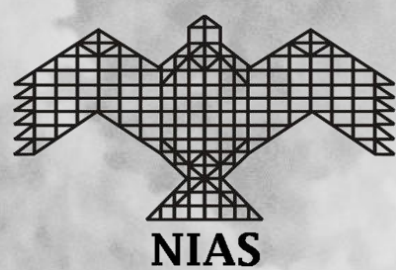


Yes We Can End TB

TB Info Editorial

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This year's World TB Day theme: Yes! We Can End TB serves to remind us that we can and must do more to end TB. Different stakeholders, governments, civil society, and the private sector are collectively committed to ending the global TB epidemic by 2030.

To achieve the goal, all partners should collaborate to strengthen the existing diagnostic and treatment facility, patient support system and communication that needs to be built around the strategy. The concurrent multi-prong approach will lead to the achievement of the goals. All stakeholders must actively participate in the TB elimination program to augment their efforts in this direction to make this dream a reality. Synergies must be developed among partners, and there should be no duplication of efforts.

India's fight against TB started much before the government of India launched a National Tuberculosis Control Program in 1962. The article by [Prof. Mridula Ramanna](#) talks about the Anti-TB League that was formed in India in 1912. The Anti-Tuberculosis League (ATL) was created in 1912 in Bombay, India, with the aim of educating people about Tuberculosis and preventing its spread. The ATL was a public-private partnership with representatives from the government, the medical community, and private citizens. The ATL was successful in raising money to fund its activities and in educating the public about Tuberculosis. Indian doctors endorsed the ATL and its work.

Tuberculosis is a deadly disease that has been around for centuries. It is caused by a bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis and can affect any part of the body. While it is often thought of as a disease of the past, Tuberculosis is still a major global health problem, causing over 1.5 million deaths each year. In this article, the myths and reality of Tuberculosis are explored.

The article by [Dr. Rudrodip Majumdar](#) discusses the negative effects of overcrowding on tuberculosis rates. Tuberculosis is a deadly disease that is most commonly found in developing countries with poor living conditions. The article discusses how the lack of living space and poor hygiene conditions in these areas lead to an increase in tuberculosis rates. The article also discusses how the lack of living space and poor hygiene conditions in these areas lead to an increase in other diseases, such as respiratory infections. Finally, the article provides a number of solutions that could be implemented in order to help reduce the tuberculosis rates in these areas.

Data Science is a rapidly growing field that uses data to create information, meaning, interpretation, knowledge, action, feedback, and learning. The article by [Prof. Arkalgud Ramaprasad](#) has emphasized how the use of data science helps transform the tuberculosis care system in India by integrating it with the other platforms that are currently used to address the problem of TB. This can help improve the effectiveness of TB care by assuring timely, coordinated, and scheduled care. Data Science can also be used to target sensitization and prevention measures to individuals, families, communities, and the public based on their biological, medical, social, and economic risk profiles.

Recurrent Tuberculosis constitutes 5-30% of the global TB burden, with a higher proportion found in high-prevalence settings. Recurrence may be due to endogenous relapse or exogenous reinfection. The article by [Dr. Naresh Shetty](#) talks about a woman's journey who had recurrent Tuberculosis. She has had to undergo treatment multiple times for the disease. The article discusses the difficulties in identifying recurrence in routinely collected data and the challenge this poses.

The article by [Dr. M Sai Baba](#) reflects upon the need for more investment and involvement to eradicate the disease. He emphasizes the need to create more awareness and resources, and opportunities to help those affected by the disease. He emphasized investment from the public and private sectors in order to provide better access to healthcare and improved economic opportunities for people living with the disease. [Prof. V.K. Arora](#) has examined some misconceptions and facts regarding tuberculosis.

We can contribute to the Pradhan Mantri TB-Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan. Encouraged by PM Modi's mantra of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas Aur Sabka Prayas, each one of us can come together and join the Jan Andolan to make India TB-free by 2025.