Prevalence of Multidrug resistant Tuberculosis: 
A comparative policy analysis

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant health issue in the Southeast Asian region with Multidrug resistant TB, increasingly becoming a public health problem in India and Bangladesh. Recognizing the threat, the countries developed the National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis control (NSP 2012-17) and the National Strategic Plan for TB control (NSP 2011-15) respectively. This analyses the national policies of both the nations using the Health Policy Triangle framework by Kent and Bues. The framework consists of the Content, the Policy process, the Contextual factors and the involved Actors and stakeholders. It is followed by a comparison of the two national policies and the different strategies employed by the nations to implement the same. Both the national programs aim to reduce TB burden in the respective countries via enhancing monitoring strategies and research. However, they differ in their approaches and it remains to see the impact they shall have on the disease statuses of the nations.

Key words: MDR-TB, NSP for TB control, policy analysis, RNTCP, TB burden

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