

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:100
ANSWERED ON:22.11.2006
SPREAD OF VECTOR BORNE DISEASES
Acharia Shri Basudeb

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a recurring outbreak of vector borne diseases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and disease-wise;
- (c) the number of people died of vector borne diseases every year in rural as well as in urban areas during the last three years, year-wise;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to formulate a National Policy on vector borne diseases for effective control as well as to protect the lives of people of the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the steps taken by the Government to control the outbreak of such diseases?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a) & (b): Outbreaks of malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya have been reported during the year 2006. Outbreaks of malaria were reported from Lakhimpur and Golaghat districts of Assam during April 2006. Outbreaks of Chikungunya fever were reported from 12 states/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, A&N Islands, Delhi, Rajasthan, Pondicherry and Goa during 2006. Dengue is an endemic disease in many States with upsurge in number of cases during monsoon and post-monsoon months. The most affected states were Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the year 2006. State wise situation of vector borne diseases during the last three years is enclosed at Annexure 1-4.

(c): The number of Deaths reported by various States including urban areas during last three years is indicated below :

Year	Malaria	- Kala Azar	J.E.	Dengue
2003	1006	210	707	215
2004	949	156	367	45
2005	963	157	1682	157
2006	819	144	444	173

upto 17.11.06

No death has been reported due to Chikungunya till 17.11.2006.

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(d)to(f)The Government of India follows a three pronged strategy for prevention and control of vector borne disease:

(i)Disease Management including early case detection and complete treatment, strengthening of referral services, epidemic preparedness and rapid response.

(ii)Integrated Vector Management (For Transmission Risk Reduction) including Indoor Residual Spraying in selected high risk areas, use of Insecticide treated bed nets, use of Larvivorous fish, anti larval measures in urban areas and minor environmental engineering.

(iii)Supportive Interventions including Behaviour Change Communication, Public Private Partenership, Inter-sectoral convergence, Capacity building, Operational research, Monitoring and evaluation. A comprehensive National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented in the entire country for prevention and control of vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Filaria, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis

(J.E.) Dengue, and Chikungunya. The programme is implemented by the states through the existing primary health care system.

Government of India provides technical support to the states, free drugs for treatment of malaria, filarial and Kala-azar cases, insecticides and larvicides as per the approved pattern. Assistance is also provided for training and Behaviour Change Communication activities.

In addition, during 2006 Government of India initiated JE vaccination programme as an integral component of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) with single dose live attenuated JE vaccine (SA-14-14-2) in 11 endemic districts of 4 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Karnataka for children between 1 and 15 years of age.