

ABSTRACT

The basic objective of this dissertation work is to study the causative agents of TB and devise a strategy to eliminate TB in India. A number of factors contribute to prevalence of TB and each state has a different prevalence level which requires targeted fund management to reduce the foot print of this disease. A comparative analysis on TB across various states is also followed by comparative analysis on HIV levels across India. HIV pandemic has increased the burden of Tuberculosis worldwide possessing new problems to health care management. HIV-TB co infection is highly dreadful as both the diseases form a deadly combination making the immune system of a patient completely fragile. A basic model to estimate the factors affecting TB is devised. The factors under consideration are health expenditure, life expectancy and GDP. A second model is used to study the relationship between incidence of tuberculosis and the private health expenditure. A brief explanation on Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP) outlining the historical perspectives of the program and also explaining the need for such a program and the goals associated with it. The current dissertation work also discusses the challenges faced by the program. It also outlines the implementation aspect of RNTCP program in India providing some interesting statistical data.

Key Words: RNTCP (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program), Prevalence levels, HIV-TB co infection