

JOURNAL SELECTION

**INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA
AND GLOBAL REGIONS**

Journal Selection Report

Job code	xxxxxxx
Manuscript title	Incidence of Tuberculosis in India and Global Regions
Date	xxxxx
Author preferences	Keywords: The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) varies globally, with higher rates in countries with limited healthcare access and socio-economic challenges. In India, which is one of the high TB burden countries, early diagnosis, treatment adherence, and public health interventions remain critical to reducing TB-related morbidity and mortality.
Comments on Adherence to Author Preferences	All recommended journals have regularly published articles on topics related to the authors' Area of Research / Idea

Journal Recommendations

Journal name	Comments
International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease <i>Publisher: The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union)</i>	The Reason for the recommendation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>IJTL</i> provides a free-to-publish journal for authors (mainly in LMICs), who lack open access funding and conduct research on respiratory health. The journal published several articles on topics like authors' Area of Research / Idea, e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allwood, B. W., Byrne, A., Meghji, J., Rachow, A., van der Zalm, M. M., & Schoch, O. D. (2021). Post-tuberculosis lung disease: Clinical review of an under-recognised global challenge. <i>Respiration; International Review of Thoracic Diseases</i>, 100(8), 751–763. https://doi.org/10.1159/000512531 Bah, M. S., Htet, K. K. K., Bisson, G. P., Khosa, C., Masekela, R., Meghji, J., Mochankana, K., Rachow, A., & Navuluri, N. (2025). Assessment of comorbidities, risk factors, and post tuberculosis lung disease in National Tuberculosis Guidelines: A scoping review. <i>PLOS Global Public Health</i>, 5(7), e0004935. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0004935

<p>Frontiers in Tuberculosis</p> <p><i>Publisher: Frontiers Media SA</i></p>	<p>The Reason for the recommendation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Frontiers</i> is one of the world's largest and most impactful research publishers, dedicated to making peer-reviewed, quality-certified science openly accessible 2. The journal published several articles on topics like authors' Area of Research / Idea, e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liu, A. (2024). Catalase-peroxidase (KatG): a potential frontier in tuberculosis drug development. <i>Critical Reviews in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</i>, 59(6), 434–446. https://doi.org/10.1080/10409238.2025.2470630 • Chen, H., Liang, S., Li, W., Cao, T., Geng, S., & Liu, J. (2025). Exosomal cargoes as potential biomarkers for latent tuberculosis infection: a promising frontier in diagnosis? <i>Clinica Chimica Acta; International Journal of Clinical Chemistry</i>, 578(120523), 120523. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cca.2025.120523
<p>Journal of Clinical Tuberculosis and Other Mycobacterial Diseases (JCTUBE)</p> <p><i>Publisher: Elsevier</i></p>	<p>The Reason for the recommendation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Journal of Clinical Tuberculosis and Other Mycobacterial Diseases</i> aims to provide a forum for clinically relevant articles on all aspects of tuberculosis and other mycobacterial infections. It publishes articles on epidemiology and clinical investigation. 2. The journal published several articles on topics like authors' Area of Research / Idea, e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gordon, C. N., La, N., Rattanapitton, S. K., & Rattanapitton, N. K. (2025). Revisiting the therapeutic threshold in tuberculosis Care: Lessons from Southern Africa's dual-method approach. <i>Journal of clinical tuberculosis and other mycobacterial diseases</i>, 41, 100560. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jctube.2025.100560 • Daungsupawong, H., & Wiwanitkit, V. (2025). Machine learning analysis for predicting acid-fast bacilli results in tuberculosis sputum tests: Comment. <i>Journal of clinical tuberculosis and other mycobacterial diseases</i>, 39, 100516. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jctube.2025.100516

		of 1 table/figure. Editorials: Maximum of 2 tables/figures		
	References	10 References.	No Limited	40 References

Supporting Information - Rationale for Inclusion and Scope

International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease	
Rationale for inclusion	The International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IJTLD) is a leading journal in TB and lung disease research, offering global reach and a multidisciplinary approach. It influences public health policies and clinical practices, focusing on critical areas like TB prevention, diagnosis, and treatment
Scope	Clinical studies on TB and lung diseases. Epidemiology and global TB trends. Public health interventions and control strategies. Drug resistance (MDR-TB, XDR-TB). Social and behavioral aspects . Basic and translational research on disease mechanisms. Health policy and global TB initiatives.

Frontiers in Tuberculosis	
Rationale for inclusion	Frontiers in Tuberculosis is an open-access journal that publishes innovative, interdisciplinary research on TB, making it a key resource for global health professionals and researchers.
Scope	Basic and translational research on TB. Clinical studies on TB diagnosis and treatment. Epidemiology and drug-resistant TB. Innovative diagnostics and therapies.

Journal of Clinical Tuberculosis and Other Mycobacterial Diseases (JCTUBE)	
Rationale for inclusion	JCTUBE is a key journal focusing on clinical, epidemiological, and public health research related to tuberculosis and other mycobacterial diseases, addressing global health challenges like drug-resistant TB.
Scope	Clinical studies on TB and mycobacterial diseases. Epidemiology and drug-resistant TB. Innovations in diagnosis and treatment . Public health strategies and global TB control policies.

Journal Comparator

Key Parameters		International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease	Frontiers in Tuberculosis	Journal of Clinical Tuberculosis and Other Mycobacterial Diseases (JCTUBE)
Publisher		<i>The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union)</i>	<i>Frontiers Media SA</i>	<i>Elsevier</i>
Similar research published		Yes	Yes	Yes
Indexing database		Medline, PubMed, Scopus, EMBASE, and Web of Science	Google Scholar, PubMed Central, DOAJ, CrossRef, and Dimensions	Google Scholar, Web of Science, PubMed Central, DOAJ, CrossRef, and Dimensions
Impact factor		1.222	3.4	2.0
Review duration		8 Weeks	77 to 90 Days	Not specified
Publication type		Original research articles, reviews, editorials, and letters	Original Research, Review, Case Report, Brief Research Report, Clinical Trial, Data Report, Editorial, and Methodology	clinical studies, thematic reviews, and case reports focused on tuberculosis and other mycobacterial infections
Rejection rate		3 Days	NA	NA
Acceptance rate		8 Days	90 Days	30 Weeks
Article processing charges		€350–€375	Specific APC rates depend on the article type and length	USD 2,610 (excluding taxes)
Limit	Word count	Original Articles in the IJTL, the text limit is approximately 2,500 words	Original Research and Review articles have a maximum word count of 12,000, while Brief Research Reports are limited to 4,000 words	Original Research Article Maximum words: 3000
	Figure/Ta bles	Original Articles: Maximum of 7 moderate-sized tables/figures. Reviews: Maximum of 7 tables/figures. Letters: Maximum of 1 table/figure. Correspondences: Maximum	The journal recommends 15 figures/tables for Original Research articles	Maximum of five (5) tables and figures

Appendix: Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the incidence of tuberculosis in India?

A: India is one of the countries with the highest burden of tuberculosis (TB) globally, accounting for about 27% of the world's TB cases. The incidence rate in India is approximately 2.5 million cases annually, with significant regional variations.

Q: What factors contribute to the high incidence of TB in India?

A: Factors include poverty, overcrowded living conditions, malnutrition, poor healthcare access, HIV co-infection, and lack of awareness about TB symptoms and treatment.

Q: What measures are being taken to control TB in India?

A: India has implemented the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), now part of the National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP), focusing on early diagnosis, improved treatment regimens, and public awareness campaigns.

Q: How can the global community help reduce TB incidence?

A: The global community can help by investing in TB research, improving access to healthcare, strengthening diagnostic and treatment systems, promoting vaccination (BCG), and supporting TB prevention and awareness programs, especially in high-burden countries.