

# Review on Overview and Management of Tuberculosis Disorder

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**Abstract:** Tuberculosis (TB) is an infection of the lungs and respiratory system, which is the organ system that allows us to breathe. TB is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It spreads from person to person when an infected person coughs, sneezes, laughs, or spits. Tiny droplets of fluid from the lungs are carried in the air and breathed in by someone nearby. Although it can affect many parts of the body, TB usually occurs in the lungs. One third of the world's people are infected with TB, and along with HIV, TB is one of the world's leading causes of death due to disease. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that over three million women became sick with TB in 2014. Of the almost ten million new cases of tuberculosis in 2014, over one million occurred in people living with HIV (HIV+). The risk of developing TB is estimated to be 26 to 31 times greater for people living with HIV than for those who are HIV-negative. The largest numbers of TB infection occur in southeast Asia and the Western Pacific (58 percent of global total), while Africa had the most severe TB burden in relation to its population. The good news is that the number of people living with TB across the globe in 2015 was 42 percent lower than in 1990. In the US, the number of new TB cases reported declined each year from 1993 to 2014; there was a slight increase in the number of cases in 2015 (1.6 percent more than in 2014). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the number of TB cases reported in 2014 was the lowest that is has been since reporting began in 1953.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Lungs