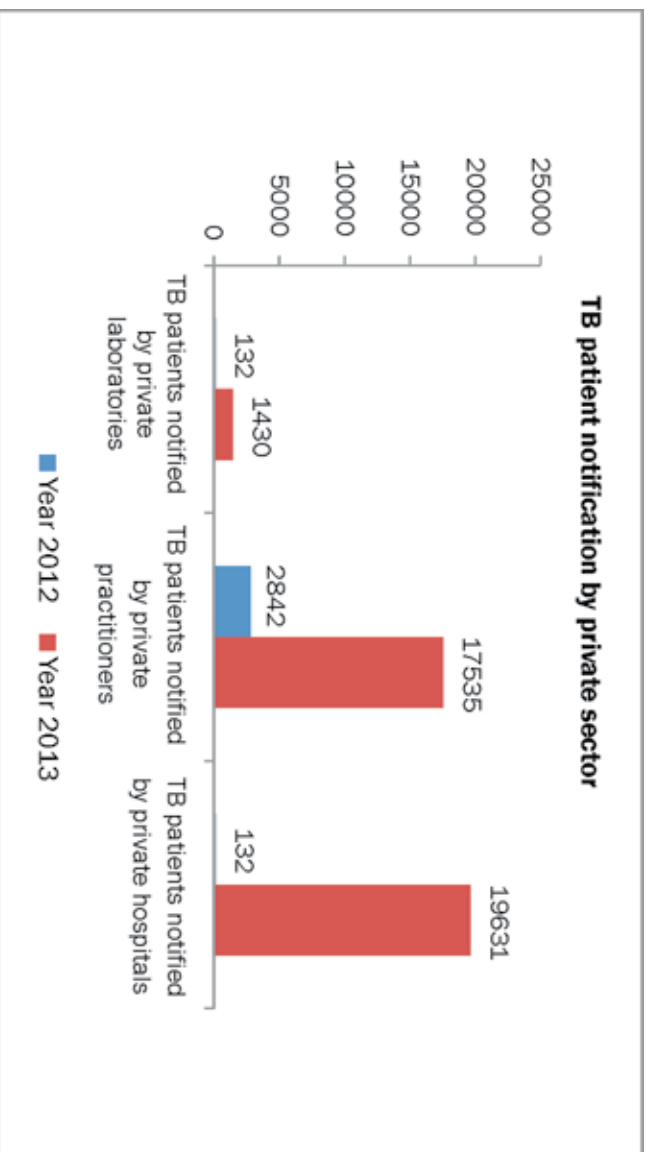
Sensitization of huge number of private health care providers especially with inadequate human resources is a big challenge. Also, following up notified cases as a public health responsibility in a manner acceptable to patients and the community is another challenge. Managing huge information at different levels and creating a national TB register and ensuring deduplication for converting the information in burden statement is also challenging.

However, with support of various partners like IMA & CBCI, notification is progressing.

TB notification status



With efforts for sensitization of programme officials & staff and then subsequently to private sector, the number of private health facilities registered in Nikshay for TB notification increased many fold in 2013 as compared to 2012. A total of >57,000 private health facilities are registered till now.



With increasing number of health facilities registered notification of TB cases also increased many fold. Till now, >41,000 TB cases have been notified by private sector in addition to ~5,000 cases notified by public sector being treated outside RNTCP. Though this is still the beginning and case based surveillance with increasingly complete notification by all health facilities across the country will be the milestone for RNTCP in the coming years.

CHAPTER 5: RNTCP PERFORMANCE: NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OUTCOME TRENDS

Every quarter, Central TB Division receives aggregate case-finding, programme management, sputum conversion, and treatment outcome information for patients registered under the programme from over 2,700 Tuberculosis Units nationwide. RNTCP follows the global method of cohort analysis for describing case finding and treatment outcomes. Timely data collection and dissemination are hallmarks of the RNTCP surveillance and data management systems. The data from the quarterly reports are analyzed and disseminated in the public domain as quarterly performance reports before the end of the subsequent quarter and as an annual report. For the purpose of describing the notification in this section, the data from the reports of the 4 quarters in a calendar year have been added and is presented in the form of annual data. Though the programme was formally initiated in the year 1997 and the quarterly reporting mechanism was in place since inception, the data presented below extend from the year 1999, when approximately about 10% of the country's population was covered onwards. The rapid pace of DOTS expansion over the past decade complicates longitudinal data analysis in a number of ways. District-by-district scale-up of RNTCP services over several years changes the denominator of population covered every quarter. Basic demographic characteristics of implementing districts differed over the expansion years, as well as the expected evolution of services and TB epidemiology in areas implementing RNTCP over longer time periods.

For the purposes of this analysis, districts implementing RNTCP less than one year during the initial year of implementation were attributed to cover a population proportionate to the number of days in the first year that services were available in each district. The rates presented in this section are all per 100,000 populations after adjusting for the

number of days of implementation by individual districts till year 2006. Also the population of the districts is based on 2001 census and 2011 Census India for these two years and estimated for the rest of the years based on these two Censuses. Though the population in the tables is complete population of services covered as on 31st December of that year.

Sputum Microscopy Services and TB Suspect Examination

Over the 13 year analysis period, the population covered increased from 139 million to 1.23 billion populations (Table 1). Smear microscopy services are reported independently of case notification results. As expected from service expansion, the absolute number of TB suspects examined by smear microscopy annually has increased manifold, from 0.96 million to 7.8 million. Over the same time period, the rate of TB suspect examination increased by 50%, from 421 per 100,000 population covered by RNTCP services to 651 per 100,000 population in 2013. Similarly, the rate of sputum smear positive cases diagnosed by microscopy has increased by 20%, from 65 to 79 per 100,000 population by the year 2008, remained at that level for four years and has started decreasing to 74 per 100,000 in year 2013 [Figure 1]. The average number of suspects examined for every sputum smear positive case diagnosed has gradually increased at the rate of 2% per year, from 2001 to 2013, the number of suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed has increased by 36% from 6.4 to 8.7 suspects (Figure 2) still suggesting that yield is progressively decreasing per unit case finding activity. Total and sputum smear positive case notification is also shown in Table 1. An average difference of 14% [Range 9–15%] was observed between the rate of sputum-positive cases diagnosed and the sputum-positive case notification rate. This is one of the challenge programme will have to address in coming quarters, for which registration of each TB case at diagnosis would be first step to bring in more accountability to treat each diagnosed cases in the country.

Notification Rates of TB Cases

Overall, case notification has increased over the 13 year analysis period, and the notification rates of most types of TB cases has steadily increased or remained stable, with the exceptions of new smear-negative (Table 2 and Figure 3) and “treatment after default” later suggesting overall improvement in programme though indirectly (Table 2 and Figure 4). The total case notification rate has increased from 101 cases per 100,000 population in 1999 to 139 per 100,000 population in 2004, remained near 130 till 2009 and started decreasing since 2010 stooping to 113 per 100,000 population in 2013 (Table 1). The NSP case notification rate has increased from 39 cases per 100,000 population in 1999 to 53 per 100,000 population in the year 2008, and has remained at around 53/100,000 till 2011 but has decreased to 50 per 100,000 population in year 2013. The NSN notification rates have shown a decreasing trend from 45 per 100,000 population in 2004 to 23 per 100,000 population in 2013 (Table 2 and Figure 3), and continues to fall. Some of the arguments for this are increased efforts to get the sputum examined and bacilli demonstrated with increasing availability and application of quality sputum smear microscopy services expanded under the programme.

The notification rate of re-treatment cases has increased by 40% over first few years, from 18 per 100,000 population in 1999 to 26 per 100,000 population in 2008, but has started showing decline to 22 per 100000 population by 2013. The increase in retreatment notification rates appears to be driven largely by increases in the notification rates of the ‘relapse’ and ‘others’ types of re-treatment cases. The ‘re-treatment others’ notification rate has almost doubled from 4 per 100,000 population in 1999 to 8 per 100,000 population by the year 2008 and continues to at that level in 2013. The notification rate of failure-type re-treatment cases has remained almost stable from 2002 to 2010 at the rate of 2 cases per 100,000 population. But after that, decreasing trend is evident with expansion of PMDT services across the country with DST being offered earlier to high risk patients. The “Treatment after default” notification rates have declined from 10/100,000 population in 2001 to 5/100,000 population in 2011 (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Table 1: TB Case finding activities and notification rates (1999 - 2013)

Year	Total population of India covered under RNTCP (millions)	Sputum Microscopy Services (RNTCP)				Case Notification							
		Suspects examined		Sputum smear positive cases diagnosed		Total sputum smear positive cases notified (RNTCP)		Total TB cases notified (RNTCP)		Total TB cases notified outside RNTCP (public sector)		Total TB cases notified (private sector)	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1999	139	n/a		n/a		61,103	46	1,33,918	101	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2000	241	9,56,113	421	1,48,610	65	1,31,100	58	2,40,835	106	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	441	20,46,039	517	2,86,789	73	2,52,878	64	4,68,360	118	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	528	25,07,455	524	3,56,409	75	3,27,519	68	6,19,259	129	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	761	39,55,395	576	5,55,250	81	4,73,378	69	9,06,638	132	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	920	51,28,852	599	7,11,661	83	6,15,343	72	11,88,545	139	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	1058	56,84,860	569	7,62,619	76	6,76,542	68	12,94,550	129	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	1105	62,16,509	566	8,34,628	76	7,46,149	68	14,00,340	127	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	1,138	64,83,312	570	8,79,741	77	7,90,463	69	14,74,605	130	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	1,156	68,17,390	590	9,11,821	79	8,15,254	71	15,17,363	131	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	1,174	72,47,895	617	9,30,453	79	8,25,397	70	15,33,309	131	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	1,192	75,50,522	633	9,39,062	79	8,31,429	70	15,22,147	128	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2011	1,210	78,75,158	651	9,53,032	79	8,44,920	70	15,15,872	125	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012	1,228	78,67,194	640	9,33,905	76	8,17,234	67	14,67,585	119	441	0.04	3,106	0.3
2013	1,247	81,21,514	651	9,28,190	74	7,98,414	64	14,10,880	113	4555	0.4	38,596	3.1

Population is total covered at respective year end till 2006 and rates adjusted for number of days of implementation for newer areas

Estimated population based on 2001 and 2011 Census

Figure 1: Rate of TB suspect examined and smear positive TB cases diagnosed per 100,000 population

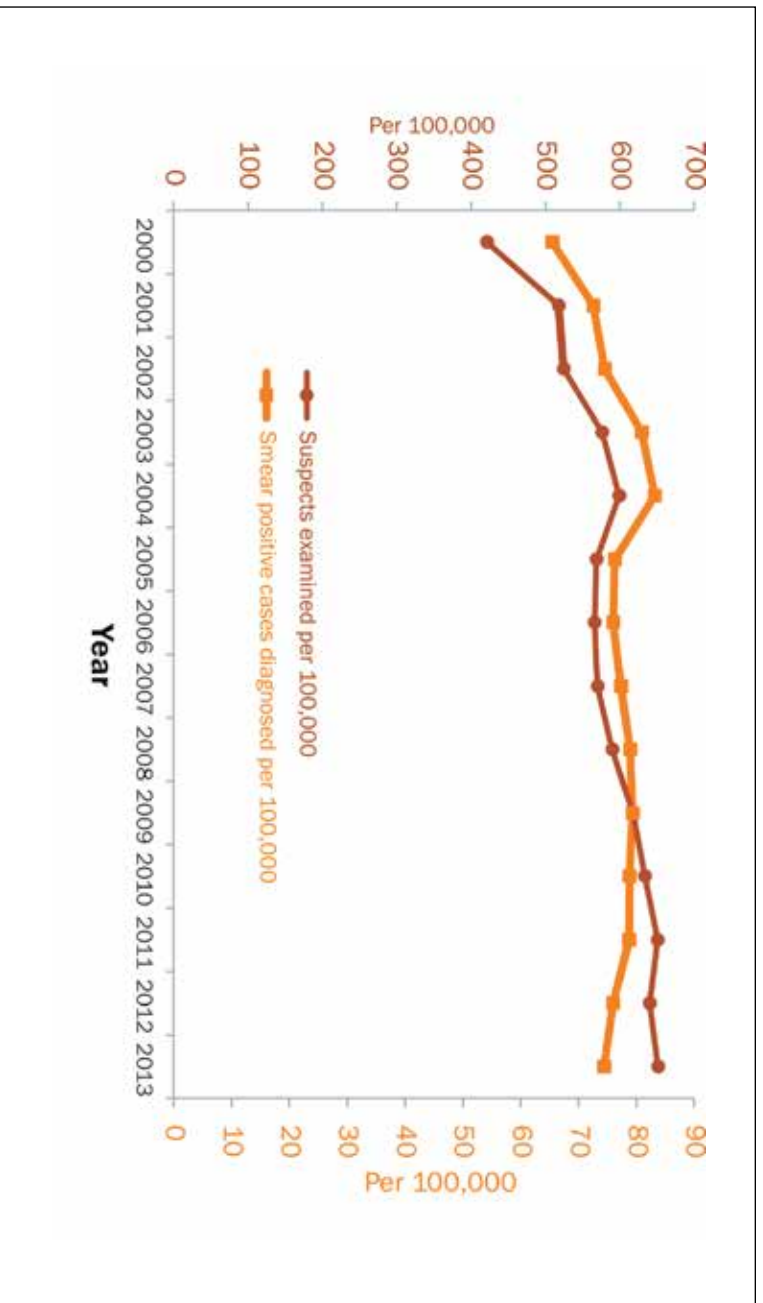


Figure 2: Trends in suspects examined per smear positive TB case diagnosed (2000-2013)

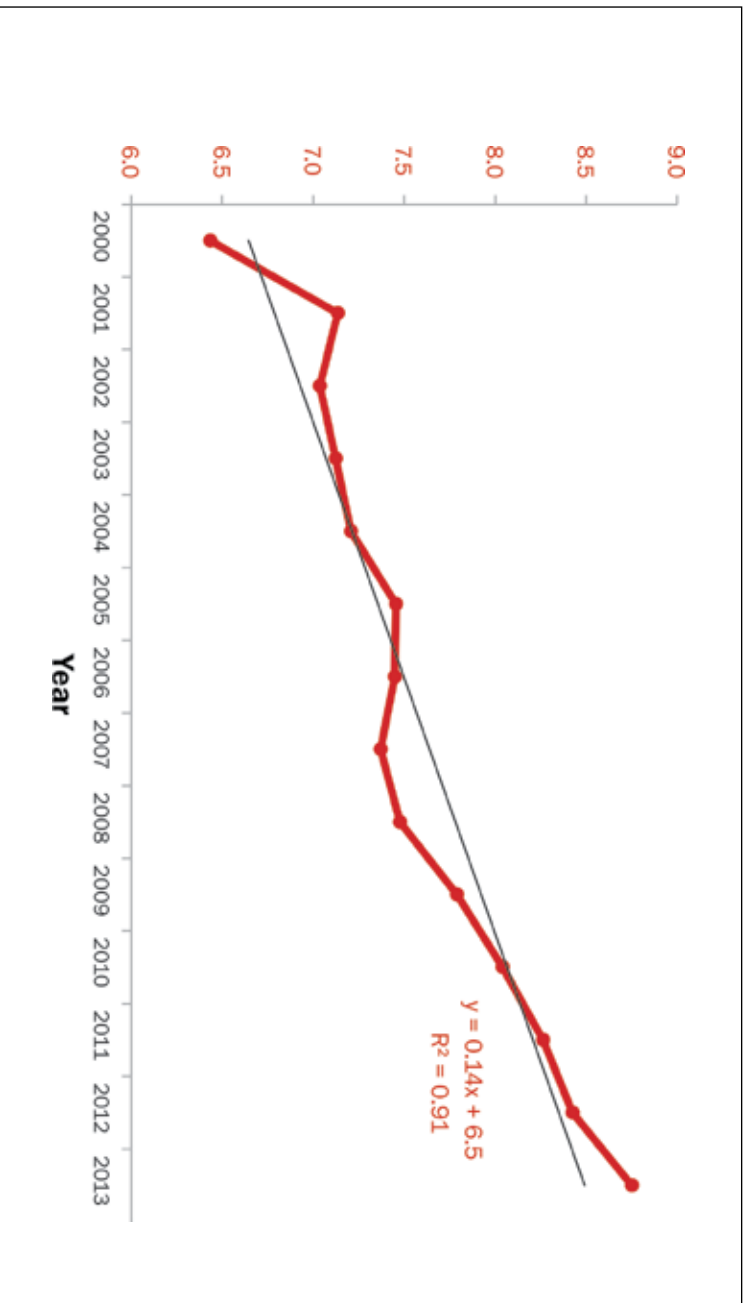


Table 2: Notification rates of different types of TB under RNTCP, 1999:2012 (Numbers & notification rates per 100,000 population)

Year	Population covered (millions)	New smear positive		New smear negative		New extra-pulmonary		Re-treatment Relapse		Re-treatment Treatment after default		Re-treatment Failure		Re-treatment Others		Total case notification	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1999	139	51,627	39	42,180	32	16,015	12	7,334	6	9,326	7	1,401	1.0	5,541	4	1,33,918	101
2000	241	93,359	41	73,714	32	28,004	12	12,511	6	20,288	9	3,183	1.0	9,115	4	2,40,835	106
2001	441	1,83,970	47	1,46,145	37	52,373	13	23,122	6	38,400	10	6,195	2.0	18,450	5	4,68,360	118
2002	528	2,43,529	51	1,95,798	41	72,288	15	34,143	7	40,767	9	8,684	2.0	24,578	5	6,19,259	129
2003	761	3,58,490	52	2,91,062	42	1,09,777	16	46,577	7	54,353	8	11,560	2.0	35,983	5	9,06,638	132
2004	920	4,65,616	54	3,81,656	45	1,44,182	17	62,251	7	67,657	8	16,296	2.0	51,929	6	11,88,545	139
2005	1058	5,07,089	51	3,92,679	39	1,70,783	17	75,054	8	72,021	7	17,710	2.0	59,845	6	12,94,550	129
2006	1105	5,54,914	51	4,01,384	37	1,83,719	17	90,153	8	76,699	7	19,496	2.0	74,270	7	14,00,340	127
2007	1,138	5,92,262	52	3,98,707	35	2,06,701	18	96,781	9	77,397	7	19,012	2.0	83,746	7	14,74,605	130
2008	1,156	6,16,027	53	3,90,260	34	2,20,185	19	1,04,210	9	76,583	7	18,434	2.0	89,995	8	15,17,363	131
2009	1,174	6,24,617	53	3,84,113	33	2,33,026	20	1,08,361	9	73,549	6	18,870	2.0	88,976	8	15,33,309	131
2010	1,192	6,30,165	53	3,66,381	31	2,31,121	19	1,10,691	9	72,110	6	18,463	2.0	91,708	8	15,22,147	128
2011	1,210	6,42,321	53	3,40,203	28	2,26,965	19	1,12,508	9	72,787	6	17,304	1.0	101832	8	15,15,872	125
2012	1,228	6,29,589	51	3,17,616	26	2,34,029	19	1,06,463	9	64,782	5	16,400	1.0	96567	8	14,67,585	119
2013	1,247	6,19,923	50	2,90,543	23	2,25,619	18	1,02,101	8	62,509	5	13,881	1.1	94774	8	14,10,880	113

Population is total covered at respective year end till 2006 and rates adjusted for number of days of implementation for newer areas

Estimated population based on 2001 and 2011 Census

All New (incident) TB Case Notification

The number and rate of all new (incident) cases notified in the country has steadily increased at the rate of 7% annually for several years initially in the implementation of the programme starting from 83 per 100,000 population in 1999 to 116 per 100,000 population in 2004, with almost 40% increase in half a decade (Figure 5). The decline began after complete coverage in the country, and the all new (incident) TB case notification rate has decreased from 116 per 100,000 population in 2004 to 91 per 100,000 population in year 2013 showing a decline of 20%, almost 2% annually. This is corroborative with the findings of repeat ARTI surveys, suggesting declining transmission rates in the community.

Treatment Outcomes of Notified TB Cases

Treatment outcomes of pulmonary sputum-positive cases notified under RNTCP is summarized in Table 3. Among NSP cases, the treatment success rate has been > 85% since the year 2001. The death rate and failure rate has been about 5% and 2% respectively. The default rates has decreased from 9% for the cohort of TB patients registered in 1999 to 6% for the cohort of patients registered in 2012. Among smear positive re-treatment cases the treatment success rate has been ~70% since implementation. The death rate has shown increase from 7% to 8%, failure rate about 6%. High default rates > 15% has been an area of concern among the re-treatment cases. The treatment success rate has been relatively less favorable among re-treatment TAD cases and failure cases (Table 4) when compared to the treatment success rate among other smear positive TB cases (NSP and relapse).

Death rates among re-treatment cases have been higher when compared to the death rates among new smear positive TB cases (Table 3 and Table 4). Among re-treatment cases, the death rates among failure cases has been consistently higher by about 1-2% when compared to the death rates among other types of re-treatment cases.

Figure 3: Trends in type of TB case notification rate (1999-2013)

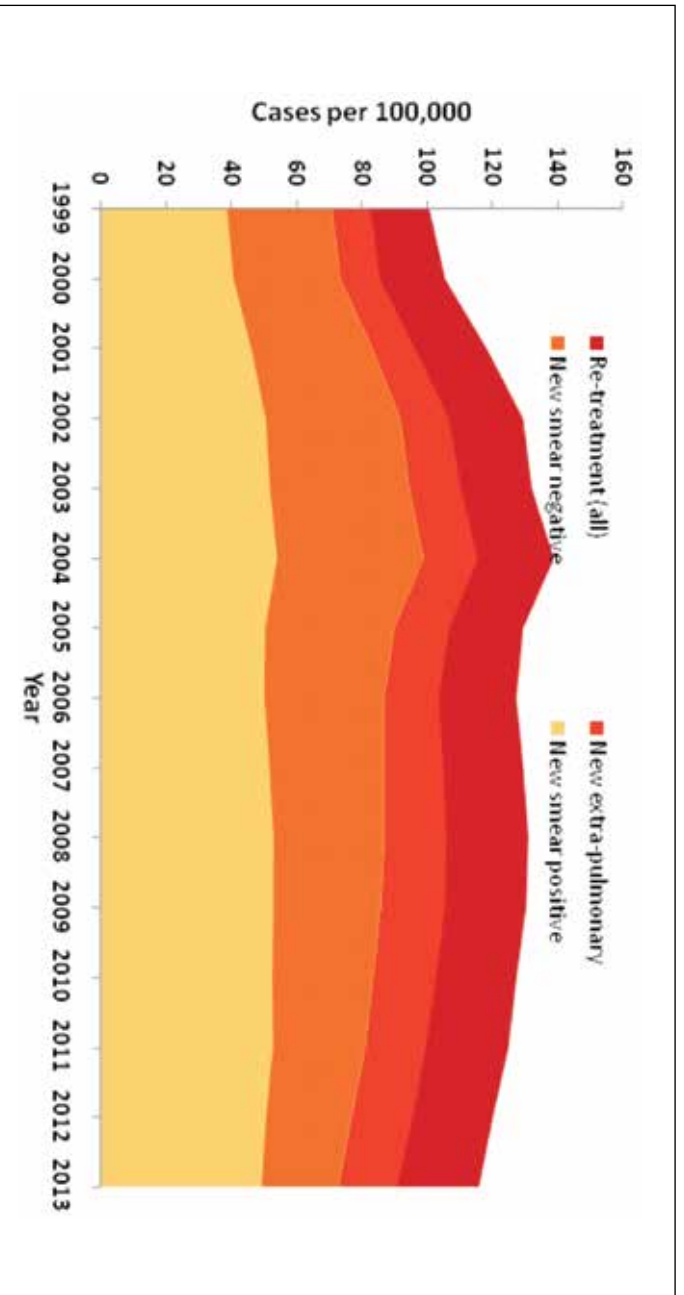


Figure 4: Trends in type of re-treatment TB case notification rate (1999-2013)

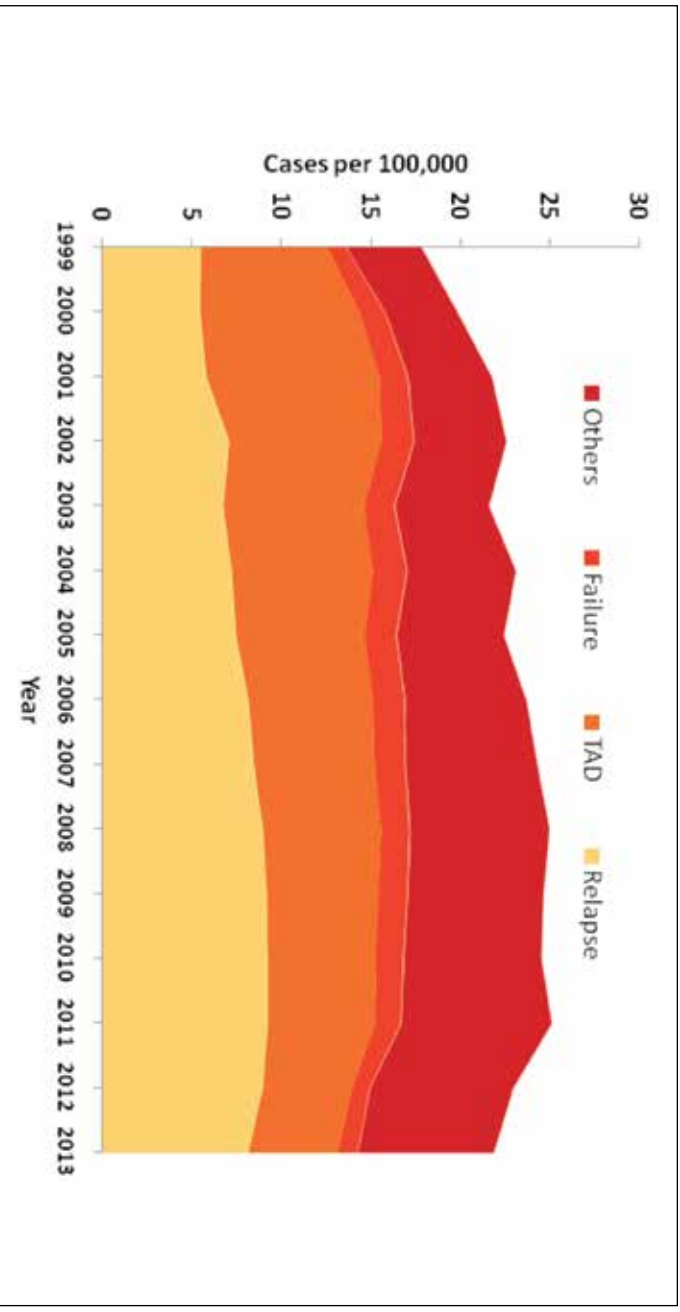


Figure 5: Trend in incident TB case notification rate (1999-2013)

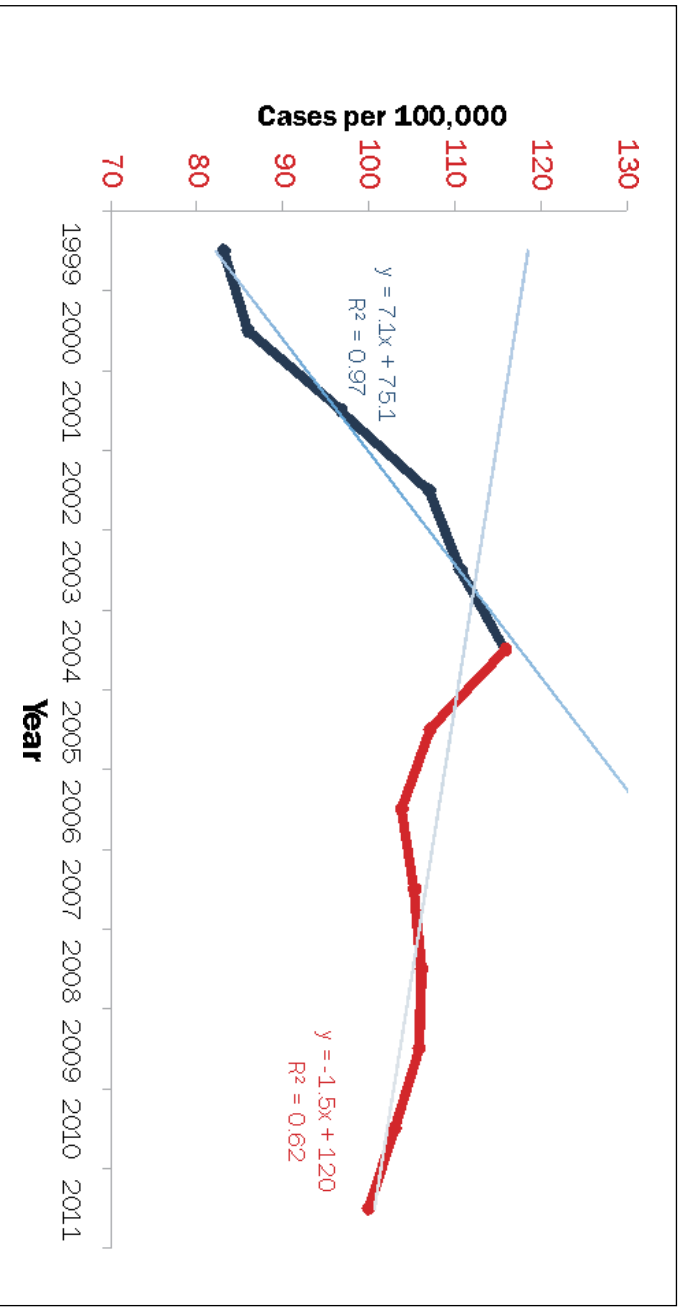


Table 3: Treatment outcomes among notified new TB cases, 1999–2012

Year	New smear positive				New smear negative				New Extra Pulmonary			
	Success	Death	Failure	Default	Success	Death	Failure	Default	Success	Death	Failure	Default
1999	82%	5%	3%	9%	85%	4%	1%	9%	91%	2%	0%	6%
2000	84%	4%	3%	8%	86%	3%	1%	9%	91%	2%	0%	7%
2001	85%	5%	3%	7%	86%	4%	1%	8%	91%	2%	0%	6%
2002	87%	4%	3%	6%	87%	4%	1%	7%	92%	2%	0%	5%
2003	86%	5%	2%	6%	87%	4%	1%	7%	92%	2%	0%	5%
2004	86%	4%	2%	7%	87%	4%	1%	8%	92%	2%	0%	5%
2005	86%	5%	2%	7%	87%	4%	1%	8%	91%	2%	0%	6%
2006	86%	5%	2%	6%	87%	4%	1%	8%	90%	3%	0%	5%
2007	87%	5%	2%	6%	87%	3%	1%	8%	91%	2%	0%	5%
2008	87%	4%	2%	6%	88%	3%	1%	7%	92%	3%	0%	4%
2009	87%	4%	2%	6%	88%	3%	1%	7%	92%	2%	0%	4%
2010	88%	4%	2%	6%	89%	3%	1%	7%	93%	3%	0%	4%
2011	88%	4%	2%	5%	89%	3%	0%	7%	93%	2%	0%	4%
2012	87%	4%	2%	6%	89%	4%	0%	6%	93%	2%	0%	3%

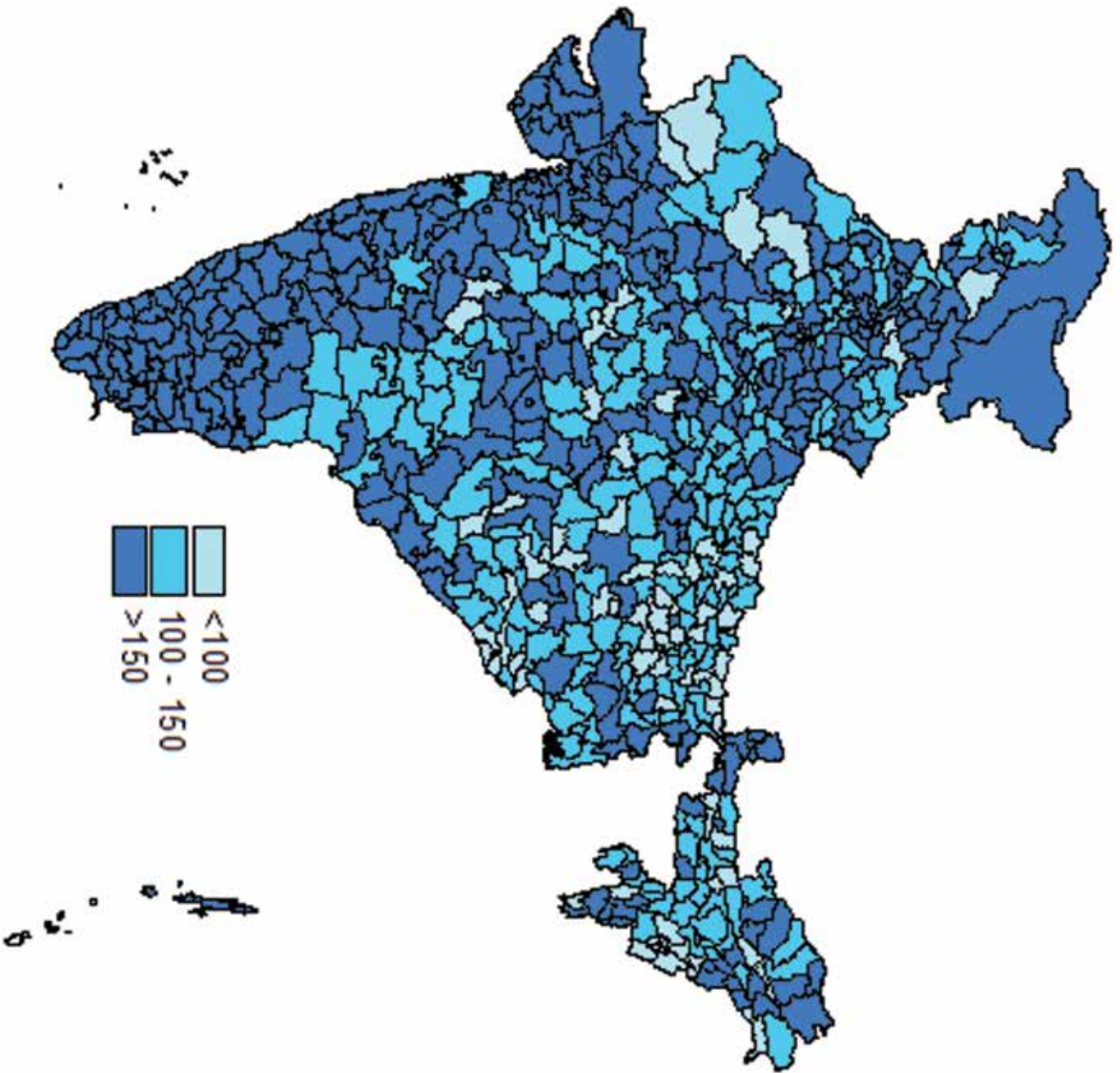
The year shown is the year of registration

Table 4: Treatment outcomes among notified smear-positive re-treatment TB cases, 1999–2012

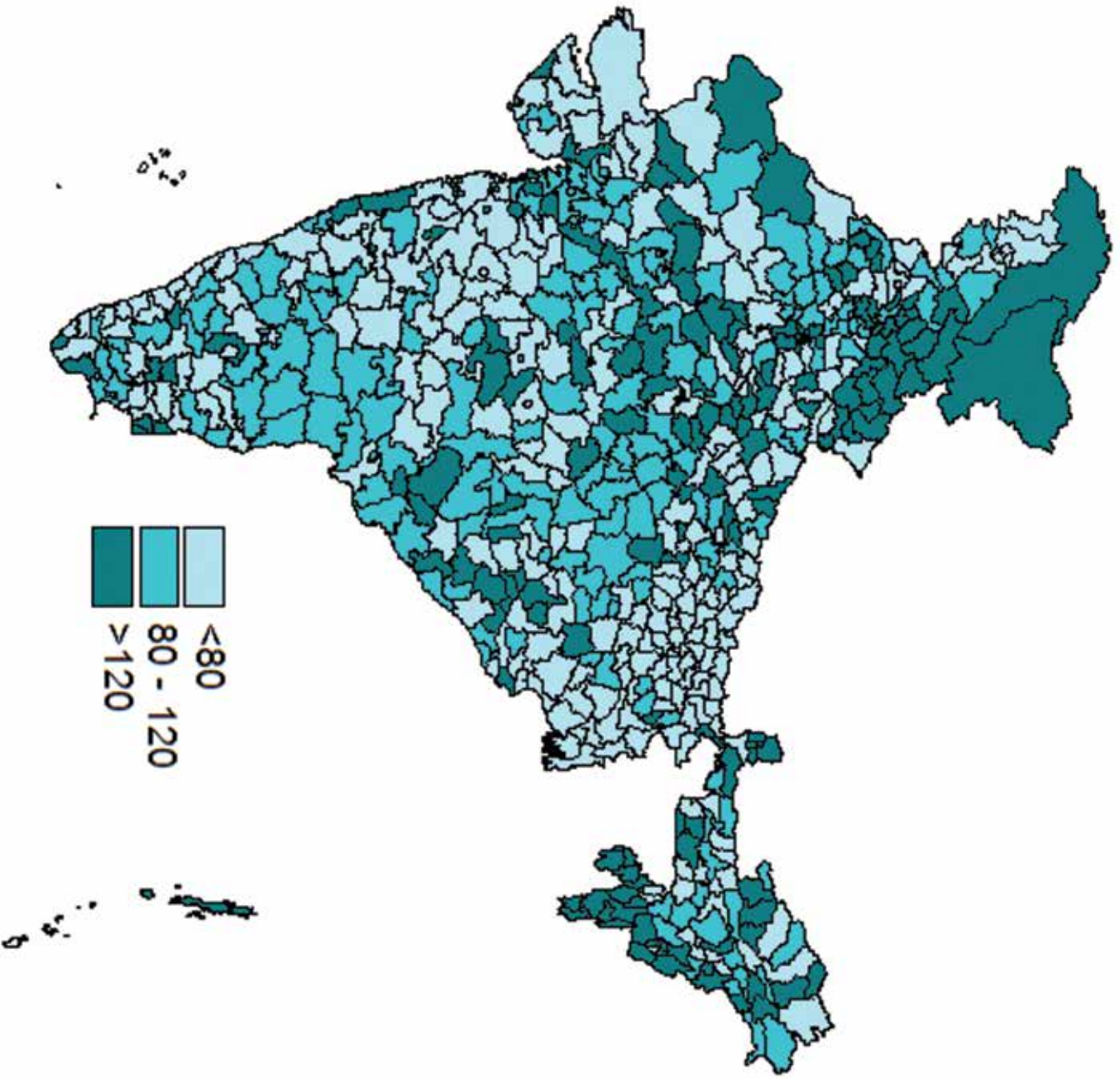
Year	Relapse				Failure				Treatment After Default				Total Smear positive Re-treatment			
	Success	Death	Failure	Default	Success	Death	Failure	Default	Success	Death	Failure	Default	Success	Death	Failure	Default
1999	73%	7%	6%	13%	61%	7%	13%	17%	65%	7%	6%	21%	68%	7%	6%	18%
2000	73%	7%	6%	14%	57%	9%	14%	19%	69%	7%	5%	17%	69%	7%	6%	16%
2001	74%	7%	6%	12%	59%	9%	15%	16%	71%	7%	5%	16%	71%	7%	6%	15%
2002	75%	7%	6%	12%	60%	8%	15%	16%	71%	7%	5%	16%	72%	7%	6%	14%
2003	75%	7%	5%	12%	60%	9%	14%	16%	69%	8%	5%	18%	70%	8%	6%	15%
2004	74%	7%	5%	13%	62%	8%	13%	16%	69%	7%	4%	18%	71%	7%	6%	16%
2005	73%	7%	5%	14%	59%	8%	14%	18%	67%	8%	4%	20%	69%	7%	6%	17%
2006	73%	7%	5%	14%	58%	9%	14%	18%	66%	8%	4%	19%	69%	8%	6%	16%
2007	74%	7%	4%	12%	60%	9%	13%	16%	68%	8%	4%	18%	70%	8%	5%	15%
2008	75%	7%	5%	12%	59%	9%	14%	16%	68%	8%	4%	17%	71%	8%	5%	14%
2009	75%	7%	5%	12%	58%	10%	16%	15%	68%	8%	4%	17%	71%	8%	6%	14%
2010	75%	7%	5%	12%	57%	10%	15%	16%	68%	8%	4%	18%	71%	8%	5%	14%
2011	75%	7%	5%	11%	55%	10%	15%	16%	68%	8%	4%	17%	71%	8%	5%	14%
2012	74%	7%	4%	11%	54%	9%	12%	15%	66%	8%	3%	17%	70%	8%	5%	14%

The year shown is the year of registration

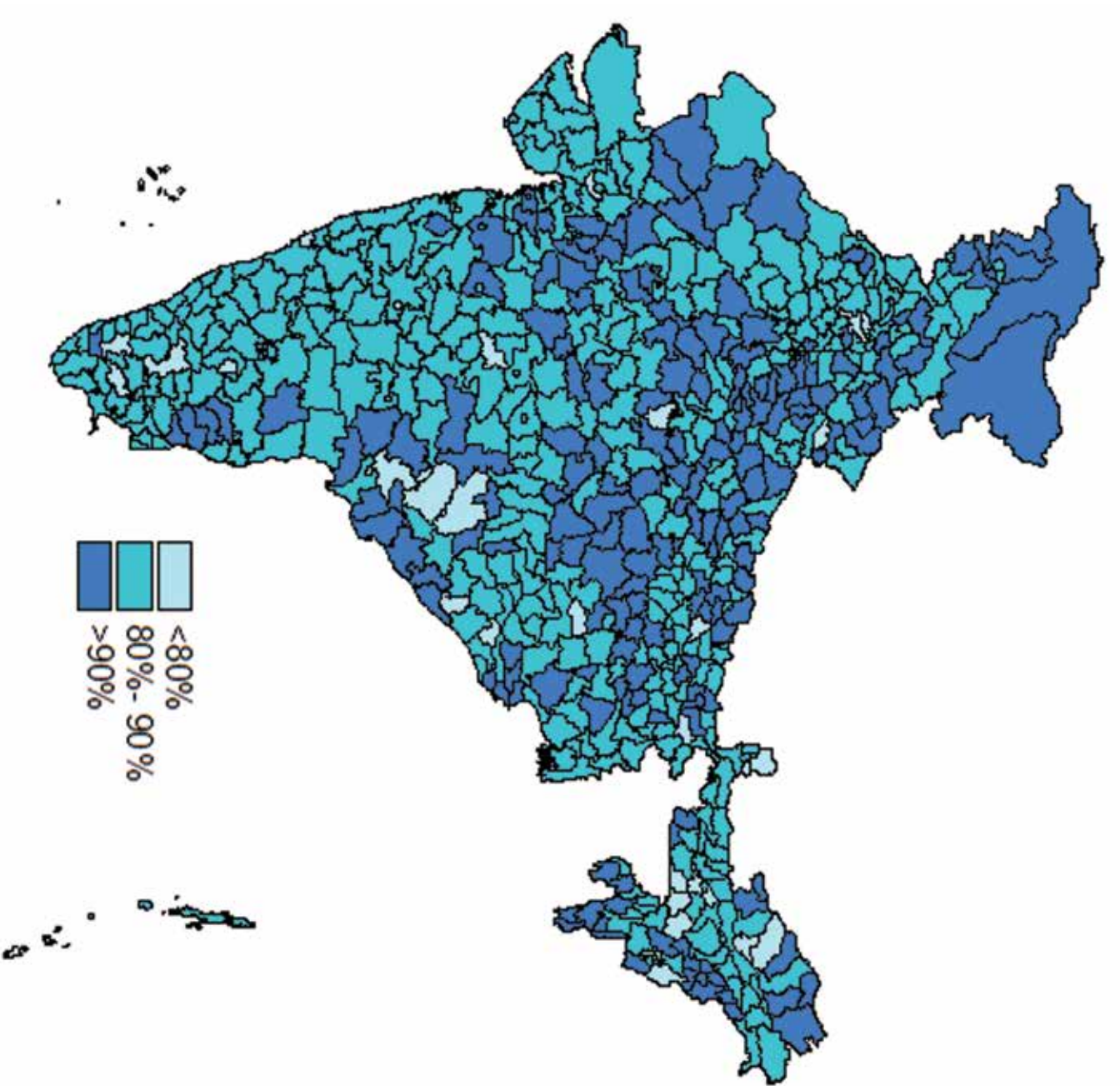
TB Suspects examined per 100,000 Population per Quarter, by Districts, India 2013



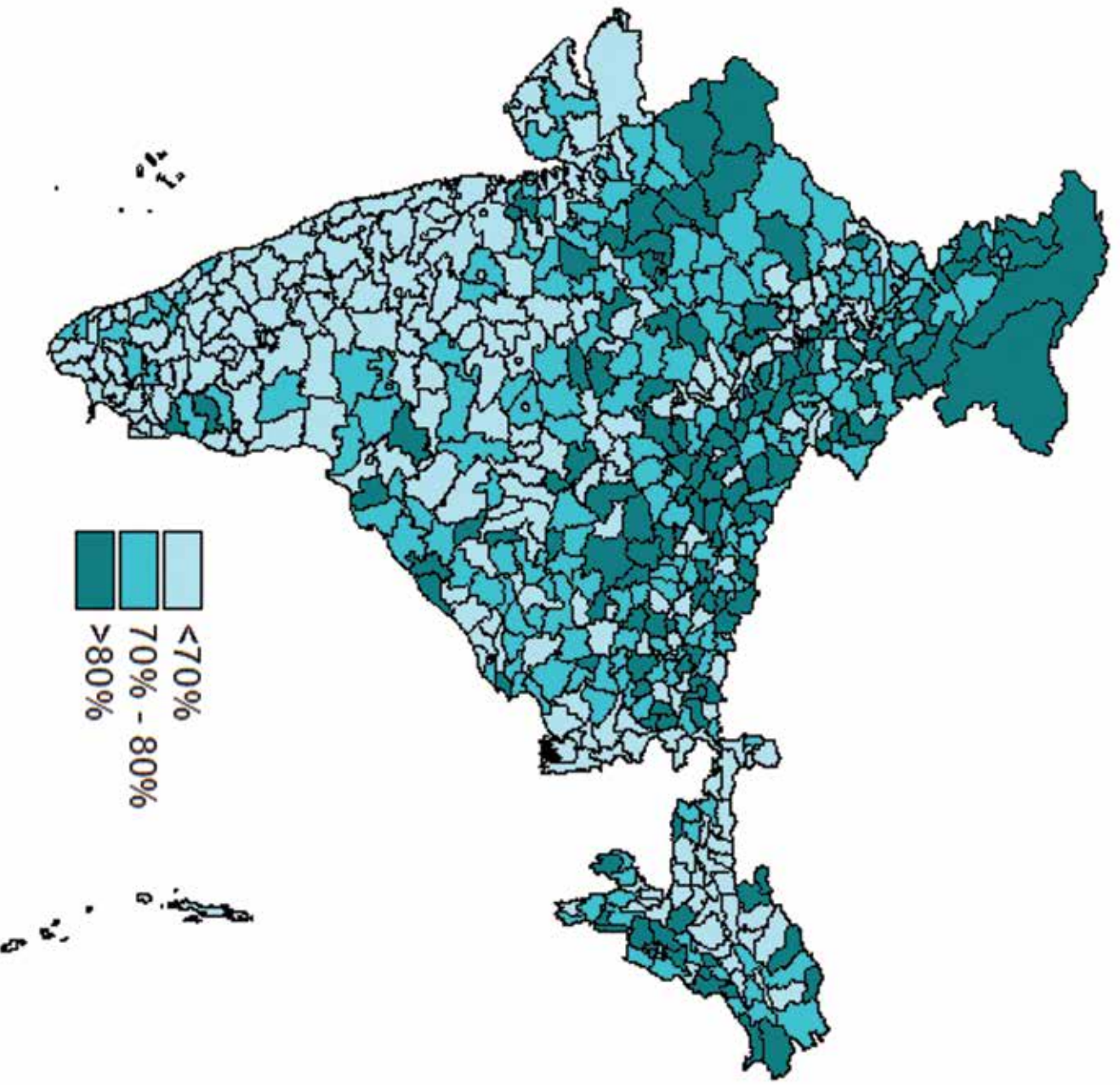
Incident TB case notified per 1,00,000 population by District, India 2013



Treatment success rate of New Smear Positive Cases by District, India 2012



Treatment success rate of Re-treatment Smear Positive Cases by District, India 2012



**State and District Wise
Annualized Performance 2013**

Performance of RNTCP: Case finding and notification (2013)

State	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population (compared to same quarter in previous year)	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s + case diagnosed (compared to same quarter in previous year)	Annual smear positive case notification rate (reported by RNTCP DMCs)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No of TB cases notified by private sector per 1,00,000 population
Andaman & Nicobar	4	4204	275	3%	337	12	7%	88	79	738	193	59	53	47	32	23	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	859	532026	155	-4%	74161	7	1%	86	71	103707	121	56	25	16	24	17	3.3
Arunachal Pradesh	14	10780	187	-2%	1377	8	-11%	96	84	2500	174	63	30	37	41	23	7.1
Assam	320	142972	112	3%	21812	7	5%	68	58	35624	111	48	27	17	20	11	3.7
Bihar	1084	444090	102	-1%	47021	9	-1%	43	37	67020	62	30	15	4	13	7	2.3
Chandigarh	11	19245	445	-3%	2466	8	-2%	228	120	2890	267	95	33	94	46	29	3.3
Chhattisgarh	265	118417	112	-2%	13164	9	3%	50	45	25889	98	40	34	12	11	5	1.5
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4	4145	279	47%	329	13	66%	89	48	411	111	36	20	33	21	12	0.0
Daman & Diu	3	3143	299	-4%	281	11	-24%	107	109	742	282	78	57	84	64	35	0.0
Delhi	173	156463	227	-8%	22345	7	2%	129	109	50727	294	75	48	104	67	36	1.8
Goa	15	15574	264	1%	1182	13	11%	80	59	1778	120	46	16	36	23	16	0.1
Gujarat	625	475598	190	8%	61129	8	5%	98	79	74086	119	59	11	17	31	21	10.3
Haryana	263	181374	173	1%	25629	7	0%	98	78	38104	145	53	27	27	39	27	8.7
Himachal Pradesh	70	63107	225	-16%	6514	10	5%	93	102	13691	196	73	29	50	43	31	4.4
Jammu & Kashmir	131	88810	170	-6%	7436	12	7%	57	50	11038	85	38	11	20	15	13	1.6
Jharkhand	344	163133	119	3%	22509	7	5%	65	59	34941	102	52	28	6	15	8	2.6
Karnataka	628	509305	203	-1%	44741	11	2%	71	55	61446	98	42	17	19	20	14	0.8
Kerala	336	364892	271	-1%	15064	24	0%	45	38	24204	72	33	12	17	9	7	1.9
Lakshadweep	1	1153	445	2%	16	72	-30%	25	19	23	35	19	0	11	3	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	752	474333	158	8%	54770	9	7%	73	62	92420	123	51	36	16	20	12	5.2

State	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population (compared to same quarter in previous year)	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed (compared to same quarter in previous year)	Annual smear positive case notification rate (reported by RNTCP DMCs)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No of TB cases notified by private sector per 1,00,000 population
Maharashtra	1153	879121	191	14%	80068	11	10%	69	59	137237	119	46	23	22	27	14	9.6
Manipur	28	8125	72	-33%	926	9	-13%	33	36	2329	83	29	20	20	14	8	0.0
Meghalaya	31	24638	198	-2%	2366	10	11%	76	68	5002	160	53	26	46	34	19	32.3
Mizoram	11	8589	190	1%	711	12	13%	63	57	2005	178	44	30	72	32	14	0.8
Nagaland	20	14469	181	-4%	1566	9	9%	78	79	3339	167	61	35	35	35	21	14.1
Orissa	429	200964	117	-12%	27818	7	-5%	65	57	45269	105	48	21	21	14	9	0.0
Pondicherry	13	24192	465	4%	2727	9	5%	210	65	1458	112	53	12	30	17	14	0.0
Punjab	284	186568	164	-8%	23864	8	-5%	84	73	37258	131	52	22	28	29	22	1.6
Rajasthan	711	448894	158	8%	63028	7	17%	89	71	94698	133	52	34	20	27	20	0.7
Sikkim	6	7685	310	0%	796	10	0%	128	110	1637	264	85	50	77	52	32	0.0
Tamil Nadu	742	659389	222	7%	52769	12	0%	71	60	80407	108	48	23	20	17	13	2.5
Tripura	37	20020	134	-6%	1746	11	-3%	47	42	2540	68	36	12	11	9	7	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	2068	1239375	150	0%	176153	7	3%	85	76	256733	124	62	27	14	22	15	0.3
Uttarakhand	105	64102	153	-13%	9711	7	-4%	93	70	13700	131	49	26	24	31	22	0.3
West Bengal	932	562619	151	1%	61658	9	1%	66	58	90423	97	48	13	18	18	13	0.3
Grand Total	12471	8121514	163	2%	928190	9	4%	74	79	1416014	114	63	30	21	27	17	3.1

1. Projected population based on census population of 2011 is used for calculation of case-detection rate. 1 lakh = 100,000 population
2. Smear positive patients diagnosed include new smear positive cases and smear positive retreatment cases, data from DMCs
3. Total patients registered for treatment includes new sputum smear positive cases, new smear negative cases, new EP cases, new others, relapse, failure, TAD and retreatment others

Performance of RNTCP: Case finding (2013), Smear Conversion (4q12-3q13), quality of DOTS

State	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment		No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT(RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART(RT report)
	No	%			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%					
Andaman & Nicobar	35	6%	87%	56%	299	96%	278	89%	246	88%	237	32%	82%	0%	1%	0%	25%
Andhra Pradesh	3030	4%	90%	73%	56665	91%	60292	97%	45250	87%	88155	85%	95%	10%	10%	92%	83%
Arunachal Pradesh	250	13%	88%	65%	1166	95%	1217	99%	759	91%	794	36%	84%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Assam	1258	4%	88%	69%	16317	87%	17765	95%	11493	80%	13308	38%	36%	1%	0%	59%	75%
Bihar	3001	6%	85%	72%	35808	87%	40314	98%	23250	80%	53654	82%	34%	4%	1%	45%	73%
Chandigarh	233	10%	90%	76%	1247	93%	1311	98%	971	86%	751	26%	97%	1%	1%	97%	90%
Chhattisgarh	1071	5%	88%	69%	10880	91%	11676	97%	7403	75%	15043	60%	48%	3%	0%	11%	57%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	18	5%	90%	63%	197	95%	205	99%	152	90%	60	39%	42%	3%	0%	50%	50%
Daman & Diu	55	10%	63%	55%	72	57%	126	100%	45	62%	134	43%	80%	0%	1%	100%	100%
Delhi	5087	13%	89%	72%	16778	87%	18799	98%	14654	96%	3429	9%	74%	2%	1%	69%	91%
Goa	92	6%	85%	64%	825	91%	845	93%	725	98%	177	10%	96%	6%	6%	96%	83%
Gujarat	2935	5%	92%	74%	46521	93%	48763	97%	36434	92%	44249	60%	95%	4%	5%	98%	92%
Haryana	1484	5%	90%	75%	19007	90%	20186	96%	14188	87%	12838	38%	77%	2%	1%	73%	65%
Himachal Pradesh	507	5%	92%	80%	6068	97%	6141	99%	4485	88%	2931	28%	65%	1%	1%	80%	83%
Jammu & Kashmir	563	6%	88%	73%	6405	97%	6509	98%	5570	92%	1111	14%	43%	1%	0%	23%	64%
Jharkhand	1172	4%	91%	77%	18405	88%	20748	99%	12710	75%	27919	79%	49%	2%	1%	26%	84%
Karnataka	2863	6%	88%	62%	30613	87%	33687	95%	22311	82%	32877	53%	95%	12%	14%	100%	90%
Kerala	1966	9%	84%	66%	11783	88%	12314	92%	8594	81%	15440	65%	89%	2%	2%	81%	89%
Lakshadweep	9	43%	75%	100%	16	100%	16	100%	8	100%	13	100%	0%		0%		

State	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment		No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT(RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART(RT report)
	No	%			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%					
Madhya Pradesh	6264	8%	91%	71%	41960	89%	45664	97%	29410	79%	58900	66%	50%	1%	0%	51%	86%
Maharashtra	6687	6%	90%	64%	62654	90%	68365	98%	43756	84%	58687	46%	87%	9%	9%	98%	86%
Manipur	106	5%	88%	74%	686	94%	698	96%	517	84%	1015	69%	73%	8%	8%	47%	51%
Meghalaya	448	11%	84%	61%	1919	91%	1980	94%	1225	84%	2254	49%	29%	1%	0%	100%	75%
Mizoram	154	9%	94%	74%	654	100%	651	99%	557	91%	448	22%	80%	13%	12%	91%	50%
Nagaland	299	11%	93%	84%	1299	89%	1365	93%	1013	80%	1528	58%	82%	7%	6%	86%	54%
Orissa	1901	5%	88%	68%	20593	84%	24090	98%	15226	75%	35379	78%	59%	2%	1%	46%	63%
Pondicherry	90	7%	92%	81%	785	90%	774	88%	633	96%	0		98%	3%	3%	95%	95%
Punjab	1541	5%	89%	76%	20026	92%	21292	98%	16511	93%	13579	36%	86%	1%	1%	90%	87%
Rajasthan	3598	5%	91%	78%	41615	82%	48880	96%	36743	81%	17275	19%	48%	1%	0%	78%	85%
Sikkim	117	9%	82%	63%	708	98%	718	99%	522	97%	605	37%	81%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Tamil Nadu	3385	5%	90%	70%	37621	83%	43621	96%	27665	82%	20872	26%	92%	6%	6%	90%	79%
Tripura	61	3%	90%	72%	1329	83%	1573	98%	1107	80%	1062	42%	68%	1%	1%	81%	63%
Uttar Pradesh	9920	5%	91%	76%	141830	90%	156018	99%	115595	86%	182844	74%	25%	2%	0%	21%	62%
Uttarakhand	632	6%	86%	71%	6312	87%	6873	95%	5119	87%	7719	60%	58%	1%	0%	67%	76%
West Bengal	3087	4%	87%	66%	45948	82%	53485	95%	37846	87%	20782	24%	64%	2%	1%	91%	83%
Grand Total	63919	5%	90%	72%	705011	88%	777239	97%	542693	84%	736069	54%	63%	5%	3%	91%	84%

TB case notification in 2013

State	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP1	Number of health facilities registered in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private)	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private)	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private)	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private)	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private)	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private)	No of TB patients notification by private sector	No of TB cases notified by private sector per 1,00,000 population
Andaman & Nicobar	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	859	3551	309	923	2254	48	617	2133	2798	3.3
Arunachal Pradesh	14	18	0	0	8	0	0	102	102	7.1
Assam	320	416	16	257	90	81	665	440	1186	3.7
Bihar	1084	2633	164	1918	164	153	2135	211	2499	2.3
Chandigarh	11	106	0	101	2	0	30	6	36	3.3
Chhattisgarh	265	720	98	374	209	0	37	361	398	1.5
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Daman & Diu	3	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	173	608	68	309	209	0	136	172	308	1.8
Goa	15	401	0	398	3	0	0	2	2	0.1
Gujarat	625	3275	51	2175	740	35	3144	3270	6449	10.3
Haryana	263	580	53	146	364	17	260	2012	2289	8.7
Himachal Pradesh	70	459	74	279	104	3	59	249	311	4.4
Jammu & Kashmir	131	627	225	191	60	12	180	11	203	1.6
Jharkhand	344	208	30	85	84	2	576	309	887	2.6
Karnataka	628	6555	469	4794	1263	9	258	227	494	0.8
Kerala	336	5077	880	2129	1012	11	170	471	652	1.9
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	752	1096	69	571	330	58	2646	1231	3935	5.2
Maharashtra	1153	22766	1014	15875	5139	781	5061	5221	11063	9.6

State	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP1	Number of health facilities registered in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private)	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private)	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private)	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private)	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private)	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private)	No of TB patients notification by private sector	No of TB cases notified by private sector per 1,00,000 population
Manipur	28	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Meghalaya	31	32	1	19	11	0	365	642	1007	32.3
Mizoram	11	35	6	4	12	0	0	9	9	0.8
Nagaland	20	16	0	11	4	0	82	200	282	14.1
Orissa	429	9	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0.0
Pondicherry	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	284	1399	206	543	539	17	89	336	442	1.6
Rajasthan	711	478	21	178	261	0	131	370	501	0.7
Sikkim	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	742	3088	144	2034	889	96	456	1293	1845	2.5
Tripura	37	9	0	3	5	0	0	1	1	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	2068	866	72	453	248	43	305	274	622	0.3
Uttarakhand	105	3	1	1	1	19	0	16	35	0.3
West Bengal	932	4016	853	1738	1165	45	133	60	238	0.3
Grand Total	12471	59058	4824	35517	15172	1430	17535	19631	38596	3.1

1. Projected population based on census population of 2011 is used for calculation of case notification rate 1 lakh = 1,00,000 population
2. Notification information as per information in Nikshay
3. Cohort for 2013 is based on Date of diagnosis reported

Treatment Outcome if New TB cases registered in 2012

State	New Smear Positive ¹								New Smear Negative ²							New Extra Pulmonary ²						
	Regist-ered	Cured	Comp-leted	Died	Fail-ure	Default-ed	Trans-out	Switched to Cat IV	Regist-ered	Comp-leted	Died	Failure	De-faulted	Trans-out	Switched to Cat IV	Regist-ered	Comp-leted	Died	Fail-ure	De-faulted	Trans-out	Switched to Cat IV
Andaman & Nicobar	268	88%	1%	1%	5%	3%	1%	1%	213	87%	4%	0%	6%	2%	0%	226	94%	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Andhra Pradesh	50200	85%	4%	5%	2%	4%	0%	0%	23058	90%	4%	0%	5%	0%	0%	14172	94%	3%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Arunachal Pradesh	802	83%	2%	2%	3%	7%	1%	2%	535	89%	3%	1%	6%	1%	0%	435	94%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Assam	15486	80%	4%	5%	3%	8%	1%	0%	8602	83%	4%	0%	12%	1%	0%	5191	90%	2%	0%	6%	1%	0%
Bihar	32673	75%	13%	3%	1%	7%	1%	0%	20054	89%	2%	0%	7%	2%	0%	5138	85%	2%	0%	5%	8%	0%
Chandigarh	982	86%	0%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	336	93%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	948	97%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Chhattisgarh	10730	80%	8%	4%	1%	7%	1%	0%	9723	85%	5%	0%	9%	1%	0%	3448	95%	3%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	153	83%	0%	4%	1%	6%	4%	2%	87	83%	1%	0%	7%	9%	0%	67	96%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Daman & Diu	76	74%	0%	3%	4%	18%	0%	1%	109	62%	4%	1%	33%	0%	0%	44	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Delhi	13854	84%	0%	3%	3%	5%	2%	3%	8399	92%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	17466	96%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Goa	705	83%	1%	3%	3%	7%	1%	2%	256	89%	5%	2%	2%	0%	0%	564	94%	4%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Gujarat	35871	86%	0%	5%	2%	5%	1%	1%	7349	89%	5%	1%	5%	0%	0%	9968	93%	3%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Haryana	13779	85%	1%	4%	2%	6%	0%	0%	6524	87%	3%	1%	8%	0%	0%	7211	94%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Himachal Pradesh	5026	87%	3%	4%	3%	3%	0%	0%	2118	93%	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3196	95%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	5979	84%	5%	3%	1%	4%	3%	0%	1749	90%	2%	0%	5%	2%	0%	2757	92%	2%	0%	3%	3%	0%
Jharkhand	17915	84%	6%	3%	1%	5%	0%	0%	10353	88%	4%	0%	7%	1%	0%	2488	93%	3%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Karnataka	27781	81%	1%	6%	3%	7%	1%	0%	13895	86%	6%	0%	7%	1%	0%	12504	89%	5%	0%	4%	2%	0%
Kerala	11199	81%	3%	5%	5%	5%	1%	0%	5410	91%	4%	0%	4%	1%	0%	5987	91%	4%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Lakshadweep	11	91%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Madhya Pradesh	36333	86%	3%	4%	1%	5%	1%	0%	26652	90%	2%	0%	6%	1%	0%	10898	94%	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Maharashtra	51271	84%	2%	6%	2%	5%	1%	1%	28696	87%	5%	0%	7%	1%	0%	25532	92%	3%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Manipur	859	82%	3%	3%	4%	8%	1%	0%	819	90%	2%	0%	7%	0%	0%	613	92%	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Meghalaya	1594	79%	3%	5%	5%	7%	1%	0%	956	89%	3%	1%	6%	1%	0%	1378	92%	2%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Mizoram	566	88%	1%	3%	3%	4%	0%	0%	526	102%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	740	103%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Nagaland	1203	89%	2%	2%	3%	3%	0%	0%	768	91%	2%	1%	6%	1%	0%	765	96%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Orissa	22180	82%	5%	5%	1%	6%	1%	0%	10732	86%	5%	0%	7%	1%	0%	9466	92%	3%	0%	5%	1%	0%

State	New Smear Positive ¹								New Smear Negative ²							New Extra Pulmonary ²						
	Regist-ered	Cured	Comp-leted	Died	Fail-ure	Default-ed	Trans-out	Switched to Cat IV	Regist-ered	Comp-leted	Died	Failure	De-faulted	Trans-out	Switched to Cat IV	Regist-ered	Comp-leted	Died	Fail-ure	De-faulted	Trans-out	Switched to Cat IV
Pondicherry	633	83%	0%	6%	5%	5%	0%	1%	192	87%	8%	1%	4%	0%	0%	358	97%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Punjab	15642	83%	3%	5%	2%	5%	2%	0%	6483	89%	5%	1%	5%	1%	0%	8614	94%	3%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Rajasthan	39904	86%	3%	4%	1%	5%	0%	0%	25680	91%	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	15044	95%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Sikkim	494	79%	0%	4%	7%	1%	0%	8%	341	90%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	554	95%	4%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Tamil Nadu	33671	84%	1%	5%	2%	7%	0%	0%	18723	92%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	14674	96%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Tripura	1393	87%	2%	5%	2%	4%	0%	0%	395	86%	7%	0%	6%	1%	0%	443	89%	5%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Uttar Pradesh	130268	86%	5%	3%	1%	6%	1%	0%	59951	90%	2%	0%	7%	1%	0%	32509	94%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Uttarakhand	5558	81%	4%	4%	2%	7%	2%	0%	3178	87%	3%	1%	7%	3%	0%	2863	94%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%
West Bengal	43838	83%	2%	4%	3%	6%	1%	0%	14292	85%	6%	0%	7%	1%	0%	17355	90%	4%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Grand Total	628897	84%	4%	4%	2%	6%	1%	0%	317155	89%	4%	0%	6%	1%	0%	233622	93%	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%

1. Treatment success for New Smear Positive is cured and treatment completed.
2. Treatment success for New Smear Negative and New Extra Pulmonary are treatment completed.

Outcome of Smear Positive Retreatment cases for India 2012 (excluding “Others”)

Type of retreatment case	No. registered	Cured	Success	Died	Failure	Defaulted	Transferred out	Switched to Cat IV
Relapse	106370	67%	74%	7%	4%	11%	1%	3%
Failure	16384	47%	54%	9%	12%	15%	1%	8%
Treatment after default	64771	58%	66%	8%	3%	17%	3%	2%
Total	187525	62%	70%	8%	5%	14%	2%	3%

State-wise outcome of Smear Positive Retreatment cases 2012 (excluding “Others”)

State	Relapse								Failure								TAD							
	No. registered	Cured	Success	Died	Failure	Defaulted	Transferred out	Switched to Cat IV	No. registered	Cured	Success	Died	Failure	Defaulted	Transferred out	Switched to Cat IV	No. registered	Cured	Success	Died	Failure	Defaulted	Transferred out	Switched to Cat IV
Andaman & Nicobar	50	62%	68%	16%	6%	6%	0%	4%	18	39%	39%	11%	22%	6%	6%	17%	17	47%	53%	35%	6%	6%	0%	0%
Andhra Pradesh	7530	70%	76%	8%	5%	9%	0%	2%	1516	49%	56%	11%	14%	13%	1%	5%	5709	61%	70%	10%	4%	13%	1%	2%
Arunachal Pradesh	161	75%	79%	1%	4%	8%	1%	7%	44	41%	41%	9%	18%	5%	0%	27%	85	53%	64%	9%	6%	12%	2%	7%
Assam	1861	57%	68%	8%	6%	16%	1%	1%	425	38%	49%	12%	16%	16%	1%	6%	1296	49%	58%	9%	4%	22%	5%	1%
Bihar	2948	62%	79%	6%	4%	10%	1%	1%	519	37%	51%	10%	16%	15%	2%	6%	4429	58%	77%	6%	2%	12%	1%	1%
Chandigarh	248	81%	81%	2%	3%	5%	3%	5%	66	65%	65%	8%	9%	5%	2%	12%	57	65%	65%	11%	2%	12%	5%	5%
Chhattisgarh	768	61%	74%	6%	4%	14%	1%	1%	149	47%	62%	5%	8%	20%	3%	2%	625	50%	66%	8%	4%	21%	1%	0%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	50	62%	62%	6%	2%	20%	4%	6%	2	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	18	50%	50%	6%	11%	28%	6%	0%
Daman & Diu	13	85%	85%	0%	0%	8%	0%	8%	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	10	60%	60%	0%	10%	20%	0%	10%
Delhi	4045	70%	71%	5%	4%	7%	2%	11%	548	54%	55%	4%	8%	9%	3%	20%	1932	64%	64%	6%	2%	13%	3%	11%
Goa	168	66%	69%	4%	11%	13%	0%	4%	34	41%	41%	15%	15%	6%	3%	21%	60	55%	55%	2%	5%	30%	2%	7%
Gujarat	7658	69%	71%	8%	6%	13%	1%	2%	755	52%	54%	10%	13%	20%	1%	3%	4692	62%	64%	9%	5%	19%	2%	2%
Haryana	4560	70%	75%	7%	5%	12%	0%	1%	777	53%	61%	9%	10%	16%	1%	4%	2123	60%	67%	9%	4%	19%	1%	1%
Himachal Pradesh	1738	75%	82%	6%	5%	4%	0%	2%	216	50%	59%	11%	17%	7%	1%	5%	243	56%	69%	9%	5%	16%	0%	1%
Jammu & Kashmir	1261	73%	82%	4%	4%	6%	4%	0%	178	53%	58%	9%	13%	15%	4%	1%	346	62%	73%	5%	5%	13%	3%	0%

State	Relapse								Failure								TAD							
	No. reg-istered	Cured	Suc-cess	Died	Fail-ure	De-fault-ed	Trans-ferred out	Switched to Cat IV	No. reg-istered	Cured	Suc-cess	Died	Failure	De-fault-ed	Trans-ferred out	Switched to Cat IV	No. reg-istered	Cured	Suc-cess	Died	Fail-ure	De-fault-ed	Trans-ferred out	Switched to Cat IV
Jharkhand	1605	65%	77%	6%	3%	9%	3%	2%	164	44%	55%	8%	16%	11%	0%	10%	1150	63%	75%	7%	2%	11%	2%	1%
Karnataka	4593	60%	64%	9%	8%	17%	1%	1%	1098	36%	41%	13%	17%	23%	1%	5%	3574	44%	49%	13%	6%	27%	5%	1%
Kerala	1229	69%	74%	6%	6%	7%	1%	5%	643	65%	70%	5%	10%	9%	1%	5%	598	42%	49%	12%	6%	29%	2%	2%
Lakshadweep	1	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0								0							
Madhya Pradesh	5336	65%	76%	6%	3%	12%	1%	1%	898	45%	57%	10%	12%	16%	0%	5%	3912	55%	70%	8%	3%	16%	2%	1%
Maharashtra	10495	57%	62%	9%	4%	13%	2%	9%	1481	38%	42%	12%	11%	17%	1%	17%	4496	46%	52%	11%	4%	21%	4%	7%
Manipur	139	73%	78%	2%	8%	9%	1%	2%	34	44%	47%	9%	29%	9%	0%	6%	68	65%	72%	7%	4%	16%	0%	0%
Meghalaya	322	61%	68%	7%	9%	8%	1%	7%	171	25%	27%	6%	23%	18%	1%	25%	173	43%	47%	10%	13%	20%	6%	3%
Mizoram	126	70%	75%	6%	3%	8%	1%	9%	22	50%	55%	5%	32%	18%	0%	9%	23	43%	65%	0%	4%	26%	0%	4%
Nagaland	231	74%	84%	3%	4%	5%	0%	3%	74	54%	65%	8%	14%	7%	1%	5%	155	73%	80%	7%	5%	5%	2%	1%
Orissa	2126	59%	74%	8%	2%	13%	2%	1%	316	53%	64%	8%	7%	14%	2%	5%	1689	49%	63%	9%	2%	21%	4%	1%
Pondicherry	116	72%	72%	6%	10%	7%	0%	5%	39	51%	51%	10%	26%	13%	0%	0%	52	60%	63%	13%	4%	19%	0%	0%
Punjab	4844	69%	76%	8%	4%	9%	1%	1%	494	52%	60%	10%	10%	12%	3%	6%	1232	60%	66%	10%	4%	15%	3%	1%
Rajasthan	9462	71%	79%	6%	3%	10%	0%	2%	810	56%	68%	6%	8%	13%	0%	4%	5280	65%	74%	7%	3%	13%	0%	2%
Sikkim	183	65%	65%	6%	8%	2%	1%	19%	57	32%	32%	14%	12%	0%	2%	40%	27	33%	33%	22%	4%	11%	0%	30%
Tamil Nadu	4969	64%	69%	8%	4%	16%	1%	2%	730	41%	45%	11%	12%	22%	1%	9%	3661	53%	60%	9%	3%	26%	1%	1%
Tripura	193	75%	77%	7%	5%	9%	1%	1%	30	63%	63%	3%	3%	20%	0%	10%	31	48%	52%	19%	6%	19%	3%	0%
Uttar Pradesh	18984	72%	81%	5%	2%	11%	1%	0%	1842	54%	64%	8%	10%	17%	1%	1%	12835	64%	74%	6%	2%	14%	4%	0%
Uttarakhand	1596	67%	73%	6%	5%	12%	3%	1%	208	37%	42%	12%	18%	15%	3%	10%	746	53%	61%	8%	5%	15%	10%	1%
West Bengal	6761	69%	72%	8%	6%	11%	1%	2%	2022	45%	48%	8%	14%	15%	2%	14%	3427	52%	57%	10%	5%	23%	3%	2%
Grand Total	106370	67%	74%	7%	4%	11%	1%	3%	16384	47%	54%	9%	12%	15%	1%	8%	64771	58%	66%	8%	3%	17%	3%	2%

Programme infrastructure, staffing and training status 2013

Implementing states	Total no. of reporting units (Districts / DTC)	Implementing district details		Involvement of Other sectors			Number of key staff in position						In Place and trained in RNTCP	
		No. of TB Units	No. of DMCs	NGO	PP	Medical College	DTO	2nd MO	MO-TC	STS	STLS	LT	MO	Para Staff
Andaman & Nicobar	1	3	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	40	100%	100%
Andhra Pradesh	24	182	931	83	137	35	17	20	20	172	173	849	74%	85%
Arunachal Pradesh	14	15	34	17	0	0	14	1	1	13	13	44	69%	58%
Assam	26	76	345	22	0	5	26	7	7	75	76	421	77%	65%
Bihar	38	183	742	651	2	8	22	30	30	146	148	751	64%	71%
Chandigarh	1	3	17	5	76	2	1	1	1	3	3	17	100%	100%
Chhattisgarh	27	77	326	22	12	3	26	3	3	68	53	336	80%	79%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	1	7	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	1	7	67%	89%
Daman & Diu	2	2	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	1	4	100%	100%
Delhi	25	40	196	48	44	9	24	11	11	41	36	190	76%	33%
Goa	2	4	20	2	48	1	2	0	0	3	3	20	99%	100%
Gujarat	30	144	757	145	4971	18	21	14	14	142	135	717	95%	96%
Haryana	21	65	252	30	45	6	19	10	10	66	49	246	72%	65%
Himachal Pradesh	12	49	193	4	42	2	12	2	2	51	48	156	76%	79%
Jammu & Kashmir	14	42	172	16	22	5	13	16	16	40	44	231	86%	91%
Jharkhand	24	117	300	34	4	2	21	9	9	66	66	427	69%	78%
Karnataka	31	141	665	61	82	42	29	7	7	134	128	630	86%	87%
Kerala	14	73	502	70	20	24	14	11	11	74	72	657	80%	81%
Lakshadweep	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	19	84%	100%
Madhya Pradesh	50	161	761	49	172	12	50	9	9	148	153	796	82%	86%

Implementing states	Total no. of reporting units (Districts / DTC)	Implementing district details		Involvement of Other sectors			Number of key staff in position						In Place and trained in RNTCP	
		No. of TB Units	No. of DMCs	NGO	PP	Medical College	DTO	2nd MO	MO-TC	STS	STLS	LT	MO	Para Staff
Maharashtra	78	381	1441	330	6963	169	74	62	62	230	328	811	72%	93%
Manipur	9	13	55	298	14	12	9	9	9	3	6	2	52%	89%
Meghalaya	7	13	64	10	0	12	4	6	6	0	12	12	50%	86%
Mizoram	8	9	33	54	17	8	8	8	8	0	7	7	100%	100%
Nagaland	11	13	38	34	3	10	9	11	11	0	1	1	63%	78%
Orissa	31	111	549	44	0	104	31	33	33	6	109	96	35%	100%
Pondicherry	1	4	26	3	0	6	1	1	1	0	4	4	25%	100%
Punjab	20	58	284	41	215	58	18	18	18	7	56	53	45%	100%
Rajasthan	34	184	850	37	154	147	32	29	29	11	172	155	36%	91%
Sikkim	4	5	20	0	1	5	4	5	5	0	4	3	100%	100%
Tamil Nadu	31	193	805	160	88	164	24	25	25	23	182	154	32%	97%
Tripura	4	10	55	2	0	10	4	5	5	1	12	10	33%	100%
Uttar Pradesh	75	403	1890	135	62	364	63	54	54	41	416	379	33%	89%
Uttarakhand	13	31	151	9	5	28	13	12	12	4	28	21	76%	100%
West Bengal	19	193	818	175	62	186	19	19	19	8	194	182	11%	100%
Grand Total	703	3000	13325	2591	13273	1457	629	448	448	1583	2737	8448	69%	88%

Performance of RNTCP case finding (2013), Smear conversion (4q12-3q13), Treatment Outcome 2012 and Notification by private sector

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman	3.8	4204	275	3%	337	12	7%	88	79	738	193	59
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	27.8	13826	124	6%	2388	6	7%	86	84	3916	141	67
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	41.4	27121	164	4%	3831	7	4%	93	68	4795	116	54
Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam	8.5	8012	235	2%	1383	6	7%	162	147	1893	222	109
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	42.3	26285	155	-4%	4216	6	-2%	100	65	4325	102	52
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	29.3	18188	155	-7%	2145	8	-10%	73	71	3380	116	50
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	52.2	37575	180	-11%	3978	9	-1%	76	68	7104	136	57
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	49.6	36661	185	-6%	5367	7	-2%	108	81	6617	133	65
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	40.7	39009	240	-3%	5701	7	1%	140	68	6612	163	53
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	38.7	22765	147	6%	2963	8	15%	77	65	3785	98	50
Andhra Pradesh	Khammamh	19.9	13709	173	-4%	2368	6	-1%	119	97	2847	143	69
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	45.9	25027	136	-10%	3351	7	2%	73	59	4668	102	47
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	41.0	24568	150	3%	3387	7	3%	83	69	5535	135	53
Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	41.0	22632	138	15%	2993	8	9%	73	65	4076	99	52
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	30.7	12479	101	4%	1743	7	10%	57	60	2844	92	48
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	35.3	15133	107	-4%	3003	5	1%	85	71	3801	108	56
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	30.1	17828	148	-8%	2491	7	1%	83	64	3232	107	49
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	25.9	14311	138	-32%	1562	9	-19%	60	59	2361	91	50
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	34.4	19081	139	-7%	2589	7	-1%	75	72	4457	130	56
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	53.7	23368	109	4%	3766	6	8%	70	61	5791	108	47
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	27.4	19050	174	-8%	2065	9	-7%	75	68	3258	119	57
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	43.5	33681	194	3%	3838	9	5%	88	75	5578	128	64
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	23.8	16307	172	-13%	2050	8	-1%	86	76	3628	153	63
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	35.7	18835	132	-6%	3597	5	-6%	101	75	3901	109	52

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman	53	47	32	32	35	6%	87%	56%	89%	59%	299	96%	278	89%
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	35	13	26	26	106	3%	89%	66%	90%	73%	2242	93%	2379	99%
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	25	12	25	25	98	3%	83%	62%	82%	64%	2590	89%	2703	93%
Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam	47	12	55	55	21	1%	85%	69%	90%	77%	1187	92%	1186	92%
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	13	17	20	20	77	2%	90%	68%	88%	64%	2578	92%	2785	99%
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	19	15	31	31	59	2%	91%	68%	91%	74%	1909	90%	2000	95%
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	38	18	22	22	185	3%	93%	81%	90%	76%	3245	91%	3498	98%
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	29	16	24	24	146	3%	93%	82%	91%	79%	3848	95%	4014	99%
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	29	51	30	30	493	9%	92%	76%	87%	70%	2737	97%	2808	99%
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	18	7	23	23	54	2%	91%	66%	88%	67%	2365	91%	2530	97%
Andhra Pradesh	Khammamh	24	12	39	39	46	2%	66%	56%	74%	59%	1590	80%	1882	94%
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	19	14	22	22	91	2%	89%	67%	89%	69%	2472	88%	2631	94%
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	34	14	34	34	179	4%	90%	75%	85%	66%	2588	87%	2961	100%
Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	20	9	18	18	118	4%	90%	83%	85%	71%	2509	92%	2640	97%
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	16	12	16	16	106	5%	90%	73%	86%	65%	1753	94%	1837	99%
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	18	14	20	20	100	3%	91%	68%	90%	75%	2323	91%	2416	95%
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	25	9	25	25	55	2%	91%	67%	86%	57%	1797	91%	1950	99%
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	19	8	14	14	56	3%	89%	69%	89%	61%	1477	94%	1518	97%
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	35	9	30	30	81	2%	87%	66%	84%	63%	2233	88%	2516	99%
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	14	27	20	20	314	7%	93%	78%	89%	76%	3095	92%	3293	98%
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	31	12	19	19	97	4%	95%	86%	93%	83%	1644	87%	1767	94%
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	25	23	17	17	210	4%	95%	83%	91%	72%	3061	93%	3233	98%
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	35	27	27	27	139	5%	93%	87%	91%	82%	1653	89%	1801	97%
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	17	9	31	31	45	2%	93%	82%	91%	82%	2589	94%	2702	98%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
		No	%	No	%														
Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman	246	88%	237	32%	82%	0%	1%	0%	25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	1699	88%	3872	99%	92%	5%	4%	99%	91%	11	35	130	0	6	12	18	18	0.6
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	1603	80%	4368	91%	97%	5%	7%	100%	100%	1	23	45	8	82	32	122	122	2.9
Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam	459	44%	1496	79%	97%	7%	4%	100%	92%	20	50	13	0	5	92	97	97	11.4
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	1908	84%	3586	83%	89%	10%	10%	99%	92%	1	50	28	0	14	5	19	19	0.4
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	1412	86%	3144	94%	93%	8%	7%	99%	86%	0	14	5	0	60	83	143	143	4.9
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	2925	91%	6620	93%	96%	16%	16%	97%	85%	1	11	45	0	8	103	111	111	2.1
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3521	92%	5879	89%	98%	15%	16%	91%	89%	7	16	141	0	0	23	23	23	0.5
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2435	99%	3579	54%	94%	6%	8%	64%	62%	155	242	159	17	12	34	63	63	1.5
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	1910	88%	3197	85%	96%	8%	9%	94%	82%	0	0	66	0	0	440	440	440	11.4
Andhra Pradesh	Khammamh	610	72%	2572	93%	85%	9%	6%	61%	66%	4	30	23	22	76	216	314	314	15.8
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2232	84%	1573	38%	87%	19%	19%	83%	73%	0	4	163	0	0	5	5	5	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1832	78%	5312	96%	100%	8%	9%	98%	87%	3	41	34	0	57	78	135	135	3.3
Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	1873	86%	3917	96%	96%	4%	4%	97%	90%	0	67	114	0	6	41	47	47	1.1
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	1323	87%	2669	94%	100%	9%	10%	99%	97%	1	15	75	0	2	16	18	18	0.6
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	1773	86%	3694	97%	96%	7%	8%	98%	85%	1	22	139	0	0	120	120	120	3.4
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1416	86%	3231	100%	94%	11%	11%	98%	79%	1	34	84	0	0	23	23	23	0.8
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	1286	91%	2282	97%	95%	6%	6%	100%	91%	5	15	76	0	67	66	133	133	5.1
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	1714	89%	4452	100%	99%	18%	14%	100%	75%	6	55	164	0	11	437	448	448	13.0
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	2656	91%	4758	82%	96%	10%	10%	100%	89%	73	101	196	1	0	88	89	89	1.7
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	1309	80%	2857	88%	97%	10%	8%	97%	50%	10	43	63	0	33	10	43	43	1.6
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	2694	95%	4796	86%	97%	11%	11%	93%	92%	6	19	396	0	114	63	177	177	4.1
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1589	85%	3386	93%	98%	8%	7%	100%	93%	2	18	11	0	18	33	51	51	2.1
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	2213	91%	3901	100%	96%	4%	4%	100%	99%	0	13	37	0	6	32	38	38	1.1

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	39.9	26575	166	-9%	3386	8	1%	85	81	5303	133	66
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	1.5	606	98	-28%	81	7	-37%	53	68	184	119	57
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	0.6	396	154	0%	52	8	2%	81	82	71	110	57
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	0.8	589	180	28%	88	7	5%	108	115	217	266	85
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	1.0	952	231	6%	98	10	-12%	95	105	227	220	78
Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	0.9	337	90	1%	22	15	-15%	24	34	61	65	22
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	1.7	850	122	-3%	136	6	-15%	78	73	191	110	55
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	0.9	557	161	17%	32	17	57%	37	49	87	101	36
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	1.8	3582	488	0%	550	7	-17%	299	163	739	402	111
Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	0.5	292	140	-14%	22	13	0%	42	44	62	119	35
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	1.2	787	169	-19%	89	9	-10%	76	86	239	205	69
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	0.4	367	250	-4%	38	10	-20%	103	101	65	177	82
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	0.9	367	106	-34%	41	9	0%	47	65	99	114	47
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	0.9	447	123	16%	62	7	14%	68	68	125	138	62
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1.2	651	139	20%	66	10	20%	56	56	133	114	50
Assam	Baksa	9.5	1248	33		214	6		22	49	878	92	42
Assam	Barpeta	16.8	5969	89	17%	759	8	2%	45	30	1034	62	24
Assam	Bongaigaon	7.3	5099	175	28%	691	7	10%	95	76	830	114	63
Assam	Cachar	17.8	8375	117	0%	1141	7	-5%	64	50	1976	111	46
Assam	Chirang	5.1	1052	52		191	6		38	39	274	54	31
Assam	Darrang	9.3	3002	80	-4%	395	8	-5%	42	40	687	74	34
Assam	Dhemaji	7.1	2441	86	-1%	484	5	5%	68	66	753	106	55
Assam	Dhubri	20.0	7366	92	7%	1080	7	21%	54	48	1836	92	39
Assam	Dibrugarh	13.6	8646	158	14%	1843	5	15%	135	95	2699	198	81

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	31	12	24	24	154	4%	96%	85%	94%	86%	3180	97%	3242	99%
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	24	17	21	21	10	7%	82%	74%	82%	85%	99	93%	107	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	14	8	31	31	1	2%	93%	65%	97%	70%	54	100%	54	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	51	43	87	87	30	21%	89%	75%	81%	50%	82	85%	96	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	62	38	43	43	18	10%	96%	74%	95%	67%	105	96%	107	98%
Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	7	11	24	24	8	21%	95%	40%	77%	57%	35	100%	35	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	17	9	29	29	11	8%	88%	71%	82%	81%	125	98%	128	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	16	17	31	31	10	17%	84%	58%	78%	53%	35	80%	44	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	80	89	123	123	74	14%	78%	50%	68%	58%	313	97%	323	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	13	56	15	15	9	17%	95%	80%	91%	100%	22	96%	23	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	27	78	28	28	35	17%	96%	75%	94%	79%	99	97%	101	99%
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	11	60	24	24	5	9%	94%	71%	100%	100%	37	100%	37	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	15	21	31	31	8	11%	97%	80%	95%	83%	32	78%	34	83%
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	29	41	7	7	11	9%	98%	100%	98%	100%	62	100%	62	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	6	21	15	15	20	17%	96%	91%	85%	72%	66	100%	66	100%
Assam	Baksa	27	7	16	16	18	2%	87%	74%			207	80%	259	100%
Assam	Barpeta	17	6	14	14	19	2%	83%	71%	83%	66%	593	81%	728	100%
Assam	Bongaigaon	18	9	24	24	14	2%	91%	64%	87%	64%	512	91%	525	93%
Assam	Cachar	31	24	10	10	47	3%	89%	69%	84%	52%	796	87%	875	95%
Assam	Chirang	10	4	9	9	4	2%	78%	55%			113	56%	62	31%
Assam	Darrang	16	12	12	12	13	2%	80%	60%	81%	50%	348	90%	383	99%
Assam	Dhemaji	19	13	19	19	11	2%	84%	70%	80%	59%	451	94%	480	100%
Assam	Dhubri	27	5	20	20	44	3%	85%	64%	89%	70%	802	81%	915	93%
Assam	Dibrugarh	32	61	24	24	240	10%	87%	72%	87%	72%	1258	95%	1232	93%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	2858	87%	3014	56%	94%	15%	14%	69%	78%	1	5	47	0	40	81	121	3.0	
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	59	77%	84	46%	36%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	45	100%	14	100%	100%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	37	82%	13	6%	79%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	66	99%	61	27%	56%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	16	89%	4	33%	100%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	91	100%	12	7%	63%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	28	97%	4	5%	71%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	146	92%	380	51%	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	7	0	0	102	102	55.5	
Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	25	89%	19	31%	92%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	84	93%	153	63%	42%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	27	96%	7	11%	45%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	32	97%	13	15%	85%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	46	79%	30	24%	55%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	57	89%	0		83%	0%	0%			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Baksa	44	43%	216	48%	28%	0%	0%									0	0.0	
Assam	Barpeta	382	68%	62	4%	34%	1%	0%	0%	50%	0	28	0	0	23	0	23	1.4	
Assam	Bongaigaon	496	86%	47	6%	70%	2%	1%	100%	100%	0	2	1	0	13	0	13	1.8	
Assam	Cachar	507	75%	417	21%	37%	4%	1%	92%	75%	0	0	12	0	0	51	51	2.9	
Assam	Chirang					12%	0%	0%									0	0.0	
Assam	Darrang	219	90%	282	41%	47%	0%	0%	0%	67%	1	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Dhemaji	301	83%	357	47%	48%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Dhubri	579	68%	1321	72%	26%	1%	0%			0	2	0	0	26	0	26	1.3	
Assam	Dibrugarh	866	83%	823	30%	23%	0%	0%	67%	100%	2	8	18	67	0	36	103	7.5	

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Assam	Goalpara	10.4	3870	93	-1%	608	6	2%	59	55	1003	97	49
Assam	Golaghat	10.9	4551	105	24%	756	6	2%	69	65	1493	137	57
Assam	Hailakandi	6.8	3235	119	2%	308	11	-11%	45	39	478	71	33
Assam	Jorhat	11.2	7409	165	4%	776	10	16%	69	58	1300	116	47
Assam	Kamrup	28.7	13574	118	-9%	2284	6	-7%	80	58	3463	121	42
Assam	Karbi Anglong	9.9	4126	104	1%	604	7	11%	61	55	1194	120	46
Assam	Karimganj	12.5	5118	102	9%	558	9	6%	45	39	978	78	34
Assam	Kokrajhar	9.3	4580	124	44%	714	6	27%	77	71	1164	126	63
Assam	Lakhimpur	10.7	2871	67	-8%	613	5	-3%	57	55	1000	94	47
Assam	Marigaon	9.8	3783	96	-6%	476	8	3%	48	43	909	92	34
Assam	Nagaon	29.0	12316	106	3%	1509	8	4%	52	37	2173	75	31
Assam	Nalbari	8.7	4198	121	39%	527	8	7%	61	58	829	95	48
Assam	North Cachar Hills	2.2	1293	147	18%	195	7	-13%	89	84	295	134	54
Assam	Sibsagar	11.8	5600	118	11%	940	6	14%	80	74	1627	138	60
Assam	Sonitpur	19.8	11032	139	5%	1878	6	13%	95	81	2930	148	68
Assam	Tinsukia	13.5	8374	155	4%	1732	5	2%	128	104	2634	195	85
Assam	Udalguri	8.6	3844	112	-6%	536	7	-5%	63	58	1187	139	50
Bihar	Araria	29.3	9312	79	4%	937	10	12%	32	28	1465	50	24
Bihar	Arwal	7.3	4454	152	6%	418	11	2%	57	42	421	58	33
Bihar	Aurangabad	26.2	10188	97	-5%	1031	10	-9%	39	34	1253	48	27
Bihar	Banka	21.2	10796	127	13%	817	13	-3%	39	38	1445	68	32
Bihar	Begusarai	30.9	14003	113	1%	1291	11	12%	42	38	2120	69	30
Bihar	Bhagalpur	31.7	18824	149	-7%	1660	11	-3%	52	39	2424	77	32
Bihar	Bhojpur	28.4	11462	101	-8%	900	13	-1%	32	27	1312	46	21

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Assam	Goalpara	23	10	15	15	22	3%	89%	67%	82%	51%	533	90%	593	100%
Assam	Golaghat	45	18	16	16	56	4%	91%	70%	83%	69%	674	95%	685	96%
Assam	Hailakandi	15	13	9	9	12	3%	88%	83%	81%	60%	200	75%	260	98%
Assam	Jorhat	24	24	21	21	63	6%	88%	61%	83%	56%	621	95%	656	100%
Assam	Kamrup	29	18	32	32	70	3%	87%	70%	84%	53%	1521	89%	1655	97%
Assam	Karbi Anglong	41	11	22	22	28	3%	88%	72%	85%	64%	517	93%	548	99%
Assam	Karimganj	17	15	13	13	22	3%	92%	79%	87%	68%	431	87%	485	98%
Assam	Kokrajhar	35	8	20	20	27	3%	89%	73%	81%	62%	561	84%	630	94%
Assam	Lakhimpur	21	10	15	15	38	5%	83%	67%	83%	71%	552	91%	600	99%
Assam	Marigaon	31	4	24	24	17	3%	85%	74%	79%	52%	381	89%	382	89%
Assam	Nagaon	22	7	14	14	43	2%	90%	73%	88%	67%	795	74%	993	92%
Assam	Nalbari	15	15	17	17	19	3%	89%	73%	85%	64%	438	85%	511	100%
Assam	North Cachar Hills	31	6	43	43	5	3%	86%	75%	77%	83%	179	96%	175	94%
Assam	Sibsagar	24	31	23	23	93	7%	90%	67%	85%	67%	738	83%	794	90%
Assam	Sonitpur	37	15	28	28	120	5%	85%	61%	82%	59%	1435	87%	1563	94%
Assam	Tinsukia	25	52	33	33	191	9%	90%	74%	88%	72%	1231	85%	1285	89%
Assam	Udalguri	49	15	25	25	22	2%	90%	78%	87%	72%	430	86%	491	98%
Bihar	Araria	16	2	8	8	87	7%	84%	69%	83%	67%	679	82%	823	99%
Bihar	Arwal	8	2	14	14	17	5%	88%	75%	90%	85%	256	82%	311	100%
Bihar	Aurangabad	9	1	11	11	51	5%	86%	73%	82%	66%	812	90%	906	100%
Bihar	Banka	18	3	15	15	39	3%	82%	63%	88%	68%	725	90%	785	97%
Bihar	Begusarai	23	2	13	13	119	7%	93%	81%	93%	84%	1077	91%	1185	100%
Bihar	Bhagalpur	23	7	16	16	234	12%	87%	74%	85%	68%	1171	93%	1254	100%
Bihar	Bhojpur	10	3	12	12	55	6%	84%	70%	84%	69%	521	68%	729	96%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
Assam	Goalpara	398	90%	404	51%	53%	0%	0%			0	4	3	0	69	34	103	9.9
Assam	Golaghat	313	73%	711	48%	52%	1%	0%	100%	100%	4	11	5	0	2	0	2	0.2
Assam	Hailakandi	136	74%	128	27%	28%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Jorhat	463	84%	474	36%	57%	0%	1%	57%	43%	0	8	7	0	0	16	16	1.4
Assam	Kamrup	1172	87%	1077	31%	34%	1%	0%	33%	83%	0	1	7	0	10	206	216	7.5
Assam	Karbi Anglong	360	77%	637	53%	12%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Karimganj	237	65%	514	53%	27%	2%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Kokrajhar	370	80%	417	36%	46%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Lakhimpur	360	78%	768	78%	10%	0%	0%			0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Marigaon	218	81%	214	24%	28%	1%	0%			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Nagaon	797	84%	508	23%	48%	1%	0%	60%	100%	0	5	2	0	33	19	52	1.8
Assam	Nalbari	296	58%	375	45%	51%	0%	0%			0	18	6	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	North Cachar Hills	44	48%	122	41%	55%	0%	0%			0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Sibsagar	550	75%	785	48%	22%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Assam	Sonitpur	1075	85%	1021	35%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7	48	13	14	477	61	552	27.9
Assam	Tinsukia	1045	92%	808	31%	34%	0%	0%	100%	80%	1	106	6	0	12	17	29	2.1
Assam	Udalguri	265	84%	820	69%	37%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Araria	531	78%	733	54%	48%	2%	1%	0%	44%	1	38	0	0	76	0	76	2.6
Bihar	Arwal	195	82%	115	37%	50%	1%	1%	100%	100%	0	1	0	0	15	0	15	2.1
Bihar	Aurangabad	598	89%	1181	89%	21%	7%	1%	42%	75%	0	38	0	0	66	0	66	2.5
Bihar	Banka	402	83%	1179	91%	19%	10%	0%			0	3	0	0	7	0	7	0.3
Bihar	Begusarai	809	76%	1730	81%	58%	2%	0%	29%	29%	1	67	0	7	140	0	147	4.8
Bihar	Bhagalpur	896	89%	2291	95%	59%	3%	2%	76%	93%	16	54	3	0	92	1	93	2.9
Bihar	Bhojpur	517	88%	526	48%	18%	3%	0%	0%	67%	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Bihar	Buxar	17.8	8964	126	3%	784	11	14%	44	40	1108	62	31
Bihar	Darbhanga	41.0	19259	118	11%	2699	7	-2%	66	54	3425	84	43
Bihar	Gaya	45.7	12503	68	4%	1533	8	4%	34	28	3284	72	24
Bihar	Gopalganj	26.7	11831	111	-7%	1014	12	-12%	38	34	1397	52	28
Bihar	Jamui	18.3	6437	88	10%	775	8	-12%	42	37	1132	62	31
Bihar	Jehanabad	11.7	4235	90	-9%	522	8	-3%	44	42	896	76	32
Bihar	Kaimur	17.0	5465	80	2%	593	9	-4%	35	30	812	48	24
Bihar	Katihar	32.0	13864	108	-5%	2092	7	-5%	65	57	2218	69	48
Bihar	Khagaria	17.3	6615	96	-9%	534	12	0%	31	28	719	42	24
Bihar	Kishanganj	17.7	6895	98	5%	864	8	-3%	49	44	1063	60	38
Bihar	Lakhisarai	10.5	4297	103	14%	324	13	41%	31	28	613	59	22
Bihar	Madhepura	20.8	9851	118	-7%	1011	10	-18%	49	44	1087	52	36
Bihar	Madhubani	46.8	15736	84	-6%	1892	8	-5%	40	35	2272	49	31
Bihar	Munger	14.2	7997	141	9%	860	9	-1%	61	58	1289	91	47
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	49.9	21916	110	-1%	2528	9	-7%	51	45	4202	84	35
Bihar	Nalanda	30.0	9588	80	-7%	888	11	14%	30	26	1251	42	23
Bihar	Nawada	23.2	6612	71	0%	655	10	15%	28	27	905	39	22
Bihar	Paschim Champaran	41.0	17261	105	2%	2028	9	5%	49	45	2241	55	38
Bihar	Patna	60.3	24528	102	-6%	2900	8	-6%	48	31	4662	77	24
Bihar	Purba Champaran	53.1	18964	89	1%	2360	8	-1%	44	38	2785	52	33
Bihar	Purnia	34.2	20362	149	-3%	2358	9	-4%	69	61	3019	88	50
Bihar	Rohtas	30.9	14760	119	-12%	1200	12	5%	39	35	1654	53	30
Bihar	Saharsa	19.8	6412	81	-3%	575	11	1%	29	26	916	46	24
Bihar	Samastipur	44.4	20749	117	-3%	2254	9	-3%	51	44	3159	71	35

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Bihar	Buxar	15	2	14	14	53	6%	81%	67%	82%	79%	665	93%	716	100%
Bihar	Darbhanga	14	8	18	18	146	5%	94%	80%	89%	73%	2077	93%	2237	100%
Bihar	Gaya	29	2	14	14	122	5%	71%	56%	94%	86%	1098	84%	1265	96%
Bihar	Gopalganj	8	3	13	13	62	6%	93%	86%	93%	87%	880	95%	916	99%
Bihar	Jamui	17	2	12	12	36	4%	77%	71%	80%	77%	606	88%	688	100%
Bihar	Jehanabad	20	4	20	20	58	9%	78%	71%	80%	65%	466	91%	383	75%
Bihar	Kaimur	11	1	12	12	20	3%	80%	58%	83%	73%	485	95%	485	95%
Bihar	Katihar	6	3	13	13	64	4%	82%	68%	79%	70%	1490	81%	1839	100%
Bihar	Khagaria	8	2	8	8	31	5%	85%	72%	84%	68%	430	88%	483	99%
Bihar	Kishanganj	9	4	9	9	39	4%	84%	62%	87%	72%	696	88%	792	100%
Bihar	Lakhisarai	14	5	18	18	25	6%	78%	62%	81%	72%	280	91%	307	100%
Bihar	Madhepura	5	1	10	10	29	3%	86%	72%	94%	89%	874	94%	926	100%
Bihar	Madhubani	9	2	7	7	82	4%	87%	71%	86%	68%	1607	96%	1673	100%
Bihar	Munger	20	7	15	15	83	8%	89%	76%	89%	75%	792	96%	828	100%
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	24	7	17	17	163	5%	90%	77%	86%	73%	1840	81%	2246	99%
Bihar	Nalanda	10	2	7	7	65	6%	79%	65%	84%	69%	741	93%	763	96%
Bihar	Nawada	7	2	8	8	33	5%	94%	82%	89%	76%	596	96%	620	100%
Bihar	Paschim Champaran	6	1	9	9	72	4%	93%	81%	92%	83%	1445	78%	1777	96%
Bihar	Patna	24	12	17	17	384	11%	87%	64%	88%	71%	1599	85%	1766	94%
Bihar	Purba Champaran	8	2	10	10	73	3%	78%	61%	93%	82%	1767	86%	2053	100%
Bihar	Purnia	17	3	17	17	123	5%	90%	82%	90%	85%	1897	90%	2065	98%
Bihar	Rohtas	12	1	10	10	64	5%	88%	78%	87%	79%	996	90%	1097	100%
Bihar	Saharsa	17	1	5	5	34	4%	92%	91%	92%	89%	454	88%	510	99%
Bihar	Samastipur	15	6	16	16	143	6%	89%	78%	90%	84%	1637	83%	1968	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
		No.	%	No.	%														
Bihar	Buxar	530	92%	929	91%	39%	3%	0%	75%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Darbhanga	1520	91%	3151	92%	46%	12%	4%	76%	87%	0	123	2	0	51	0	51	51	1.2
Bihar	Gaya	498	80%	3010	94%	10%	6%	0%			0	0	0	0	56	5	61	61	1.3
Bihar	Gopalganj	692	91%	1319	95%	43%	5%	2%	56%	74%	0	39	2	0	488	0	488	488	18.3
Bihar	Jamui	197	55%	1097	97%	35%	3%	2%	5%	86%	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0.1
Bihar	Jehanabad	262	84%	685	77%	10%	14%	1%	0%	57%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Kaimur	274	77%	486	60%	8%	8%	1%	0%	100%	12	10	4	0	16	0	16	16	0.9
Bihar	Katihar	1364	100%	1947	88%	34%	4%	2%	76%	88%	0	73	9	0	9	0	9	9	0.3
Bihar	Khagaria	229	72%	575	85%	44%	4%	1%	67%	52%	0	37	3	0	64	2	66	66	3.8
Bihar	Kishanganj	403	68%	893	84%	44%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0	37	0	0	42	0	42	42	2.4
Bihar	Lakhisarai	190	74%	456	74%	81%	2%	1%	86%	100%	2	37	0	0	13	0	13	13	1.2
Bihar	Madhepura	561	85%	3070	98%	30%	3%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Madhubani	971	79%	2002	92%	66%	4%	4%	31%	31%	0	56	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Munger	430	75%	1234	96%	32%	2%	1%	0%	33%	5	51	17	0	72	2	74	74	5.2
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	926	59%	2589	63%	17%	3%	0%	20%	90%	0	75	1	0	22	0	22	22	0.4
Bihar	Nalanda	564	84%	1103	89%	21%	5%	0%			10	194	41	0	21	0	21	21	0.7
Bihar	Nawada	499	87%	822	93%	28%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Paschim Champaran	1089	79%	1166	57%	27%	1%	0%	0%	50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Patna	1040	79%	931	35%	27%	1%	0%	33%	100%	69	364	4	1	92	0	93	93	1.5
Bihar	Purba Champaran	720	68%	1885	85%	56%	4%	1%	84%	80%	0	0	30	0	40	130	170	170	3.2
Bihar	Purnia	1368	87%	2859	95%	40%	2%	0%	17%	50%	1	56	0	19	95	0	114	114	3.3
Bihar	Rohtas	886	87%	1143	76%	26%	3%	0%			6	123	1	0	170	51	221	221	7.1
Bihar	Saharsa	270	75%	695	75%	25%	0%	0%			0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Samastipur	1184	77%	2297	73%	21%	4%	1%	0%	95%	8	91	0	0	104	0	104	104	2.3

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Bihar	Saran	41.2	12957	79	6%	1198	11	-4%	29	27	2025	49	20
Bihar	Sheikhpura	6.6	2844	107	-4%	204	14	1%	31	28	393	59	19
Bihar	Sheohar	6.9	2097	76	-6%	247	8	-12%	36	35	658	96	26
Bihar	Sitamarhi	35.7	16073	113	0%	1738	9	7%	49	46	2364	66	40
Bihar	Siwan	34.7	15317	110	16%	1334	11	3%	38	32	2028	59	24
Bihar	Supaul	23.3	6420	69	-4%	601	11	1%	26	25	873	38	21
Bihar	Vaishali	36.5	14242	98	-3%	1402	10	-3%	38	28	2130	58	20
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	10.8	19245	445	-3%	2466	8	-2%	228	120	2890	267	95
Chhattisgarh	Balod	9.3	2997	81		199	15		21	18	421	45	16
Chhattisgarh	Baloda	13.3	3327	63		303	11		23	35	895	68	32
Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	7.2	776	27		114	7		16	17	322	45	17
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	8.5	4878	143	16%	765	6	-17%	90	63	1204	141	54
Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	6.7	1332	50		111	12		17	20	270	41	17
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur-CG	2.9	1685	146	-27%	286	6	-24%	99	76	363	126	65
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	21.3	10664	125	14%	1384	8	-4%	65	59	2569	121	54
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	3.0	2365	199	96%	369	6	10%	124	90	418	141	79
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	8.3	2806	84	-21%	397	7	-6%	48	41	732	88	36
Chhattisgarh	Durg	17.8	13340	187	50%	1334	10	-11%	75	66	3080	173	58
Chhattisgarh	Gariaband	6.7	1403	53		219	6		33	34	356	53	31
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir	16.2	6241	96	-8%	444	14	29%	27	28	1208	75	27
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	8.9	5077	143	42%	467	11	29%	53	49	741	84	46
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	7.7	5341	173	-5%	529	10	-7%	69	65	971	126	59
Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	8.5	3421	100	5%	315	11	2%	37	38	535	63	33
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	5.7	1098	48		94	12		16	14	266	46	12

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Bihar	Saran	12	3	14	14	52	4%	81%	61%	73%	62%	1044	92%	1129	100%
Bihar	Sheikhpura	16	1	23	23	15	6%	78%	59%	80%	58%	96	50%	122	64%
Bihar	Sheohar	39	5	24	24	25	5%	76%	53%	85%	51%	179	75%	238	100%
Bihar	Sitamarhi	12	5	10	10	137	7%	84%	68%	88%	74%	1425	86%	1621	98%
Bihar	Siwan	15	1	18	18	59	4%	84%	68%	92%	89%	979	87%	1123	100%
Bihar	Supaul	7	1	8	8	20	3%	74%	76%	97%	86%	517	87%	589	100%
Bihar	Vaishali	19	2	16	16	87	6%	79%	63%	87%	73%	909	81%	1096	98%
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	33	94	46	46	233	10%	90%	76%	86%	76%	1247	93%	1311	98%
Chhattisgarh	Balod	15	8	6	6	19	5%	75%	71%			130	79%	163	99%
Chhattisgarh	Baloda	24	6	5	5	47	6%	94%	88%	91%	45%	304	98%	310	100%
Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	17	5	6	6	10	4%	91%	100%			120	97%	124	100%
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	46	19	22	22	44	4%	69%	71%	79%	64%	492	91%	537	99%
Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	17	4	3	3	2	1%	84%	60%			106	80%	120	91%
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur-CG	31	9	20	20	18	6%	73%	58%	61%	69%	167	76%	212	96%
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	37	18	11	11	94	4%	92%	59%	94%	79%	1168	92%	1253	99%
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	35	11	15	15	13	3%	80%	55%	71%	54%	229	86%	243	91%
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	34	9	9	9	6	1%	89%	69%	87%	63%	294	85%	341	99%
Chhattisgarh	Durg	60	38	17	17	186	7%	85%	62%	83%	67%	1097	92%	1186	99%
Chhattisgarh	Gariaband	14	3	6	6	13	4%	88%	86%	93%	89%	200	87%	209	91%
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir	35	7	6	6	22	2%	97%	94%	94%	84%	441	96%	457	100%
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	24	4	9	9	13	2%	94%	90%	88%	78%	394	87%	383	85%
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	43	13	12	12	48	5%	90%	70%	90%	70%	442	87%	507	100%
Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	17	3	10	10	12	3%	90%	76%	93%	86%	300	90%	328	99%
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	24	4	7	7	9	4%	70%	57%			82	100%	61	74%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
Bihar	Saran	426	80%	1748	86%	7%	18%	1%	100%	100%	5	124	12	0	34	8	42	1.0
Bihar	Sheikhpura	86	66%	393	100%	32%	0%	1%	0%	40%	0	4	0	0	59	0	59	8.9
Bihar	Sheohar	102	74%	658	69%	24%	10%	1%	0%	89%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Sitamarhi	807	69%	2206	93%	28%	8%	1%	29%	85%	28	54	11	126	231	12	369	10.3
Bihar	Siwan	432	69%	1747	86%	31%	1%	0%	22%	22%	0	98	22	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Supaul	274	79%	870	100%	38%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	Vaishali	508	73%	1933	87%	54%	1%	1%	28%	89%	0	0	0	0	58	0	58	1.6
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	971	86%	751	26%	97%	1%	1%	97%	90%	0	101	2	0	30	6	36	3.3
Chhattisgarh	Balod	92	69%	318	76%	22%	0%	0%									0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Baloda	219	95%	343	57%	33%	3%	1%	0%	0%							0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	63	82%	240	75%	47%	0%	0%									0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	155	93%	644	53%	18%	3%	0%	0%	67%	1	7	6	0	0	0	0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	8	80%	104	39%	60%	3%	0%									0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur-CG	60	45%	0		14%	0%	0%			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	878	79%	2143	81%	59%	2%	0%	44%	56%	6	106	67	0	0	350	350	16.4
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	153	70%	332	79%	69%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	218	62%	523	71%	49%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0	6	4	0	0	2	2	0.2
Chhattisgarh	Durg	674	68%	1827	62%	37%	4%	0%			0	76	47	0	29	0	29	1.6
Chhattisgarh	Gariaband	97	104%	149	43%	55%	1%	0%									0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir	471	82%	683	57%	27%	0%	0%			34	17	8	0	0	0	0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	186	95%	651	94%	60%	31%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	307	79%	239	25%	53%	1%	0%			0	0	6	0	0	9	9	1.2
Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	151	61%	250	53%	71%	2%	0%			17	11	8	0	0	0	0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	25	100%	135	56%	46%	0%	0%									0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Chhattisgarh	Korba	12.5	6467	130	-7%	515	13	18%	41	40	1272	102	36
Chhattisgarh	Koriya	6.8	2240	83	-13%	273	8	-42%	40	33	532	79	29
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	10.3	4373	106	23%	545	8	19%	53	50	935	91	46
Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	7.1	1004	35		105	10		15	17	231	32	15
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	1.5	855	147	-19%	148	6	-6%	102	91	247	169	80
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	15.2	5566	92	-2%	774	7	20%	51	47	1544	102	44
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	22.3	14188	159	37%	1777	8	-4%	80	64	2848	127	56
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	16.0	9032	141	6%	956	9	13%	60	60	1916	120	52
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	2.6	464	45		85	5		33	27	98	38	21
Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	8.2	1078	33		122	9		15	17	382	47	15
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	8.0	6399	201	124%	534	12	20%	67	59	1533	192	54
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.7	4145	279	47%	329	13	66%	89	48	411	111	36
Daman & Diu	Daman	2.1	2197	266	-17%	232	9	-32%	112	42	217	105	26
Daman & Diu	Diu	0.6	946	420	56%	49	19	3%	87	357	525	932	268
Delhi	Bijwasan	5.1	3368	166	90%	450	7	-14%	89	114	1523	300	86
Delhi	BJRM Chest Clinic	5.2	5619	272	11%	714	8	0%	138	140	1712	331	92
Delhi	BSA Chest Clinic	5.1	3908	192	25%	618	6	-8%	122	124	1727	340	87
Delhi	CD Chest Clinic	5.1	4495	221	41%	604	7	-1%	119	91	1431	282	63
Delhi	DDU Chest Clinic	9.1	10673	292	0%	1382	8	-15%	151	145	3705	406	101
Delhi	DFIT Chest Clinic	9.6	2001	52	-74%	281	7	12%	29	29	676	70	21
Delhi	GTB Chest Clinic	7.6	9883	325	14%	1369	7	19%	180	94	1914	251	67
Delhi	Gulabi Bagh	5.7	4657	205	-21%	663	7	3%	116	88	1313	231	69
Delhi	Hedgewar Chest Clinic	4.9	3348	172	-16%	503	7	-10%	103	64	768	158	47
Delhi	Jhandewalan	5.6	3199	142	-15%	472	7	1%	84	83	1448	258	51

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Chhattisgarh	Korba	46	11	10	10	66	6%	94%	73%	94%	78%	452	91%	496	100%
Chhattisgarh	Koriya	32	11	8	8	28	6%	89%	72%	91%	64%	190	84%	227	100%
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	27	9	9	9	48	6%	91%	68%	83%	67%	498	94%	529	100%
Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	8	7	2	2	11	5%	95%	78%			109	92%	119	100%
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	32	41	16	16	15	7%	86%	65%	7%	91%	113	84%	134	100%
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	47	5	7	7	18	1%	89%	68%	87%	74%	698	97%	717	100%
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	41	17	14	14	118	5%	89%	69%	87%	63%	1315	88%	1396	94%
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	33	17	18	18	105	6%	87%	61%	88%	66%	915	93%	973	99%
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	8	3	6	6	1	1%	71%	56%			54	77%	54	77%
Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	22	3	6	6	11	3%	99%	100%			126	92%	136	99%
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	92	20	26	26	94	7%	93%	89%	94%	84%	444	94%	461	98%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	33	21	21	18	5%	90%	63%	83%	59%	197	95%	205	99%
Daman & Diu	Daman	37	11	32	32	12	8%	54%	54%	68%	58%	49	48%	103	100%
Daman & Diu	Diu	133	352	179	179	43	10%	100%	57%	100%	100%	23	100%	23	100%
Delhi	Bijwasan	42	115	57	57	136	11%	85%	70%	87%	76%	506	85%	592	100%
Delhi	BJRM Chest Clinic	51	109	79	79	174	13%	91%	71%	88%	67%	622	85%	722	99%
Delhi	BSA Chest Clinic	64	119	69	69	141	10%	81%	68%	79%	66%	622	97%	639	100%
Delhi	CD Chest Clinic	54	105	59	59	118	10%	88%	67%	76%	64%	427	91%	469	100%
Delhi	DDU Chest Clinic	73	146	87	87	376	13%	87%	70%	84%	67%	1149	85%	1325	97%
Delhi	DFIT Chest Clinic	9	23	17	17	56	11%	84%	69%	86%	73%	254	89%	30	11%
Delhi	GTB Chest Clinic	38	88	57	57	203	14%	85%	70%	81%	66%	684	91%	748	100%
Delhi	Gulabi Bagh	33	87	41	41	123	11%	90%	78%	83%	67%	464	89%	521	100%
Delhi	Hedgewar Chest Clinic	18	58	34	34	72	12%	91%	66%	80%	60%	311	96%	324	100%
Delhi	Jhandewalan	37	93	75	75	161	16%	86%	68%	84%	65%	428	90%	473	100%

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Delhi	Karawal Nagar	7.6	4649	153	-13%	894	5	-4%	118	131	3034	400	93
Delhi	Kingsway Camp	7.9	5148	163	-22%	706	7	-4%	90	86	1554	197	58
Delhi	LN Chest Clinic	4.6	5865	321	3%	621	9	17%	136	57	886	194	39
Delhi	LRS	10.1	5822	144	-30%	979	6	11%	97	84	2041	202	60
Delhi	MNCH Chest Clinic	5.1	3058	151	-14%	587	5	-7%	116	171	2299	454	115
Delhi	Moti Nagar	6.1	7964	327	4%	1084	7	-1%	178	146	2722	447	102
Delhi	Narela	6.7	6529	242	-10%	850	8	10%	126	109	1817	270	76
Delhi	NDMC	6.1	14195	583	-2%	1538	9	27%	253	82	1417	233	56
Delhi	Nehru Nagar	10.9	10320	236	-1%	1939	5	-14%	178	154	4548	417	105
Delhi	Patparganj	7.7	10499	339	9%	1608	7	6%	208	182	3555	459	125
Delhi	R.K.Mission	7.1	3747	132	-39%	554	7	-3%	78	72	1186	167	52
Delhi	RTRM Chest Clinic	5.1	6049	298	3%	757	8	0%	149	120	1463	288	84
Delhi	SGM Chest Clinic	7.4	6496	220	-20%	866	8	-5%	117	103	2286	309	69
Delhi	Shahdra	6.0	4505	187	-31%	760	6	0%	126	112	1915	318	75
Delhi	SPM Marg	5.1	3531	174	-6%	460	8	-8%	91	65	887	175	39
Delhi	SPMH Chest Clinic	6.2	6935	281	2%	1086	6	5%	176	167	2900	469	112
Goa	North Goa	8.3	11281	341	5%	721	16	10%	87	61	1022	123	48
Goa	South Goa	6.5	4293	166	-7%	461	9	8%	71	58	756	117	43
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	16.9	13122	194	20%	1676	8	12%	99	77	1875	111	56
Gujarat	Ahmadabad MC	57.6	36046	156	5%	6113	6	5%	106	74	8520	148	53
Gujarat	Amreli	15.7	12723	203	9%	1279	10	9%	82	71	1403	90	59
Gujarat	Anand	21.6	15306	177	1%	2288	7	4%	106	85	2893	134	58
Gujarat	Banaskantha	32.2	21303	165	7%	3288	6	6%	102	80	3514	109	57
Gujarat	Bharuch	16.0	11173	174	2%	1600	7	6%	100	84	1983	124	65

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Delhi	Karawal Nagar	68	158	80	80	327	13%	88%	68%	84%	68%	931	91%	1026	100%
Delhi	Kingsway Camp	34	54	51	51	104	9%	92%	73%	89%	67%	663	97%	676	99%
Delhi	LN Chest Clinic	37	71	48	48	87	13%	87%	79%	88%	75%	251	94%	267	100%
Delhi	LRS	31	69	42	42	178	11%	90%	73%	83%	73%	765	89%	850	99%
Delhi	MNCH Chest Clinic	74	158	107	107	210	12%	88%	76%	84%	67%	360	40%	894	100%
Delhi	Moti Nagar	80	176	89	89	272	12%	90%	78%	80%	69%	753	83%	801	88%
Delhi	Narela	51	76	66	66	168	12%	89%	80%	86%	73%	715	95%	755	100%
Delhi	NDMC	34	90	53	53	106	10%	94%	74%	89%	76%	481	94%	510	100%
Delhi	Nehru Nagar	73	145	92	92	462	13%	88%	66%	83%	62%	1569	91%	1715	100%
Delhi	Patparganj	69	163	102	102	405	15%	91%	77%	88%	63%	1167	81%	1438	100%
Delhi	R.K.Mission	27	49	39	39	114	13%	90%	72%	83%	65%	521	99%	524	100%
Delhi	RTRM Chest Clinic	43	88	73	73	125	11%	91%	79%	93%	85%	590	95%	621	100%
Delhi	SGM Chest Clinic	67	107	67	67	237	13%	91%	68%	84%	61%	704	90%	781	100%
Delhi	Shahdra	54	110	79	79	247	17%	88%	71%	82%	65%	598	87%	691	100%
Delhi	SPM Marg	28	56	52	52	76	12%	90%	73%	84%	66%	320	92%	346	100%
Delhi	SPMH Chest Clinic	44	186	128	128	409	19%	89%	73%	85%	67%	923	87%	1061	100%
Goa	North Goa	15	39	22	22	50	6%	89%	71%	88%	68%	475	92%	488	95%
Goa	South Goa	17	31	25	25	42	7%	79%	56%	79%	56%	350	88%	357	90%
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	8	14	32	32	59	4%	91%	67%	86%	65%	1160	86%	1264	94%
Gujarat	Ahmadabad MC	14	41	39	39	500	8%	85%	66%	77%	56%	4025	92%	4165	95%
Gujarat	Amreli	5	8	18	18	60	5%	91%	68%	88%	63%	1068	94%	1109	97%
Gujarat	Anand	21	14	39	39	81	4%	93%	78%	88%	68%	1750	93%	1803	96%
Gujarat	Banaskantha	7	9	36	36	121	5%	93%	75%	88%	75%	2476	95%	2553	98%
Gujarat	Bharuch	13	15	29	29	53	3%	92%	80%	88%	69%	1214	89%	1369	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
Delhi	Karawal Nagar	821	95%	178	6%	58%	1%	1%	6%	62%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	Kingsway Camp	665	98%	25	2%	74%	2%	2%	76%	76%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	LN Chest Clinic	279	100%	24	3%	80%	4%	3%	96%	96%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	LRS	1045	100%	0	0%	73%	2%	2%	18%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	MNCH Chest Clinic	598	100%			94%	1%	1%	25%	69%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	Moti Nagar	430	81%	59	4%	65%	2%	1%	56%	69%	0	0	2	0	126	85	211	34.7	
Delhi	Narela	660	99%	157	8%	87%	2%	2%	68%	68%	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0.1	
Delhi	NDMC	561	100%			86%	3%	2%	78%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	Nehru Nagar	1113	100%	0	0%	58%	2%	1%	98%	98%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	Patparganj	1103	100%	0	0%	67%	1%	1%	87%	87%	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	R.K.Mission	595	99%	100	8%	84%	2%	3%	100%	100%	0	1	2	0	8	47	55	7.7	
Delhi	RTRM Chest Clinic	377	76%	311	21%	93%	2%	2%	100%	100%	8	42	18	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	SGM Chest Clinic	692	100%			88%	1%	1%	74%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	Shahdra	634	100%	124	6%	97%	1%	2%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	SPM Marg	250	98%	120	14%	64%	4%	3%	11%	89%	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delhi	SPMH Chest Clinic	706	82%	833	30%	70%	2%	1%	14%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Goa	North Goa	433	99%	59	6%	99%	4%	5%	94%	83%	0	241	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Goa	South Goa	292	95%	118	16%	93%	8%	8%	98%	82%	0	157	2	0	0	2	2	0.3	
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	851	83%	1579	84%	96%	5%	5%	97%	88%	16	475	183	0	70	171	241	14.2	
Gujarat	Ahmadabad MC	2798	92%	2231	26%	91%	6%	5%	98%	87%	1	26	71	0	2	53	55	1.0	
Gujarat	Amreli	858	92%	974	69%	88%	4%	4%	100%	98%	3	31	22	0	47	0	47	3.0	
Gujarat	Anand	1430	92%	1899	66%	86%	4%	3%	98%	87%	0	55	6	0	41	0	41	1.9	
Gujarat	Banaskantha	2017	94%	2110	60%	91%	3%	2%	100%	100%	0	61	44	0	304	169	473	14.7	
Gujarat	Bharuch	984	87%	1266	64%	93%	4%	4%	99%	98%	3	57	41	0	63	29	92	5.7	

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	29.8	21398	180	7%	2577	8	3%	87	74	2963	100	57
Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	10.3	7429	179	9%	1059	7	7%	102	96	1293	125	68
Gujarat	Dahod	22.0	25680	292	24%	2612	10	13%	119	106	2949	134	69
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	14.4	12630	220	16%	1300	10	12%	91	77	1699	118	58
Gujarat	Jamnagar	22.3	16496	185	1%	1631	10	3%	73	68	2145	96	51
Gujarat	Junagadh	28.4	19478	172	9%	2112	9	9%	74	71	2626	93	57
Gujarat	Kachchh	21.6	14488	168	8%	1621	9	12%	75	64	1799	83	54
Gujarat	Kheda	23.8	15644	164	2%	2670	6	-1%	112	85	2922	123	62
Gujarat	Mahesana	21.0	17218	205	5%	1800	10	5%	86	71	2075	99	57
Gujarat	Narmada	6.1	5853	240	2%	719	8	-6%	118	96	785	129	75
Gujarat	Navsari	13.8	11247	204	16%	1287	9	16%	94	79	1643	119	59
Gujarat	Panch Mahals	24.7	17507	177	6%	3123	6	-4%	126	106	3657	148	73
Gujarat	Patan	13.9	13318	240	7%	1509	9	4%	109	84	1658	119	59
Gujarat	Porbandar	6.1	3900	161	-2%	418	9	9%	69	69	712	117	60
Gujarat	Rajkot	39.3	30384	193	2%	3187	10	2%	81	67	3709	94	55
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	25.1	16245	162	-1%	2642	6	6%	105	82	3531	141	61
Gujarat	Surat	16.7	15777	236	9%	2492	6	10%	149	92	2382	142	70
Gujarat	Surat MC	46.1	37576	204	24%	3696	10	7%	80	74	5893	128	58
Gujarat	Surendranagar	18.2	15205	209	6%	1858	8	6%	102	76	1903	105	56
Gujarat	The Dangs	2.3	1885	201	2%	193	10	-2%	82	77	223	95	58
Gujarat	Vadodara	15.4	18334	297	3%	2525	7	7%	164	98	2273	147	68
Gujarat	Vadodara Corp	17.2	10041	146	-1%	1629	6	-12%	94	72	2129	124	53
Gujarat	Valsad	17.6	11491	163	-5%	1356	8	-11%	77	71	1731	98	57
Gujarat	Vyara (Surat)	8.3	6701	201	2%	869	8	7%	104	94	1198	144	71

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	7	13	23	23	102	4%	92%	76%	89%	72%	2090	94%	2189	98%
Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	12	7	34	34	39	4%	92%	74%	88%	76%	918	92%	999	100%
Gujarat	Dahod	11	10	43	43	130	6%	96%	85%	90%	76%	2290	98%	2299	98%
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	10	16	34	34	70	6%	93%	72%	88%	75%	1036	94%	1078	97%
Gujarat	Jamnagar	3	17	25	25	100	6%	91%	71%	85%	56%	1479	95%	1504	96%
Gujarat	Junagadh	5	8	22	22	117	6%	93%	69%	88%	64%	1966	96%	2039	99%
Gujarat	Kachchh	4	8	17	17	62	4%	90%	58%	88%	59%	1331	95%	1349	96%
Gujarat	Kheda	17	13	31	31	68	3%	92%	70%	86%	66%	1838	89%	1839	89%
Gujarat	Mahesana	6	12	23	23	67	4%	92%	72%	88%	70%	1280	86%	1397	94%
Gujarat	Narmada	10	14	30	30	21	4%	94%	83%	91%	74%	535	89%	585	97%
Gujarat	Navsari	15	17	28	28	56	4%	94%	80%	88%	72%	1039	95%	1074	98%
Gujarat	Panch Mahals	20	10	44	44	143	6%	95%	77%	90%	74%	2532	95%	2656	100%
Gujarat	Patan	11	9	39	39	60	5%	92%	61%	87%	58%	1059	90%	1168	99%
Gujarat	Porbandar	23	14	20	20	71	12%	90%	43%	89%	67%	409	95%	424	99%
Gujarat	Rajkot	7	13	20	20	204	7%	92%	76%	88%	70%	2571	96%	2641	99%
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	29	10	40	40	91	4%	93%	79%	88%	74%	1881	90%	2036	97%
Gujarat	Surat	17	21	35	35	65	4%	93%	75%	90%	74%	1448	93%	1556	100%
Gujarat	Surat MC	8	31	31	31	301	7%	92%	73%	87%	64%	3194	93%	3409	99%
Gujarat	Surendranagar	8	12	28	28	62	4%	91%	69%	84%	65%	1327	95%	1384	99%
Gujarat	The Dangs	4	12	21	21	8	5%	89%	63%	89%	80%	164	91%	180	100%
Gujarat	Vadodara	16	20	44	44	65	4%	94%	78%	87%	68%	1469	95%	1490	97%
Gujarat	Vadodara Corp	15	24	31	31	80	5%	90%	73%	86%	56%	1091	87%	1153	92%
Gujarat	Valsad	7	12	22	22	45	3%	92%	75%	87%	60%	1160	92%	1262	100%
Gujarat	Vyara (Surat)	23	16	33	33	34	4%	94%	88%	91%	81%	721	91%	789	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No	%	No	%													
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1686	92%	2151	73%	93%	3%	2%	99%	100%	0	65	16	0	183	41	224	7.5
Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	703	89%	956	74%	97%	2%	1%	100%	100%	0	9	11	0	14	2	16	1.5
Gujarat	Dahod	1763	96%	1780	60%	99%	2%	4%	100%	99%	1	37	31	0	227	179	406	18.5
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	871	96%	1210	71%	99%	7%	6%	99%	95%	4	22	18	9	282	71	362	25.2
Gujarat	Jamnagar	1037	85%	1605	75%	92%	5%	4%	100%	99%	0	58	9	0	36	5	41	1.8
Gujarat	Junagadh	1550	93%	1976	75%	99%	2%	3%	100%	100%	0	157	1	0	505	0	505	17.8
Gujarat	Kachchh	997	89%	1284	71%	97%	4%	7%	86%	83%	0	88	12	0	4	2	6	0.3
Gujarat	Kheda	1460	87%	1791	61%	95%	3%	3%	99%	91%	0	24	12	0	1	3	4	0.2
Gujarat	Mahesana	1078	88%	996	48%	90%	8%	9%	100%	96%	0	37	93	0	150	272	422	20.1
Gujarat	Narmada	472	91%	676	86%	95%	2%	2%	100%	87%	0	7	4	0	4	247	251	41.1
Gujarat	Navsari	884	97%	1233	75%	95%	4%	4%	100%	90%	0	85	3	0	15	27	42	3.1
Gujarat	Panch Mahals	2033	95%	3031	83%	97%	2%	2%	100%	98%	0	23	1	0	110	12	122	4.9
Gujarat	Patan	801	91%	1076	65%	96%	4%	6%	97%	96%	0	1	8	0	58	10	68	4.9
Gujarat	Porbandar	351	90%	204	29%	98%	6%	6%	98%	95%	0	9	9	0	0	15	15	2.5
Gujarat	Rajkot	2219	98%	1687	45%	94%	6%	6%	100%	100%	3	234	2	13	478	150	641	16.3
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	1525	86%	2699	76%	95%	3%	3%	100%	99%	8	200	6	0	331	3	334	13.3
Gujarat	Surat	1222	93%	1872	79%	96%	3%	5%	100%	92%	0	66	62	0	33	185	218	13.0
Gujarat	Surat MC	2275	96%	2061	35%	100%	6%	8%	100%	87%	1	73	6	13	25	1493	1531	33.2
Gujarat	Surendranagar	945	93%	1316	69%	98%	6%	7%	97%	95%	6	48	29	0	70	1	71	3.9
Gujarat	The Dangs	134	89%	178	80%	98%	2%	3%	86%	43%	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Gujarat	Vadodara	1014	91%	1556	68%	97%	5%	3%	99%	84%	0	83	2	0	40	0	40	2.6
Gujarat	Vadodara Corp	876	89%	462	22%	91%	8%	7%	98%	88%	0	6	2	0	6	16	22	1.3
Gujarat	Valsad	922	93%	1419	82%	96%	3%	3%	96%	94%	5	108	14	0	45	112	157	8.9
Gujarat	Vyara (Surat)	678	92%	971	81%	96%	2%	3%	100%	95%	0	26	22	0	0	2	2	0.2

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Haryana	Ambala	11.8	14082	299	-2%	1553	9	-2%	132	81	1652	140	58
Haryana	Bhiwani	16.9	8120	120	-12%	1249	7	0%	74	67	1954	116	43
Haryana	Faridabad	18.6	13329	179	14%	1633	8	-6%	88	80	3803	204	53
Haryana	Fatehabad	9.8	4971	127	-14%	767	6	-11%	79	67	1117	114	46
Haryana	Gurgaon	15.7	12606	201	16%	1477	9	16%	94	68	2919	186	49
Haryana	Hisar	18.1	12724	176	9%	1998	6	4%	111	72	2174	120	47
Haryana	Jhajjar	9.9	5252	132	-27%	609	9	3%	61	68	1241	125	47
Haryana	Jind	13.8	7203	130	-7%	1097	7	2%	79	74	1649	119	48
Haryana	Kaithal	11.1	6164	139	5%	872	7	-6%	78	76	1274	115	52
Haryana	Karnal	15.6	10099	162	-1%	1655	6	-2%	106	85	2533	162	61
Haryana	Kurukshetra	10.0	7240	181	-1%	1049	7	-1%	105	89	1332	133	63
Haryana	Mahendragarh	9.6	6152	161	-5%	852	7	6%	89	75	1230	129	50
Haryana	Mewat	11.3	6957	154	39%	1120	6	7%	99	79	1453	129	49
Haryana	Palwal	10.8	6085	141	5%	912	7	-4%	85	88	1562	145	57
Haryana	Panchkula	5.8	7351	317	-8%	744	10	-9%	128	91	1111	192	63
Haryana	Panipat	12.5	6560	132	-11%	947	7	-3%	76	69	1779	143	47
Haryana	Rewari	9.3	3504	94	-31%	609	6	-22%	66	63	1157	125	41
Haryana	Rohtak	11.0	14853	338	5%	2278	7	9%	208	97	1977	180	62
Haryana	Sirsa	13.4	9128	170	1%	1264	7	6%	94	80	1674	125	52
Haryana	Sonipat	15.3	10924	178	3%	1857	6	-6%	121	106	2873	187	75
Haryana	Yamunanagar	12.6	8070	160	15%	1087	7	9%	86	72	1640	130	57
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur (HP)	3.9	3599	231	-4%	379	9	-2%	97	108	649	166	74
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	5.3	6691	316	36%	698	10	32%	132	132	1156	218	91
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur (HP)	4.6	4666	252	-4%	513	9	-6%	111	96	761	164	70

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Haryana	Ambala	19	28	35	35	32	3%	93%	86%	89%	81%	872	89%	956	97%
Haryana	Bhiwani	24	15	34	34	36	3%	87%	62%	82%	65%	991	83%	1070	90%
Haryana	Faridabad	41	63	47	47	266	9%	90%	74%	86%	63%	1372	91%	1385	91%
Haryana	Fatehabad	24	11	33	33	26	3%	92%	81%	86%	72%	604	87%	610	88%
Haryana	Gurgaon	58	36	44	44	169	8%	87%	80%	83%	66%	895	81%	957	87%
Haryana	Hisar	24	13	36	36	78	5%	88%	76%	84%	67%	1205	88%	1265	93%
Haryana	Jhajjar	21	25	32	32	36	4%	93%	79%	85%	74%	637	89%	716	100%
Haryana	Jind	19	19	34	34	59	5%	92%	70%	86%	70%	901	86%	1013	97%
Haryana	Kaithal	18	12	33	33	18	2%	93%	77%	88%	66%	835	95%	880	100%
Haryana	Karnal	34	30	38	38	95	5%	88%	73%	89%	79%	1271	93%	1357	99%
Haryana	Kurukshetra	13	25	31	31	34	3%	90%	68%	91%	66%	867	95%	905	100%
Haryana	Mahendragarh	23	19	36	36	43	5%	92%	80%	86%	70%	684	94%	677	93%
Haryana	Mewat	21	19	40	40	83	8%	91%	79%	87%	79%	851	95%	894	99%
Haryana	Palwal	23	23	42	42	74	7%	92%	80%	90%	89%	947	97%	952	98%
Haryana	Panchkula	27	59	42	42	56	6%	89%	72%	85%	66%	506	94%	507	94%
Haryana	Panipat	35	19	41	41	66	5%	91%	85%	87%	80%	725	84%	866	100%
Haryana	Rewari	24	22	37	37	47	6%	89%	70%	81%	65%	446	87%	495	97%
Haryana	Rohtak	29	39	50	50	93	7%	90%	68%	86%	69%	898	83%	1073	99%
Haryana	Sirsa	18	15	40	40	39	3%	90%	67%	84%	61%	963	87%	1019	92%
Haryana	Sonapat	26	38	49	49	90	4%	92%	82%	90%	80%	1629	97%	1657	99%
Haryana	Yamunanagar	19	26	29	29	44	3%	90%	62%	89%	64%	908	94%	932	97%
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur (HP)	16	33	43	43	17	4%	90%	77%	88%	81%	415	95%	426	98%
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	26	39	62	62	37	4%	92%	85%	84%	72%	735	99%	740	100%
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur (HP)	22	39	34	34	6	1%	91%	82%	87%	77%	441	98%	449	99%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No.	%	No.	%													
Haryana	Ambala	761	89%	120	10%	83%	1%	0%	67%	50%	1	16	17	0	0	60	60	5.1
Haryana	Bhiwani	655	67%	80	6%	74%	3%	0%	86%	71%	0	0	0	0	0	426	426	25.2
Haryana	Faridabad	853	90%	257	7%	69%	1%	0%	100%	100%	1	18	29	1	15	118	134	7.2
Haryana	Fatehabad	439	81%	327	29%	69%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1	0	22	2	0	22	24	2.5
Haryana	Gurgaon	747	92%	1265	51%	89%	1%	1%	56%	22%	19	6	30	0	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Hisar	884	85%	304	14%	58%	2%	1%	67%	75%	0	2	8	0	52	293	345	19.1
Haryana	Jhajjar	571	95%	344	28%	88%	2%	1%	40%	53%	1	5	2	13	26	50	89	9.0
Haryana	Jind	778	89%	44	15%	72%	2%	0%	71%	57%	0	10	21	0	2	267	269	19.5
Haryana	Kaithal	544	93%	267	87%	81%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Karnal	991	100%	1374	54%	91%	0%	0%	0%	50%	1	1	3	1	9	179	189	12.1
Haryana	Kurukshetra	649	95%	419	32%	81%	1%	0%	25%	100%	2	1	9	0	0	65	65	6.5
Haryana	Mahendragarh	529	89%	484	39%	88%	1%	1%	29%	29%	1	4	19	0	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Mewat	537	74%	616	51%	70%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Palwal	718	97%	1532	98%	80%	1%	1%	42%	58%	0	12	6	0	85	143	228	21.1
Haryana	Panchkula	381	93%	406	37%	81%	1%	1%	100%	92%	3	22	14	0	0	3	3	0.5
Haryana	Panipat	659	84%	1132	64%	62%	2%	1%	93%	80%	0	0	24	0	0	228	228	18.3
Haryana	Rewari	275	87%	577	57%	72%	12%	1%	88%	50%	1	6	8	0	64	52	116	12.5
Haryana	Rohtak	614	69%	292	15%	67%	2%	1%	93%	89%	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	Sirsa	643	79%	1040	62%	76%	0%	1%	100%	64%	22	22	16	0	0	1	1	0.1
Haryana	Sonapat	1330	94%	806	29%	100%	2%	1%	91%	47%	0	14	127	0	4	104	108	7.0
Haryana	Yamunanagar	630	90%	1152	70%	67%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	4	6	0	3	1	4	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur (HP)	300	86%	38	8%	73%	0%	1%	50%	75%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	439	83%	378	37%	68%	2%	0%	0%	0%	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur (HP)	345	91%	88	12%	63%	3%	2%	71%	79%	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	15.4	16380	266	12%	1927	9	-1%	125	98	2613	170	72
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	0.9	974	283	-3%	69	14	43%	80	95	189	220	69
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	4.5	4254	238	-3%	489	9	-1%	110	120	1332	298	79
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	0.3	433	336	-25%	6	72	127%	19	40	63	196	25
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	10.2	13673	335	4%	1084	13	6%	106	111	2157	211	74
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	8.3	2283	69	-78%	262	9	11%	32	100	1766	213	76
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	5.4	4728	218	5%	479	10	16%	89	92	1014	187	66
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	5.9	1671	71	-80%	141	12	7%	24	87	1285	218	71
Himachal Pradesh	Una	5.3	3755	177	-18%	467	8	-11%	88	87	706	133	70
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	15.5	11032	178	-10%	486	23	36%	31	31	787	51	27
Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	7.7	5173	169	-6%	329	16	16%	43	42	423	55	38
Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	14.6	8523	146	-4%	407	21	48%	28	25	591	41	22
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	9.6	3742	97	-13%	381	10	-13%	40	42	844	88	30
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	19.2	17775	231	-4%	2678	7	-4%	140	95	2811	146	63
Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	1.5	1227	206	-6%	59	21	27%	40	40	165	111	34
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	6.4	3748	146	-11%	508	7	-2%	79	78	838	131	54
Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	9.1	6707	184	5%	426	16	15%	47	58	666	73	52
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	1.5	1303	213	-17%	63	21	2%	41	41	189	123	27
Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	5.0	2851	144	7%	232	12	22%	47	46	462	93	40
Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	8.7	5183	149	-7%	362	14	11%	42	47	567	65	44
Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	6.4	3824	148	0%	304	13	15%	47	42	538	84	30
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	16.3	11532	177	-7%	583	20	15%	36	27	1078	66	23
Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	9.1	6190	171	-13%	618	10	-7%	68	70	1079	119	45
Jharkhand	Bokaro	21.5	12094	141	5%	1239	10	18%	58	39	1645	76	33

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	16	44	36	36	112	5%	92%	80%	92%	83%	1524	99%	1536	100%
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	13	72	60	60	4	3%	89%	81%	87%	83%	83	98%	85	100%
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	67	88	65	65	126	12%	96%	86%	91%	81%	526	96%	545	99%
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	40	81	50	50	2	4%	100%	71%	80%	88%	13	100%	13	100%
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	30	56	52	52	59	4%	93%	79%	89%	76%	1108	95%	1143	98%
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	23	72	42	42	62	4%	95%	86%	93%	82%	182	97%	155	83%
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	35	41	44	44	35	5%	89%	75%	88%	81%	492	97%	492	97%
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	59	47	42	42	34	3%	91%	74%	90%	77%	91	97%	89	95%
Himachal Pradesh	Una	17	25	21	21	13	2%	95%	72%	92%	75%	458	98%	468	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	6	12	5	5	85	12%	87%	68%	92%	81%	465	95%	467	97%
Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	4	8	5	5	27	7%	91%	78%	89%	79%	294	92%	320	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	4	10	5	5	41	8%	91%	85%	90%	87%	359	96%	369	99%
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	11	33	15	15	63	9%	86%	73%	88%	70%	409	100%	409	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	17	27	40	40	109	5%	85%	72%	85%	76%	1840	98%	1868	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	41	21	14	14	13	9%	97%	75%	95%	85%	59	100%	59	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	21	22	33	33	16	3%	82%	59%	88%	80%	488	96%	492	97%
Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	5	10	7	7	29	5%	92%	79%	93%	83%	526	100%	526	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	19	54	24	24	3	2%	80%	65%	92%	94%	62	95%	62	95%
Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	21	22	10	10	21	5%	90%	80%	91%	75%	232	100%	232	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	8	9	4	4	25	5%	93%	86%	91%	79%	409	100%	409	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	10	29	14	14	33	7%	92%	82%	90%	81%	270	100%	271	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	10	27	6	6	61	6%	87%	72%	88%	70%	449	100%	449	100%
Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	12	31	29	29	37	5%	92%	74%	89%	80%	543	84%	576	90%
Jharkhand	Bokaro	20	8	15	15	64	5%	91%	75%	89%	72%	1128	94%	1199	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No	%	No	%													
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1072	84%	794	31%	90%	2%	1%	100%	97%	22	183	43	0	0	0	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	76	89%	21	12%	37%	0%	0%			0	0	1	0	0	5	5	5.8
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	382	89%	555	56%	33%	1%	0%	100%	0%	8	9	7	3	0	198	201	45.0
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	7	37%			0%		0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	851	95%	409	19%	49%	1%	0%	100%	86%	6	1	12	0	0	45	45	4.4
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	127	95%	41	15%	63%	0%	0%			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	379	89%	297	30%	47%	1%	0%	100%	50%	11	8	5	0	1	0	1	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	63	59%	94	40%	79%	0%	0%			2	35	18	0	58	0	58	9.9
Himachal Pradesh	Una	444	99%	216	30%	88%	3%	2%	33%	67%	20	39	12	0	0	1	1	0.2
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	575	89%	155	18%	65%	0%	0%			37	12	6	0	30	0	30	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	323	89%	45	11%	49%	0%	0%			14	4	3	0	1	1	2	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	446	93%	88	11%	48%	0%	0%			35	12	5	0	31	0	31	2.1
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	298	100%			0%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	1298	94%	497	22%	61%	1%	1%	23%	64%	11	88	4	0	36	0	36	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	70	96%	14	12%	19%	0%	0%			5	5	1	0	8	0	8	5.4
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	274	90%	15	6%	0%		0%			16	3	10	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	502	100%	115	18%	97%	0%	0%			21	20	1	2	19	0	21	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	47	100%	17	32%	44%	1%	0%			2	9	6	0	2	1	3	2.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	185	86%			23%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	442	98%	40	7%	77%	0%	0%			44	9	3	3	1	0	4	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	186	67%			0%		0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	505	100%	34	3%	42%	0%	0%			40	29	21	7	52	9	68	4.2
Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	419	83%	91	8%	21%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Bokaro	921	83%	1898	83%	37%	2%	0%	100%	80%	11	40	32	2	205	21	228	10.6

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Jharkhand	Chatra	10.9	3668	84	-6%	559	7	10%	51	51	853	78	46
Jharkhand	Deoghar	15.6	8561	137	0%	970	9	4%	62	57	1094	70	53
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	28.0	12745	114	0%	1552	8	8%	55	50	2662	95	46
Jharkhand	Dumka	13.8	9572	174	18%	1114	9	27%	81	78	1999	145	68
Jharkhand	Garhwa	13.8	5288	96	-1%	756	7	-3%	55	50	1490	108	43
Jharkhand	Giridih	25.5	8544	84	3%	1493	6	-1%	59	56	1880	74	49
Jharkhand	Godda	13.7	5129	94	-3%	796	6	-13%	58	54	1434	105	47
Jharkhand	Gumla	10.7	3664	86	-3%	597	6	3%	56	56	862	81	50
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	18.1	9515	131	-5%	1076	9	4%	59	55	1561	86	48
Jharkhand	Jamtara	8.2	3744	114	4%	605	6	-1%	73	72	936	114	61
Jharkhand	Khunti	5.5	2059	93	43%	312	7	33%	56	53	492	89	47
Jharkhand	Kodarma	7.5	2375	79	-6%	212	11	12%	28	25	322	43	19
Jharkhand	Lathehar	7.6	5309	175	23%	558	10	16%	74	70	790	104	62
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	4.8	1425	74	-13%	266	5	-11%	55	54	379	79	43
Jharkhand	Pakaur	9.4	4723	126	-3%	875	5	0%	93	90	1317	140	83
Jharkhand	Palamu	20.2	12110	150	7%	1565	8	5%	77	74	2763	137	64
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	15.7	8161	130	24%	1465	6	14%	93	89	2532	162	81
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	23.9	9698	101	-3%	1810	5	0%	76	66	2908	122	56
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	9.9	4468	113	-7%	555	8	0%	56	54	854	86	47
Jharkhand	Ranchi	30.4	14589	120	-2%	2096	7	-1%	69	50	2638	87	43
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	12.0	6562	137	8%	868	8	-4%	72	66	1459	122	58
Jharkhand	Saraikela-Kharsawan	11.1	6421	145	6%	718	9	4%	65	61	1393	126	55
Jharkhand	Simdega	6.3	2709	108	4%	452	6	6%	72	72	678	108	63
Karnataka	Bagalkot	19.4	12332	159	-14%	1144	11	-2%	59	47	1788	92	35

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Jharkhand	Chatra	20	2	10	10	23	3%	84%	61%	96%	90%	463	82%	563	100%
Jharkhand	Deoghar	7	3	7	7	31	3%	95%	77%	96%	90%	796	90%	884	100%
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	27	7	15	15	108	5%	94%	79%	90%	72%	1289	91%	1356	96%
Jharkhand	Dumka	52	2	23	23	37	2%	93%	82%	88%	75%	892	82%	1089	100%
Jharkhand	Garhwa	43	4	18	18	62	5%	88%	75%	91%	83%	547	79%	692	100%
Jharkhand	Giridih	10	4	11	11	75	5%	91%	81%	91%	82%	1303	89%	1438	99%
Jharkhand	Godda	37	3	18	18	43	4%	85%	77%	92%	80%	603	81%	739	99%
Jharkhand	Gumla	13	6	12	12	30	4%	90%	79%	93%	83%	501	83%	606	100%
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	22	5	11	11	58	4%	92%	76%	91%	75%	967	97%	996	100%
Jharkhand	Jamtara	22	2	29	29	10	1%	94%	76%	92%	72%	513	86%	596	100%
Jharkhand	Khunti	20	12	9	9	23	5%	92%	72%	90%	59%	268	91%	295	100%
Jharkhand	Kodarma	9	4	10	10	12	5%	85%	68%	84%	69%	177	92%	193	100%
Jharkhand	Lathehar	25	5	12	12	36	5%	95%	90%	95%	79%	471	89%	531	100%
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	11	9	16	16	14	5%	76%	61%	82%	67%	201	77%	255	97%
Jharkhand	Pakaur	34	3	21	21	23	2%	90%	79%	88%	87%	626	74%	845	100%
Jharkhand	Palamu	41	11	20	20	124	5%	94%	81%	94%	79%	1429	95%	1510	100%
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	59	8	15	15	63	3%	93%	85%	89%	78%	1152	83%	1392	100%
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	32	11	22	22	79	3%	93%	83%	89%	70%	1437	90%	1579	99%
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	22	6	10	10	30	4%	86%	63%	90%	70%	515	97%	532	100%
Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	10	15	15	103	5%	94%	71%	87%	59%	1445	94%	1534	99%
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	39	8	17	17	73	6%	88%	75%	89%	81%	699	87%	797	100%
Jharkhand	Saraikela-Kharsawan	48	6	17	17	36	3%	93%	78%	93%	92%	596	88%	680	100%
Jharkhand	Simdega	30	4	12	12	15	2%	78%	52%	74%	59%	387	85%	447	98%
Karnataka	Bagalkot	24	12	22	22	88	6%	89%	70%	83%	62%	766	82%	908	97%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
Jharkhand	Chatra	343	80%	746	87%	36%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Deoghar	729	86%	785	72%	90%	0%	0%	50%	25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1146	86%	1464	57%	24%	2%	0%	57%	57%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Dumka	576	69%	1917	96%	75%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0	9	0	0	288	0	288	20.9	
Jharkhand	Garhwa	323	57%	1211	80%	7%	7%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Giridih	819	77%	1549	82%	22%	5%	0%	0%	100%	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Godda	317	58%	1002	72%	41%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Gumla	285	60%	813	94%	87%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	710	81%	1443	93%	56%	14%	4%	8%	92%	0	2	0	0	44	0	44	2.4	
Jharkhand	Jamtara	346	76%	779	83%	45%	0%	0%			0	5	1	0	3	0	3	0.4	
Jharkhand	Khunti	177	77%	490	100%	37%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Kodarma	137	91%	234	73%	35%	10%	7%	0%	90%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Lathehar	278	61%	602	81%	28%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	134	64%	379	100%	67%	0%	0%			0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Pakaur	304	43%	1243	95%	54%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Palamu	1104	89%	1736	63%	42%	1%	1%	0%	67%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	631	61%	2070	82%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7	18	3	0	11	1	12	0.8	
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	1130	87%	2324	80%	51%	4%	1%	30%	80%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	266	66%	719	84%	51%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	0.2	
Jharkhand	Ranchi	1085	87%	1801	68%	46%	1%	0%	33%	57%	8	2	35	0	0	287	287	9.4	
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	405	80%	1080	74%	87%	2%	2%	88%	96%	0	2	0	0	23	0	23	1.9	
Jharkhand	Saraikele-Kharsawan	358	59%	1020	73%	43%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jharkhand	Simdega	186	65%	614	91%	39%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Bagalkot	626	82%	960	54%	97%	41%	50%	100%	89%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Karnataka	Bangalore City	75.8	49944	165	7%	6150	8	7%	81	38	5677	75	26
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	10.1	9069	224	15%	661	14	10%	65	62	1134	112	49
Karnataka	Bangalore Urban	22.6	21193	234	4%	1682	13	4%	74	89	3758	166	68
Karnataka	Belgaum	49.1	33523	171	-3%	2500	13	-2%	51	45	4023	82	39
Karnataka	Bellary	26.0	22422	216	9%	2450	9	2%	94	64	2917	112	49
Karnataka	Bidar	17.5	12494	179	2%	1130	11	2%	65	57	2234	128	40
Karnataka	Bijapur	22.3	14711	165	14%	1315	11	18%	59	44	1737	78	36
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	10.5	10171	243	6%	779	13	-1%	74	76	1236	118	58
Karnataka	Chikkaballapur	12.9	10167	197	9%	1011	10	15%	79	69	1522	118	55
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	11.7	11844	253	-5%	630	19	-5%	54	51	1026	88	38
Karnataka	Chitradurga	17.0	12592	185	-10%	1251	10	0%	73	73	2196	129	59
Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	21.4	19593	229	-3%	1460	13	3%	68	43	1670	78	33
Karnataka	Davanagere	20.0	18684	234	3%	1642	11	1%	82	57	2036	102	43
Karnataka	Dharwad	19.0	14696	194	-2%	1592	9	-3%	84	53	1704	90	41
Karnataka	Gadag	10.9	9424	215	-6%	750	13	10%	69	61	1064	97	46
Karnataka	Gulbarga	26.3	19644	186	2%	1623	12	15%	62	51	2391	91	35
Karnataka	Hassan	18.2	19488	267	-1%	1018	19	10%	56	49	1403	77	37
Karnataka	Haveri	16.4	11490	175	11%	856	13	19%	52	51	1725	105	40
Karnataka	Kodagu	5.7	5256	231	-3%	249	21	11%	44	39	389	68	30
Karnataka	Kolar	15.8	11081	175	-4%	1010	11	4%	64	49	1477	93	41
Karnataka	Koppal	14.3	9457	166	-3%	1092	9	2%	76	71	1758	123	55
Karnataka	Mandya	18.6	17617	237	-13%	1181	15	-3%	64	60	1771	95	48
Karnataka	Mysore	30.7	30853	251	-16%	3701	8	-17%	120	63	3332	108	49
Karnataka	Raichur	19.8	16763	212	3%	1952	9	1%	99	74	2522	128	54

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
Karnataka	Bangalore City	9	23	17	17	323	7%	84%	50%	78%	46%	2500	85%	2905	99%
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	17	26	20	20	45	5%	87%	59%	85%	51%	570	88%	647	100%
Karnataka	Bangalore Urban	21	46	30	30	169	6%	89%	68%	86%	64%	1714	84%	1989	97%
Karnataka	Belgaum	20	10	13	13	303	9%	88%	71%	82%	68%	2028	90%	2186	97%
Karnataka	Bellary	23	16	25	25	189	8%	92%	63%	84%	58%	1499	88%	1607	94%
Karnataka	Bidar	43	14	31	31	86	5%	90%	68%	82%	49%	979	95%	1002	97%
Karnataka	Bijapur	20	8	14	14	100	7%	91%	68%	81%	58%	815	80%	905	89%
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	12	23	24	24	36	4%	87%	65%	84%	60%	802	91%	857	97%
Karnataka	Chikkaballapur	20	21	22	22	50	4%	89%	52%	82%	51%	706	77%	910	99%
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	10	20	19	19	36	5%	86%	54%	83%	53%	549	89%	614	99%
Karnataka	Chitradurga	27	19	25	25	57	3%	89%	58%	84%	57%	1115	88%	1220	96%
Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	10	17	18	18	86	7%	86%	65%	83%	54%	903	93%	898	92%
Karnataka	Davanagere	16	19	24	24	54	3%	89%	77%	82%	55%	985	85%	1101	95%
Karnataka	Dharwad	8	24	16	16	88	6%	86%	61%	82%	53%	939	91%	1029	100%
Karnataka	Gadag	14	16	21	21	56	7%	88%	69%	83%	59%	578	85%	671	98%
Karnataka	Gulbarga	14	14	28	28	99	6%	88%	57%	80%	45%	1151	82%	1285	91%
Karnataka	Hassan	8	15	16	16	36	3%	92%	72%	83%	56%	787	87%	866	95%
Karnataka	Haveri	27	18	20	20	120	9%	86%	70%	82%	66%	658	76%	822	95%
Karnataka	Kodagu	9	16	13	13	15	5%	90%	74%	89%	60%	206	90%	223	97%
Karnataka	Kolar	15	25	13	13	64	5%	89%	63%	87%	56%	678	86%	768	97%
Karnataka	Koppal	28	12	28	28	69	5%	88%	53%	81%	54%	928	88%	1049	99%
Karnataka	Mandya	9	19	19	19	56	4%	90%	64%	86%	58%	998	87%	1105	96%
Karnataka	Mysore	18	22	20	20	176	6%	86%	57%	81%	53%	1807	91%	1860	94%
Karnataka	Raichur	28	11	35	35	167	9%	85%	62%	82%	51%	1297	86%	1357	90%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
Karnataka	Bangalore City	1524	81%	1907	34%	81%	7%	6%	98%	81%	55	554	81	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	425	91%	528	44%	98%	6%	7%	100%	93%	2	0	28	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Bangalore Urban	1392	83%	2594	69%	93%	8%	10%	99%	89%	41	246	105	0	11	4	15	0.7
Karnataka	Belgaum	1382	76%	1884	47%	98%	24%	26%	100%	88%	5	239	13	0	28	2	30	0.6
Karnataka	Bellary	989	80%	1085	37%	98%	14%	14%	100%	98%	5	34	45	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Bidar	598	80%	908	42%	97%	8%	9%	100%	85%	11	129	35	0	39	22	61	3.5
Karnataka	Bijapur	583	73%	941	54%	93%	22%	35%	99%	87%	0	30	2	0	0	54	54	2.4
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	560	91%	796	59%	98%	8%	10%	100%	86%	8	41	12	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Chikkaballapur	556	77%	757	48%	96%	8%	7%	99%	89%	3	36	32	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	323	75%	694	68%	96%	9%	10%	100%	91%	5	36	21	0	0	3	3	0.3
Karnataka	Chitradurga	840	83%	1562	71%	98%	8%	9%	98%	86%	28	189	43	0	0	22	22	1.3
Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	674	83%	846	51%	98%	8%	9%	100%	99%	29	172	99	0	4	71	75	3.5
Karnataka	Davanagere	714	85%	1413	69%	93%	14%	13%	99%	86%	6	95	16	0	6	0	6	0.3
Karnataka	Dharwad	606	81%	531	31%	97%	15%	15%	100%	88%	11	680	7	5	26	1	32	1.7
Karnataka	Gadag	510	84%	183	17%	100%	13%	19%	100%	88%	3	192	38	0	31	0	31	2.8
Karnataka	Gulbarga	884	82%	1512	63%	93%	9%	15%	100%	99%	10	129	60	0	3	1	4	0.2
Karnataka	Hassan	682	88%	787	56%	98%	13%	11%	100%	89%	5	116	19	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Haveri	517	75%	1375	80%	81%	10%	8%	99%	95%	13	154	28	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Kodagu	182	93%	247	63%	98%	7%	9%	97%	97%	3	43	11	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Kolar	557	79%	777	53%	99%	8%	10%	99%	92%	6	40	36	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Koppal	657	84%	1211	69%	99%	14%	17%	100%	94%	39	122	25	0	6	5	11	0.8
Karnataka	Mandya	936	93%	1163	66%	99%	12%	14%	100%	95%	27	236	38	0	2	23	25	1.3
Karnataka	Mysore	1193	84%	799	24%	95%	9%	10%	99%	91%	26	160	31	0	27	1	28	0.9
Karnataka	Raichur	826	73%	2014	79%	95%	12%	14%	100%	87%	5	112	31	2	6	0	8	0.4

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Karnataka	Ramanagara	11.1	10333	232	-12%	659	16	2%	59	60	1123	101	46
Karnataka	Shimoga	18.0	15523	215	-5%	1099	14	0%	61	54	1640	91	44
Karnataka	Tumkur	27.5	24806	225	-2%	2090	12	4%	76	64	3094	112	51
Karnataka	Udupi	12.1	11772	243	3%	761	15	13%	63	46	929	77	36
Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	14.8	12974	220	-4%	608	21	8%	41	38	1045	71	32
Karnataka	Yadgiri	12.0	9389	195	24%	695	14	35%	58	55	1125	93	40
Kerala	Alappuzha	21.4	20897	244	-8%	851	25	8%	40	42	1759	82	36
Kerala	Ernakulam	33.0	30656	232	-2%	1796	17	-4%	54	42	2470	75	35
Kerala	Idukki	11.2	15540	348	-4%	307	51	-1%	28	27	577	52	24
Kerala	Kannur	25.4	25813	254	-6%	916	28	3%	36	30	1514	60	25
Kerala	Kasaragod	13.1	12570	240	21%	497	25	14%	38	38	864	66	32
Kerala	Kollam	26.5	29416	278	-10%	1268	23	-11%	48	46	2218	84	38
Kerala	Kottayam	19.9	28718	360	-9%	1166	25	-3%	58	48	1715	86	42
Kerala	Kozhikode	31.1	27340	220	5%	1259	22	2%	40	31	2174	70	27
Kerala	Malappuram	41.4	38057	230	-1%	1221	31	-1%	29	27	2380	57	24
Kerala	Palakkad	28.3	23692	209	9%	1413	17	3%	50	46	2147	76	40
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	12.0	15453	321	7%	659	23	2%	55	49	1069	89	43
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	33.3	52527	394	1%	1718	31	3%	52	39	2368	71	34
Kerala	Thrissur	31.3	35780	286	0%	1703	21	2%	54	42	2330	74	35
Kerala	Wayanad	8.2	8433	256	-8%	290	29	-5%	35	34	619	75	31
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	0.6	1153	445	2%	16	72	-30%	25	19	23	35	19
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	7.5	3394	112	6%	391	9	0%	52	46	555	74	42
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	7.8	5318	171	45%	550	10	23%	71	69	790	102	63
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	8.8	4477	128	33%	761	6	-15%	87	73	1376	157	65

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Karnataka	Ramanagara	11	23	21	21	36	4%	92%	65%	86%	58%	552	79%	661	95%
Karnataka	Shimoga	13	20	14	14	63	5%	89%	72%	85%	62%	881	89%	722	73%
Karnataka	Tumkur	17	23	22	22	95	4%	85%	61%	83%	55%	1623	89%	1778	98%
Karnataka	Udupi	7	17	17	17	17	2%	83%	50%	86%	63%	565	95%	575	97%
Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	13	14	12	12	45	5%	87%	74%	85%	62%	522	90%	555	95%
Karnataka	Yadgiri	19	6	28	28	39	5%	80%	58%	73%	52%	512	74%	612	89%
Kerala	Alappuzha	19	17	11	11	160	10%	85%	64%	86%	60%	894	95%	879	94%
Kerala	Ernakulam	14	13	13	13	185	9%	81%	64%	82%	62%	1207	83%	1255	86%
Kerala	Idukki	6	16	5	5	32	6%	82%	75%	78%	79%	274	89%	302	98%
Kerala	Kannur	8	17	8	8	104	8%	82%	72%	82%	66%	716	90%	692	87%
Kerala	Kasaragod	9	14	11	11	33	5%	89%	78%	88%	72%	456	89%	472	92%
Kerala	Kollam	19	16	11	11	156	8%	85%	69%	87%	73%	1182	94%	1242	98%
Kerala	Kottayam	14	20	11	11	117	8%	87%	58%	83%	62%	851	85%	878	88%
Kerala	Kozhikode	14	22	7	7	302	16%	80%	65%	83%	66%	859	86%	979	98%
Kerala	Malappuram	11	16	6	6	367	17%	84%	72%	83%	71%	947	81%	1098	94%
Kerala	Palakkad	8	18	9	9	93	5%	83%	60%	84%	70%	1122	83%	1109	82%
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	16	19	11	11	61	6%	85%	69%	91%	68%	561	94%	580	97%
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	10	17	10	10	81	4%	84%	64%	84%	70%	1270	94%	1312	97%
Kerala	Thrissur	9	18	12	12	154	8%	83%	64%	82%	62%	1179	85%	1231	89%
Kerala	Wayanad	18	20	6	6	121	21%	86%	63%	89%	71%	265	91%	285	98%
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	0	11	3	3	9	43%	75%	100%	91%	100%	16	100%	16	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	20	6	6	6	11	2%	92%	70%	86%	59%	253	73%	341	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	25	5	8	8	22	3%	91%	69%	90%	74%	474	89%	535	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	63	12	18	18	43	4%	91%	60%	91%	80%	575	89%	642	99%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%													
Karnataka	Ramanagara	487	79%	628	56%	97%	7%	7%	100%	91%	4	81	9	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Shimoga	600	68%	895	60%	94%	5%	8%	98%	92%	20	182	90	2	64	11	77	4.3
Karnataka	Tumkur	1256	88%	1813	59%	98%	12%	12%	100%	83%	58	341	171	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Udupi	499	97%	551	59%	99%	15%	15%	100%	100%	13	128	62	0	0	5	5	0.4
Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	442	88%	681	65%	93%	8%	10%	99%	94%	19	151	48	0	0	0	0	0.0
Karnataka	Yadgiri	291	69%	835	72%	99%	9%	12%	99%	90%	9	126	27	0	5	2	7	0.6
Kerala	Alappuzha	706	85%	1444	82%	82%	1%	2%	100%	100%	61	64	125	0	8	12	20	0.9
Kerala	Ernakulam	885	84%	1330	62%	84%	1%	1%	89%	74%	0	14	72	0	0	123	123	3.7
Kerala	Idukki	211	86%	436	72%	94%	2%	2%	50%	58%	12	39	45	0	2	1	3	0.3
Kerala	Kannur	534	82%	895	59%	88%	1%	3%	55%	79%	6	33	37	0	0	51	51	2.0
Kerala	Kasaragod	316	77%	636	75%	100%	3%	4%	100%	97%	4	141	32	0	10	2	12	0.9
Kerala	Kollam	792	83%	1039	48%	100%	2%	2%	98%	95%	107	206	163	0	2	25	27	1.0
Kerala	Kottayam	658	76%	800	47%	93%	1%	1%	100%	100%	31	189	102	0	0	2	2	0.1
Kerala	Kozhikode	643	82%	1370	63%	82%	1%	2%	86%	79%	0	11	68	0	28	10	38	1.2
Kerala	Malappuram	686	75%	2031	84%	99%	1%	1%	86%	95%	255	1232	38	11	107	75	193	4.7
Kerala	Palakkad	720	74%	1302	66%	69%	4%	2%	60%	88%	1	58	75	0	7	46	53	1.9
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	416	83%	758	70%	89%	1%	1%	82%	82%	27	67	69	0	0	13	13	1.1
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	952	83%	1513	64%	97%	3%	3%	81%	92%	217	19	109	0	0	18	18	0.5
Kerala	Thrissur	867	80%	1446	62%	90%	2%	2%	84%	100%	136	42	45	0	5	92	97	3.1
Kerala	Wayanad	208	85%	440	72%	97%	1%	2%	60%	50%	23	14	32	0	1	1	2	0.2
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	8	100%	13	100%	0%		0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	216	81%	304	63%	70%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	224	62%	162	32%	60%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	292	80%	997	72%	42%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	17.6	17421	247	221%	1036	17	176%	59	56	1723	98	50
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	14.4	8614	150	8%	899	10	11%	63	51	1197	83	46
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	16.3	10296	158	3%	942	11	1%	58	40	1271	78	33
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	17.6	7663	109	8%	774	10	5%	44	38	1681	95	29
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	24.5	20761	212	-1%	3032	7	3%	124	72	4479	183	56
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	7.8	6260	200	10%	500	13	28%	64	64	1079	138	56
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	18.3	19434	266	2%	2182	9	9%	120	81	2356	129	65
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	21.7	12142	140	28%	1205	10	20%	56	48	2040	94	35
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	13.1	9111	174	22%	1649	6	7%	126	114	2443	187	83
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	8.1	3310	102	17%	795	4	-8%	98	80	1274	156	59
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	16.2	9209	142	2%	885	10	9%	55	53	1583	98	48
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	22.6	12696	140	11%	1244	10	6%	55	54	2511	111	50
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	7.3	7436	255	-12%	448	17	-19%	61	59	706	97	50
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	12.9	6791	132	55%	575	12	61%	45	41	1589	124	36
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	21.0	21691	258	-33%	2389	9	-35%	114	94	3676	175	71
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	5.9	4021	170	6%	333	12	6%	56	50	648	110	45
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	12.9	11596	226	4%	1229	9	6%	96	87	2508	195	79
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	33.9	32132	237	3%	3561	9	5%	105	75	5313	157	60
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	25.5	24370	239	8%	2363	10	11%	93	73	3522	138	58
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	10.6	5363	126	10%	763	7	12%	72	67	1424	134	60
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	13.4	5299	99	21%	847	6	28%	63	51	1741	130	43
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	13.6	7883	145	-1%	856	9	-2%	63	60	1433	106	54
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	19.4	12350	159	16%	1567	8	8%	81	73	2678	138	65
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	10.9	6895	158	7%	894	8	3%	82	71	1583	145	62

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	30	6	12	12	55	4%	92%	67%	89%	63%	810	80%	966	96%
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	18	11	8	8	41	4%	90%	67%	91%	74%	691	93%	737	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	23	11	10	10	76	7%	92%	79%	86%	73%	572	86%	668	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	40	9	17	17	135	10%	89%	70%	83%	62%	593	86%	682	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	50	39	37	37	523	15%	95%	71%	89%	60%	1521	84%	1785	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	53	18	11	11	74	7%	91%	78%	90%	72%	473	94%	496	98%
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	31	9	25	25	148	8%	94%	85%	94%	89%	1458	97%	1498	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	30	8	20	20	53	3%	93%	79%	89%	77%	976	91%	1019	96%
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	36	28	39	39	94	5%	87%	60%	87%	67%	1446	96%	1513	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	47	13	37	37	152	16%	90%	43%	86%	58%	646	99%	639	98%
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	25	17	8	8	120	8%	92%	63%	89%	61%	803	93%	860	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	40	13	8	8	227	10%	94%	83%	93%	86%	1028	83%	1124	91%
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	25	8	14	14	44	7%	92%	73%	88%	67%	392	89%	433	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	56	23	8	8	114	8%	89%	66%	88%	77%	475	89%	511	96%
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	36	32	36	36	392	13%	93%	62%	90%	63%	1658	83%	1992	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	47	7	11	11	87	15%	89%	42%	90%	56%	259	85%	232	77%
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	77	23	15	15	242	10%	93%	77%	92%	81%	1006	90%	1121	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	26	41	29	29	602	14%	96%	90%	93%	77%	2432	95%	2559	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	30	22	28	28	218	8%	94%	68%	91%	60%	1757	93%	1859	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	56	4	14	14	67	5%	96%	76%	96%	78%	616	86%	711	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	71	5	11	11	94	6%	87%	65%	88%	69%	634	91%	691	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	31	12	9	9	125	10%	90%	63%	92%	65%	739	91%	806	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	36	25	12	12	340	14%	93%	82%	89%	70%	1306	91%	1434	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	47	22	14	14	103	7%	93%	74%	91%	82%	715	93%	753	98%

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	13.9	9222	166	3%	1114	8	4%	80	74	2067	149	47
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	20.4	10665	131	26%	1365	8	9%	67	58	2016	99	38
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	11.3	4382	97	-18%	486	9	-12%	43	41	977	86	31
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	8.6	6065	177	16%	581	10	30%	68	71	1291	151	55
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	10.5	4483	106	29%	769	6	15%	73	66	1059	101	50
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	13.8	7720	140	14%	743	10	14%	54	54	1403	102	40
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	16.0	7266	113	11%	851	9	9%	53	45	1920	120	37
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	15.1	7059	117	8%	1000	7	4%	66	56	2037	135	42
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	24.5	17122	175	-4%	1764	10	4%	72	64	3304	135	55
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	24.6	12744	129	15%	1881	7	17%	76	68	2721	110	56
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	23.1	11547	125	-8%	1346	9	14%	58	49	3388	147	46
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	13.6	5144	95	18%	601	9	1%	44	40	1247	92	36
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	14.3	6125	107	4%	778	8	2%	54	51	1171	82	42
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	11.0	4746	108	5%	648	7	2%	59	48	1069	97	42
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	15.7	5804	93	-8%	841	7	3%	54	52	1516	97	46
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	7.1	3254	114	-8%	642	5	25%	90	105	1097	154	82
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	17.9	12003	168	9%	1686	7	5%	94	102	2648	148	84
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	11.7	5111	110	15%	690	7	20%	59	48	1317	113	42
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	12.2	8797	180	55%	620	14	34%	51	46	1012	83	39
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	15.0	2777	46	-31%	353	8	-1%	24	30	850	57	23
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	20.6	14063	171	18%	1987	7	14%	97	60	2519	122	42
Madhya Pradesh	Umariya	6.7	3837	144	12%	320	12	21%	48	46	544	82	41
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	15.1	8464	140	11%	1034	8	9%	68	67	2068	137	50
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	43.0	32020	186	7%	2419	13	-4%	56	56	4438	103	49

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ³	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	44	18	39	39	145	10%	90%	65%	90%	76%	934	89%	1049	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	13	13	36	36	97	8%	91%	74%	88%	67%	934	78%	1162	97%
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	25	13	18	18	46	6%	89%	59%	86%	62%	379	79%	469	98%
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	45	13	37	37	30	3%	91%	75%	90%	81%	555	91%	594	98%
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	19	9	23	23	91	11%	91%	63%	89%	75%	634	90%	681	97%
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	29	10	22	22	52	5%	90%	80%	91%	84%	554	74%	694	93%
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	45	9	29	29	100	7%	89%	55%	87%	66%	694	95%	731	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	46	20	28	28	146	9%	93%	74%	83%	69%	710	83%	837	97%
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	39	19	21	21	193	7%	93%	74%	89%	70%	1531	96%	1198	75%
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	28	11	16	16	88	4%	89%	72%	89%	72%	1531	90%	1658	97%
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	69	22	9	9	106	3%	87%	69%	90%	74%	1072	93%	1119	97%
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	32	12	13	13	54	5%	89%	73%	88%	77%	530	96%	548	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	18	9	13	13	40	4%	94%	74%	91%	72%	658	89%	668	90%
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	30	10	14	14	44	5%	92%	83%	90%	88%	486	91%	537	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	20	15	16	16	92	7%	93%	75%	89%	84%	783	95%	818	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	24	12	36	36	57	7%	84%	58%	91%	82%	461	84%	525	95%
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	31	6	27	27	118	5%	92%	69%	92%	74%	1664	90%	1802	98%
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	36	11	23	23	108	10%	83%	50%	94%	90%	462	76%	576	94%
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	20	10	14	14	58	7%	90%	71%	92%	83%	423	74%	562	99%
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	18	6	10	10	12	2%	76%	58%	76%	62%	276	85%	323	100%
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	34	22	24	24	268	13%	93%	72%	88%	70%	1173	94%	1210	97%
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	24	8	9	9	31	6%	91%	66%	90%	63%	255	83%	298	97%
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	38	18	31	31	86	5%	89%	76%	88%	76%	953	94%	998	98%
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	24	14	16	16	178	5%	91%	58%	87%	64%	2292	94%	2426	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No.	%	No.	%													
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	683	85%	1733	84%	63%	2%	1%	100%	100%	3	16	15	0	284	69	353	25.4
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	355	47%	1712	85%	24%	1%	0%	0%	50%	1	7	8	0	4	40	44	2.2
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	238	63%	739	76%	25%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	360	68%	897	69%	57%	4%	2%	91%	95%	2	1	2	38	744	12	794	92.8
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	434	85%	48	86%	64%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	401	68%	133	9%	61%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	452	85%	1484	77%	39%	1%	0%			2	46	2	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	384	65%	1628	80%	47%	2%	1%	0%	96%	0	1	0	0	832	146	978	64.9
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1301	87%	2418	73%	82%	1%	1%	0%	100%	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	913	68%	1795	66%	19%	2%	0%			0	1	1	0	22	29	51	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	931	78%	1860	55%	46%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0	21	9	0	94	22	116	5.0
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	358	86%	961	77%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	395	69%	1055	95%	54%	1%	2%	0%	100%	0	4	2	0	2	47	49	3.4
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	282	65%	440	43%	42%	1%	0%			0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	741	91%	920	61%	55%	1%	0%	14%	57%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	189	60%	718	93%	42%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	978	79%	2256	85%	27%	1%	0%	0%	56%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	338	74%	1241	95%	36%	1%	0%			0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	211	54%	631	62%	45%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	9	6	0	1	0	1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	122	54%	471	73%	61%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	752	82%	1620	66%	67%	2%	1%	82%	95%	0	0	2	0	0	96	96	4.7
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	168	67%	476	88%	63%	0%	0%			0	7	0	0	0	2	2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	768	94%	787	38%	32%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	1576	90%	1164	26%	95%	8%	7%	98%	98%	33	833	478	11	57	163	231	5.4

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar MC	3.6	2718	189	3%	278	10	7%	77	27	317	88	17
Maharashtra	Akola	14.3	10724	188	25%	518	21	17%	36	47	1216	85	36
Maharashtra	Akola Municipal Corporation	4.4	3410	194	1%	521	7	2%	119	48	430	98	33
Maharashtra	Amravati MC	6.6	6073	229	12%	411	15	46%	62	41	644	97	27
Maharashtra	Amravati Rural	23.0	19656	214	12%	1613	12	3%	70	56	2283	99	42
Maharashtra	Andheri East	8.7	6038	174		583	10		67	70	1343	155	54
Maharashtra	Andheri West	7.5	5526	185		616	9		83	81	1255	168	64
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	25.9	17403	168	18%	1210	14	14%	47	55	1981	76	46
Maharashtra	Aurangabad MC	12.0	7056	147	20%	1134	6	11%	94	53	1155	96	41
Maharashtra	Bail Bazar Road	0.5	1971	930		274	7		517	729	1299	2453	519
Maharashtra	Bandra East	6.2	3963	159	-40%	420	9	-47%	67	85	1472	236	60
Maharashtra	Bandra West	3.6	3064	212		453	7		125	82	603	167	65
Maharashtra	Bhandara	12.3	12206	248		743	16		60	53	1304	106	42
Maharashtra	Bhiwandi Nizampur	7.3	7160	245	7%	767	9	7%	105	77	1651	226	56
Maharashtra	Bid	26.5	20903	197	45%	1286	16	11%	48	43	1748	66	36
Maharashtra	Borivali	5.5	3278	149		417	8		76	56	587	107	41
Maharashtra	Buldana	26.6	21101	199	70%	2118	10	49%	80	52	2448	92	39
Maharashtra	Byculla	4.7	12154	643		1031	12		218	87	1024	217	59
Maharashtra	Centenary	3.0	6008	501		724	8		242	191	1668	557	121
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	22.5	18148	201	25%	1625	11	15%	72	60	2381	106	49
Maharashtra	Chembur	4.4	3438	196		486	7		111	98	1103	251	59
Maharashtra	Colaba	5.8	4753	205		600	8		104	96	1398	241	63
Maharashtra	Dadar	6.3	8246	325		1217	7		192	77	1663	262	55
Maharashtra	Dahisar	3.9	3885	249		487	8		125	75	593	152	60

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar MC	21	24	26	26	16	7%	70%	45%	72%	48%	97	92%	69	65%
Maharashtra	Akola	15	16	18	18	37	4%	86%	70%	80%	56%	557	80%	691	100%
Maharashtra	Akola Municipal Corporation	16	22	26	26	14	4%	79%	54%	72%	53%	170	79%	214	99%
Maharashtra	Amravati MC	22	23	25	25	22	5%	90%	74%	83%	60%	268	96%	274	98%
Maharashtra	Amravati Rural	20	16	22	22	78	4%	88%	73%	83%	66%	1093	83%	1311	99%
Maharashtra	Andheri East	26	39	36	36	81	8%	92%	60%	87%	56%	610	98%	625	100%
Maharashtra	Andheri West	21	46	38	38	118	12%	93%	50%			552	99%	558	100%
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	9	8	14	14	73	5%	93%	85%	91%	74%	1306	90%	1426	99%
Maharashtra	Aurangabad MC	8	28	20	20	39	4%	87%	58%	88%	52%	586	90%	652	100%
Maharashtra	Bail Bazar Road	593	568	772	772	94	11%	93%	58%	86%	41%	368	92%	370	93%
Maharashtra	Bandra East	60	57	60	60	136	12%	91%	72%	92%	72%	546	95%	557	97%
Maharashtra	Bandra West	22	30	50	50	33	8%	91%	61%	84%	57%	311	100%	311	100%
Maharashtra	Bhandara	25	18	22	22	64	6%	90%	59%	86%	59%	567	85%	670	100%
Maharashtra	Bhiwandi Nizampur	57	42	72	72	132	12%	89%	79%	87%	66%	470	82%	563	99%
Maharashtra	Bid	7	10	12	12	53	4%	88%	62%	85%	59%	1103	96%	1141	99%
Maharashtra	Borivali	23	14	29	29	33	8%	90%	51%	88%	48%	275	88%	313	100%
Maharashtra	Buldana	19	13	21	21	67	4%	85%	55%	80%	56%	1188	83%	1351	95%
Maharashtra	Byculla	32	61	65	65	48	7%	91%	51%	76%	38%	402	94%	422	99%
Maharashtra	Centenary	136	121	178	178	167	15%	90%	60%	84%	67%	556	96%	578	100%
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	21	15	21	21	68	4%	90%	68%	88%	63%	1204	87%	1307	95%
Maharashtra	Chembur	48	60	84	84	103	14%	87%	52%	73%	32%	406	93%	435	99%
Maharashtra	Colaba	48	63	67	67	35	3%	92%	70%	85%	66%	529	93%	550	97%
Maharashtra	Dadar	55	78	74	74	179	15%	89%	73%	85%	42%	490	98%	499	100%
Maharashtra	Dahisar	32	28	32	32	43	9%	90%	61%	86%	43%	275	92%	299	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No	%	No	%													
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar MC	62	85%	2	1%	89%	17%	18%	100%	84%	40	190	117	6	17	122	145	40.3
Maharashtra	Akola	352	77%	992	81%	94%	8%	7%	100%	100%	27	355	11	0	1	0	1	0.1
Maharashtra	Akola Municipal Corporation	105	76%	260	60%	96%	12%	10%	95%	86%	34	98	106	16	13	97	126	28.7
Maharashtra	Amravati MC	229	97%	330	51%	93%	7%	8%	100%	94%	20	266	182	2	5	64	71	10.7
Maharashtra	Amravati Rural	682	71%	969	42%	78%	4%	4%	99%	99%	2	62	24	5	1	30	36	1.6
Maharashtra	Andheri East	618	88%	263	22%	86%	6%	2%	96%	96%	9	195	44	1	110	108	219	25.3
Maharashtra	Andheri West	369	89%	385	33%	88%	7%	0%			2	88	20	0	29	362	391	52.4
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	1010	89%	1028	53%	89%	9%	4%	72%	76%	9	136	67	0	27	19	46	1.8
Maharashtra	Aurangabad MC	453	93%	0	0%	92%	5%	6%	100%	100%	39	202	142	12	83	159	254	21.1
Maharashtra	Bail Bazar Road	252	86%	483	37%	73%	5%	0%	100%	100%	3	149	2	0	4	41	45	85.0
Maharashtra	Bandra East	612	92%	159	26%	88%	5%	2%	92%	72%	2	42	3	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maharashtra	Bandra West	180	78%	90	15%	91%	5%	2%	100%	100%	7	107	28	1	9	37	47	13.0
Maharashtra	Bhandara	373	72%	851	65%	96%	8%	7%	100%	100%	2	76	36	0	25	12	37	3.0
Maharashtra	Bhiwandi Nizampur	432	94%	780	47%	93%	6%	7%	99%	94%	6	100	16	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maharashtra	Bid	556	82%	939	54%	100%	15%	14%	99%	67%	14	357	112	0	8	17	25	0.9
Maharashtra	Borivali	159	64%	123	21%	89%	8%	2%	100%	82%	7	132	42	1	51	96	148	26.9
Maharashtra	Buldana	572	71%	791	32%	81%	4%	3%	99%	83%	8	113	12	0	194	64	258	9.7
Maharashtra	Byculla	177	79%	151	15%	76%	14%	3%	100%	85%	8	75	3	4	31	70	105	22.2
Maharashtra	Centenary	349	77%	444	35%	64%	7%	2%	100%	100%	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	846	89%	1178	50%	92%	6%	6%	100%	95%	3	135	65	0	1	54	55	2.4
Maharashtra	Chembur	258	83%	319	29%	80%	7%	4%	98%	67%	3	80	22	0	26	31	57	13.0
Maharashtra	Colaba	483	86%	340	24%	89%	11%	2%	100%	82%	1	20	3	0	7	209	216	37.3
Maharashtra	Dadar	307	98%	633	39%	87%	6%	1%	100%	100%	8	143	18	308	18	16	342	53.9
Maharashtra	Dahisar	168	92%	187	32%	84%	10%	2%	100%	58%	2	79	19	84	9	53	146	37.5

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Maharashtra	Dhule	17.2	12366	180	12%	1135	11	-1%	66	66	1772	103	58
Maharashtra	Dhule MC	3.9	4449	288	3%	696	6	-1%	180	80	506	131	63
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	11.0	8005	182	4%	907	9	5%	82	71	1244	113	59
Maharashtra	Ghatkopar	6.6	5395	204		640	8		97	86	1267	192	61
Maharashtra	Gondiya	13.6	8098	149	2%	721	11	10%	53	45	1199	88	36
Maharashtra	Goregaon	4.7	3759	200		385	10		82	70	912	194	49
Maharashtra	Govandi	4.2	2401	142		226	11		53	122	1521	359	77
Maharashtra	Grant Road	4.1	1457	90		212	7		52	67	527	129	54
Maharashtra	Hingoli	12.1	5587	115	6%	617	9	2%	51	49	1054	87	36
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	38.6	19206	124	20%	1643	12	18%	43	48	3877	100	38
Maharashtra	Jalgaon MC	4.7	4879	258	-3%	661	7	-16%	140	55	498	105	44
Maharashtra	Jalna	20.1	6649	83	37%	774	9	34%	39	37	1516	75	27
Maharashtra	Kalyan Dombivli MC	12.8	6677	130	7%	919	7	12%	72	51	1776	139	33
Maharashtra	Kandivali	6.2	3504	141		400	9		64	71	1051	169	55
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	34.1	35680	261	41%	1927	19	39%	56	51	2725	80	46
Maharashtra	Kolhapur MC	5.6	3287	146	19%	253	13	10%	45	40	484	86	31
Maharashtra	Kurla	8.3	3610	108		281	13		34	35	823	99	24
Maharashtra	Latur	25.2	21799	216	40%	1242	18	28%	49	41	1860	74	34
Maharashtra	Malad	8.5	6687	197		783	9		92	90	1986	234	64
Maharashtra	Malegoan Corporation	4.8	4489	232	6%	526	9	-2%	109	82	982	203	67
Maharashtra	Mira Bhayander	8.4	4797	143	8%	616	8	19%	74	69	995	119	54
Maharashtra	Mulund	3.5	4006	282		400	10		113	64	523	147	52
Maharashtra	Nagpur MC	24.7	15550	157	6%	1941	8	-9%	79	58	2793	113	43
Maharashtra	Nagpur Rural	23.1	15824	171	4%	1615	10	18%	70	64	2335	101	52

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Maharashtra	Dhule	21	10	14	14	67	4%	93%	72%	88%	70%	1054	92%	1138	100%
Maharashtra	Dhule MC	17	25	26	26	22	5%	96%	85%	97%	78%	304	98%	310	100%
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	21	13	20	20	43	4%	91%	75%	90%	70%	676	85%	778	98%
Maharashtra	Ghatkopar	28	43	61	61	87	10%	89%	60%	86%	70%	506	88%	571	100%
Maharashtra	Gondiya	21	16	15	15	38	4%	88%	67%	81%	55%	550	90%	614	100%
Maharashtra	Goregaon	47	41	57	57	55	9%	88%	59%	85%	50%	290	87%	332	100%
Maharashtra	Govandi	78	87	117	117	172	17%	90%	64%	83%	51%	520	97%	528	99%
Maharashtra	Grant Road	13	31	32	32	24	6%	92%	52%	89%	52%	216	77%	246	88%
Maharashtra	Hingoli	19	13	19	19	28	3%	89%	70%	83%	67%	536	87%	597	97%
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	32	12	19	19	118	4%	89%	57%	84%	58%	1625	85%	1902	100%
Maharashtra	Jalgaon MC	23	21	18	18	19	5%	90%	57%	88%	49%	243	92%	264	100%
Maharashtra	Jalna	19	10	19	19	26	2%	88%	73%	88%	77%	722	93%	771	100%
Maharashtra	Kalyan Dombivli MC	32	27	47	47	120	10%	83%	54%	74%	50%	590	87%	681	100%
Maharashtra	Kandivali	28	41	44	44	61	8%	91%	62%	91%	42%	448	100%	450	100%
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	12	11	11	11	117	5%	94%	65%	88%	61%	1636	93%	1753	100%
Maharashtra	Kolhapur MC	16	23	15	15	32	8%	94%	65%	83%	62%	213	93%	229	100%
Maharashtra	Kurla	20	25	29	29	58	10%	92%	62%	90%	55%	264	91%	257	88%
Maharashtra	Latur	13	13	13	13	83	5%	87%	59%	80%	42%	944	88%	1067	99%
Maharashtra	Malad	47	55	68	68	143	10%	90%	57%	83%	39%	745	93%	794	99%
Maharashtra	Malegoan Corporation	54	51	31	31	78	9%	86%	64%	89%	61%	375	94%	397	99%
Maharashtra	Mira Bhayander	10	25	29	29	31	4%	89%	62%	86%	46%	558	97%	576	100%
Maharashtra	Mulund	32	36	28	28	52	12%	85%	71%	88%	33%	219	95%	230	100%
Maharashtra	Nagpur MC	16	27	27	27	109	5%	91%	70%	85%	57%	1359	53%	1431	99%
Maharashtra	Nagpur Rural	18	13	18	18	92	5%	91%	76%	88%	71%	1389	59%	1492	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No.	%	No.	%													
Maharashtra	Dhule	810	87%	1286	73%	87%	8%	6%	100%	95%	10	194	41	0	56	4	60	3.5
Maharashtra	Dhule MC	270	98%	128	25%	99%	8%	8%	100%	83%	11	48	29	0	25	7	32	8.3
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	550	87%	609	49%	92%	2%	2%	100%	100%	0	1	3	0	0	16	16	1.5
Maharashtra	Ghatkopar	369	75%	407	38%	75%	7%	2%	100%	82%	6	129	2	0	124	61	185	28.0
Maharashtra	Gondiya	387	80%	853	71%	92%	4%	5%	100%	98%	1	145	8	0	1	37	38	2.8
Maharashtra	Goregaon	179	89%	353	39%	82%	8%	2%	71%	67%	1	149	4	0	77	0	77	16.4
Maharashtra	Govandi	569	86%	733	48%	80%	5%	1%	100%	100%	0	43	3	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maharashtra	Grant Road	142	64%	70	15%	84%	11%	6%	100%	53%	2	175	9	0	179	11	190	46.7
Maharashtra	Hingoli	402	83%	668	64%	94%	6%	8%	100%	100%	1	56	3	0	61	0	61	5.0
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	997	72%	2114	55%	88%	8%	9%	94%	88%	9	344	59	0	352	136	488	12.6
Maharashtra	Jalgaon MC	189	96%	27	5%	98%	9%	13%	100%	91%	11	122	74	23	217	49	289	61.2
Maharashtra	Jalna	567	91%	635	41%	87%	7%	8%	99%	92%	8	49	15	2	76	118	196	9.8
Maharashtra	Kalyan Dombivli MC	434	93%	82	5%	93%	7%	7%	97%	83%	0	148	168	0	0	149	149	11.6
Maharashtra	Kandivali	131	87%	462	48%	80%	8%	1%	92%	92%	8	209	44	13	194	47	254	40.7
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1213	86%	1706	65%	97%	11%	13%	100%	99%	3	1084	265	0	151	80	231	6.8
Maharashtra	Kolhapur MC	166	92%	122	25%	99%	17%	22%	100%	97%	31	338	167	67	87	100	254	45.1
Maharashtra	Kurla	182	85%	283	34%	80%	5%	1%	100%	71%	0	129	0	0	20	0	20	2.4
Maharashtra	Latur	597	82%	1016	55%	86%	11%	14%	100%	83%	3	174	88	0	84	46	130	5.2
Maharashtra	Malad	605	88%	1043	52%	86%	6%	1%	100%	100%	1	205	21	0	30	0	30	3.5
Maharashtra	Malegoan Corporation	257	85%	240	24%	82%	7%	7%	100%	75%	2	162	8	0	14	14	28	5.8
Maharashtra	Mira Bhayander	475	100%	606	60%	99%	8%	8%	100%	88%	47	446	127	0	65	62	127	15.2
Maharashtra	Mulund	191	96%	190	39%	76%	10%	1%	100%	100%	10	112	24	4	128	6	138	38.9
Maharashtra	Nagpur MC	1057	84%	607	22%	95%	12%	15%	100%	97%	4	519	96	0	40	373	413	16.7
Maharashtra	Nagpur Rural	1137	89%	1298	56%	92%	5%	7%	100%	94%	7	236	24	1	24	199	224	9.7

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Maharashtra	Nanded	28.8	16243	141	4%	1437	11	58%	50	44	2553	89	35
Maharashtra	Nanded Waghela MC	5.7	4094	181	7%	404	10	29%	71	45	561	99	35
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	16.9	9326	138	8%	1093	9	-3%	65	58	1836	109	46
Maharashtra	Nashik	42.6	28519	167	30%	2082	14	58%	49	49	3346	79	45
Maharashtra	Nashik Corp	15.3	11718	192	11%	1017	12	69%	67	53	1389	91	47
Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	11.5	11895	259	6%	1416	8	-12%	123	84	2125	185	58
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	17.0	11711	172	23%	687	17	67%	40	38	1218	71	33
Maharashtra	Parbhani	18.8	7471	99	-1%	844	9	1%	45	42	1479	78	30
Maharashtra	Parel	3.7	18642	1252		2844	7	-10%	764	549	4839	1300	224
Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	17.7	12079	170	4%	1097	11	-10%	62	48	1982	112	38
Maharashtra	Prabhadevi	4.9	2024	103		192	11	0%	39	72	808	164	51
Maharashtra	Pune	32.0	21621	169	23%	1864	12	49%	58	62	3682	115	55
Maharashtra	Pune Rural	47.0	39584	210	15%	3823	10	-32%	81	59	4263	91	51
Maharashtra	Raigarh	27.0	20417	189	17%	2144	10	-1%	79	74	3892	144	59
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	16.6	16359	247	-2%	1231	13		74	73	2411	146	59
Maharashtra	Sangli	23.8	26085	274	9%	1459	18	77%	61	51	2529	106	45
Maharashtra	Sangli MC	5.2	2657	129	45%	254	10		49	45	530	103	34
Maharashtra	Satara	30.8	26233	213	2%	1954	13	33%	63	59	3166	103	50
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	8.7	11286	324	8%	505	22	140%	58	54	1100	126	43
Maharashtra	Sion	5.7	10132	447		1048	10	16%	185	95	2066	365	63
Maharashtra	Solapur	34.5	18718	136	-4%	1209	15	27%	35	32	2316	67	27
Maharashtra	Solapur MC	9.8	5521	141	-6%	853	6	-59%	87	55	1063	109	39
Maharashtra	Thane	49.6	29274	147	24%	2871	10	-7%	58	62	6650	134	49
Maharashtra	Thane MC	18.7	13013	174	20%	1818	7	-52%	97	67	3283	176	49

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Maharashtra	Nanded	21	17	16	16	95	5%	83%	65%	88%	77%	1168	47%	1230	95%
Maharashtra	Nanded Waghela MC	17	31	17	17	25	5%	90%	81%	85%	73%	192	277%	197	77%
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	27	14	21	21	114	8%	86%	71%	84%	64%	889	198%	1020	100%
Maharashtra	Nashik	16	8	10	10	206	7%	95%	81%	92%	67%	1956	40%	2100	99%
Maharashtra	Nashik Corp	21	9	14	14	104	9%	93%	74%	86%	67%	764	37%	812	100%
Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	21	47	54	54	183	12%	87%	56%	80%	49%	889	196%	996	100%
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	17	10	11	11	50	5%	92%	76%	84%	66%	601	381%	670	100%
Maharashtra	Parbhani	17	13	19	19	57	5%	90%	63%	88%	60%	711	226%	801	99%
Maharashtra	Parel	230	166	680	680	127	6%	82%	68%	76%	63%	2026	56%	1949	94%
Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	15	35	22	22	98	6%	88%	62%	84%	51%	854	124%	876	98%
Maharashtra	Prabhadevi	24	41	48	48	43	8%	90%	52%	84%	48%	304	57%	355	100%
Maharashtra	Pune	13	27	20	20	141	5%	95%	70%	92%	57%	1949	88%	1986	98%
Maharashtra	Pune Rural	14	10	16	16	145	4%	93%	71%	89%	62%	2550	15%	2759	98%
Maharashtra	Raigarh	29	23	33	33	140	5%	87%	65%	84%	62%	1820	25%	2048	100%
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	41	15	31	31	58	3%	91%	57%	88%	51%	1152	78%	1206	98%
Maharashtra	Sangli	24	16	22	22	84	4%	91%	70%	85%	55%	1109	41%	1237	100%
Maharashtra	Sangli MC	17	25	21	21	17	4%	90%	70%	86%	71%	204	1097%	236	100%
Maharashtra	Satara	15	19	19	19	97	4%	91%	65%	89%	54%	1775	57%	1862	100%
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	38	22	23	23	42	5%	89%	56%	81%	43%	428	95%	477	99%
Maharashtra	Sion	56	144	102	102	168	11%	83%	50%	84%	38%	511	90%	549	99%
Maharashtra	Solapur	17	10	13	13	78	4%	88%	65%	85%	55%	960	56%	1128	98%
Maharashtra	Solapur MC	22	23	26	26	57	7%	88%	55%	76%	44%	507	80%	545	99%
Maharashtra	Thane	31	23	31	31	403	8%	88%	64%	80%	55%	2588	46%	3078	98%
Maharashtra	Thane MC	35	49	43	43	290	12%	83%	44%	80%	44%	1062	6%	1246	97%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		773	80%	1754	69%													
Maharashtra	Nanded	773	80%	1754	69%	82%	7%	6%	92%	95%	2	183	32	1	96	70	167	5.8
Maharashtra	Nanded Waghela MC	134	61%	340	61%	76%	14%	11%	100%	100%	0	73	11	0	163	6	169	29.9
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	449	69%	1440	78%	75%	6%	6%	97%	73%	4	37	11	6	532	32	570	33.7
Maharashtra	Nashik	1273	79%	1651	49%	92%	4%	4%	99%	98%	66	320	22	1	46	14	61	1.4
Maharashtra	Nashik Corp	619	97%	347	25%	88%	6%	7%	100%	79%	2	175	104	0	17	10	27	1.8
Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	660	100%	1020	48%	98%	9%	10%	100%	92%	43	536	231	53	24	66	143	12.4
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	413	79%	645	52%	93%	19%	26%	93%	91%	23	262	88	0	14	72	86	5.0
Maharashtra	Parbhani	488	82%	685	46%	67%	13%	13%	99%	56%	1	103	2	0	148	3	151	8.0
Maharashtra	Parel	802	79%	106	8%	69%	7%	1%	100%	58%	0	120	2	0	16	1	17	4.6
Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	640	95%	162	10%	94%	10%	13%	99%	96%	18	453	219	6	110	72	188	10.6
Maharashtra	Prabhadevi	252	86%	111	14%	69%	13%	2%	100%	81%	13	100	0	0	14	0	14	2.8
Maharashtra	Pune	1670	97%	437	22%	95%	13%	16%	100%	88%	96	971	185	81	17	462	560	17.5
Maharashtra	Pune Rural	1639	79%	1206	30%	96%	12%	13%	92%	80%	24	222	146	9	38	51	98	2.1
Maharashtra	Raigarh	1293	83%	2827	73%	87%	7%	6%	96%	86%	9	387	134	0	31	29	60	2.2
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	940	88%	1781	74%	92%	5%	6%	100%	98%	7	413	68	0	0	16	16	1.0
Maharashtra	Sangli	779	80%	806	32%	84%	16%	18%	100%	96%	14	96	45	41	247	126	414	17.4
Maharashtra	Sangli MC	132	82%	55	90%	96%	31%	36%	100%	85%	4	277	30	0	0	34	34	6.6
Maharashtra	Satara	1039	84%	2205	70%	93%	18%	15%	97%	72%	3	86	213	0	77	26	103	3.3
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	312	85%	805	73%	94%	4%	5%	88%	84%	5	37	64	0	7	54	61	7.0
Maharashtra	Sion	239	54%	340	22%	81%	9%	2%	100%	100%	11	153	17	4	10	71	85	15.0
Maharashtra	Solapur	706	79%	618	27%	81%	16%	16%	93%	87%	7	126	1	4	389	8	401	11.6
Maharashtra	Solapur MC	309	94%	485	46%	95%	11%	13%	100%	94%	15	44	34	2	107	1	110	11.3
Maharashtra	Thane	1845	86%	3925	54%	79%	5%	4%	94%	73%	52	135	168	2	41	90	133	2.7
Maharashtra	Thane MC	735	88%	1787	55%	92%	7%	7%	100%	100%	71	808	220	0	36	140	176	9.4

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar MC	5.2	3474	167	10%	637	5	-71%	122	95	976	188	67
Maharashtra	Vikhroli	7.4	4504	152		548	8		74	81	1487	200	58
Maharashtra	Wardha	13.3	19396	365	27%	999	19	13%	75	54	1348	101	41
Maharashtra	Washim	12.3	6235	127	6%	517	12	73%	42	43	994	81	29
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	28.5	21827	192	4%	1750	12	44%	61	59	3115	109	46
Manipur	Bishnupur	2.5	589	59	-15%	85	7	7%	34	51	218	88	36
Manipur	Chandel	1.5	551	93	-4%	31	18	213%	21	29	90	61	24
Manipur	Churachandpur	2.8	1315	117	-42%	48	27		17	31	213	76	27
Manipur	Imphal East	4.7	1477	79	-36%	209	7	-54%	45	42	544	116	34
Manipur	Imphal West	5.3	2021	95	-40%	242	8	-19%	46	38	460	87	31
Manipur	Senapati	3.7	525	36	-29%	89	6	-48%	24	31	244	67	22
Manipur	Tamenglong	1.4	377	65	-20%	48	8	-14%	33	44	97	67	38
Manipur	Thoubal	4.3	962	55	-24%	98	10	1%	23	26	345	79	22
Manipur	Ukhrul	1.9	308	41	-38%	76	4	-83%	40	33	118	62	31
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	3.3	1372	103	10%	148	9	4%	44	40	213	64	34
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	8.7	12501	361	-3%	1223	10	8%	141	92	2238	258	66
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	4.1	2426	147	22%	242	10	53%	59	65	732	177	47
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	2.7	1144	105	-30%	0			0	71	394	145	52
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	1.5	704	117	17%	73	10	-6%	49	65	128	85	61
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	6.8	4376	162	-2%	510	9	21%	75	64	685	101	58
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	4.1	2115	130	-8%	170	12	45%	42	52	612	151	40
Mizoram	Aizawl	4.2	3728	223	3%	359	10	7%	86	68	1011	242	52
Mizoram	Champhai	1.3	840	162	6%	43	20	137%	33	33	132	102	26
Mizoram	Kolasib	0.9	739	215	-9%	53	14	35%	62	57	168	196	42

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar MC	33	27	61	61	23	3%	88%	57%	80%	46%	460	5%	497	100%
Maharashtra	Vikhroli	32	46	65	65	84	8%	91%	60%	86%	49%	499	9%	616	100%
Maharashtra	Wardha	16	20	24	24	44	4%	92%	73%	86%	70%	640	17%	723	98%
Maharashtra	Washim	17	15	20	20	39	5%	82%	68%	79%	60%	439	28%	530	97%
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	25	18	20	20	89	3%	90%	67%	89%	68%	1444	4%	1616	96%
Manipur	Bishnupur	17	17	19	19	2	1%	89%	76%	75%	81%	83	50%	92	100%
Manipur	Chandel	9	9	18	18	2	3%	94%	63%	90%	71%	27	293%	27	96%
Manipur	Churachandpur	26	11	12	12	34	19%	93%	92%	88%	86%	53	94%	53	100%
Manipur	Imphal East	39	25	19	19	29	6%	89%	63%	91%	47%	122	93%	125	92%
Manipur	Imphal West	19	24	13	13	4	1%	83%	80%	79%	65%	150	519%	151	99%
Manipur	Senapati	8	22	15	15	15	8%	99%	69%	89%	88%	73	283%	78	93%
Manipur	Tamenglong	13	6	10	10	6	7%	93%	70%	90%	82%	46	102%	38	83%
Manipur	Thoubal	23	23	11	11	7	2%	86%	100%	85%	85%	82	105%	84	97%
Manipur	Ukhrul	3	18	11	11	7	7%	69%	64%	72%	70%	50	850%	50	100%
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	11	8	11	11	10	6%	89%	65%	81%	75%	126	148%	137	100%
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	38	91	61	61	175	10%	81%	58%	76%	45%	789	33%	821	94%
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	43	47	41	41	119	21%	74%	58%	71%	52%	238	15%	227	81%
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	15	39	39	39	35	12%	75%	64%	74%	59%	47	88%	48	86%
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	9	5	10	10	5	4%	91%	90%	92%	91%	91	32%	98	98%
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	14	16	13	13	22	4%	92%	78%	93%	71%	425	27%	433	98%
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	30	50	31	31	82	17%	86%	51%	86%	54%	203	12%	216	95%
Mizoram	Aizawl	37	106	47	47	63	8%	93%	69%	86%	71%	292	19%	292	100%
Mizoram	Champhai	18	43	15	15	9	8%	89%	58%	89%	100%	42	91%	43	100%
Mizoram	Kolasib	44	76	34	34	9	6%	93%	65%	89%	53%	49	541%	49	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%													
Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar MC	278	100%	38	4%	98%	8%	6%	97%	89%	9	84	106	0	11	106	117	22.5
Maharashtra	Vikhroli	265	81%	869	58%	73%	8%	1%	80%	55%	23	171	16	0	6	46	52	7.0
Maharashtra	Wardha	521	83%	1067	79%	94%	5%	7%	100%	95%	9	51	41	0	20	69	89	6.7
Maharashtra	Washim	349	93%	707	69%	85%	7%	8%	96%	94%	9	40	57	5	57	172	234	19.1
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1146	86%	2069	69%	85%	10%	10%	99%	88%	9	91	18	5	56	35	96	3.4
Manipur	Bishnupur	30	55%	132	86%	92%	8%	5%	18%	82%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manipur	Chandel	20	61%	30	57%	41%	16%	12%	55%	45%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manipur	Churachandpur	71	93%	86	57%	60%	16%	23%	96%	94%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manipur	Imphal East	107	86%	260	67%	72%	7%	6%	52%	52%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manipur	Imphal West	111	83%	176	51%	49%	11%	7%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manipur	Senapati	72	100%			90%	3%	4%	11%	11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manipur	Tamenglong	24	86%	51	75%	84%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manipur	Thoubal	52	83%	234	99%	92%	5%	3%	40%	60%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Manipur	Ukhrul	30	100%	46	57%	81%	13%	16%	26%	26%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	88	81%	92	43%	21%	0%	0%			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	435	81%	1158	55%	21%	2%	0%	100%	100%	1	18	9	0	340	600	940	108.5
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	71	54%	216	30%	16%	2%	0%			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	19	100%	70	78%	22%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	52	68%	51	38%	31%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	25	42	67	44.7
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	395	96%	278	40%	92%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	165	97%	389	64%	16%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mizoram	Aizawl	198	94%	60	6%	77%	19%	18%	100%	42%	2	1	8	0	0	9	9	2.2
Mizoram	Champhai	43	98%	72	55%	93%	15%	14%	11%	89%	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mizoram	Kolasib	24	53%	50	30%	76%	6%	5%	100%	56%	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	1.2	483	99	10%	22	22	68%	18	27	111	91	21
Mizoram	Lunglei	1.6	1476	231	2%	115	13	63%	72	71	262	164	55
Mizoram	Mamit	0.9	342	96	-13%	30	11	0%	34	32	66	74	21
Mizoram	Saiha	0.6	531	228	-10%	51	10	-3%	87	93	158	271	77
Mizoram	Serchhip	0.7	450	168	17%	38	12	-30%	57	58	97	145	51
Nagaland	Dimapur	3.8	2702	176	-22%	463	6	-55%	121	109	917	239	80
Nagaland	Kiphire	0.7	567	190	5%	46	12	-17%	62	67	141	189	47
Nagaland	Kohima	2.7	1381	127	9%	297	5	-33%	109	83	489	179	65
Nagaland	Longleng	0.5	494	242	140%	48	10	-25%	94	98	85	166	72
Nagaland	Mokokchung	2.0	1190	152	6%	132	9	-33%	68	66	256	131	51
Nagaland	Mon	2.5	2831	280	-12%	205	14	25%	81	102	427	169	80
Nagaland	Peren	1.0	452	118	-2%	34	13	151%	35	56	83	87	35
Nagaland	Phek	1.6	167	25	-69%	13	13	38%	8	46	116	70	36
Nagaland	Tuensang	2.0	2733	344	17%	172	16	174%	87	83	567	285	61
Nagaland	Wokha	1.7	979	146	6%	82	12	34%	49	49	131	78	41
Nagaland	Zunheboto	1.4	973	171	7%	74	13	97%	52	58	127	89	52
Orissa	Anugul	13.0	7296	140	-8%	731	10	-47%	56	46	1000	77	40
Orissa	Balangir	16.9	7371	109	-3%	947	8	-46%	56	47	1940	115	44
Orissa	Baleshwar	23.7	10218	108	-18%	1356	8	0%	57	43	1711	72	36
Orissa	Bargarh	15.1	5774	95	-8%	667	9	-36%	44	46	1635	108	40
Orissa	Bhadrak	15.4	4713	76	-26%	432	11	12%	28	28	761	49	23
Orissa	Bhubaneswar MC	8.6	4762	139	5%	600	8	-17%	70	40	855	100	30
Orissa	Boudh	4.5	1289	72	-15%	128	10	-1%	28	39	296	66	33
Orissa	Cuttack	26.8	9592	90	-13%	1282	7	-3%	48	24	1488	56	20

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	21	29	21	21	10	12%	97%	100%	92%	69%	32	150%	28	82%
Mizoram	Lunglei	21	58	30	30	31	14%	95%	78%	91%	76%	117	197%	117	100%
Mizoram	Mamit	14	25	15	15	8	15%	95%	100%	100%	78%	28	179%	28	100%
Mizoram	Saiha	60	98	36	36	17	12%	98%	91%	95%	73%	55	220%	55	100%
Mizoram	Serchhip	27	51	15	15	7	8%	93%	57%	84%	64%	39	469%	39	100%
Nagaland	Dimapur	61	33	65	65	30	4%	94%	85%	85%	76%	265	17%	314	100%
Nagaland	Kiphire	41	71	29	29	16	13%	100%	88%	89%	100%	51	27%	51	100%
Nagaland	Kohima	32	49	33	33	27	7%	91%	83%	90%	78%	230	74%	230	100%
Nagaland	Longleng	6	33	55	55	9	16%	94%	92%	100%	75%	50	164%	50	100%
Nagaland	Mokokchung	35	20	26	26	51	25%	92%	79%	90%	71%	121	58%	130	98%
Nagaland	Mon	20	33	36	36	53	16%	91%	85%	96%	89%	183	203%	188	67%
Nagaland	Peren	23	1	27	27	3	5%	96%	94%	94%	77%	54	1231%	54	100%
Nagaland	Phek	5	14	13	13	5	5%	91%	75%	95%	52%	14	5029%	17	100%
Nagaland	Tuensang	66	111	47	47	88	19%	93%	79%	90%	95%	172	362%	172	100%
Nagaland	Wokha	27	1	9	9	3	3%	100%	100%	94%	100%	82	451%	82	100%
Nagaland	Zunheboto	20	8	9	9	14	12%	96%	88%	98%	92%	77	323%	77	94%
Orissa	Anugul	12	15	10	10	39	4%	93%	67%	89%	73%	566	22%	670	99%
Orissa	Balangir	32	22	14	14	84	5%	89%	65%	88%	76%	665	57%	786	98%
Orissa	Baleshwar	12	14	10	10	45	3%	89%	75%	88%	76%	855	16%	1024	99%
Orissa	Bargarh	23	31	13	13	53	4%	89%	69%	85%	71%	623	87%	695	98%
Orissa	Bhadrak	4	15	8	8	15	2%	89%	69%	90%	77%	370	119%	437	100%
Orissa	Bhubaneshwar MC	12	36	17	17	143	20%	91%	66%	78%	71%	265	476%	335	96%
Orissa	Boudh	12	10	10	10	11	4%	88%	48%	88%	73%	147	140%	176	100%
Orissa	Cuttack	10	18	8	8	46	4%	85%	66%	85%	55%	454	110%	637	98%

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Orissa	Debagarh	3.2	1134	89	-13%	170	7	-21%	53	53	263	82	44
Orissa	Dhenkanal	12.2	6550	134	3%	730	9	17%	60	59	1151	94	50
Orissa	Gajapati	5.9	3064	130	-9%	628	5	-61%	107	97	990	168	83
Orissa	Ganjam	36.0	16478	114	-16%	2534	7	-17%	70	57	4513	125	47
Orissa	Jagatsinghpur	11.6	4472	96	-15%	262	17	106%	23	23	518	45	20
Orissa	Jajapur	18.7	5543	74	-4%	755	7	-9%	40	42	1567	84	36
Orissa	Jharsuguda	5.9	4020	170	8%	474	8	20%	80	74	807	136	63
Orissa	Kalahandi	16.1	6578	102	-7%	1147	6	-28%	71	65	1760	109	56
Orissa	Kandhamal	7.5	4177	139	-11%	647	6	21%	86	77	937	125	67
Orissa	Kendrapara	14.7	7503	127	9%	548	14	90%	37	36	795	54	30
Orissa	Kendujhar	18.4	10087	137	-8%	1755	6	-74%	95	81	2938	159	69
Orissa	Khordha	14.4	4565	79	-20%	502	9	15%	35	38	1016	71	30
Orissa	Koraput	14.1	7077	126	-19%	1370	5	-31%	97	81	1775	126	70
Orissa	Malkangiri	6.3	2501	100	-34%	522	5	-22%	83	119	1064	170	104
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	25.7	16388	159	-16%	2883	6	-14%	112	106	4840	188	94
Orissa	Nabarangapur	12.5	3609	72	-20%	590	6	-58%	47	46	912	73	41
Orissa	Nayagarh	9.8	5335	135	-30%	785	7	21%	80	60	1038	105	45
Orissa	Nuapada	6.2	3131	126	-19%	478	7	-37%	77	70	803	129	61
Orissa	Puri	17.4	6523	94	-18%	592	11	92%	34	33	1130	65	27
Orissa	Rayagada	9.8	6740	171	1%	1146	6	15%	116	108	1660	169	95
Orissa	Sambalpur	10.7	7352	172	-17%	1043	7	12%	98	65	1550	145	55
Orissa	Sonapur	6.7	2735	102	-9%	257	11	60%	39	39	534	80	34
Orissa	Sundargarh	21.3	14387	169	-10%	1857	8	-15%	87	75	3022	142	63
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	13.0	24192	465	4%	2727	9	20%	210	65	1458	112	53

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Orissa	Debagarh	17	11	11	11	3	1%	90%	80%	88%	78%	161	232%	169	99%
Orissa	Dhenkanal	10	21	14	14	54	5%	94%	64%	90%	71%	619	110%	731	100%
Orissa	Gajapati	24	34	28	28	82	10%	78%	53%	73%	48%	522	84%	514	88%
Orissa	Ganjam	27	33	17	17	270	7%	88%	60%	85%	62%	1656	24%	2027	97%
Orissa	Jagatsinghpur	6	13	5	5	16	3%	87%	80%	91%	77%	247	467%	272	98%
Orissa	Jajapur	18	19	11	11	52	4%	93%	83%	92%	76%	716	60%	761	96%
Orissa	Jharsuguda	26	23	23	23	20	3%	92%	73%	87%	72%	397	207%	442	98%
Orissa	Kalahandi	20	17	16	16	89	6%	81%	64%	81%	63%	804	61%	1018	96%
Orissa	Kandhamal	17	24	16	16	66	8%	89%	62%	89%	71%	490	388%	569	98%
Orissa	Kendrapara	6	9	9	9	26	4%	95%	88%	95%	87%	496	98%	543	100%
Orissa	Kendujhar	44	24	22	22	124	5%	86%	62%	85%	67%	1294	37%	1500	100%
Orissa	Khordha	11	18	11	11	39	5%	88%	70%	87%	68%	476	61%	503	90%
Orissa	Koraput	21	19	16	16	112	7%	91%	79%	87%	70%	930	47%	1139	99%
Orissa	Malkangiri	27	21	17	17	46	5%	82%	71%	86%	78%	646	116%	653	95%
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	50	22	22	22	101	2%	91%	71%	90%	76%	2252	23%	2729	100%
Orissa	Nabarangapur	19	5	7	7	38	5%	88%	72%	91%	83%	530	41%	560	98%
Orissa	Nayagarh	15	23	23	23	35	4%	72%	53%	69%	33%	558	212%	594	97%
Orissa	Nuapada	39	16	13	13	32	4%	91%	66%	90%	84%	341	180%	436	100%
Orissa	Puri	9	17	13	13	39	4%	87%	62%	86%	67%	544	291%	579	100%
Orissa	Rayagada	32	23	19	19	103	7%	89%	73%	87%	78%	795	38%	1076	100%
Orissa	Sambalpur	33	39	18	18	43	3%	87%	71%	86%	63%	639	110%	701	100%
Orissa	Sonapur	18	20	8	8	12	3%	88%	75%	87%	62%	236	303%	264	99%
Orissa	Sundargarh	32	25	22	22	63	2%	92%	75%	89%	72%	1299	36%	1550	96%
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	12	30	17	17	90	7%	92%	81%	83%	66%	785	145%	774	88%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
Orissa	Debagarh	147	99%	266	100%	28%	3%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Dhenkanal	461	71%	1045	91%	67%	1%	1%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Gajapati	278	75%	872	94%	31%	4%	2%	84%	84%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Ganjam	1123	70%	3638	81%	71%	8%	8%	28%	55%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Jagatsinghpur	187	86%	515	99%	40%	2%	1%	80%	80%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Jajapur	533	78%	1283	87%	74%	1%	0%	60%	40%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Jharsuguda	345	92%	778	96%	45%	1%	0%	100%	75%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Kalahandi	447	65%	1565	89%	29%	4%	1%	74%	79%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Kandhamal	224	49%	878	94%	55%	1%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Kendrapara	426	93%	765	96%	85%	1%	1%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Kendujhar	1109	87%	30	1%	43%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Khordha	352	82%	58	5%	87%	2%	0%	0%	50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Koraput	865	79%	1617	92%	80%	7%	0%	100%	60%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Malkangiri	306	54%	967	91%	43%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	1786	74%	4550	94%	58%	1%	1%	92%	92%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Nabarangapur	421	78%	852	93%	36%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Nayagarh	225	64%	26	3%	71%	1%	1%	11%	89%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Nuapada	246	72%	149	18%	73%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Puri	341	79%	1126	100%	86%	2%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Rayagada	593	70%	1520	92%	34%	3%	1%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Sambalpur	364	70%	1549	100%	57%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Sonapur	202	82%	39	7%	49%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Orissa	Sundargarh	1072	74%	2868	96%	42%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	633	96%			98%	3%	3%	95%	95%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s + case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Punjab	Amritsar	25.5	16183	159	-20%	2339	7	-43%	92	74	4043	159	53
Punjab	Barnala	6.1	3949	162	-10%	485	8	43%	79	62	631	103	50
Punjab	Bathinda	14.2	7230	127	-25%	902	8	-3%	63	65	1738	122	46
Punjab	Faridkot	6.3	6514	257	20%	948	7	-32%	150	105	1237	196	72
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	6.1	5923	241	55%	585	10	35%	95	60	664	108	47
Punjab	Firozpur	20.7	11149	134	-13%	1365	8	-4%	66	70	2437	117	50
Punjab	Gurdaspur	23.5	13456	143	-13%	1836	7	10%	78	70	2712	115	48
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	16.2	8814	136	-18%	952	9	-11%	59	59	1752	108	40
Punjab	Jalandhar	22.3	15569	174	1%	2391	7	-22%	107	86	3552	159	61
Punjab	Kapurthala	8.4	5317	159	-20%	586	9	46%	70	65	944	113	48
Punjab	Ludhiana	35.7	18669	131	-20%	2562	7	-29%	72	77	5339	150	57
Punjab	Mansa	7.9	5847	186	-5%	687	9	1%	87	75	950	121	55
Punjab	Moga	10.2	5561	137	-3%	700	8	-8%	69	66	1069	105	47
Punjab	Mohali	10.1	5447	135	-17%	602	9	-1%	60	85	1630	161	66
Punjab	Muktsar	9.2	7321	198	30%	1099	7	-4%	119	84	1123	122	63
Punjab	Nawanshahr	6.3	4724	188	1%	565	8	-20%	90	77	768	122	58
Punjab	Patiala	19.4	13444	174	-8%	1919	7	-5%	99	62	2287	118	47
Punjab	Rupnagar	7.0	6421	229	-2%	662	10	-4%	95	82	910	130	56
Punjab	Sangrur	16.9	15329	226	-9%	1479	10	24%	87	69	2305	136	48
Punjab	Tarn Taran	11.5	9701	212	25%	1200	8	-22%	105	66	1167	102	46
Rajasthan	Ajmer	26.8	16430	153	5%	2991	5	-14%	112	81	4512	168	57
Rajasthan	Alwar	38.1	17531	115	-4%	2863	6	-27%	75	79	5892	155	71
Rajasthan	Banswara	19.0	13524	178	29%	2396	6	-17%	126	119	3390	178	101
Rajasthan	Baran	12.7	9629	190	25%	1583	6	-41%	125	106	2289	180	79

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Punjab	Amritsar	27	43	33	33	224	7%	89%	75%	86%	76%	1688	89%	1746	100%
Punjab	Barnala	11	19	19	19	27	5%	83%	75%	85%	72%	409	195%	415	96%
Punjab	Bathinda	30	20	26	26	60	4%	91%	81%	86%	78%	772	235%	806	97%
Punjab	Faridkot	42	34	47	47	49	5%	90%	78%	90%	78%	805	63%	826	96%
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	13	30	19	19	39	7%	72%	58%	72%	61%	587	349%	631	98%
Punjab	Ferozpur	22	15	30	30	87	5%	89%	69%	84%	66%	1271	44%	1351	99%
Punjab	Gurdaspur	19	20	28	28	61	3%	91%	82%	88%	73%	1557	38%	1742	99%
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	27	14	26	26	49	4%	90%	80%	86%	74%	845	74%	898	100%
Punjab	Jalandhar	25	38	35	35	181	7%	89%	77%	87%	77%	1959	40%	2019	96%
Punjab	Kapurthala	20	23	22	22	39	5%	91%	73%	85%	67%	538	88%	573	100%
Punjab	Ludhiana	26	36	30	30	290	7%	91%	78%	87%	72%	2237	46%	2316	98%
Punjab	Mansa	14	25	26	26	34	5%	87%	72%	89%	77%	606	83%	680	100%
Punjab	Moga	12	16	30	30	37	5%	83%	71%	84%	72%	670	179%	677	96%
Punjab	Mohali	18	47	31	31	73	6%	87%	62%	83%	63%	661	154%	749	100%
Punjab	Muktsar	17	16	25	25	39	4%	93%	78%	91%	80%	833	198%	887	99%
Punjab	Nawanshahr	21	18	25	25	24	4%	87%	68%	83%	70%	507	447%	539	100%
Punjab	Patiala	13	34	22	22	76	4%	85%	72%	79%	67%	1091	169%	1177	97%
Punjab	Rupnagar	17	27	31	31	26	4%	88%	71%	87%	73%	567	191%	612	100%
Punjab	Sangrur	25	32	31	31	82	5%	90%	81%	87%	78%	1269	59%	1356	95%
Punjab	Tarn Taran	13	15	27	27	44	5%	88%	76%	87%	74%	1154	84%	1292	99%
Rajasthan	Ajmer	37	35	38	38	245	7%	91%	80%	88%	75%	1776	110%	2100	95%
Rajasthan	Alwar	44	30	9	9	199	4%	92%	85%	92%	83%	2417	37%	2870	94%
Rajasthan	Banswara	43	12	21	21	110	4%	92%	79%	92%	84%	2057	27%	2216	97%
Rajasthan	Baran	37	24	40	40	74	4%	92%	81%	90%	83%	1175	84%	1333	96%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)
		No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%													
Punjab	Amritsar	1405	100%	2530	69%	95%	2%	2%	90%	82%	5	18	18	0	3	42	45	1.8
Punjab	Barnala	330	85%	70	28%	81%	1%	2%	100%	100%	11	60	35	0	5	0	5	0.8
Punjab	Bathinda	762	99%	525	34%	87%	1%	2%	93%	81%	9	43	28	1	0	11	12	0.8
Punjab	Faridkot	668	97%	475	32%	96%	2%	1%	94%	94%	14	15	20	0	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	397	85%	344	31%	83%	1%	3%	89%	89%	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	Firozpur	962	92%	800	34%	86%	1%	1%	84%	81%	0	15	30	0	0	5	5	0.2
Punjab	Gurdaspur	1280	85%	794	28%	89%	1%	2%	90%	80%	0	18	66	0	34	2	36	1.5
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	722	94%	521	33%	92%	1%	1%	86%	90%	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	Jalandhar	1522	92%	1677	43%	74%	1%	0%	88%	65%	1	35	33	0	12	20	32	1.4
Punjab	Kapurthala	437	94%	256	27%	84%	3%	2%	71%	71%	18	39	39	0	0	4	4	0.5
Punjab	Ludhiana	1931	96%	1415	32%	86%	1%	1%	94%	89%	2	114	25	0	1	147	148	4.1
Punjab	Mansa	460	99%	339	30%	90%	1%	1%	100%	86%	6	13	12	0	24	5	29	3.7
Punjab	Moga	464	93%	455	43%	88%	2%	2%	95%	95%	62	29	29	0	6	8	14	1.4
Punjab	Mohali	514	93%	649	46%	70%	2%	1%	80%	80%	7	37	44	0	0	72	72	7.1
Punjab	Muktsar	650	92%	480	35%	72%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0	7	33	0	0	5	5	0.5
Punjab	Nawanshahr	383	88%	445	55%	92%	2%	1%	100%	83%	18	9	59	0	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	Patiala	924	89%	642	28%	78%	1%	1%	95%	100%	10	41	8	16	4	15	35	1.8
Punjab	Rupnagar	496	95%	291	30%	91%	3%	3%	96%	96%	18	12	28	0	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	Sangrur	1194	95%	274	11%	92%	1%	1%	83%	83%	25	34	6	0	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	Tarn Taran	1010	88%	597	30%	87%	4%	4%	100%	100%	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Ajmer	1636	87%	546	13%	68%	1%	1%	100%	92%	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Alwar	2077	81%	1404	27%	78%	1%	0%	88%	88%	0	0	1	0	0	136	136	3.6
Rajasthan	Banswara	1325	67%	895	26%	35%	1%	0%	75%	100%	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Baran	1008	89%	893	40%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Rajasthan	Barmer	27.0	10078	93	-4%	1042	10	-26%	39	36	1804	67	29
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	26.4	11556	109	-5%	1487	8	-12%	56	51	3069	116	38
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	25.0	18864	189	5%	3163	6	27%	127	110	4633	185	73
Rajasthan	Bikaner	24.5	16624	169	2%	2261	7	22%	92	55	2337	95	36
Rajasthan	Bundi	11.5	5238	113	-1%	699	7	75%	61	63	1450	126	49
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	15.7	14533	231	29%	1423	10	96%	91	102	2775	177	67
Rajasthan	Churu	21.2	7413	88	-5%	1440	5	-45%	68	61	2290	108	40
Rajasthan	Dausa	17.0	9803	144	-10%	956	10	68%	56	52	2018	119	38
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	12.5	9574	191	8%	1322	7	42%	106	96	1951	156	70
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	14.4	10451	182	48%	2029	5	-27%	141	135	3036	211	109
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	20.4	11177	137	-1%	1350	8	45%	66	62	2501	123	47
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	18.4	14480	196	36%	1820	8	1%	99	84	2513	136	53
Rajasthan	Jaipur	37.2	42719	287	-2%	5115	8	58%	137	62	4827	130	43
Rajasthan	Jaipur DTC II	31.8	26330	207	15%	2604	10	6%	82	67	4262	134	46
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	7.0	3456	124	-18%	240	14	143%	34	32	351	50	23
Rajasthan	Jalore	19.0	7396	97	21%	852	9	117%	45	51	2010	106	39
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	14.6	7267	124	12%	1281	6	-23%	88	66	1787	122	44
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	22.2	11495	130	-2%	1430	8	45%	64	61	2418	109	39
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	38.2	19292	126	0%	2161	9	11%	57	40	4102	107	30
Rajasthan	Karauli	15.1	10994	182	9%	1257	9	9%	83	71	2382	158	50
Rajasthan	Kota	20.2	14541	180	17%	1839	8	-36%	91	62	2622	130	44
Rajasthan	Nagaur	34.3	11928	87	-8%	1563	8	37%	46	40	2697	79	29
Rajasthan	Pali	21.1	9908	117	25%	1275	8	54%	60	57	2091	99	43
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh-RJ	8.9	3533	99	24%	827	4	-40%	93	100	1370	153	80

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Rajasthan	Barmer	19	8	11	11	50	3%	91%	70%	93%	83%	847	113%	972	100%
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	43	11	23	23	167	7%	91%	75%	90%	83%	1101	41%	1360	98%
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	43	26	44	44	157	4%	90%	75%	88%	74%	2446	39%	2712	98%
Rajasthan	Bikaner	12	23	25	25	115	7%	90%	70%	90%	76%	1113	104%	1208	89%
Rajasthan	Bundi	34	19	23	23	37	3%	91%	77%	85%	73%	623	163%	733	99%
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	40	28	42	42	63	3%	92%	80%	87%	81%	1165	89%	1548	95%
Rajasthan	Churu	25	14	29	29	83	5%	91%	78%	88%	81%	1103	129%	1210	92%
Rajasthan	Dausa	43	14	24	24	47	3%	92%	89%	87%	79%	566	190%	841	95%
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	38	13	36	36	83	6%	92%	83%	87%	72%	1092	15%	1193	98%
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	57	12	34	34	57	2%	92%	72%	91%	76%	1415	45%	1962	100%
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	32	22	21	21	54	3%	91%	74%	88%	74%	1199	66%	1280	100%
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	23	21	39	39	99	6%	91%	78%	85%	71%	1454	72%	1508	95%
Rajasthan	Jaipur	30	30	27	27	315	8%	93%	78%	90%	74%	1692	52%	2284	99%
Rajasthan	Jaipur DTC II	28	30	30	30	223	7%	93%	79%	89%	77%	1674	36%	2062	96%
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	7	9	11	11	15	5%	85%	61%	85%	83%	180	466%	162	72%
Rajasthan	Jalore	36	6	25	25	37	2%	91%	82%	92%	79%	892	123%	981	99%
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	34	14	31	31	61	5%	90%	67%	84%	67%	843	96%	963	97%
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	23	18	28	28	101	6%	91%	70%	86%	66%	1145	47%	1347	98%
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	36	22	19	19	161	5%	93%	83%	92%	80%	1210	50%	1452	99%
Rajasthan	Karauli	60	16	32	32	80	4%	92%	77%	90%	77%	781	98%	1085	100%
Rajasthan	Kota	35	25	25	25	142	7%	91%	81%	90%	78%	1048	87%	1135	88%
Rajasthan	Nagaur	21	11	17	17	100	5%	90%	72%	89%	76%	1220	48%	1297	94%
Rajasthan	Pali	26	13	18	18	49	3%	92%	82%	90%	80%	958	140%	1178	98%
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh-RJ	32	12	31	31	22	2%	91%	84%	93%	83%	648	276%	874	96%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
		811	83%	63	4%														
Rajasthan	Barmer	811	83%	63	4%	69%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	1023	67%	817	27%	15%	0%	0%			0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	2214	86%	387	8%	55%	3%	2%	99%	99%	0	10	1	0	8	0	8	8	0.3
Rajasthan	Bikaner	1084	86%	384	17%	34%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Bundi	598	84%	200	14%	43%	1%	1%	67%	67%	0	1	0	0	15	0	15	15	1.3
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	1159	82%	354	13%	78%	1%	1%	63%	33%	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Churu	923	85%	400	18%	14%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Dausa	586	72%	584	29%	10%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	866	83%	342	18%	55%	1%	0%	50%	100%	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	1138	78%	484	16%	37%	1%	0%	67%	75%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	1142	93%	383	17%	60%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1102	88%	446	19%	77%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1771	84%	455	17%	83%	1%	1%	74%	95%	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Jaipur DTC II	1791	87%	838	20%	82%	1%	1%	100%	100%	10	13	71	0	1	3	4	4	0.1
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	190	81%	45	13%	24%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Jalore	892	89%	206	10%	29%	6%	1%	37%	78%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	631	84%	216	12%	28%	0%	0%			0	0	4	0	0	156	156	10.7	
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	1115	99%	167	7%	32%	8%	1%	85%	85%	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1161	75%	297	8%	32%	3%	0%	87%	87%	0	31	58	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Karauli	586	66%	565	24%	43%	0%	0%			0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Kota	884	73%	568	22%	18%	1%	0%	83%	83%	2	22	10	0	106	0	106	106	5.2
Rajasthan	Nagaur	1133	86%	423	16%	7%	1%	0%	33%	33%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Pali	742	75%	161	8%	34%	1%	0%			9	43	32	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh-RJ	434	55%	150	55%	36%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	12.0	5702	119	8%	1029	6	-29%	86	81	1631	136	58
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	13.9	10232	184	16%	1324	8	3%	95	85	2278	164	59
Rajasthan	Sikar	27.8	19631	177	43%	1596	12	88%	58	43	2531	91	29
Rajasthan	Sirohi	10.7	6796	158	3%	787	9	39%	73	67	1387	129	52
Rajasthan	Tonk	14.7	9093	154	-10%	1696	5	-18%	115	122	3431	233	85
Rajasthan	Udaipur	31.7	31676	249	11%	7327	4	37%	231	105	6061	191	82
Sikkim	East Sikkim	2.9	4604	401	2%	481	10	119%	168	129	864	301	97
Sikkim	North Sikkim	0.4	361	204	20%	34	11	79%	77	113	142	321	90
Sikkim	South Sikkim	1.5	1620	271	-3%	162	10	29%	108	100	352	235	73
Sikkim	West Sikkim	1.4	1100	198	-5%	119	9	42%	86	83	279	201	72
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	48.1	63524	330	-7%	6059	10	94%	126	65	5853	122	49
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	35.7	27157	190	15%	2304	12	217%	65	51	2739	77	40
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	26.7	31752	297	-12%	1510	21	132%	56	63	3566	133	46
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	15.5	12038	195	3%	793	15	99%	51	47	1332	86	33
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	22.2	24614	277	9%	2378	10	-4%	107	71	3067	138	59
Tamil Nadu	Erode	23.2	22040	237	-5%	2749	8	-33%	118	63	2587	111	48
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	41.0	38231	233	42%	3964	10	-10%	97	90	6727	164	66
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	19.2	21182	276	1%	1139	19	69%	59	48	1256	66	42
Tamil Nadu	Karur	11.1	6956	157	35%	505	14	-33%	46	59	1234	111	49
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	19.4	11852	153	20%	746	16	8%	39	38	1423	73	31
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	31.3	30491	244	14%	3060	10	8%	98	63	3248	104	47
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	16.6	11564	174	7%	818	14	70%	49	51	1524	92	43
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	17.7	13962	197	30%	842	17	64%	48	58	1616	91	50
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	13.5	13692	253	41%	753	18	1%	56	55	1330	98	44

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	30	19	27	27	61	5%	91%	80%	89%	86%	729	40%	966	99%
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	39	29	38	38	66	4%	91%	76%	91%	73%	1065	5%	1196	99%
Rajasthan	Sikar	23	15	24	24	102	5%	89%	81%	86%	75%	1119	12%	1133	92%
Rajasthan	Sirohi	35	14	28	28	42	4%	91%	84%	88%	74%	658	16%	698	95%
Rajasthan	Tonk	65	36	47	47	153	6%	91%	77%	87%	70%	1691	141%	1777	97%
Rajasthan	Udaipur	54	24	30	30	228	4%	92%	82%	92%	85%	2513	49%	3244	96%
Sikkim	East Sikkim	49	90	66	66	57	8%	76%	59%	74%	49%	390	341%	392	99%
Sikkim	North Sikkim	72	95	63	63	14	12%	77%	64%	75%	43%	55	1169%	55	100%
Sikkim	South Sikkim	64	48	50	50	28	10%	89%	67%	86%	60%	144	864%	152	100%
Sikkim	West Sikkim	30	76	22	22	18	7%	91%	82%	89%	70%	119	1129%	119	100%
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	21	30	22	22	275	6%	89%	74%	86%	69%	2590	70%	3148	100%
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	7	14	15	15	58	3%	91%	66%	83%	54%	1640	42%	1800	97%
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	33	31	24	24	327	11%	90%	80%	90%	82%	1352	34%	1599	94%
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	16	19	19	19	40	4%	87%	67%	80%	62%	643	86%	724	99%
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	42	20	17	17	179	7%	91%	72%	87%	70%	1314	112%	1559	99%
Tamil Nadu	Erode	27	14	22	22	51	2%	89%	52%	79%	42%	1343	47%	1452	96%
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	35	30	33	33	280	5%	84%	60%	87%	64%	2227	24%	3174	85%
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	6	9	9	9	46	4%	90%	76%	87%	64%	787	74%	908	99%
Tamil Nadu	Karur	31	14	18	18	25	2%	93%	77%	88%	73%	570	96%	675	99%
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	16	15	12	12	63	5%	86%	71%	85%	66%	628	106%	716	96%
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	19	18	20	20	161	6%	88%	71%	77%	54%	1771	89%	1760	88%
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	28	11	10	10	67	5%	90%	64%	88%	58%	712	61%	804	93%
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	15	14	12	12	35	2%	90%	76%	86%	59%	880	153%	1036	100%
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	19	20	16	16	75	7%	91%	68%	87%	62%	676	26%	726	96%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
		No.	%	No.	%														
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	663	74%	361	22%	19%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	821	81%	362	16%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	2	1	0	1	75	76	5.5	
Rajasthan	Sikar	903	84%	298	12%	33%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Sirohi	706	91%	263	19%	34%	2%	1%	24%	53%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Tonk	1393	88%	560	16%	73%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	Udaipur	2235	75%	2758	45%	59%	1%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sikkim	East Sikkim	261	95%	250	29%	89%	1%	1%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sikkim	North Sikkim	42	100%	48	34%	52%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sikkim	South Sikkim	112	100%	150	42%	97%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sikkim	West Sikkim	107	99%	157	58%	52%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2385	87%	602	10%	96%	3%	3%	95%	89%	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1067	89%	909	33%	93%	6%	6%	90%	63%	0	22	52	0	13	455	468	13.1	
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	1164	84%	260	7%	76%	6%	4%	94%	83%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	407	75%	139	11%	97%	9%	11%	86%	68%	0	30	43	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	964	75%	1638	53%	94%	11%	13%	84%	77%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Erode	939	90%	865	33%	98%	9%	10%	95%	73%	3	105	120	0	4	57	61	2.6	
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	1684	92%	801	12%	93%	5%	2%	94%	88%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	556	81%	506	42%	88%	2%	1%	93%	93%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Karur	387	76%	148	12%	97%	14%	11%	52%	48%	0	223	0	0	4	0	4	0.4	
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	532	87%	293	21%	84%	13%	9%	97%	82%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	959	73%	536	17%	84%	7%	8%	56%	90%	107	105	252	95	185	424	704	22.5	
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	400	60%	86	6%	79%	4%	6%	100%	35%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	629	90%	186	12%	99%	13%	13%	100%	82%	0	132	0	0	30	0	30	1.7	
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	553	88%	323	24%	97%	10%	11%	100%	83%	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Tamil Nadu	Pudukottai	16.6	12031	181	-11%	849	14	20%	51	47	1359	82	42
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	13.8	14221	258	13%	786	18	39%	57	67	1362	99	56
Tamil Nadu	Salem	35.8	21951	153	3%	2227	10	8%	62	54	3120	87	43
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	13.8	11903	216	20%	946	13	-11%	69	48	1241	90	44
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	24.7	31549	319	8%	2089	15	1%	85	65	2642	107	53
Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	7.6	17181	568	65%	197	87	581%	26	26	430	57	23
Tamil Nadu	Theni	12.8	12748	249	18%	1151	11	-32%	90	70	1556	122	58
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	38.3	27687	181	4%	1815	15	-14%	47	60	4236	111	46
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	13.0	10021	192	30%	984	10	2%	75	63	1460	112	49
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	27.9	20461	183	-5%	1971	10	-11%	71	58	3294	118	53
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	31.6	23334	185	8%	1979	12	-23%	63	53	2960	94	43
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	25.4	13389	132	63%	824	16	-72%	32	48	2145	84	37
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvanamalai	25.4	20495	202	-3%	1711	12	20%	67	67	2828	111	53
Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	17.9	13371	187	8%	1417	9	-47%	79	67	1841	103	55
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	40.4	42639	264	-12%	2669	16	56%	66	65	5564	138	53
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	35.6	21556	151	25%	1942	11	-6%	55	68	4518	127	52
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	20.0	15797	198	-4%	1592	10	-13%	80	64	2349	118	52
Tripura	Dhalai	3.8	2394	156	-3%	148	16	23%	38	39	254	66	34
Tripura	North Tripura	7.1	3345	119	1%	210	16	32%	30	33	454	64	29
Tripura	South Tripura	8.9	4258	120	-4%	314	14	42%	35	35	418	47	30
Tripura	West Tripura	17.5	10023	143	-10%	1074	9	-52%	61	50	1414	81	43
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	45.4	38460	212	-4%	5955	6	-40%	131	101	6897	152	65
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	38.1	34193	225	10%	4624	7	-31%	121	101	7423	195	85
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	61.8	47533	192	-6%	5476	9	-50%	89	76	7466	121	60

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Tamil Nadu	Pudukottai	20	11	9	9	47	4%	91%	53%	88%	64%	651	89%	683	86%
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	18	11	14	14	116	10%	94%	75%	88%	60%	787	206%	933	100%
Tamil Nadu	Salem	14	15	15	15	130	5%	89%	66%	84%	52%	1765	38%	1906	99%
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	26	14	7	7	54	5%	91%	74%	87%	62%	530	227%	591	89%
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	21	16	18	18	116	5%	89%	67%	84%	56%	1585	80%	1631	99%
Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	11	16	7	7	41	11%	90%	70%	85%	75%	196	508%	202	100%
Tamil Nadu	Theni	25	17	21	21	52	4%	87%	68%	80%	51%	709	159%	850	94%
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	21	24	19	19	127	4%	93%	72%	87%	64%	1921	48%	2333	100%
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvapur	28	13	22	22	51	4%	85%	65%	80%	58%	732	293%	839	99%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	26	30	9	9	159	5%	92%	74%	88%	66%	1512	112%	1583	96%
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	21	16	14	14	110	4%	86%	63%	83%	54%	1312	52%	1687	99%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	18	13	16	16	45	3%	90%	69%	84%	58%	1026	11%	1232	99%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvanmalai	19	20	19	19	104	4%	94%	85%	92%	82%	1440	11%	1704	99%
Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	20	13	15	15	73	5%	87%	70%	83%	58%	1114	21%	1150	94%
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	31	38	17	17	93	2%	90%	70%	91%	71%	2479	28%	2633	100%
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	29	23	23	23	181	5%	92%	80%	91%	79%	1839	162%	2297	95%
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	37	14	15	15	204	10%	92%	78%	86%	67%	890	283%	1286	100%
Tripura	Dhalai	20	5	7	7	2	1%	90%	100%	92%	73%	133	2954%	149	99%
Tripura	North Tripura	18	8	9	9	10	3%	86%	59%	83%	57%	198	541%	226	95%
Tripura	South Tripura	4	6	6	6	11	3%	93%	67%	93%	81%	250	452%	300	95%
Tripura	West Tripura	12	15	11	11	38	3%	91%	74%	88%	72%	748	143%	898	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	13	21	52	52	341	8%	89%	63%	90%	64%	3931	41%	4615	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	58	26	26	26	316	5%	93%	81%	91%	79%	3655	25%	3922	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	23	14	23	23	246	4%	91%	72%	89%	76%	4460	48%	4736	100%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
Tamil Nadu	Pudukottai	563	85%	565	35%	90%	6%	7%	91%	92%	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	627	89%	578	42%	96%	5%	4%	78%	90%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Salem	951	66%	739	24%	98%	12%	15%	99%	95%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	455	79%	266	21%	91%	5%	6%	87%	84%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1033	86%	900	34%	97%	6%	6%	97%	83%	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	144	99%	194	45%	99%	2%	5%	100%	96%	0	49	20	0	14	1	15	2.0	
Tamil Nadu	Theni	317	57%	204	14%	85%	9%	15%	100%	52%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	1549	89%	870	21%	100%	5%	4%	100%	100%	0	438	40	0	31	52	83	2.2	
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvavarur	420	83%	231	16%	87%	5%	3%	96%	96%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	1327	95%	303	9%	84%	8%	8%	89%	70%	0	135	41	0	7	33	40	1.4	
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	798	67%	1275	43%	83%	7%	6%	99%	99%	0	4	3	0	45	71	116	3.7	
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	624	72%	292	14%	97%	6%	7%	100%	75%	0	229	171	0	76	135	211	8.3	
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvanamalai	1389	89%	1161	41%	96%	4%	6%	97%	85%	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	686	78%	412	22%	99%	5%	3%	98%	93%	6	104	91	0	25	59	84	4.7	
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	1937	91%	3816	69%	93%	4%	3%	53%	47%	27	414	23	1	14	3	18	0.4	
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	1657	83%	1401	31%	87%	5%	4%	90%	80%	0	10	23	0	7	3	10	0.3	
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	562	55%	373	16%	95%	5%	6%	90%	81%	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tripura	Dhalai	109	84%	142	66%	69%	1%	0%			0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tripura	North Tripura	148	82%	281	62%	74%	2%	2%	57%	57%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tripura	South Tripura	223	78%	150	36%	55%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tripura	West Tripura	627	80%	489	35%	69%	1%	1%	100%	75%	0	2	5	0	0	1	1	0.1	
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2895	83%	5695	83%	39%	2%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	2920	93%	2533	88%	35%	1%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	3212	79%	6415	88%	51%	2%	1%	3%	68%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	25.1	11038	110	-8%	1511	7	-48%	60	59	1861	74	53
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	24.8	9023	91	34%	1647	5	-66%	66	62	2227	90	54
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	14.2	9386	165	0%	1556	6	-37%	109	100	1775	125	79
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	49.4	18735	95	-10%	2280	8	29%	46	42	3866	78	35
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	13.5	6751	125	-2%	1141	6	-16%	85	86	1781	132	60
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	33.0	15582	118	-4%	2672	6	-28%	81	76	4361	132	64
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	34.4	14335	104	-8%	1960	7	6%	57	58	3245	94	56
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	21.5	10244	119	4%	1217	8	47%	57	55	2110	98	52
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	18.5	11718	158	17%	1393	8	37%	75	63	1986	107	43
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	33.6	19366	144	-7%	3010	6	-10%	90	88	5046	150	68
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	45.5	37577	207	18%	5255	7	24%	116	81	5980	132	59
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	25.9	10895	105	-5%	1723	6	6%	67	59	2875	111	51
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	39.2	23706	151	4%	3012	8	7%	77	77	4334	111	63
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	30.6	24698	202	21%	3456	7	-14%	113	109	4589	150	84
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	36.3	25937	179	20%	4083	6	-13%	113	113	7978	220	95
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	19.8	8882	112	10%	1221	7	19%	62	60	1807	91	50
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	10.1	4743	118	-29%	704	7	-4%	70	64	1274	126	49
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	33.2	12209	92	1%	1677	7	17%	51	47	2432	73	40
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	19.4	16333	210	-11%	2305	7	-7%	119	97	2792	144	75
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	16.4	14805	226	2%	2362	6	-17%	144	105	2676	164	71
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	25.6	13608	133	-5%	2223	6	-2%	87	79	3092	121	67
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	19.7	10797	137	10%	1562	7	5%	79	70	2391	121	58
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	27.3	15505	142	-13%	2069	7	-11%	76	69	2859	105	56
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	25.9	13755	133	-3%	2210	6	-2%	85	79	3831	148	55

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	9	4	7	7	32	2%	91%	82%	94%	90%	1282	123%	1408	95%
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	18	7	11	11	43	2%	90%	80%	92%	79%	1425	77%	1549	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	13	8	26	26	48	3%	92%	79%	93%	82%	1293	76%	1448	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	22	6	15	15	115	4%	89%	76%	86%	75%	1914	137%	2052	98%
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	19	22	30	30	67	5%	90%	79%	89%	79%	964	277%	1168	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	45	11	12	12	127	3%	89%	75%	87%	74%	2270	54%	2476	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	25	9	4	4	133	4%	96%	91%	93%	90%	1824	136%	1865	93%
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	36	4	6	6	80	4%	90%	69%	85%	71%	1199	188%	1199	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	16	24	25	25	96	6%	92%	79%	91%	84%	1096	308%	1171	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	37	19	27	27	305	7%	93%	82%	91%	85%	2852	37%	2953	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	30	11	32	32	193	4%	90%	71%	86%	68%	3236	15%	3707	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	32	14	13	13	108	4%	89%	67%	88%	71%	1355	89%	1555	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	10	18	20	20	193	5%	91%	76%	90%	74%	2721	52%	2997	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	27	4	35	35	147	4%	94%	86%	92%	84%	2259	65%	2408	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	68	27	30	30	291	4%	94%	82%	94%	88%	3646	44%	4077	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	16	8	18	18	73	5%	86%	74%	85%	74%	1091	100%	1201	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	29	25	24	24	13	1%	78%	62%	85%	73%	553	252%	665	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	13	8	13	13	148	7%	87%	70%	90%	76%	1382	115%	1577	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	21	19	30	30	214	10%	91%	82%	94%	93%	1557	90%	1910	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	23	29	40	40	108	5%	89%	68%	87%	65%	1566	210%	1741	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	26	11	16	16	113	4%	91%	77%	90%	74%	1834	102%	2026	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	26	19	18	18	113	6%	92%	79%	88%	76%	1203	133%	1402	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	17	13	19	19	117	5%	91%	77%	92%	87%	1688	114%	1926	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	22	24	47	47	444	17%	91%	70%	91%	77%	1814	38%	2057	99%

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar	17.0	13550	199	-4%	2106	6	-6%	124	111	3893	229	83
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	33.1	23720	179	-5%	3403	7	23%	103	116	8536	258	91
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	38.1	13031	85	11%	2325	6	-14%	61	58	2936	77	53
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	35.6	15678	110	1%	2415	6	1%	68	60	4346	122	54
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	47.3	19334	102	-18%	3071	6	-15%	65	53	3499	74	46
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	13.0	6273	120	-16%	1013	6	6%	78	66	1319	101	55
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	14.3	9270	162	47%	1343	7	4%	94	95	2530	177	81
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	42.4	25489	150	-6%	4323	6	-7%	102	95	6813	161	82
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	16.2	9768	151	7%	1339	7	31%	83	77	1582	98	62
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	17.0	10853	160	9%	1378	8	19%	81	79	2509	148	63
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	46.4	22615	122	12%	2859	8	19%	62	57	5555	120	50
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	20.7	14477	175	35%	2338	6	-5%	113	82	2555	123	62
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	19.1	17643	231	1%	1854	10	62%	97	96	2340	123	79
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	17.3	10689	154	14%	1373	8	18%	79	75	1797	104	61
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	19.2	10618	139	2%	1400	8	16%	73	69	1691	88	53
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	45.7	32150	176	11%	5583	6	-19%	122	87	6221	136	64
Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	14.6	7432	127	6%	1035	7	4%	71	70	1601	109	62
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	16.2	12067	186	1%	1376	9	71%	85	84	2351	145	68
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	40.9	25644	157	-4%	3575	7	-19%	87	82	5350	131	69
Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	35.0	14111	101	-10%	2048	7	1%	59	57	2850	82	52
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	12.2	7803	160	-3%	1082	7	12%	88	84	1463	120	74
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	48.0	42482	221	6%	6774	6	10%	141	85	6668	139	64
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajanj	27.8	10045	90	5%	1172	9	34%	42	42	1721	62	37
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	9.0	4919	136	-2%	698	7	-14%	77	71	762	85	48

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar	38	58	50	50	187	6%	92%	73%	91%	80%	1716	69%	1902	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	53	63	50	50	564	8%	94%	84%	91%	83%	3666	96%	3751	97%
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	11	4	9	9	103	4%	89%	69%	88%	79%	2058	51%	2221	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	50	9	10	10	223	6%	91%	76%	94%	85%	1870	60%	2166	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	10	7	11	11	119	4%	82%	67%	83%	63%	2193	96%	2540	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	22	10	14	14	44	4%	91%	77%	88%	71%	777	187%	855	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	45	29	23	23	95	4%	94%	88%	92%	85%	1319	124%	1362	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	50	8	20	20	156	3%	92%	81%	90%	79%	3708	29%	4039	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	8	7	21	21	55	4%	93%	84%	92%	83%	1127	98%	1252	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	42	13	29	29	58	3%	91%	77%	89%	76%	1293	263%	1399	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	41	16	12	12	137	3%	91%	74%	88%	68%	2446	27%	2662	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	22	8	31	31	67	3%	91%	68%	89%	65%	1625	73%	1714	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	18	6	20	20	23	1%	95%	89%	92%	86%	1692	158%	1839	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	16	9	18	18	51	3%	94%	84%	93%	84%	1202	136%	1310	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	7	8	21	21	58	4%	92%	82%	92%	82%	1221	74%	1321	98%
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	15	22	35	35	259	6%	89%	66%	83%	63%	3683	90%	3895	98%
Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	25	11	11	11	89	6%	92%	78%	94%	96%	730	97%	1012	98%
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	38	10	29	29	97	5%	93%	89%	95%	93%	1264	42%	1361	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	33	6	23	23	78	2%	89%	74%	92%	85%	2901	40%	3374	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	16	5	8	8	90	4%	85%	72%	89%	78%	1783	82%	1917	95%
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	22	6	18	18	28	2%	89%	81%	94%	88%	996	105%	997	96%
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	24	23	28	28	276	5%	87%	60%	82%	62%	3579	82%	4083	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	13	4	8	8	48	3%	91%	86%	91%	85%	1002	163%	1081	92%
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	4	7	26	26	21	4%	93%	83%	92%	88%	569	436%	636	99%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar	1385	86%	2734	70%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	3387	86%	4599	54%	8%	3%	0%			0	1	4	0	1	27	28	0.8	
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1186	79%	2772	95%	14%	7%	0%	0%	57%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	1598	87%	2547	58%	16%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1639	77%	2362	67%	12%	10%	0%	11%	33%							0	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	499	69%	405	31%	11%	3%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	888	90%	1884	74%	3%	16%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	2908	89%	4870	71%	27%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4	14	25	37	9	172	218	5.1	
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	941	89%	1394	88%	57%	1%	0%	100%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	1031	89%	1894	75%	26%	2%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	1965	86%	4369	79%	26%	4%	0%	55%	75%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1151	90%	1951	76%	18%	2%	0%			0	0	6	0	0	6	6	0.3	
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1415	84%	1340	57%	18%	4%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	1112	93%	1396	78%	15%	4%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	1193	94%	1248	74%	38%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	2325	85%	3746	63%	26%	2%	0%	0%	0%	13	257	38	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	659	78%	1117	70%	41%	2%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0.1	
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	1176	92%	2351	100%	24%	2%	0%	0%	67%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	2454	79%	4371	86%	19%	2%	0%			0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0.0	
Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	1604	82%	2582	91%	9%	11%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	841	95%	1400	96%	43%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2730	94%	2286	34%	52%	1%	0%	0%	33%	0	0	2	0	0	25	25	0.5	
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	1039	82%	1112	64%	4%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	487	84%	587	78%	36%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	19.1	11408	150	12%	1287	9	28%	67	70	1931	101	58
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	25.9	14365	139	3%	2116	7	13%	82	71	3104	120	57
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	23.1	10688	115	-14%	1430	7	-3%	62	52	1877	81	47
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	35.7	29658	208	-5%	4236	7	11%	119	103	6349	178	83
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	25.6	18012	176	3%	2077	9	36%	81	80	3609	141	65
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	31.1	20577	165	31%	3315	6	-10%	107	97	3958	127	79
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	28.8	22202	193	-11%	2695	8	-15%	94	82	3969	138	64
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	21.1	14018	166	-8%	1855	8	12%	88	78	2529	120	57
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	34.1	16665	122	-8%	2250	7	-2%	66	64	3368	99	55
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	25.6	12851	125	-1%	2158	6	-18%	84	73	3367	132	62
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	24.1	20873	217	10%	2836	7	-4%	118	110	4068	169	86
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	35.3	19531	138	-9%	2852	7	17%	81	77	4628	131	57
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	22.2	10792	122		1470	7	-10%	66	66	2028	91	54
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	18.2	7593	104	-16%	952	8	10%	52	47	1546	85	40
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	16.3	13028	199	-5%	1329	10	31%	81	83	2353	144	69
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	32.0	18645	146	-12%	2567	7	10%	80	70	3700	116	60
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	13.1	7914	152	28%	1229	6	-15%	94	96	1922	147	70
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	11.2	4638	103	3%	751	6	-8%	67	62	900	80	54
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	25.3	8414	83	-33%	1184	7		47	44	2018	80	39
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	46.4	34253	185	2%	3959	9	14%	85	84	7019	151	70
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	18.3	9822	134	17%	1453	7	-24%	79	75	1798	98	64
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	24.4	12245	126	-6%	1804	7	-6%	74	66	2262	93	56
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	32.2	15961	124	-8%	2712	6	-7%	84	83	4174	129	64
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	38.2	25747	169	5%	3449	7	32%	90	62	4414	116	56

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	14	10	19	19	57	4%	90%	80%	93%	85%	1368	164%	1367	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	29	14	20	20	112	4%	89%	69%	87%	66%	1659	86%	1866	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	21	6	7	7	67	4%	94%	81%	93%	85%	1092	171%	1203	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	37	29	29	29	151	3%	93%	83%	92%	84%	3375	41%	3655	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	44	8	25	25	179	6%	95%	84%	95%	93%	1912	123%	2028	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	13	13	22	22	140	4%	92%	74%	90%	74%	2811	82%	3026	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	23	25	26	26	136	4%	90%	70%	88%	69%	2250	56%	2512	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	24	8	30	30	66	3%	88%	79%	84%	72%	1613	43%	1654	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	18	8	17	17	108	4%	92%	79%	95%	85%	2068	55%	2237	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	45	9	16	16	118	4%	89%	80%	88%	81%	1498	102%	1791	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	36	18	29	29	163	5%	91%	75%	90%	74%	2501	42%	2659	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	21	26	28	28	196	5%	91%	81%	91%	83%	2481	22%	2734	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	17	5	15	15	49	3%	90%	75%	87%	73%	1400	69%	1463	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	20	11	14	14	70	5%	85%	62%	88%	75%	708	397%	870	98%
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	44	8	22	22	88	4%	97%	89%	96%	94%	1232	94%	1325	98%
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	30	12	14	14	134	4%	90%	84%	89%	78%	1836	65%	2201	98%
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	25	19	33	33	39	3%	91%	77%	90%	77%	1118	190%	1223	97%
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	10	7	9	9	35	4%	92%	80%	93%	80%	608	305%	700	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	27	5	8	8	47	3%	90%	81%	90%	77%	1015	37%	1132	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	45	10	28	28	252	4%	91%	80%	94%	89%	3515	5%	3919	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	12	6	16	16	73	5%	93%	80%	92%	86%	1279	18%	1369	99%
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	16	5	16	16	49	3%	92%	81%	93%	85%	1464	10%	1564	96%
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	27	14	24	24	142	4%	92%	84%	89%	83%	2401	33%	2682	100%
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	28	18	13	13	299	8%	92%	71%	89%	67%	2136	16%	2338	99%

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
Uttarakhand	Almora	6.4	4093	159	-15%	519	8	6%	81	71	726	113	55
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	2.7	1616	151	-10%	176	9	10%	66	70	332	124	49
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	4.0	1690	105	-21%	241	7	15%	60	78	581	144	54
Uttarakhand	Champawat	2.7	1484	138	-18%	177	8	37%	66	74	277	103	56
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	17.5	15585	222	-10%	2446	6	10%	139	60	2527	144	42
Uttarakhand	Garhwal	7.1	5831	206	-12%	975	6	-12%	137	71	842	119	52
Uttarakhand	Hardwar	19.9	8838	111	-10%	1432	6	-24%	72	63	2317	116	46
Uttarakhand	Nainital	9.9	5346	135	-33%	1251	4	-51%	127	110	1837	186	68
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	5.0	3083	154	-2%	378	8	-7%	75	72	543	108	51
Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	2.4	1083	111	-21%	111	10	-3%	45	73	311	127	57
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	6.4	3525	138	-16%	359	10	48%	56	64	707	111	41
Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar	17.0	9965	146	-3%	1386	7	1%	81	65	2181	128	45
Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	3.4	1963	144	-4%	260	8	20%	76	74	519	152	56
West Bengal	Bankura	36.7	27952	190	6%	2812	10	105%	77	66	4146	113	57
West Bengal	Bardhaman	78.8	51166	162	-3%	5641	9	16%	72	63	8284	105	51
West Bengal	Birbhum	35.8	20063	140	-4%	2898	7	-33%	81	70	3850	108	59
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	17.1	12107	177	-1%	1744	7	-22%	102	94	2500	147	80
West Bengal	Darjiling	18.8	14771	196	-11%	2143	7	-5%	114	89	3236	172	67
West Bengal	Haora	49.4	29293	148	5%	2946	10	43%	60	53	4630	94	37
West Bengal	Hugli	56.3	26579	118	-2%	3314	8	-15%	59	55	5342	95	44
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	39.5	36138	229	3%	4047	9	-7%	102	97	6421	163	80
West Bengal	Koch Bihar	28.8	18917	164	1%	1713	11	54%	59	50	2640	92	44
West Bengal	Kolkata	45.8	38797	212	2%	4733	8	3%	103	67	5292	116	47
West Bengal	Maldah	40.8	25023	153	-3%	3443	7	0%	84	72	4584	112	60

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
						No	%					No	%	No	%
Uttarakhand	Almora	10	25	22	22	29	5%	87%	81%	92%	81%	419	240%	453	98%
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	22	24	29	29	11	4%	89%	80%	86%	85%	189	415%	138	70%
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	25	21	43	43	20	5%	92%	86%	90%	81%	250	105%	318	99%
Uttarakhand	Champawat	7	16	24	24	13	6%	82%	71%	97%	86%	167	73%	199	100%
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	41	33	28	28	150	7%	83%	66%	84%	63%	882	29%	994	93%
Uttarakhand	Garhwal	20	19	27	27	15	2%	85%	73%	83%	72%	387	209%	468	90%
Uttarakhand	Hardwar	21	24	25	25	139	8%	85%	73%	86%	72%	1104	17%	1253	98%
Uttarakhand	Nainital	27	32	59	59	80	6%	77%	57%	73%	43%	814	239%	773	90%
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	15	15	27	27	31	8%	78%	61%	84%	72%	335	1130%	377	100%
Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	25	27	18	18	12	5%	81%	84%	91%	67%	146	1139%	176	100%
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	15	23	32	32	23	5%	90%	79%	94%	83%	310	230%	387	93%
Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar	35	14	34	34	79	5%	91%	77%	86%	68%	1090	133%	1096	98%
Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	31	37	28	28	30	7%	97%	76%	91%	73%	219	906%	241	94%
West Bengal	Bankura	18	24	13	13	135	4%	93%	80%	91%	77%	2043	96%	2367	96%
West Bengal	Bardhaman	18	15	20	20	277	4%	88%	70%	86%	68%	4260	71%	5061	99%
West Bengal	Birbhum	20	13	16	16	87	3%	88%	68%	84%	60%	2004	45%	2340	92%
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	21	22	23	23	59	3%	86%	61%	81%	60%	953	175%	1329	81%
West Bengal	Darjiling	21	45	39	39	166	7%	87%	67%	84%	58%	1496	125%	1673	95%
West Bengal	Haora	12	19	26	26	231	7%	85%	68%	82%	62%	2319	38%	2673	98%
West Bengal	Hugli	15	17	19	19	140	3%	86%	64%	84%	60%	2360	86%	3115	99%
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	23	30	30	30	309	6%	89%	73%	86%	64%	3615	102%	3883	97%
West Bengal	Koch Bihar	14	22	12	12	57	2%	89%	68%	86%	60%	1139	170%	1402	93%
West Bengal	Kolkata	9	28	31	31	390	10%	80%	58%	80%	60%	2865	151%	3201	100%
West Bengal	Maldah	15	18	19	19	144	4%	88%	65%	85%	64%	2197	44%	2625	87%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
Uttarakhand	Almora	415	90%	300	41%	57%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	154	85%	90	33%	30%	1%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	202	77%	233	71%	38%	4%	1%	100%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Champawat	164	93%	180	65%	83%	0%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	719	86%	1921	76%	65%	2%	1%	88%	88%	1	0	1	19	0	16	35	2.0	
Uttarakhand	Garhwal	295	71%	527	62%	38%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Hardwar	1024	88%	1326	63%	64%	1%	0%	55%	55%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Nainital	408	95%	573	39%	49%	0%	0%	71%	57%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	237	82%	265	48%	57%	1%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	106	89%	229	74%	68%	2%	0%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	324	74%	584	82%	52%	1%	1%	0%	80%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar	891	98%	1067	49%	67%	1%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	180	82%	424	82%	64%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Bankura	1890	89%	1192	29%	48%	0%	0%	33%	45%	0	37	48	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Bardhaman	3149	79%	2767	34%	79%	1%	1%	88%	82%	53	38	134	26	69	41	136	1.7	
West Bengal	Birbhum	1634	81%	451	12%	37%	1%	0%	50%	50%	90	34	40	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	1003	90%	463	19%	38%	2%	1%	60%	93%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Darjiling	1242	91%	1755	54%	49%	4%	2%	92%	90%	14	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Haora	1882	91%	1891	41%	80%	2%	2%	88%	59%	0	308	290	0	5	12	17	0.3	
West Bengal	Hugli	1955	86%	1549	42%	59%	2%	1%	86%	84%	306	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	2848	94%	957	15%	63%	2%	1%	98%	69%	87	48	21	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Koch Bihar	1025	86%	343	13%	42%	1%	1%	96%	96%	17	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Kolkata	2323	98%	1282	24%	86%	6%	5%	99%	91%	68	260	85	0	19	5	24	0.5	
West Bengal	Maldah	1937	77%	588	13%	49%	2%	1%	100%	94%	10	30	20	1	0	0	1	0.0	

State	District	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	No. of suspects examined	Suspects examined per lakh population	Rate of change in suspects examined per lakh population	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed ²	Suspects examined per smear positive case diagnosed	Rate of change in suspects examined per s+ case diagnosed	Annual Smear positive case detection rate (from PMR)	Annual smear positive case notification rate [from CFR: sm + cases (NSP + Rel + TAD) / Pop]	Total patients registered for treatment ³	Annual total case notification rate	Annual new smear positive case notification rate
West Bengal	Medinipur East	52.0	23430	113	10%	1432	16	79%	28	25	2113	41	21
West Bengal	Medinipur West	60.7	29259	121	-1%	4117	7	-12%	68	60	6168	102	50
West Bengal	Murshidabad	72.5	49046	169	7%	5103	10	8%	70	65	7344	101	55
West Bengal	Nadia	52.8	36166	171	0%	2957	12	13%	56	50	4281	81	41
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	102.9	51040	124	-1%	5260	10	25%	51	50	8360	81	40
West Bengal	Puruliya	29.9	18778	157	-2%	1742	11	46%	58	55	3048	102	46
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	83.2	39889	120	4%	3888	10	-28%	47	43	5775	69	36
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	30.6	14205	116	-3%	1725	8	11%	56	50	2409	79	44

State	District	Annual new smear negative case notification rate	Annual new extra pulmonary case notification rate	Annual previously treated case notification rate	Annual previously treated smear positive case notification rate	No (%) of pediatric cases out of all New cases		3 month conversion rate of new smear positive patients ⁴	3 month conversion rate of retreatment patients ⁴	Treatment Success rate of new smear positive patients ⁵	Treatment success rate among smear positive previously treated cases ⁵	No (%) of all Smear Positive cases started RNTCP DOTS within 7 days of diagnosis		No (%) of all Smear Positive cases registered within one month of starting RNTCP DOTS treatment	
West Bengal	Medinipur East	5	8	7	7	42	2%	86%	62%	81%	60%	1030	208%	1252	92%
West Bengal	Medinipur West	17	17	17	17	107	2%	89%	70%	87%	68%	2715	35%	2867	77%
West Bengal	Murshidabad	12	18	16	16	265	4%	90%	68%	88%	66%	4065	83%	4864	99%
West Bengal	Nadia	9	16	15	15	101	3%	90%	71%	87%	64%	2561	95%	2679	100%
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	7	16	18	18	247	4%	82%	58%	83%	65%	4871	91%	5348	100%
West Bengal	Puruliya	27	12	17	17	98	4%	91%	79%	89%	74%	1324	80%	1601	97%
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	8	14	12	12	170	4%	87%	64%	84%	60%	2830	76%	3695	99%
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	11	13	11	11	62	3%	86%	66%	84%	63%	1301	83%	1510	96%

State	District	No (%) of all cured Smear Positive cases having end of treatment follow-up sputum done within 7 days of last dose		No (%) of cases (all forms of TB) registered receiving DOT through a community volunteer		Proportion of all registered TB cases with known HIV status	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among tested	Proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected among registered	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on CPT (RT report)	Proportion of HIV infected TB patients put on ART (RT report)	Number of health facilities registered (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of health facilities registered (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Laboratories - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Single clinic - Private) in 2013	Number of patients notified by (Multi-clinic - Private) in 2013	Total cases notified by private sector in 2013	Notification rate per 1,00,000 population (private sector)	
		No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%														
West Bengal	Medinipur East	755	72%	455	22%	59%	2%	2%	86%	76%	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Medinipur West	1960	76%	760	14%	41%	1%	1%	72%	81%	0	129	124	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Murshidabad	3250	84%	1133	22%	73%	1%	1%	95%	87%	3	9	38	0	9	2	11	0.2	
West Bengal	Nadia	2061	95%	720	17%	83%	2%	1%	74%	56%	42	53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	3995	96%	1961	23%	86%	3%	2%	94%	85%	112	723	173	0	31	0	31	0.3	
West Bengal	Puruliya	1251	82%	593	19%	61%	0%	0%			46	22	23	18	0	0	18	0.6	
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	2583	88%	1577	27%	49%	2%	1%	94%	94%	5	29	35	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	1103	86%	345	14%	78%	3%	3%	76%	73%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Summary of performance of Poor & Backward districts	2752.2	1482814	539	5%	178178	8	5%	259	58	269953	98	48	23	10	17	17	10906
Summary of performance of Tribal Districts	566.1	337906	597	1%	44320	8	4%	313	72	73419	130	60	31	18	21	21	3568

Summary of performance of Poor & Backward districts	5%	89%	74%	89%	74%	142781	88%	158905	98%	105863	82%	184928	70%	44%	4%	1%	81%	82%
Summary of performance of Tribal Districts	6%	90%	74%	88%	71%	35701	88%	39640	98%	25482	79%	46652	67%	59%	3%	2%	87%	72%

North Zone	3103.1	1999044	161	-2%	274118	7	2%	88	77	424141	137	60	27	23	27	18	19967
South Zone	2578.0	2090957	203	1%	189478	11	2%	73	60	271245	105	47	21	18	19	14	11343
West Zone	3527.3	2419225	171	9%	273951	9	10%	78	65	427261	121	50	27	19	25	16	20720
East Zone	2793.7	1375010	123	-2%	159343	9	0%	57	50	238391	85	42	17	11	15	9	9196
North-East Zone	468.8	237278	127	-1%	31300	8	3%	67	58	54976	117	47	26	22	22	12	2693

North Zone	6%	90%	75%	89%	75%	217673	90%	237129	98%	177093	88%	225202	58%	44%	2%	1%	62%	79%
South Zone	5%	89%	69%	86%	65%	137483	88%	150704	96%	104461	84%	157357	59%	94%	9%	9%	94%	85%
West Zone	6%	91%	71%	88%	68%	204724	89%	224524	97%	154668	84%	194525	48%	69%	5%	4%	96%	87%
East Zone	5%	88%	69%	87%	69%	121053	85%	138915	97%	89278	81%	137971	59%	52%	2%	1%	64%	76%
North-East Zone	6%	88%	69%	85%	64%	24078	88%	25967	95%	17193	82%	21014	40%	46%	3%	1%	75%	55%

Referral of TB suspects from ART to RNTCP diagnosis Units (2013)

State	Total Number of ART centre Attendees (Cumulative for the period)	Number of TB Suspects referred from ART to RNTCP	Number of cases detected				Out of (d), number of TB patients receiving RNTCP treatment within the district (e)	Out of (d), number of TB patients referred outside district for RNTCP treatment (f)	Out of (f), number started on treatment (g)	Out of (d), number of TB patients receiving Non-RNTCP (h)	Out of (d), number of patients (HIV TB Co infected) started on CPT	Out of (d), number of patients (HIV TB Co infected) started on ART
			Smear positive TB cases	Smear negative TB cases	Extra-pulmonary TB cases	Total Number of TB cases (d)						
Andaman & Nicobar												
Andhra Pradesh	1598942	34319	2244	2109	1203	5553	4500	541	779	2972	4026	5706
Arunachal Pradesh	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	10340	92	6	13	33	52	13	32	31	99	7	70
Bihar	26647	396	38	46	23	107	67	29	58	4	300	300
Chandigarh	8056	41	3	23	11	25	3	22	21	4	73	73
Chattisgarh	10646	430	25	19	2	46	29	17	39	1	55	55
Delhi	52298	328	29	48	100	171	117	35	57	25	259	221
Goa	6673	134	18	9	30	40	25	35	30	13	26	22
Gujarat	309769	12860	483	554	1205	2242	1484	598	465	1359	998	2041
Haryana												
Himachal Pradesh	9371	102	9	1	5	17	10	7	12	2	321	323
Jammu & Kashmir	207744	5239	260	273	262	793	595	139	231	61	1417	1315
Jharkhand	17364	278	28	38	12	78	40	31	41	43	262	293
Karnataka	790228	13793	870	1017	959	2845	2398	208	205	1803	1175	2546
Kerala	32254	498	26	7	52	98	54	32	48	84	139	185
Lakshadweep												
Madhya Pradesh	56037	1413	70	44	77	187	102	78	91	86	1064	923
Maharashtra	1519942	53563	1346	2284	2399	6029	4822	719	514	3282	8842	5425

State	Total Number of ART centre Attendees (Cumulative for the period)	Number of TB Suspects referred from ART to RNTCP	Number of cases detected				Out of (d), number of TB patients receiving RNTCP treatment within the district (e)	Out of (d), number of TB patients referred outside district for RNTCP treatment (f)	Out of (f), number started on treatment (g)	Out of (d), number of TB patients receiving Non-RNTCP (h)	Out of (d), number of patients (HIV TB Co infected) started on CPT	Out of (d), number of patients (HIV TB Co infected) started on ART
			Smear positive TB cases	Smear negative TB cases	Extra-pulmonary TB cases	Total Number of TB cases (d)						
Manipur	177635	5308	143	204	263	610	477	92	101	85	60	618
Meghalaya	4377	62	3	0	4	7	6	0	0	5	0	4
Mizoram	5958	51	3	1	2	6	6	0	0	6	5	9
Nagaland	6140	100	13	9	11	33	22	3	8	40	812	28
Odisha	127285	1693	155	82	211	425	315	100	199	494	911	1243
Puducherry	79744	315	19	13	19	54	41	12	22	8	353	357
Punjab	108749	688	52	53	77	182	69	98	95	453	337	738
Rajasthan	58803	721	29	50	36	120	63	48	56	8	754	732
Sikkim	43820	1218	44	82	54	180	98	66	68	20	269	260
Tamilnadu	822208	24544	944	1469	896	3302	2500	775	541	1890	4992	2984
Tripura	166517	5017	192	259	165	614	522	61	216	16	10877	1465
Uttar Pradesh	108528	1583	154	218	192	544	183	281	190	21	1827	1735
Uttaranchal	70356	920	88	139	79	388	129	185	151	46	3484	3438
West Bengal	46874	675	59	25	82	166	75	97	90	113	117	190
India	6483326	166383	7353	9089	8464	24914	18765	4341	4359	13043	43762	33299

Source of data: Monthly reports on TB-HIV cross referrals submitted by individual ART to the respective State SACS as available till 22nd Feb 2014 from DAC

Treatment outcome among all HIV infected New TB cases

State	Total New Cases	Treatment Success	Died	Failure	TAD	Transfer Out	Switch to CAT 4
Andaman & Nicobar	4	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Andhra Pradesh	7435	83%	11%	1%	4%	0%	0%
Arunachal Pradesh	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Assam	50	70%	14%	2%	10%	2%	2%
Bihar	363	72%	15%	2%	7%	2%	1%
Chandigarh	18	72%	17%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Chhattisgarh	62	73%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Daman & Diu	4	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Delhi	392	83%	7%	2%	5%	4%	0%
Goa	79	76%	15%	1%	6%	0%	1%
Gujarat	2267	80%	11%	1%	6%	1%	1%
Haryana	129	80%	12%	3%	4%	1%	0%
Himachal Pradesh	41	80%	15%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	15	67%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Jharkhand	114	78%	14%	0%	7%	1%	0%
Karnataka	6094	76%	15%	1%	7%	1%	0%
Kerala	307	73%	13%	2%	7%	5%	0%
Lakshadweep	0						
Madhya Pradesh	315	80%	12%	1%	5%	3%	0%
Maharashtra	7480	78%	13%	1%	6%	1%	1%
Manipur	141	81%	5%	2%	6%	0%	6%
Meghalaya	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mizoram	136	82%	10%	3%	5%	0%	0%
Nagaland	103	83%	7%	4%	4%	1%	1%
Orissa	355	79%	8%	0%	11%	1%	0%
Pondicherry	34	82%	3%	0%	12%	0%	3%
Punjab	278	69%	15%	2%	10%	2%	1%
Rajasthan	199	78%	11%	2%	7%	1%	2%
Sikkim	5	80%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Tamil Nadu	3016	80%	13%	1%	6%	0%	0%
Tripura	12	92%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Uttar Pradesh	404	77%	12%	1%	7%	1%	1%
Uttarakhand	36	89%	6%	0%	6%	0%	0%
West Bengal	790	77%	12%	2%	7%	3%	2%
Grand Total	30681	79%	13%	1%	6%	1%	0%

Treatment outcome among all HIV infected Re-treatment TB cases

States	Total Retreatment Cases	Treatment Success	Died	Failure	TAD	Transfer Out	Switch to CAT 4
Andaman & Nicobar							
Andhra Pradesh	2749	76%	13%	2%	6%	1%	1%
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Assam	15	80%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%
Bihar	313	79%	13%	0%	5%	3%	0%
Chandigarh	13	77%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chhattisgarh	11	73%	18%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Daman & Diu	2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Delhi	346	84%	7%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Goa	26	58%	23%	0%	19%	0%	0%
Gujarat	1106	72%	15%	2%	10%	1%	1%
Haryana	98	76%	13%	2%	7%	1%	1%
Himachal Pradesh	28	79%	29%	7%	7%	4%	0%
Jammu & Kashmir	7	71%	0%	0%	0%	14%	14%
Jharkhand	96	78%	11%	0%	7%	1%	2%
Karnataka	2293	67%	18%	3%	10%	2%	1%
Kerala	149	63%	18%	3%	9%	5%	2%
Lakshadweep							
Madhya Pradesh	140	71%	13%	1%	6%	7%	2%
Maharashtra	4387	72%	15%	1%	9%	2%	1%
Manipur	43	79%	7%	2%	2%	7%	2%
Meghalaya	3	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%
Mizoram	96	81%	10%	2%	5%	0%	1%
Nagaland	88	77%	8%	2%	5%	6%	2%
Orissa	199	67%	14%	1%	17%	1%	2%
Pondicherry	7	43%	43%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Punjab	226	70%	16%	2%	9%	3%	0%
Rajasthan	204	79%	14%	0%	5%	1%	0%
Sikkim							
Tamil Nadu	1972	79%	12%	1%	8%	0%	1%
Tripura	4	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Uttar Pradesh	218	71%	15%	2%	5%	6%	2%
Uttarakhand	21	67%	19%	10%	0%	0%	5%
West Bengal	367	69%	14%	4%	10%	2%	1%
Total	15230	73%	14%	2%	8%	2%	1%

Performance of the RNTCP certified laboratories- January-September 2013

Diagnostic Culture	Followup culture	Solid DST Processed	LPA DST done	Liquid DST Done	Total H++R Sens	Total H++R Res	Total H only Res	Total R only Res
101312	79023	955	72362	724	48392	10735	7259	3226
Indicator								
Specimens (all) received within 7 days of sputum collection (with CPC)						n/a	n/a	n/a
Specimens (all) received within 72 hours of sputum collection in 4-8 C (without CPC*)						174549	222617	78.3
Number of specimen rejected at the lab due to various reason(eg. Leakage, inadequate quantity, etc)						3911	182985	2.1
Specimens (all) with cultures reported as Mtb. complex						18780	107774	17.4
Smear-positive diagnostic specimens reported as culture-positive						5077	15340	33.1
Specimens (all) with culture-contaminated results						6248	86754	7.2
Specimens (all) with culture results reported as NTM						2677	81314	3.3
Patients (with diagnostic specimens) with DST completed within the benchmark turn-around time						46811	55602	84.2
Patients (all) with final culture results reported to providers within 1 days of declaration of result						62193	70094	88.7
Patients with final DST results reported to providers within 1 days of declaration of result						41746	45655	91.4
Number and Percentage of invalid LPA results						6685	44018	15.2
Number of events of LPA contamination in the quarter						105	14022	0.7

RNTCP certified Laboratory Performance from January to September 2013

Sr. No	Laboratory	Diagnostic Sputum SPECIMENS inoculated	Follow-Up SPECIMENS inoculated	Solid DST Processed	Liquid DST Done	LPA DST Done	Total H + R Sensitive	Total H + R Resistance	Total H only Resistance	Total R only Resistance
1	IRL, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	8734	3727	0	0	4656	3227	462	473	200
2	BPHRC, Andhra Pradesh	0	1645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	DFIT Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	2813	1149	0	0	2242	1418	298	314	77
4	C & DSL lab, Viskhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	3494	1282	0	0	1679	1286	113	181	46
5	IRL Patna, Bihar	746	0	0	0	737	234	318	50	88
6	IRL Guwahati, Assam	992	1175	0	0	1123	481	284	85	120
7	PGI Chandigarh	164	267	0	0	282	215	24	23	8
8	IRL, Raipur, Chattisgarh	253	220	0	0	547	380	76	48	27
9	IRL, New Delhi, Delhi	9190	7991	0	0	3779	2355	552	418	70
10	Dept of Medicine, AIIMS, New Delhi	3596	3852	652	0	1973	1400	580	194	75
11	IRL, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	5432	5463	0	0	7905	6363	538	772	232
12	C & DST Lab, Jamnagar, Gujarat	3676	3905	0	0	5025	3951	331	473	270
13	Micro care Surat, Gujarat	0	1617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	IRL, Karnal, Haryana	834	1847	98	0	986	451	277	87	110
15	IRL, Ranchi, Jarkhand	4368	1656	52	0	1375	757	248	63	66
16	IRL, Bangalore, Karnataka	1031	1004	0	0	1262	732	421	133	141
17	IRL, Thruvantpuram Kerala	6790	1261	0	0	2656	1959	126	234	33
18	IRL, Nagpur, Maharashtra	5555	2648	24	0	3533	2542	222	309	84
19	IRL Pune, Maharashtra	2204	2779	7	0	2975	1953	409	249	137
20	JJ Hospitla, Maharashtra	7606	1215	0	0	3945	2116	1084	311	125
21	Hinduja, Mumbai, Maharashtra	2775	2542	0	416	1968	1085	848	190	51
22	SRL, Mumbai, Maharashtra	1113	5090	0	308	0	71	205	19	1
23	IRL, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	698	2870	19	0	1333	862	178	128	101
24	Chotithram, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	240	1210	10	0	730	484	71	69	57
25	IRL, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	294	0	0	562	312	104	48	54

Sr. No	Laboratory	Diagnostic Sputum SPECIMENS inoculated	Follow-Up SPECIMENS inoculated	Solid DST Processed	Liquid DST Done	LPA DST Done	Total H + R Sensitive	Total H + R Resistance	Total H only Resistance	Total R only Resistance
26	RMRC Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	74	526	28	0	513	321	115	46	59
27	IRL Cuttack, Odhisa	1061	634	0	0	1061	675	99	98	22
28	IRL Puducherry	1256	342	0	0	1009	784	69	123	16
29	RMRC, Port Blair	956	248	25	0	734	521	48	119	23
30	IRL Ajmer, Rajasthan	2458	4567	25	0	4275	3010	408	428	206
31	SMS, Jaipur, Rajasthan	10082	6559	15	0	6168	4579	546	614	301
32	IRL, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	6141	1413	0	0	2894	1614	595	547	138
33	IRL Dehradun, Uttarkhand	1097	818	0	0	1084	493	301	109	74
34	IRL, Chennai, Tamilnadu	2388	1533	0	0	990	723	93	100	44
35	CMC, Vellore, Tamilnadu	2072	1046	0	0	547	418	37	47	22
36	IRL, Kolkata West Bengal	770	1426	0	0	332	41	149	37	37
37	SRL, Kolkata, West Bengal	404	2687	0	0	1069	347	425	86	96
38	IRL Dharampur	249	311	0	0	350	202	61	27	21
39	Nazerath Hospital	0	0	0	0	63	30	20	7	4
	Total	101312	78819	955	724	72362	48392	10735	7259	3236

PMDT Implementation, Diagnosis, 6 months interim, 12 months Culture Conversion and Treatment Outcome of MDR TB Case (Reported by DR-TB Centres of Implementing States-2013)

State	Indicators on Coverage of MDR TB Services						Indicators on MDR TB Case Finding						Indicators on 6 months interim report						
	Total Population (In lacs)	Total number of districts	Number of districts implementing PMDT services	Population of districts implementing PMDT services (in lacs)	% population with access to MDR TB services under RNTCP	Number of DR TB Centres functional in the state	Estimated number of MDRTB suspects in Criteria C	Number of MDR TB Suspects subjected to C-DST	Proportion of MDRTB suspects as per Criteria C subjected to DST	Number of MDR TB Cases detected	Number of MDR TB Cases detected that were registered and initiated on treatment #	Number of XDR TB Cases detected that were registered and initiated on treatment in 3Q12 #	Number of MDR TB Case registered and initiated on Cat IV in the 4 cohorts 6-9 months prior (2q12 to 1q13) (a)	Out of a, No. (%) who are alive, on treatment and culture negative		Out of a, No. (%) who died		Out of a, No. (%) who defaulted	
Andaman & Nicobar	4	1	1	4	100%	1	210	75	36%	16	21	0	8	6	75%	1	13%	0	0%
Andhra Pradesh	853	24	24	853	100%	8	44566	23524	53%	1893	1625	11	1353	839	62%	163	12%	154	11%
Arunachal Pradesh	14	14	14	14	100%	2	916	707	77%	136	172	0	140	113	81%	3	2%	14	10%
Assam	316	24	24	316	100%	3	10075	1646	16%	362	384	3	274	152	55%	28	10%	27	10%
Bihar	1061	38	38	1061	100%	3	22665	1288	6%	530	508	0	226	151	67%	27	12%	11	5%
Chandigarh ^	11	1	1	11	100%	1	832	819	98%	56	41	0	68	47	69%	10	15%	0	0%
Chhattisgarh	260	18	18	260	100%	2	4630	890	19%	122	127	0	51	18	35%	3	6%	4	8%
Delhi ^	170	26	26	170	100%	4	18048	11688	65%	1456	1281	86	1629	999	61%	133	8%	217	13%
Goa	15	2	2	15	100%	1	684	471	69%	45	42	1	34	24	71%	2	6%	1	3%
Gujarat* ^ (+DD&DNH)	620	33	33	620	100%	4	35133	26082	74%	1971	1660	91	1856	959	52%	212	11%	204	11%
Haryana	258	21	21	258	100%	1	17821	1494	8%	495	454	6	210	135	64%	22	10%	14	7%
Himachal Pradesh	69	12	12	69	100%	2	5315	1460	27%	257	248	1	125	56	45%	16	13%	4	3%
Jammu & Kashmir	128	14	14	128	100%	3	3634	933	26%	109	129	0	97	63	65%	10	10%	6	6%
Jharkhand	337	24	24	337	100%	2	8268	2509	30%	328	258	0	189	107	57%	17	9%	10	5%
Karnataka	619	31	31	619	100%	5	28936	2624	9%	780	708	5	288	151	52%	42	15%	19	7%
Kerala (+LK) ^	336	15	15	336	100%	2	5910	6899	117%	213	220	14	252	150	60%	26	10%	21	8%
Madhya Pradesh	739	50	50	739	100%	3	25219	5213	21%	938	827	0	456	297	65%	53	12%	43	9%
Maharashtra ^	1139	78	78	1139	100%	15	57892	32235	56%	5306	4690	114	4042	2054	51%	459	11%	403	10%
Manipur	28	9	9	28	100%	1	745	145	19%	66	56	0	35	29	83%	2	6%	2	6%
Meghalaya	30	7	7	30	100%	2	1703	497	29%	157	134	2	124	65	52%	11	9%	10	8%
Mizoram ^	11	8	8	11	100%	1	732	153	21%	31	29	0	51	36	71%	5	10%	5	10%

State	Indicators on Coverage of MDR TB Services						Indicators on MDR TB Case Finding						Indicators on 6 months interim report						
	Total Population (In lacs)	Total number of districts	Number of districts implementing PMDT services	Population of districts implementing PMDT services (in lacs)	% population with access to MDR TB services under RNTCP	Number of DR TB Centres functional in the state	Estimated number of MDRTB suspects in Criteria C	Number of MDR TB Suspects subjected to C-DST	Proportion of MDRTB suspects as per Criteria C subjected to DST	Number of MDR TB Cases detected	Number of MDR TB Cases detected that were registered and initiated on treatment #	Number of XDR TB Cases detected that were registered and initiated on treatment in 3Q12 #	Number of MDR TB Case registered and initiated on Cat IV in the 4 cohorts 6-9 months prior (2q12 to 1q13) (a)	Out of a, No. (%) who are alive, on treatment and culture negative		Out of a, No. (%) who died		Out of a, No. (%) who defaulted	
Nagaland	20	11	11	20	100%	1	1299	633	49%	75	76	0	57	43	75%	3	5%	1	2%
Orissa	424	31	31	424	100%	2	10706	1998	19%	250	206	7	147	72	49%	9	6%	5	3%
Puducherry ^	13	1	1	13	100%	1	449	498	111%	19	18	0	29	20	69%	5	17%	3	10%
Punjab	280	20	20	280	100%	3	14896	5095	34%	515	461	0	363	222	61%	42	12%	52	14%
Rajasthan ^	699	34	34	699	100%	7	33586	18943	56%	2131	1834	0	2197	1284	58%	197	9%	224	10%
Sikkim ^	6	4	4	6	100%	1	545	448	82%	211	185	2	111	87	78%	4	4%	9	8%
Tamil Nadu ^	732	31	31	732	100%	5	26985	21857	81%	1548	1224	0	978	554	57%	94	10%	86	9%
Tripura	37	4	4	37	100%	1	595	41	7%	15	17	0	19	14	74%	2	11%	2	11%
Uttar Pradesh	2032	74	74	2032	100%	6	77882	4046	5%	1781	1668	5	180	99	55%	30	17%	13	7%
Uttarakhand	103	13	13	103	100%	1	5543	795	14%	208	176	0	135	113	84%	3	2%	0	0%
West Bengal	923	19	19	923	100%	5	29688	5315	18%	1269	1284	16	1025	742	72%	70	7%	91	9%
India	12285	692	692	12285	100%	99	496108	181021	36%	23289	20763	364	16749	9701	58%	1704	10%	1655	10%

State	Indicators on 12 months Culture Conversion Report											Indicators on Treatment Outcome of MDR TB Cases									
	Number of MDR TB cases registered in the 4 cohorts, 12-15 months prior (4q11 to 3q12) (b)	Out of b, No. (%) who are alive, on treatment and culture negative		Out of b, No. (%) who are alive, on treatment and culture positive		Out of b, No. (%) who are alive, on treatment and culture not known		Out of b, No. (%) who died		Out of b, No. (%) who defaulted		Number of MDR TB cases registered in the 4 cohorts, 31-33 months prior (3q10 to 2q11) (c)	Out of c, No. reported as Cured	Out of c, No. reported as Treatment Completed	Out of c, Success Rate	Out of c, No. (%) who died		Out of c, No. (%) who defaulted		Out of c, No. (%) who failed treatment	
Nagaland	22	17	77%	1	5%	0	0%	3	14%	1	5%										
Orissa	110	58	53%	15	14%	17	15%	12	11%	3	3%	51	22	12	67%	7	14%	1	2%	5	10%
Puducherry ^	19	15	79%	1	5%	0	0%	3	16%	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Punjab	182	103	57%	15	8%	6	3%	24	13%	29	16%										
Rajasthan ^	1659	780	47%	100	6%	227	14%	256	15%	254	15%	189	88	12	53%	44	23%	29	15%	12	6%
Sikkim ^	37	24	65%	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%	5	14%										
Tamil Nadu ^	410	198	48%	29	7%	55	13%	66	16%	56	14%	143	42	10	36%	39	27%	28	20%	2	1%
Tripura	13	10	77%	1	8%	0	0%	2	15%	0	0%										
Uttar Pradesh	67	29	43%	7	10%	7	10%	15	22%	8	12%	15	4	2	40%	7	47%	1	7%	1	7%
Uttarakhand	56	40	71%	6	11%	0	0%	8	14%	2	4%										
West Bengal	526	351	67%	27	5%	21	4%	67	13%	53	10%	230	109	16	54%	46	20%	37	16%	17	7%
India	11030	5490	50%	845	8%	1063	10%	1730	16%	1566	14%	2530	975	239	48%	569	22%	452	18%	161	6%

* Data from Daman-Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli is included in Gujarat; Data from Lakshadweep is included in Kerala

These numbers are NOT from the same cohort of patients from which MDR diagnosed are reported, but rather from treatment initiation registers only. The current PMDT information system does not allow for cohort-based reporting of MDR TB suspects, hence this should not yet be taken as a proportion of MDR TB diagnosed and used as an indicator for efficiency of initiation on treatment. Future versions of the PMDT reporting system will be based on cohorts of patients tested in laboratories, and will be used for monitoring of timeliness and efficiency of diagnosis and initiation on treatment

^ numerator includes smear negative retreatment cases registered in the district

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND
Help achieve zero deaths
and put an end to the TB epidemic.

