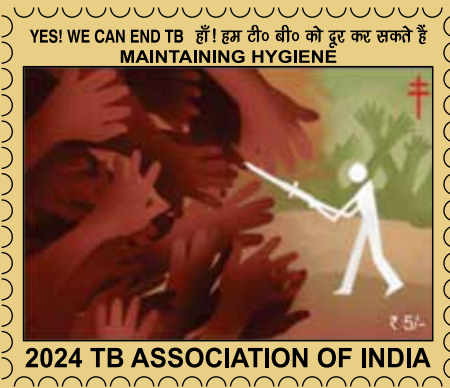




# DIAMOND JUBILEE

## 75<sup>th</sup> TB SEAL CAMPAIGN

### SOUVENIR 2024



**YES! WE CAN END TB**  
हॉं! हम टी० बी० को दूर कर सकते हैं

**THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA**  
3, Red Cross Road, New Delhi-110 001



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The Tuberculosis Association of India is grateful and indebted to all the dignitaries who have sent their valued messages published in the following pages. The messages will cause deeper impact in mobilizing public opinion and means to fulfil our obligations towards service to humanity and in alleviating human suffering

*The contents of this Souvenir mainly comprise of Messages from dignitaries and material on Health Education and Scientific articles and in which the views expressed are those of the contributors*

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TB Seals on the cover page of this Souvenir is designed by Ms. Anya Singh, 1<sup>st</sup> prize winner of TB Seal contest 2024

### **VISION STATEMENT:**

“TAI envisions a TB-free India through collaborative efforts with Government, health care providers and NGOs in healthcare sector for a healthier future for all.”

### **MISSION STATEMENT:**

“The mission of TAI is to combat the TB epidemic by providing comprehensive support, education, and resources through strategic partnerships, advocacy and research driven initiatives to reduce stigma, transmission and increased access to quality care. Our ultimate goal is to reinforce the efforts of National TB Programme towards eradication of TB.”



**Dr. Vishwa Mohan Katoch**  
President TAI



### MESSAGE

Pleased to learn about the launch of the 75<sup>th</sup> TB Seal Campaign by the Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) on the auspicious occasion of Gandhi Jayanti on October 02, 2024.

India's health sector has made tremendous strides in recent years. Today, every citizen is assured of accessible and affordable healthcare. Expanding health infrastructure in the country, together with the skill of our medical fraternity, has made Bharat a key centre of medical tourism. The unwavering commitment and selfless service of our healthcare professionals in tackling the COVID pandemic deserve special mention. Initiatives dedicated to addressing specific concern areas have also seen remarkable outcomes, and the effort towards eradicating tuberculosis has been one of them.

Since its inception in 1939, TAI has been a pioneer in the nation's battle against tuberculosis, and has been working relentlessly towards combating this life-threatening disease. The TB Seal Campaign, introduced in 1950, stands as a testament to India's innovative approach in creating mass awareness about tuberculosis. The diamond jubilee of this initiative presents a truly opportune moment to renew our commitment to eradicating tuberculosis from our country.

I commend TAI for its tireless efforts and urge all citizens to actively participate in this campaign. Together, we can build a healthier and tuberculosis-free India, fulfilling Mahatma Gandhi Ji's vision of a nation where every individual lives in health and dignity.

Jagdeep Dhankhar

New Delhi  
27<sup>th</sup> September, 2024



जगत प्रकाश नड्डा  
JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA



मंत्री  
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण  
व रसायन एवं उर्वरक  
भारत सरकार  
Minister  
Health & Family Welfare  
and Chemicals & Fertilizers  
Government of India

#### MESSAGE

I am happy to know that The Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) is launching the 75<sup>th</sup> TB Seal campaign this year on Gandhi Jayanti Day with the Theme, "Yes, We can End TB".

Two main objectives of TAI are to create community awareness about TB and reduce stigma attached to it and to propagate policies of National TB Elimination Programme of the Government of India. TAI with its State affiliates play a vital role in creating mass awareness that TB is both curable and preventable. TB Seal campaign reaffirms the national commitment to a TB Free India. TB seal campaign has been effective in creating public awareness among masses and health care providers.

TB has affected the lives of people both rich and poor, young and old, male and female, literate and illiterate in the country. However, it is more prevalent in poor, malnourished, slum areas. It affects all organs of the body, but most commonly the lungs. Incomplete and irregular treatment will not root out the disease and it may recur in a dangerous form known as Multi-Drug Resistant TB. Proper treatment not only cures patients, but also reduces the risk of further spread of infection, thus benefitting the whole community.

(Jagat Prakash Nadda)



राज निवास  
दिल्ली-११००५४  
RAJ NIWAS  
DELHI-110054



विनाय कुमार सक्सेना  
उपराज्यपाल  
Vinai Kumar Saxena  
Lt. Governor

D.O: RN/2024/337  
Dated: 11.09.2024

**MESSAGE**

I am happy to know that the Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) is launching the 75<sup>th</sup> TB Seal Campaign on Gandhi Jayanti i.e. on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2024 and bringing out a souvenir on this occasion.

The efforts made by the TAI, through its TB Seal Campaign, which was introduced in 1950, in creating awareness about the disease and raising funds for it, are exemplary.

I am sure that the TAI is striving hard to achieve our national goal of "TB-Mukt Bharat".

I extend my best wishes for the success of the Campaign and publication of the souvenir.

  
(Vinai Kumar Saxena)





# THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

3, Red Cross Road, New Delhi-110 001

**President** : DR. VISHWA MOHAN KATOCH

**Chairman** : DR. V.K. ARORA      **Vice-Chairman** : DR. ASHWANI KHANNA  
**Asso. Hony. Treasurer** : SH. TEJINDER AHLUWALIA  
**Secretary-General(I)** : VIKRAM MALHOTRA



**E-mail** : [tbassnindia@yahoo.co.in](mailto:tbassnindia@yahoo.co.in)  
**Website** : <https://www.tbassnindia.org>

## Message

It is my pleasure to greet all colleagues of Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) as well as all stakeholders who are contributing to the vision and mission of TAI. TAI has been serving the cause of tuberculosis since 1939. It is one of the oldest and largest voluntary organizations having its affiliates all over the country. It was set up in February 1939 as a registered society by incorporating the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund. In 1940 the Tuberculosis Association of India and Government of India decided to set up jointly the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre as a model clinic which has grown to be a respected centre. This partnership with Government has continued after our independence in 1947.

TAI envisions a TB-free India through collaborative efforts with Government, health care providers and NGOs in healthcare sector for a healthier future for all. Our main goal is to reinforce the efforts of National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) towards eradication of tuberculosis from India. Thirty-one State TB Associations and 365 District TB Associations are playing key role in reaching out to stakeholders. TAI tries to contribute to strengthen the academic and public health efforts by holding of the National Conference of Tuberculosis every year; by organising TB seal campaigns; by publication of Indian Journal of Tuberculosis; by providing financial support to short term Research Projects to encourage medical students and Doctors to add to the knowledge base on Tuberculosis; by honouring those who contribute to generation of knowledge and implementing the same for patient care/ public health; and by contributing to health education of the people.

As is well known that the TB seal campaigns are one of the important activities of TAI. The Association has been conducting the campaign every year from 1950 onwards. A TB Seal Campaign is inaugurated on 2nd October – the Gandhi Jayanti Day. These campaigns serve the objectives of bringing about awareness of the problem of tuberculosis in the country among masses and health care providers and raising funds for promoting and intensifying voluntary anti-TB work in the country. A TB Seal Contest is planned to be organized this year to involve art and design students in design of the TB Seals to be inaugurated in the 75th Seal Campaign on 2nd October 2024. On behalf of TAI and on my personal behalf, I take this opportunity to appeal for generous support and active participation of one and all in this campaign.

Contd..2

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STOP TB  
CURE IT WITH DOTS



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Website : <https://www.tbassnindia.org>

-2-

We are confident that like in the past 85 years the support of all governmental and non-governmental organisations as well as individuals will continue in the coming times so that we are able to contribute to the efforts of Government of India to eradicate tuberculosis from our country.

Jai Hind!

(Vishwa Mohan Katoch)

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Telephone : (011) 23715217,  
23711303,

Website : <https://www.tbassnindia.org>



### MESSAGE

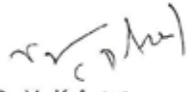
Congratulations to Tuberculosis Association of India, which is a torchbearer in creating awareness of TB prevention and control ,for celebrating Diamond Jubilee of TB Seal release.

It is a significant milestone in the fight against tuberculosis (TB) - the 75th anniversary of the TB Seal release! For seven and a half decades, the TB Seal has been a beacon of hope and a symbol of our collective efforts to combat this deadly disease from India and world over.

Since its introduction in 1947, the TB Seal has raised crucial funds and awareness for TB control programs, research, and patient care. It has reminded us that TB is a preventable and treatable disease, and that together, we can make a difference. Yes we can do it !

As we celebrate this anniversary, we honor the progress made and the lives saved. We also acknowledge the ongoing challenges and the work still to be done to end TB. we may applaud the efforts of Government and political leadership in reducing the incidence of Tuberculosis in the country but the road ahead and landscape to control TB is still arduous and calls for dedicated involvement of community in its control.

Let us recommit ourselves to the fight against TB, and strive for a world where no one suffers from this curable disease

  
Dr.V. K.Arora  
Chairman

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Website : <https://www.tbassnindia.org>

### MESSAGE

The Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) is celebrating the 75<sup>th</sup> TB seal campaign in October, 2024 rededicating itself to the cause of fight against tuberculosis.

The establishment of TAI in the year 1939 was a great landmark in the history of tuberculosis prevention and cure in India. TAI had made remarkable strides helping the masses to cope with this dreadful disease.

Even after two decades of the government launching the very effective National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP), TB still continues to be a major public health problem. It adds over two and half million new cases and about 2.8 lakh deaths annually and is the single largest killer among communicable diseases in India. The private sector especially NGO and PP's can play a vital role in increasing access of quality DOTS services which is the back bone of TB cure programme.

The Tuberculosis Association of India has always been in forefront and is shouldering the torch bearers role in the prevention and cure of TB. Its quarterly scientific journal "The Indian Journal of Tuberculosis" is a pioneer publication, exclusively on and for tuberculosis. The very popular and educative annual National Conference "NATCON" provides a unique platform for the TB fraternity to share experiences and research.

The annual TB seal campaign, 75<sup>th</sup> in a row is the testimony of TAI's resolve to reach the community at large with the message that TB if timely detected and properly treated is curable.

I wish the campaign all success.

**Dr. Ashwani Khanna**  
Vice Chairman

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STOP TB  
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# NEW DELHI TUBERCULOSIS CENTRE

State TB Training & Demonstration Centre



Ref No.....

Dated.....



## MESSAGE


It is a matter of pride to know the launch of 75<sup>th</sup> TB seal campaign of Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI).

Government of India has set a target of 2025 to End TB, five years ahead of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government has initiated several steps and interventions to accelerate progress toward TB elimination. Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced in the End TB Summit on 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 which requires commitment at every level of Government and administration-whether rural panchayats, urban municipalities, districts and states to move towards to Ending TB by 2025.

The programme has seen many new initiatives and policy changes in the last few years. These include revised guidelines for PMDT, Universal Drug Susceptibility Testing for all diagnosed TB Patients including notified patients from the private Sector, roll out of daily regimen for drug sensitive TB across all the State/UTs, expansion of new regimen with Bedaquiline, Active Case Finding in vulnerable groups, ad expansion of molecular diagnostic services. All these initiatives lead to early case detection, treatment, adherence and better outcome. The programme is continuously working to engage private sector also the enable National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) services to unreached population.

Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) is playing an active role in creating awareness about TB among community and health care provider. TB Seal is one of such initiative. I, on behalf of NDTB Centre's staff, wish a grand success to the campaign.

TB Harega Desh Jeetega !

  
Dr. Sanjay Rajpal  
Director (I)  
New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre

---

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Fax : 23210549, Email : ndtbc@yahoo.com, stdcdl@rntcp.org  
Website : www.ndtbc.com

## 75th TB Seal Campaign – 2024

### Message from Saima Wazed Regional Director, WHO South-East Asia

I would like to extend my congratulations to the Tuberculosis Association of India as they celebrate the seventy-fifth TB Seal Campaign, marking its Diamond Jubilee. Conceived of by postmaster Einar Holbøll, the first Christmas Seal to raise funds for tuberculosis (TB) was launched in 1904, in Denmark. In the years since, it has been adopted around the world, with India launching the TB Seal Campaign in 1950.

Our WHO South-East Asia Region is home to a quarter of all the people on our planet, and unfortunately bears a disproportionately high TB burden. In 2022, our region accounted for over 45% of new TB cases globally, and nearly half of the related deaths. It represented nearly 40% of the global proportion of rifampicin-resistant and multi-drug resistant TB. Undernutrition is a significant regional factor, contributing to more than 1 million new TB cases.

Our region has demonstrated strong political commitment to ending TB. In 2023, a high-level ministerial meeting titled "Sustain, Accelerate and Innovate to End TB in the South-East Asia Region" took place in Gujarat, and led to the Gandhinagar Declaration. This was followed by the UN High-Level Meeting (UNHLM) on TB in September 2023. In that meeting, countries committed to a 'Political Declaration' that sets ambitious targets for service coverage. Countries committed to achieving, by 2027, quality assured diagnosis and treatment for at least 90 percent of people who develop TB; provide preventive treatment for at least 90 percent of high risk people, a health and social benefits package for 100 percent of people with tuberculosis. These are in alignment with the WHO DG's flagship initiative.

India has shown exemplary political commitment through the Pradhan Mantri TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyan, with a bold vision to end TB by 2025. Other high-burden countries have also demonstrated significant political commitment, including Indonesia's Presidential Decree on TB, Nepal's TB-free initiative at the pallika level, the Maldives' TB-free atoll initiative, and Timor-Leste's partners' pledge to end TB led by the Prime Minister.

Sustained political commitment from all our countries is essential, along with country-specific adoption of targets aligned with the UNHLM Political Declaration on TB. Establishing multisectoral platforms that report to the highest political level in each country is crucial. Mainstreaming social protection, particularly nutrition support, will improve treatment outcomes and reduce incidence among undernourished populations. The adoption and rollout of shorter, more effective regimens for MDR-/RR-TB and TB preventive treatment are vital to ending TB as soon as possible. Tuberculosis Association of India has a vital role to play in building on the commitments through advocacy and information dissemination.

WHO, our South-East Asia Regional Office, and I remain committed to supporting India's National TB Elimination Programme. Together, we can achieve a TB-free India, a TB-free region, and ultimately, a TB-free world.



Saima Wazed  
Regional Director  
WHO South-East Asia





ले जनरल दलजीत सिंह, ए वी एस एम, वी एस एम, पी एस एस  
महानिदेशक सहाय्य सेना चिकित्सा सेवा एवं ररिष्ठ कर्नल कमाण्डेन्ट, एएमसी

*Lt Gen Daljit Singh*, AVSM, VSM, PHS

Director General Armed Forces Medical Services &  
Sr Col Commandant, AMC

Tele : 011-24199801, 24199802  
ASCN : 33080

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Office of Director General  
Armed Forces Medical Services  
Ministry of Defence  
Defence Offices Complex  
'A' Block, (4<sup>th</sup> Floor)  
Africa Avenue, New Delhi-110023



### MESSAGE

1. It is heartening to note that the Tuberculosis Association of India is launching its 75<sup>th</sup> TB Seal Campaign on 02 Oct 2024. This annual campaign, has been held since 1950, aiming to raise funds for anti-TB work and raising awareness and continues to reflect the resolve and determination of the Association towards the ambitious goal of "TB MukT Bharat".
2. The Association has played a pivotal role not only in the field of prevention, control, treatment but also has contributed immensely towards research in the field of tuberculosis and spearheading the awareness and "Janbhagidari" campaigns.
3. It gives me immense pleasure to announce that AFMS too has left no stone unturned in contributing towards the goal of TB elimination by onboarding on to the Ni-kshay portal and creating mass awareness drives.
4. The Association has been relentless and persistent in its efforts towards TB elimination and the statistics of the country proves the same. I applaud the commitment and dedication of the TB Seal campaign and wish TB Association of India all the success in their resolve to End TB.

'Jai Hind'

*Daljit Singh*

Station: New Delhi

Dated: 29 Aug 2024

(Daljit Singh)  
Lt Gen  
DGAFMS

## **THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA**

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Joint Secretary (TB), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI  
DHS, Delhi Administration or his nominee  
DHS, NDMC or his nominee  
The representative of the Delhi TB Association  
Director, NITRD, New Delhi  
Representative, Indian Railways  
Director, V.P. Chest Institute, New Delhi



## **THE TB SEAL: A SYMBOL OF HOPE AND RESILIENCE**

The TB seal has a rich history in the fight against tuberculosis, dating back to the early 20th century. In 1903, Danish postman Einer Holboell conceived the idea of selling Christmas Seals to support children afflicted with TB. This simple yet powerful symbol has since become a global phenomenon, with various designs and adaptations.

The TB seal's significance extends beyond fundraising; it represents hope, community action, and the collective fight against TB. Its evolution reflects changing attitudes toward the disease, from the initial white cross on a red background to modern designs emphasizing health and wellness. The seal's impact is evident in its widespread adoption by National TB Associations and international organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Stop TB Partnership.

Today, the TB seal continues to inspire action and awareness, symbolizing the enduring commitment to combating TB. Despite progress, TB remains a global health challenge. The TB seal serves as a poignant reminder of the progress made and the ongoing fight for a TB-free world. Its legacy is a testament to the power of community-driven initiatives and the importance of continued investment in TB research and treatment.

On this diamond jubilee day we at TAI resolve to keep up the spirit of Christmas seals.

**V.K. Arora, K.K. Chopra**  
The Tuberculosis Association of India



## **THE DOUBLE-BARRED CROSS: AN ENDURING EMBLEM AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS**

The Double-Barred Cross, also known as the Cross of Lorraine, has a storied history dating back to the Crusades. In 1099, Godefroy de Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, displayed the double red cross on his standard when capturing Jerusalem. Upon his return to France, it became the emblem of the House of Lorraine.

In 1902, Dr. Serson proposed the Double-Barred Cross as the international emblem for the campaign against tuberculosis at the Berlin International Tuberculosis Conference. The proposition was unanimously adopted. The International Union Against Tuberculosis (IUATLD) officially endorsed it in 1928, recommending national associations register the emblem to prevent commercial misuse.

Today, the Double-Barred Cross remains a powerful symbol of resistance and awareness. The Tuberculosis Association of India patented it in 1959 to prevent fraudulent use. Beyond its medical significance, the Double-Barred Cross represents French heritage and patriotism, with uses in heraldry, architecture, art, and literature. Its evolution from an ancient symbol to a global emblem underscores its enduring impact in the fight against tuberculosis.

On this day we at TAI will continue to show resilience to fight against tuberculosis.

**V.K. Arora, K.K. Chopra**  
The Tuberculosis Association of India



## **TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA - MOTHER NGO FOR TB AWARENESS**

Tuberculosis has been a major public health problem in the country but it was only in the year 1912 that the then Government appointed Dr. A. Lankaster to undertake an in depth assessment of situation and thus the enormity of the problem was realized. However, in the absence of any effective treatment, the government efforts in combating the disease were only half hearted. It was primarily philanthropic societies and voluntary organizations who took the lead in focusing on the issues. Gradually the momentum picked up and in the year 1929, King George V Thanks giving Anti-Tuberculosis Fund was created, which primarily focused on health education, establishing a few TB clinics and training health workers.

The Establishment of Tuberculosis Association of India in the year 1939 was a great landmark in the history of Tuberculosis prevention and cure in India. With the prime objective of prevention, control, treatment and relief from Tuberculosis the Association has come a long way in its glorious existence of over 80 years.

Management of affairs of TB Association is overseen by its Central Committee.

In the year 2022, autonomy was given to TB Association of India for day to day activities.

Primarily the main functions of TAI were to act as an Advisory Body on the prevention, control, treatment and relief of TB. It used to be a coordinating agency for standardizing methods for TB control, establishing model demonstration centres, undertaking research and investigation on subjects concerning TB and training health workers of the community and professionals. In the pre-chemotherapy era, when no anti TB drugs were available, the emphasis was laid on early diagnosis and prevention of the disease. Use of collapse therapy, nutritional support as the treatment and BCG vaccination for prevention of disease were practiced and advocated. TAI used to propagate these policies through workshops and conferences.

During the Chemotherapy era, it was realized that the traditional approach to the TB problem i.e. the sanatorium was beyond the means of our country with the limited re- sources and hence worked out the scheme of domiciliary treatment (then known as the Organized Home Treatment - OHT). This was later adopted as domiciliary treatment in National TB Control Programme. To demonstrate OHT, a model clinic, New Delhi TB Clinic was established, wherein addition to treatment, patients were given advice regarding sputum hygiene, contact examination and other preventive measures.

TAI is uninterruptedly publishing IJT, the quarterly journal, for over 65 years now. This is the only renowned TB journal published at the national level. Being a highly respected journal among the medical fraternity, it is indexed in Medline of National Library of Medicine USA. The Journal incorporates original research articles on TB and respiratory diseases of international standards. It has, on its editorial board, eminent scholars and researchers and good circulation among TB workers, Institutions in India and worldwide. The journal has been given a new look from the January, 2015 issue which coincides with its publication and marketing being outsourced with M/s. Elseviers.

IJT has been publishing many review articles in recent years pertaining to recent developments in the field of TB. Noteworthy are: Journey of Tuberculosis Control in India,<sup>1</sup>The Dynamics of Tuberculosis Epidemiology,<sup>2</sup> Smear microscopy as a diagnostic tool of tuberculosis: Review of smear negative cases, frequency, risk factors, and prevention criteria,<sup>3</sup>Detection of drug resistance in Mycobacterium tuberculosis: Methods, principles and applications,<sup>4</sup>Standards for TB care in India: A tool for universal access to TB care,<sup>5</sup>Accelerating TB notification from the private health sector in Delhi, India,<sup>6</sup>Extensively Drug-resistant Tuberculosis (XDR- TB): A daunting challenge to the current End TB Strategy and policy recommendations,<sup>7</sup>Abdominal tuberculosis: A retrospective analysis of 45 cases,<sup>8</sup>Endobronchial tuberculosis,<sup>9</sup>Central Nervous System Tuberculosis<sup>10</sup>,Vaccines against tuberculosis: A Review,<sup>11</sup>Progress in Achieving Universal Access to Care for Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB),<sup>12</sup>Reaching all Tuberculosis Patients in India with Quality Care: Challenges, Opportunities and the Way Forward to Address the Missing Millions,<sup>13</sup>Improving Quality of Tuberculosis Care in India<sup>14</sup>

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**V.K. Arora, T.S. Ahluwalia, K.K. Chopra**  
The Tuberculosis Association of India

## GLORIOUS JOURNEY OF 85 YEARS of New Delhi TB Centre

K.K. CHOPRA<sup>1</sup>, SANJAY RAJPAL<sup>2</sup>.

**1. Consultant; New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, 2. Director; New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre.**

*New Delhi TB Centre* was established under the aegis of *Tuberculosis Association of India* with the President as its patron in chief. *New Delhi TB Centre* was inaugurated by its Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow on **20<sup>th</sup> November, 1940**. After the establishment of *Tuberculosis Association of India* on Feb 23, 1939, the first task which it took upon itself was to evolve a new and suitable approach to TB control, lay down principles thereof and to suggest ways and means for their implementation consistent with limited forces. Thus was the *New Delhi TB Clinic* (now *Centre*) started and the scheme of *Organised Home Treatment* (O.H.T. subsequently rechristened 'domiciliary treatment' was evolved.

The basic concept of the scheme was that TB Clinics should be established as the main centres for control of Tuberculosis. The clinics should provide facility for *diagnosis and treatment of patients and prevention* in the patients' families and the community, and only those patients who could not be looked after in their own homes or those who required any form of treatment which could not be made available in the home, should be admitted in the hospital/sanatorium. Sir Robert Philip's '*dispensary*', started in the closing years of the eighteenth century in Edinburgh, was the *prototype of the clinic* with the *additional function of treatment* of patients also.

### **The Organised Home Treatment scheme envisaged:**

1. The Clinic providing *sputum and x-ray* examination facilities to patients with suggestive symptoms who attended the clinic voluntarily or were referred for diagnosis by other doctors/hospitals.
2. *Surveillance* of the patients resting in their own homes by a doctor/para-medical worker, since they could not come very frequently to the clinic.
3. Minor collapse measures viz. AP/P.P./Phrenicectomy and symptomatic treatment to be provided on *domiciliary basis* supplemented by additional diet, if necessary.
4. Adoption of *preventive measures* in the patients' homes and health education of the community.



The early results of this scheme in a population of about 20,000 in a congested locality inside the city wall and adjacent to the clinic were promising, as anticipated. Result of collapse therapy from OPD were no different from those in the hospital. Patients acceptance of home surveillance and observance of simple preventive measures was satisfactory. The experts who were closely watching the operation were also struck by its feasibility and utility.

The Government too accepted the scheme and gave starting of TB Clinics top priority with a view to implement O.H.T. scheme in the entire county. Thus, the approach of those who originally advocated O.H.T. scheme and their confidence in its correctness was fully vindicated.

In 1949, the **New Delhi Tuberculosis Clinic** was visited by Dr. J.B. McDougall, Chief of the TB Division of the **W.H.O.** and the following observation was made by him after the visit. "It is doubtful whether there is any other tuberculosis dispensary in the work which has attempted to tackle the tuberculosis problem in so through a fashion, as that which has been demonstrated here (**New Delhi Tuberculosis Clinic**)". Soon after, the WHO and the UNICEF made assistance available to the Government of India in a big way for TB work. New Delhi Tuberculosis Clinic was the *first institution* in our country to be upgraded as a **Training, Demonstration and Research Centre** – a fitting recognition of its ten years' struggles and achievements in the first phase of evolution.

The personality behind this success story was the late Dr. B.K. Sikand. He, as the then Secretary of the T.A.I, was one of the authors of the O.H.T. scheme. When the **New Delhi Tuberculosis Clinic** was established to try this scheme in the field, the choice naturally fell on him to be the first chief of the clinic. Dr. Sikand was a multi-splendored personality. He was a unique and all too rare amalgam of a talented physician, a good organizer, an excellent innovator, a visionary, a path-finder and, above all, a dedicated humanist. The **O.H.T. scheme** could not have had a better person to nurture it in its early evolutionary phase and to tide over its teething troubles and skepticism of experts. Obstacles could not stop him. These were merely challenges to be faced and overcome with imaginative action and / or improvisations. It was, again, his infectious enthusiasm which enabled him to rope in the social service inclined voluntary workers to join him and help in ameliorating, as far as possible, the socio-economic difficulties of the underprivileged patients through Care and After-Care Committees already referred to. The initial success of the scheme was, by and large, the result of his dedicated and determined efforts and conviction about its correctness. Under his stewardship, the **New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre** not only became an important

institution of tuberculosis control in the country but also earned well-deserved recognition in the international circles. When he retired in 1966 soon after the silver jubilee of the Centre it could be truly said that the clinic which was started inter alia to serve as a model clinic, had fulfilled the expectations and truly proved a model in performance. The momentum given by him during the first 25 years of its existence has enabled it to continue the good work during the next 50 years.

With its upgrading as a “**Training Demonstration and Research Centre**” in 1951, the clinic entered the second phase of consolidation. The building was expanded. New sections of **Epidemiology, BCG vaccination and Statistics** were added. Equipment for these sections and also for strengthening the **Laboratory and X-ray section** was given by the UNICEF. Significant additions to the staff were made. W.H.O. posted a few personnel to work with their counterparts in the Centre for about a year to take up new activities. Government of India enhanced the grant substantially. There was an all round increase of activities. **Domiciliary service** was not made available to an approximate population of 6,00,000 instead of the original 20,000. Instead of two health visitors, the Centre now had three qualified public health nurses and 10 trained TB Health visitors. In spite of all this, its original purpose and concept were not lost sight of. The Centre continued to maintain a dynamic approach. Training, both formal and non-formal, and research, **especially applied research**, were developed around a **model ‘service programme’ of domiciliary treatment**.

Availability of anti-TB drugs was fast changing the scenario. O.H.T. which was advocated in 1939 because of there being no other option then, was now accepted to be as safe and effective as hospital treatment and was preferred by choice. Infrastructure that the clinic had built up in the initial evolution phase was very useful for exploiting the potential of chemotherapy in this second consolidation phase.

Continuing with the zeal of touching height in the decades ahead the Centre was given the additional responsibility of **STDC** for the **State of Delhi in the year 2005**. Since then the Centre works in close liaison with State TB Control Office and is responsible for **monitoring and evaluation of the RNTCP** in the State of Delhi, analysis of report, compilation and onward transmission of the reports to Central TB Division, Govt. of India. It also provides *feed back and advice to all the 25 District TB Centres* of Delhi regarding the short coming and steps to improve the programme.

The research tradition at the NDTB Centre is very deep rooted. Modern research methodology involving double blind trials, controls, unbiased allocation and

statistical evaluation of results had not yet arrived on the scene in the late thirties, not even in the more advanced countries. Thus, it happened that the success of the first experiment in home treatment of TB had to be evaluated empirically and not as the result of a rigorously carried out controlled clinical trials. The research activities gained momentum in 1951 with the upgradation of the **model clinic** as the **First TB Training and Demonstration Centre in the country**. The decade of the fifties produced some eminently useful research work on all aspects of TB work clinical trials epidemiological surveys and investigations, operational research etc – all relevant to the Indian situation. The efforts continued with the same zeal in the decades ahead.

*The research and achievements in the Centre are duly incorporated in the national policies and programmes. The details of the studies are presented at national and International conferences and are published in medical journals time to time. Continuous efforts are made in carrying out number of studies in **clinical medicine, bacteriology, epidemiology and public health**. It has a “TB Surveillance Department” under Epidemiological Section and a “Workplace Airborne Infection Control Unit” since August 2024. It also boasts of an independent Statistical Stochastic TB Section looking after the thesis and post graduate level research and is an integral part of all the operational research projects being executed at the centre.*

The **Centre’s laboratory** has reached great heights, starting from a base of an equipped laboratory under taking all bacteriological examination including sensitivity testing; the laboratory put a step forward to function as ‘**Reference laboratory**’ for Northern India. The laboratory got the accreditation as **Intermediate Reference Laboratory for State of Delhi** in July, 2008 by Central TB Division, Min. of H. & F. Welfare, Govt. of India. It became **Bio Safety Level / BSL III Laboratory** on **March 2011** and was upgraded with newer technology in **January 2024**. Quality assurance of sputum examination, which is a vital area for the success of RNTCP, is controlled by New Delhi TB Centre through its laboratory staff and microbiologist by field visits.

In addition **culture and DST** is also carried out for samples of **MDR suspects** referred from 15 out of 25 chest clinics of Delhi. The infrastructure of BSL III is truly an execution of exploring new ventures to cater the needs and treatment of TB patients at NDTB Centre. The BSL III Lab is operational and is functioning well with the introduction of newer diagnostic tests like **Liquid culture MGIT and Line Probe Assay** (which gives the results within one week) with guidance and support of WHO, FIND and Government of India. The laboratory is providing free service to

TB patients coming through **RNTCP/NTEP**. The latest laboratory performance for testing proficiency panels for **LC-DST and LPA** has been 100% concordance with NRL results.

Special attention has been given to **training of personnel** since the conception of NDTB Centre. The Centre is entrusted with the training and retraining of all the categories of **staff of RNTCP/NTEP**. The Centre runs a TB Supervisor Course for 3 months. The teaching and training of undergraduates from **Maulana Azad Medical College and Army Medical College**, Post graduates from **V.P. Chest Institutes** in continued since last decades.

**At present, the institute has following Facilities & Activities:**

- Referral OPD services for TB and Allied diseases patients.
- Special Clinics for TB and Diabetes, TB and HIV, COAD and Tobacco cessation clinic
- Radiological Section with LCTS (Live Computerized Tele Screening) with Digital X-ray
- Pharmacy with basic Staff Medical Facility & Patient Care
- State TB Training and Demonstration Centre related activities
- Intermediate Reference Laboratory activities. (BSL III & NABL Accredited)
- Bio Safety Level / BSL III TB Laboratory (Since 2011- Upgraded 2024)
- Multiple Conference Rooms with Modernized Training Units (MTUs): D3T Clinic, Training.
- Auditorium for National & State Level Conferences and Training Programmes.
- Research in the field of TB and Respiratory Diseases
- Epidemiological Section: Surveillance, Evaluation & Monitoring of NTEP
- Statistical Stochastic TB Section: Action Oriented Feedback of NTEP
- TB Surveillance Department under Epidemiological Section (2024)
- Workplace Airborne Infection Control Unit (2024): TB Screening Service



## TB SEAL DESIGN CONTEST – 2024

The Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) held an Open competition/contest in the month of June 2024 and invited students/faculty of Institutes offering courses in Fine Arts and Design Arts to design TB seals for its 75<sup>th</sup> campaign this year.

The TB Seal Campaign was introduced in 1950 as an innovation that created mass awareness about the disease and also raised valuable funds that helped in anti TB tirade of the Association and its State Affiliates. It triggered both community ownership in the fight against TB and solidarity with those affected by it. The Tuberculosis Association of India has been printing TB Seals since October, 1950. The TB Seal Campaign is inaugurated on 2<sup>nd</sup> October – the Gandhi Jayanti Day. These seals are distributed through healthcare facilities to create awareness about TB in the community.

The TB Seals printed by the Association have won the First prize in 2007, 2016 and 2019 in the Christmas Seal Contest at World Conference of TB and Chest Diseases organised by International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Paris.

In the competition held this year, 102 entries were received from students in the Open Competition from Institutes such as National Institute of Design, Jamia Millia, SPYM, College of Art, Aligarh Muslim University, Kendriya Vidyalaya etc. The selection committee comprising experts from fields in Medicine and Arts have adjudged the following students as winners:-

Prize	Name of the student	Title of the entry
First prize - Rs. 10,000/-	Ms. Anya Singh Institute: NID, Haryana	Maintaining Hygiene Healthy lungs for life No smoking and drinking A nutritious diet
Second prize- Rs. 8,000/-	Ms. Surangini Sharma Institute: Jamia Millia Islamia	Adopt hygienic habits for a TB free India Choose safety a TB free India Opt for early treatment a TB free India Donate towards a TB free India
Third prize of Rs. 7,000/-	Ms. Reeya Rene Institute: Jamia Millia Islamia	Early diagnosis of TB. TB treatment in Children is a priority. Microbiologist diagnosis of TB. DOTS is the best tool to cure TB.

## ACTIVITIES OF STATE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION DURING 2023-2024



*Inauguration of the 74th TB Seal Sale Campaign held on 14th November, 2023 at 11.00 A.M. at Raj Bhavan, Vijayawada by the Hon'ble Governor, Shri Justice S.Abdul Nazeer & President of the TB Association of Andhra Pradesh.*



*World TB Day Celebrations at Guntur Medical College, on 24th March, 2024 under the aegis of TB Association of Andhra Pradesh.*



## TB ASSOCIATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH



*World TB Day Celebrations at East Godavari District TB Association, on 24th March, 2024 under the aegis of TB Association of Andhra Pradesh.*

**BIHAR TB ASSOCIATION 5<sup>TH</sup> STATE CONFERENCE  
ON 9<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2024**



*(L to R) – Dr. Prem Kumar H.O.D (Radiology) AIIMS (Patna), Sri. U.N Vidyarthi Chairman BTA, Sri. Vijay Kr. Chaudhary Minister Water Resource & Education (Govt. of Bihar), Sri. Samrat Chaudhary Dy.CM Bihar, Dr. V.K Arora Chairman TAI, Dr. V.M Dayal Director In charge IGIMS Patna, Dr. Manish Shankar H.O.D (Pulm. Med) IGIMS Patna.*



*Dr. V.K Arora (Chairman TB Association of India) addressing the conference*





*Lighting the lamp to inaugurate 5th State Conference of BTA by (L to R) Sri. U.N Vidyarthi, Sri. Vijay kr. Chaudhary, Sri. Samrat Chaudhary and Dr. V.K Arora*



*Senior Doctors, D.T.O's of Bihar and faculty members attending the conference at IGIMS Patna.*

## RED CROSS SOCIETY, PUNJAB



*World TB Day and Week Celebrations Organized by Red Cross Society Jalandhar*



*Mega Health Check-up and Screening Camp (T.B) Organized in Central Jail, Amritsar, Punjab*

## CELEBRATION OF WORLD NO TOBACCO DAY AT PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH ON 31st MAY 2024



*Mega Health Check-up and Screening Camp (T.B) Organized in Jalandhar, Punjab*



## NEW DELHI TB CENTRE



# TB ASSOCIATION OF TELANGANA

Anti TB Day & Anti TB Week from 17<sup>th</sup> -23<sup>rd</sup> feb-2024 & World TB Day-2024 activities



On World TB Day Celebrations at DMHO Office, Sangareddy facilitation to Nikshay Mitra Mr. Rahul Bajaj and NGOs TB Alert & Bhavya



## GUJARAT STATE TB ASSOCIATION



*Distribution of nutritional kits to TB patients of Navsari & Valsad District*



*Inauguration of TB Seal Campaign on 24th December 2023 by Dr.Tushar Patel, President of Ahmedabad Medical Association.*



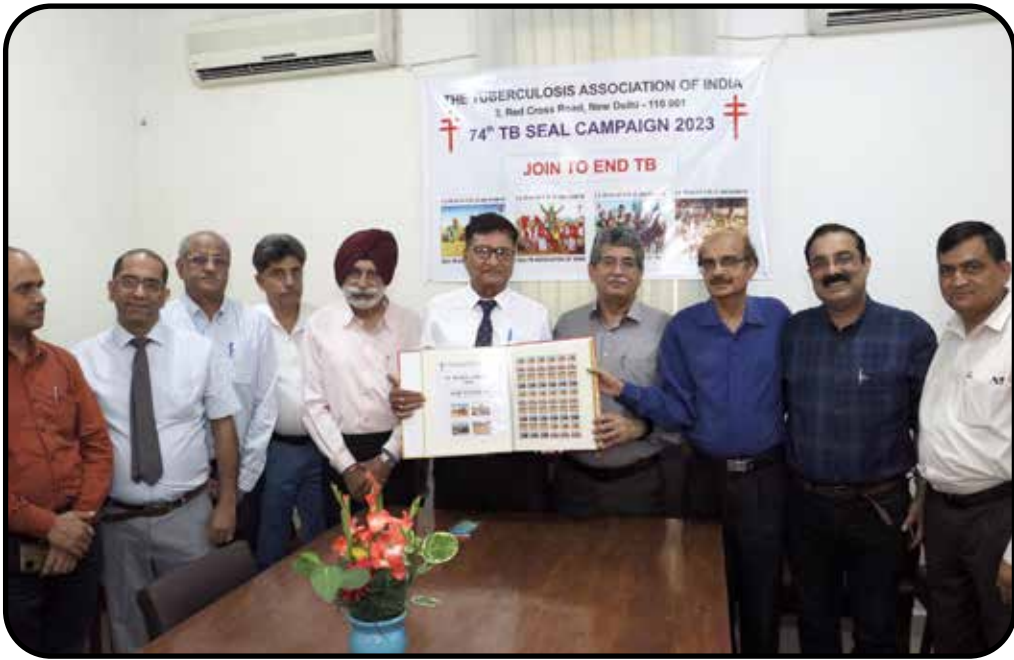
*Executive Committee Meeting of GSTBA held on 24th December 2023 at GSTBA office*



# UTTARAKHAND TB ASSOCIATION



# INAUGURATION OF 74<sup>TH</sup> TB SEAL CAMPAIGN ON 2<sup>ND</sup> OCT. 2023 AT NEW DELHI





# TB Seal Awards 2023



**GLIMPSES FROM 78<sup>TH</sup> NATCON 2023 HELD AT THRISSUR  
KERALA FROM FEBRUARY 2 - 4, 2024**



*Natcon Inauguration*



*Natcon Meet the Expert*





*Felicitation Ceremony*



*NATCON SEAR-UNION meeting*

## **CALENDAR OF TUBERCULOSIS WORKERS' CONFERENCE**

- 1st The First Conference of Tuberculosis was organised in New Delhi in November, 1934 by the King George Thanks-giving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund. Twenty-four delegates attended this three- day conference. Under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the First All India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference was held in New Delhi in November, 1939. Fifty delegates attended it.
- 2nd The Second Conference was held in New Delhi in November, 1940. This was attended by ninety delegates.
- 3rd The Third Conference was held in New Delhi in March, 1945. Seventy delegates attended. Sir Joseph Bhore presided.
- 4th The Fourth Conference was held in New Delhi in November, 1946 and was attended by 110 delegates.
- 5th The Fifth Conference was held in January, 1948 at Madras. Over hundred delegates attended it. His Excellency, Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the conference.
- 6th The Sixth Conference was held in Calcutta in December, 1948. Dr. R. B. Billimoria was its President. Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, inaugurated the Conference. 130 delegates attended.
- 7th The Seventh Conference was held in Bombay in November, 1949. Its President was Dr. A. C.Ukil. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health, Government of India, and President of the Tuberculosis Association of India, inaugurated the conference. 130 delegates attended.
- 8th The Eighth Conference was held in Hyderabad in February, 1951. Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao was its President. Over 150 delegates attended. It was inaugurated by Dr. K.C.K.E. Raja, Director-General of Health Services and Chairman, Tuberculosis Association of India.
- 9th The Ninth Conference was held in February, 1952 in Lucknow. Dr. P. V. Benjamin was its president. Over 170 delegates attended. It was inaugurated by Dr. K.C.K.E. Raja, D.G.H.S. and Chairman, Tuberculosis Association of India.
- 10th The Tenth Conference met in Mysore in February. 1953. Dr. K.L. Wig presided in the absence of Late R.B. Lal, the President-elect. It was inaugurated by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister and President of the Tuberculosis Association of India.
- 11th The Eleventh Conference was held in Nagpur in February, 1954. Dr. K. L. Wig was its President. About 130 delegates attended. Dr. Patabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, inaugurated it.

- 12th The Twelfth Conference was held in Amritsar in February, 1955 with Dr. B.B. Yodh as the President. About 175 delegates attended. Shri C.P.N. Singh Governor of Punjab, inaugurated the Conference.
- 13th The Thirteenth Conference was held in Trivandrum in January 1956. Dr. T.J. Joseph was its President. About 150 delegates attended. His Highness the Rajpramukh of Travancore inaugurated it.
- 14th The Fourteenth Conference was held in Madras in January, 1958. Dr K.S. Sanjivi was its President. About 200 delegates attended. It was inaugurated by Shri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras.
- 15th The Fifteenth Conference was held in Jaipur, 1959. It was inaugurated by Dr. D.P. Karmakar, Union Health Minister. Over 200 delegates attended. Dr. B.K. Sikand was the President of this conference.
- 16th The Sixteenth Conference was held in Poona in January, 1960. Over 250 delegates attended. Dr. P.K. Sen was its President. It was inaugurated by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister and President, Tuberculosis Association of India.
- 17th The Seventeenth Conference was held in Cuttack in January-February, 1961. It was inaugurated by Shri Y.N. Sukthankar, Governor of Orissa. Over 200 delegates attended. A new feature of the conference was that Dr. A.S. Modi attended as the Guest Speaker From Hong Kong. Dr. J. Frimodt-Moller was its President.
- 18th The Eighteenth Conference was held in Bangalore in January, 1962. Dr. R.N. Tandon was its President. Over 300 Delegates attended. The conference was inaugurated by the Maharaja, Shri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Governor of Mysore.
- 19th The Nineteenth Conference was held in Delhi in April, 1964. Dr. L.R. Dongrey was its President. Over 400 delegates attended. The conference was inaugurated by Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Minister for Health.
- 20th The Twentieth Conference was held in Ahmedabad in February, 1965, and was presided over by Dr. M.D. Deshmukh. The conference was inaugurated by Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Governor of Gujarat. About 300 delegates attended it.
- 21st The Twenty-first Conference was held in Calcutta in February, 1966. Dr K.N. Rao, Director- General of Health Services and Chairman, TB Association of India, was its President. About 350 delegates attended. The Conference was inaugurated by Smt. Padmaja Naidu, Governor of West Bengal.
- 22nd The Twenty-second Conference was held in Hyderabad in February, 1967. Major (Dr.) Khushdeva Singh of Patiala was the President of the Conference.

- It was inaugurated by Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai, Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Over 250 delegates attended.
- 23rd The Twenty-third Conference was held in Bombay in January, 1968. Dr. R. Viswanathan was its President. It was inaugurated by Dr. P.V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, Over 300 delegates attended.
- 24th The Twenty-fourth Conference was held in Trivandrum in January, 1969. The President of the Conference was Dr. N.L. Bordia. It was inaugurated by Shri V.Viswanathan, Governor of Kerala. Over 300 delegates attended.
- 25th The Twenty-Fifth National Conference was held in Patiala, Punjab, in January, 1970. Dr. M. Umesh Rao was the President of the Conference. It was inaugurated by Dr. E.C. Pavate, Governor of Punjab. About 250 delegates attended.
- 26th The Twenty-Sixth Conference was held in Bangalore in January, 1971. Dr. K. Somayya was its President. Shri Dharma Vir. Governor of Karnataka, inaugurated the Conference. About 300 delegates attended.
- 27th The Twenty-seventh Conference was held in Patna in November, 1972, Dr. K.N. De of Calcutta was its President. Shri Dev Kant Barooah, Governor of Bihar, inaugurated the Conference. About 250 delegates attended.
- 28th The Twenty-eighth National Conference was held in Madras, in January 1974. Dr. S.P. Pamra was its President. Shri K.K.Shah, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the conference. Over 300 delegates attended
- 29th The Twenty-ninth Conference was held in New Delhi in November, 1974. This was combined with the IXth Conference of the Eastern Region of the I.U.A.T. Due to the absence of Dr. M.S. Chadha, Shri S. Ranganathan, President of the Association, Presided over the Conference. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of India and addressed by Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Health and Family Planning. Over 400 delegates attended the Conference.
- 30th The Thirtieth Conference was held in Hyderabad in November, 1975. Dr. H.B. Dingley was its President. Over 200 delegates attended the Conference. It was inaugurated by Shri S. Obul Reddy, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.
- 31st The Thirty-first Conference was held in Lucknow in November, 1976. Dr. Tahir Mirza was its President. Over 300 delegates attended the conference. It was inaugurated by Shri M. Chenna Reddy, Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
- 32nd The Thirty-second Conference was held in Trivandrum in November, 1977. Dr.K.V. Krishnaswami was its President. About 400 delegates attended the conference. Smt. Jyoti Venkatachallam, Governor of Kerala, inaugurated the Conference.



- 33rd The Thirty-third Conference was held in Bhopal in November, 1978. Dr. J.L. Bhatia was its President. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri C.M. Poonacha, Governor of Madhya Pradesh. About 300 delegates attended.
- 34th The Thirty-fourth Conference was held in Jaipur in October, 1979. Dr. M.L. Mehrotra was its President. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekawat, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, inaugurated the Conference. About 300 delegates attended.
- 35th The Thirty-fifth Conference was held in Bombay in November, 1980. Dr. M.M. Singh was its President. Dr. Bali Ram Hira, State Health Minister, Maharashtra, Inaugurated the conference. About 500 delegates attended.
- 36th The Thirty-sixth Conference was held in Baroda in November, 1981. Dr. G.D. Gothi was its President. Smt. Sharda Mudherjee, Governor of Gujarat, inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.
- 37th The Thirty-seventh Conference was held in New Delhi in November 1982. Dr. Jaswant Singh was its President. Shri M. Hidayatuallah, Vice-President of India, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.
- 38th The Thirty-eighth Conference was held in Panaji in October, 1983. Dr. S. Sivaraman was its President. Shri K.T. Satarawala, Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman Diu, inaugurated the Conference. About 700 delegates attended.
- 39th The Thirty-ninth Conference was held in Cuttack in January, 1985. Dr. A.G. Patel was its President. Shri B.N. Pandey, Governor of Orissa, inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.
- 40th The Fortieth Conference was held in Shillong in November, 1985. Dr. D. Umapathy Rao was its President. Smt Mohsina Kidwai, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare, inaugurated the Conference. About 400 delegates attended.
- 41st The Forty-first Conference was held in Hyderabad in October, 1986. Dr. S.P. Gupta was its President. Smt Kumudben Mani Shankar Joshi, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.
- 42nd The Forty-second Conference was held in Lucknow in December 1987. Dr. P.A. Deshmukh was its President. Shri Lokpathi Tripathi, Minister for Health and F.W., U.P. inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.
- 43rd The Forty- third Conference was held in Calcutta in December 1988. Dr.S.P. Tripathy was its President Prof. S. Nural Hasan, Governor of West Bengal inaugurated the Conference. About 450 delegates attended.
- 44th The 44th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Madras in December, 1989. In the absence of Dr. S.C. Kapoor, President



of Conference, Dr. K. Jagannath presided over the Conference. Dr. K. Deivasnamani, Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.

- 45th The 45th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Rohtak (Haryana) in January 1991. Prof. K.C. Mohanty was its President. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandai, Governor of Haryana, inaugurated the Conference. About 400 delegates attended.
- 46th The 46th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest diseases was held in New Delhi on November 1991. Dr. S.B. Trivedi was its President. Dr. M.S. Chadha, President, Tuberculosis Association of India, inaugurated the Conference. About 450 delegates attended.
- 47th The 47th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Bombay in November 1992. Dr D. P. Verma was its President. Shri C. Subramaniam, Governor of Maharashtra, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.
- 48th The 48th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) in December 1993. Dr. M.M.S. Siddhu was its President. Shri Mohammed Shafi Qureshi, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, inaugurated the Conference. About 450 delegates attended.
- 49th The 49th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Pondicherry in October 1994. Dr. R.C. Jain was its President. Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Union Dy. Minister for Health and Family Welfare inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.
- 50th The Golden Jubilee National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held in Trivandrum in December 1995. Dr. C. Srinivasa Rao was its President. Shri P. Shiv Shankar, Governor of Kerala, inaugurated the Conference. About 550 delegates attended.
- 51st The 51st National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held in Bangalore (Karnataka) in November 1996. Dr. Hoimi Basu was its President. His Excellency Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, Governor of Karnataka, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.
- 52nd The 52nd National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) in December 1997. Dr. R.P Bhagi was its President. Shri Dilipbhai Parikh, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.
- 53rd The 53rd National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) from 27th to 30th December, 1998. Dr. I. Ranga Rao

was the President of the 53rd National Conference. Shri Jagannath Rout, the Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development, Orissa, inaugurated the Conference which was attended by about 400 delegates.

- 54th The 54th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at L. N. Mishra Institute Auditorium, Bailey Road, Patna (Bihar), from 26th to 29th December, 1999. Dr. M.S. Agnihotri was the President of this 54th National Conference, which was attended by about 400 delegates.
- 55th The 55th National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held at Taj Bengal, Calcutta from 7th to 10th December, 2000. Dr. D. Bhounsule was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 500 delegates.
- 56th The 56th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Hotel Le Royal Meridien, Chennai from 9th to 12th October, 2001. Dr. M. Pradhan was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 550 delegates.
- 57th The 57th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Kala Academy, Panaji, Goa from 26th to 29th September, 2002. Dr. S.N. Tripathy was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 500 delegates.
- 58th The 58th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Taj Lands Ends, Mumbai from 2nd to 4th January, 2004. Dr. P. Jagota was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 600 delegates.
- 59th The 59th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at LRS Instt. of TB and Respiratory Diseases, New Delhi from 3rd to 6th February, 2005. Dr. V.K. Arora was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 600 delegates.
- 60th The 60th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at K.G. Medical University, Lucknow, from 23rd to 26th February, 2006. Dr. P.R. Narayanan was the President of the Conference, which was attended by 500 delegates.
- 61st The 61st National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at RNT Medical College, Udaipur (Rajasthan) from 23rd to 25th February, 2007. Lt. General Dr. R. Jayaswal was the President of Conference, which was attended by about 500 delegates.
- 62nd The 62nd National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at New Delhi TB Centre, New Delhi from 14th to 16th December, 2007. Dr. S.K. Katiyar was the President of the Conference. Dr. Ambumani Ramadoss, Hon'ble Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India, inaugurated the Conference, which was attended by about 400 delegates.

- 63rd The 63rd National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases and First International Conference of South Asia Region (The Union) was held in New Delhi from 8th to 10 September 2008. Dr. R.K. Srivastava, Chairman, TAI and Director General of Health Services with the President of the Conference. About 550 delegates attended the Conference.
- 64th The 64th National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases was held at Science City Auditorium, Kolkata, from 27th to 29th December, 2009. Dr. Manish Pradhan was the President of the Conference. About 350 delegates attended the Conference.
- 65th The 65th National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases was held at Bangalore, from 9th to 11th January, 2011. Dr. Prahlad Kumar was the President of the Conference. About 450 delegates attended the Conference.
- 66th The 66th national Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases was held at Dehradun, Uttarakhand from 19th to 20th November, 2011. Dr. D. Behera was the President of the Conference. About 350 delegates attended the Conference.
- 67th The 67th National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases was held at Patna, Bihar from 8th to 10th February 2013. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Conference. About 450 delegates attended the Conference.
- 68th The 68th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at New Delhi from 23rd to 26th Feb 2014 and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India. Dr. L.S. Chauhan was the President of the conference. The conference was organised under auspices of the National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, New Delhi (Eastwhile LRS Institute of TB and Respiratory Diseases).  
over 600 delegates attended the conference.
- 69th The 69th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Mumbai from 5th to 7th Feb 2015. Dr. Rohit Sarin was the President of the Conference. The Conference was organised in association with the Anti TB Association of Maharashtra. Over 350 delegates attended the conference.
- 70th The 70th National Conference on Tuberculosis and chest Diseases was held at convention center, King George Medical University, Lucknow (U.P.) in Feb.-2016. Dr. Jai Kishan was the President the conference. The Conference was organised in association with the TB Association of U.P. and the Deptt. of Pulmonary, King George University Lucknow. Over 650 delegates attended the conference.

- 71st The 71<sup>st</sup> National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at PGI Chandigarh from 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2016. Dr. K.B. Gupta was President of the Conference. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, Director General, ICMR and Secretary, Department of Health Research, Ministry of health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. Over 650 delegates attended the Conference.
- 72nd The 72<sup>nd</sup> National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Konaseema Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Foundation, Amalapuram and Hotel River Bay, Rajamundry, Andhra Pradesh, from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2017. Dr. Bamin Tada was President of the Conference, Dr. C.V. Rao, Vice-Chancellor, NTR University of Health Sciences, Andhra Pradesh, inaugurated the conference. Over 450 delegates attended the conference.
- 73rd The 73rd Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Nagpur, Maharashtra, from 4th to 6th January, 2019. The conference was organised jointly by the Department of Respiratory Medicine, Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur, Vidarbha Chest Association and the Maharashtra State Anti-TB Association, Mumbai, under aegis of the Tuberculosis Association of India. Dr. Sunil Khaparde was the President of the Conference. Over 500 delegates attended the conference.
- 74th The 74<sup>th</sup> Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Chennai, Tamil Nadu, from 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2019. The conference was organised jointly by the Government Hospital of Thoracic, Tambaram Sanatorium, Chennai and the Anti-TB Association of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, under aegis of the Tuberculosis Association of India. Dr. K.K. Chopra was the President of the Conference. Over 700 delegates attended the conference.
- 75th The Platinum Jubilee of National Conference of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases (75<sup>th</sup> NATCON) was held at Indore, Madhya Pradesh, from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> December 2020 on a 3D virtual platform. The conference was organized under the aegis of Tuberculosis Association of India, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore and MP TB Association. Dr. K.S. Sachdeva was the President of the Conference. Over 2500 delegates attended the Conference.

76<sup>th</sup> The 76<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases (NATCON) was held at MM Continental Hotel, Mullana, organised by MM Institute of Medical Science, Mullana, (Haryana), from 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2022. The conference was organized under the aegis of Tuberculosis Association of India. Dr. Sridhar Rathinam was the President of the Conference. Over 600 delegates attended the Conference.

77<sup>th</sup> The 77<sup>th</sup> NATCON was held at Agra from 27<sup>th</sup> February to 1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 with the Theme “ Back to the Basics and Beyond in TB Elimination”. The conference was organised by S.N. Medical College Agra in association with U.P State TB Association and The Union, South East Asia Region under the aegis of Tuberculosis Association of India.

Eight workshops were held on Day 1. Many symposia, panel discussion and debates on important topics were conducted in next two days in addition to Oration Awards and deliberation by eminent speakers. More than 1200 delegates and about 200 faculty members participated which is a record gathering in NATCON history.

78<sup>th</sup> The 78<sup>th</sup> NATCON was held at Lulu International Convention Centre, Thrissur, Kerala from February 02, 03 and 04, 2024 and organised by Association of Pulmonologists, Thrissur and Academy of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine under the aegis of The Tuberculosis Association of India. The Conference theme was “ Robert Koch to Robotics”. Dr.N.K. Jain was the President of the Conference.

It was a three day conference with Day-1 dedicated to pre conference workshops. Ten workshops were conducted, in which hands on experience was given to post graduate students about various technologies used in TUBERCULOSIS and Respiratory Diseases. These were attended resident doctors and faculty in large numbers

Two days conference was attended by more than 700 delegates from all parts of India. Faculty included renowned Indian and overseas doctors. A major attraction was the first national Level PG quiz in which more than 600 PG students were registered. Winners were given cash prizes.

In addition, meeting of Indian Journal of Tuberculosis Editorial Board, State Secretaries technical meeting and South East Asia Regional UNION meeting were held on the sidelines of the NATCON.

## List of State Tuberculosis Association

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कृपया क्षयरोग अधिसूचित करें PLEASE NOTIFY TB

THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

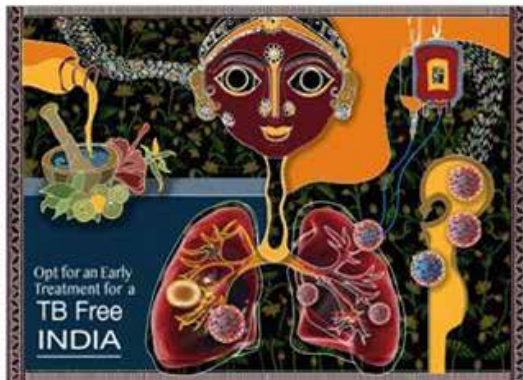
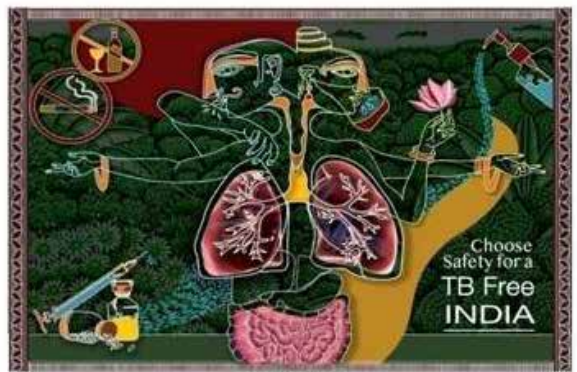
75<sup>th</sup> TB SEAL CAMPAIGN

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HELP FIGHT TB**

A TB SEAL COSTS Rs. 5 ONLY

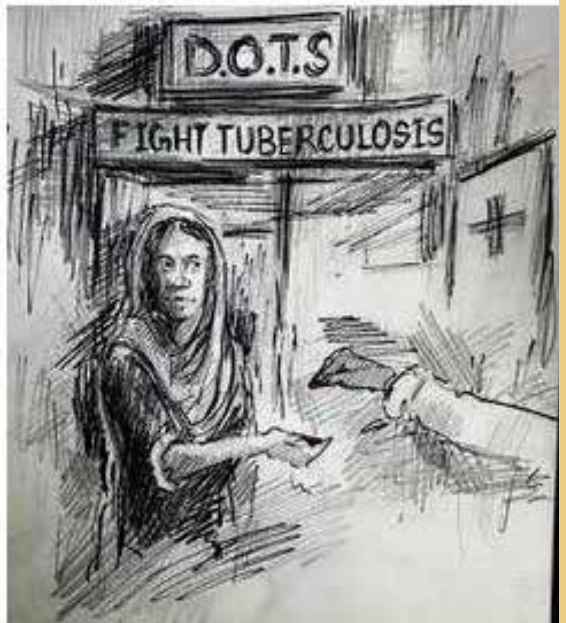
कृपया टी बी सील खरीदें  
क्षय रोग को दूर करने  
में योगदान दें

एक टी बी सील का मूल्य केवल पाँच रुपये।



**2<sup>nd</sup> Prize Winner:** Ms. Surangini Sharma, Jamia Milia Islamia  
TB Seal Contest 2024





**3<sup>rd</sup> Prize Winner:** Ms. Reeya Rene, Jamia Milia Islamia  
TB Seal Contest 2024