GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5753
ANSWERED ON:30.04.2010
BRAIN FEVER
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to prevent the brain and other fatal fever spreading in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to ascertain the reasons for the spread of such fevers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI)

(a) & (b): Yes. Government of India under its National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) has developed a strategy for prevention and control of brain fever mainly Japanese Encephalitis (JE) / Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and other fatal fevers viz. Plasmodium falciparum Malaria and Dengue, in the country including Uttar Pradesh. The strategy advocates for integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment, and behaviour change communication. Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the States by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under National Rural Health Mission for carrying out the above stated activities. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State Governments.

(c) & (d): Japanese Encephalitis, Plasmodium falciparum Malaria and Dengue are seasonal in nature and endemic in different parts of the country depending on the environmental factors(e.g. mosquitogenic conditions like humidity, temperature, water-logging, and reservoir of infection in birds and animals) and human behaviour (e.g. actions like keeping uncovered water storage at construction sites, use of desert coolers without measures for source reduction, not using bed-nets by night and movement in vector-infested areas without preventive measures). Accordingly, the strategy focuses on integrated vector management, change in human behaviour and early case detection and prompt treatment to prevent and control transmission of these diseases.