



Tuberculosis Eradication Is Still A Challenge For The Developing Countries

Tauseef Ahmad , Muhammad Ayub Jadoon and Muhammad Farooq

Department of Microbiology, Hazara University Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Abstract:

Worldwide one of the most common public health problems is Tuberculosis (TB) especially for the low income countries, infected millions of peoples each year's along with thousands of deaths.

KEYWORDS:

public health , Tuberculosis , Developing Countries.

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis (TB) is still a challenge for the whole world and especially for the developing countries. The one third population of the world is infected from TB. Annually millions of new cases and TB related deaths are reported. The majority of new cases and deaths are occurred in the developing countries. In 2011 the high number of TB cases is reported in Asia. The maximum number of TB cases was reported in five countries. In India the largest number of cases are occurred 2.0 million–2.5 million followed by China (0.9 million–1.1 million), South Africa (0.4 million–0.6million), Indonesia (0.4 million–0.5 million) and Pakistan (0.3 million–0.5 million) [1]. The TB is a disease of poverty. The low income countries have less facility to control the disease as compare to developed countries. Due to lack of proper treatment and management of the TB control in the developing countries the Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) was emerged increasingly. And also some cases of Extensively-drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) are also reported. If the proper strategies are not adopted for the control of the TB so it will be infect the whole population. For the control and eradication the World Health Organization (WHO) launched the Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) but the result of the DOST program is not promising in the developing countries. The possible reason for the high number of cases of TB in low income countries are; lack of knowledge regarding the disease, lack of awareness, lack of proper diagnostic and treatment facility, antibiotic resistant strain has emerged, left the treatment before the completion, unavailability of specialist of TB, poverty and no proper management of the Hospital and Health care center. The international and national organization need to focus on the control and eradication of TB from the developing countries. The resistant is developed against the TB, so for that we recommended further studies in this regards to solve this public health problem.

Conflict of interest:

None; Financial support: None

REFERENCES

1. World Health Organization. (2012). Global tuberculosis Report 2012. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.