

PERFORMANCE OF NTP IN KARNATAKA AND MAHARASHTRA

A perspective comparison

Malati V Joshi⁺, MA Sharada⁺ and KM Vasudevan⁺⁺

National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore is monitoring the performance of National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) in the Country, through quarterly performance reports received from District Tuberculosis Centres (DTCs). The performance of two states, viz., Maharashtra and Karnataka for the year 2000 is given in this issue. This includes information from the reports: District Tuberculosis Programme (DTP)/9 [Short Course Chemotherapy & Standard Regimen], Revised SCC format and non-Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) patients under RNTCP.

format. Most of the districts had sent the report in revised format.

CASE FINDING

The total number of new tuberculosis (TB) cases reported in 2000 was 1,40,814 of which 49,703 (35%) were smear positive and 77,904 (55%) were new X-ray suspect cases.

The following is the ratio of smear positive (B) to new X-ray suspect cases (X) as reported by the districts of Maharashtra.

I. PERFORMANCE OF NTP IN MAHARASHTRA

Estimated population ('000) in 2000 : 80063
 Number of Districts : 30 (1991 Census)
 Number of functioning DTP's : 30
 Number of SR Districts : 03
 Number of SCC Districts : 21
 Number of RNTCP Districts (non DOTS) : 06
 Number of Quarterly reports expected : 30x4=120
 Number of reports received and analysed : 116

Reports for the quarters from the following DTC's were not available for analysis.

Quarter	Districts which did not submit the report during the Quarter
I	Raigarh, *Pune (Rural), *Pune (Microscopy Centre)[M.C], Aurangabad
II	*Pune (MC), Aurangabad
III	*Pune (MC),
IV	Mumbai

- * Pune (MC) and Pune (Rural) are part of Pune.
- * RNTCP reports of Pune (Rural) for I-quarter and Pune (MC) for I, II and III quarters were not available

Out of 116 reports received, 25 were in DTP/9 format, 83 were in revised SCC format and 12 were in RNTCP

Range of The ratio B:X	Name of the Districts	Remark
Within 1:1.2	Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nasik, Pune, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Satara, Wardha, Yavatmal	Performance is good
Between 1:1.21 to 1:2.0	Dhule, Purbhani, Beed, Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Jalgaon, Sangli, Gadchiroli, Solapur, Jalna, Osmanabad, Sindhudurg, Aurangabad.	Performance can be improved by strengthening sputum Microscopy in DTCs and in Peripheral Health Institutions
Beyond 1:2.0	Nanded, Latur, Mumbai, Thane	Performance is unsatisfactory. Action should be taken to identify the reason.

The expected norm for the ratio of smear positive (B) to New X-ray (X) suspect cases is that, it should not be more than 1:1.2

New Sputum examined : 216473
 The Norm for anticipated chest symptomatics : 975000
 Proportion subjected for sputum examination : 5.6%
 Total cases per lakh population per annum : 186
 Bacillary cases per lakh population per annum : 66

Information on treatment outcome is not available for all the patients put on treatment. However, for the patients whom it is available, the success (cured or completed) rate is 74% for SCC. This information is not available for patients on SR.

+ Statistical Assistant

++ Chief Statistical Officer, National Tuberculosis Institute, 8, Bellary Road, Bangalore - 560 003

PERFORMANCE OF RNTCP

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) covers a population of 282 lakhs. During the IV-Quarter of 2000, new smear positive cases detected was 2122, annualised case detection rate for new smear positive patients 30 per lakh, B:X ratio 1:1.10. Sputum conversion rate was 88% and Cure rate was 81% for the cohort of patients in 1999. The districts covered under RNTCP as on December 2000 are: Pune, Mumbai, Raigarh, Pune (rural), Pune (MC) and Sholapur. Only two RNTCP districts has reported on Non-DOTS namely Mumbai & Pune. Total cases reported under Non-DOTS is 11274 and new sputum positive cases detected is 2356.

II. PERFORMANCE OF NTP IN KARNATAKA

Estimated population ('000) in 2000	: 52090
Number of Districts	: 28 (1991 Census)
Number of functioning DTPs	: 22
Number of SR Districts	: 03
Number of SCC Districts	: 12
Number of RNTCP Districts (non DOTS)	: 09
(includes the newly created Districts of Bagalkot & Koppal)	
Number of Quarterly report expected	: 22x4=88
Number of reports received and analysed	: 80

Reports for the quarters from the following DTPs and newly formed Districts viz., Sirsi, Bagalkot, Chamarajnagar, Bangalore (MC), Gadag & Haveri, Koppal, Udupi were not available for analysis.

Quarter	Districts which did not submit the report during the Quarter
I	Sirsi, Bagalkot, Chamarajnagar, Bangalore, Gadag & Haveri, Koppal, Belgaum, Bidar
II	Sirsi, Bagalkot, Chamarajnagar, Koppal, Gadag & Haveri
III	Sirsi, Chamarajnagar, Bangalore (Corp), Koppal, Gadag & Haveri, Davangere, Bidar
IV	Sirsi, Chamarajnagar, Bidar, Mandya, Gadag & Haveri, Dakshina Kannada, Chitradurga

Out of 80 reports received 70 were in DTP/9 format, 6 were in revised SCC format & 6 were in RNTCP format. Here only some of the districts are reporting in revised SCC format while other continue to report in DTP/9 format.

CASE FINDING

The total number of new TB cases reported in the year 2000 was 53,330 of which 18,285 (34%) were smear positive and 31,478 (59%) were new X-ray suspect cases.

The following is the ratio of smear positive (B) to new X-ray suspect cases (X) as reported by the districts of Karnataka.

Range of the ratio B:X	Name of the Districts	Remark
Within 1:1.2	Hassan, Bellary, Bijapur, Raichur, Dakshin Kannada.	Performance is good
Between 1:1.21 to 1:2.0	Gulbarga, Kolar, Chikkamagalore, Mandya, Chitradurga, Kodagu, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Davangere.	Performance can be improved by strengthening sputum microscopy in DTCs and in Peripheral Health Institutes
Beyond 1:2.0	Dharawar, Mysore, Belgaum, Bidar, Bangalore (rural), Bangalore (MC), Uttara Kannada.	Performance is quite unsatisfactory. Action should be taken to identify the reason.

The norm for the ratio of smear positive (B) to New X-ray suspect cases (X) should not be more than 1:1.2

New Sputum examined	: 177872
The norm for anticipated symptomatics	: 27MOO
Total cases per lakh population per annum	: 115
Bacillary cases per lakh population per annum	: 39
Proportion subjected for sputum examination	: 1.6%

Information on treatment outcome is not available for all the patients put on treatment. However, for the patients whom it is available, the success (cured or completed) rate is 53% for SCC. This information is not available for patients on SR.

PERFORMANCE OF RNTCP

RNTCP covers, a population of 141 lakhs. During the IV-Quarter of 2000, new smear positive cases detected were 1075 indicating an annualised case detection rate of 30 per lakh, B:X ratio was 1:0.60. The sputum conversion rate was 88% and cure rate was 78% for the cohort of patients in 1999. The districts covered under RNTCP as on December 2000 are Bagalkot, Koppal, Bangalore urban, Bangalore Mahanagara Palike, Bijapur, Davanagere, Raichur, Bellary and Mandya. Only three RNTCP districts have reported on Non-DOTS namely Bijapur, Raichur & Bangalore (Urban). Total cases reported under Non-DOTS is 13259 and new sputum positive cases detected is 3811.

Still Maharashtra is comparatively a good performing state, there is scope for further improvement in the state. While performance of Karnataka is satisfactory, it requires lot of state level supervision and corrective action to be a good performing state.