

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:250

ANSWERED ON:26.11.2010

VECTOR BORNE DISEASES

Deo Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh;Rao Shri Nama Nageswara

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

- (a) the details of the strategies formulated and initiatives undertaken by the Government for the prevention and control of vector borne diseases in the country;
- (b) the details of the financial assistance provided to the State Governments and utilised by them for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise.
- (c) the details of the foreign assistance received and utilised for the control of these diseases during the said period, project-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether reports of lack of medical facilities and staff in the Government hospitals to tackle the recent spurt in cases of vector borne diseases and refusal to admit such patients have been received by the Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to expand and strengthen medical facilities in the Government hospitals to deal with the situation?

Answer

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

(a)to(e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.250 FOR 26TH NOVEMBER, 2010

Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), for prevention and control of vector borne diseases. The main strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases focuses on early case detection and complete treatment of cases, integrated vector control, and behavior change communication. The programme is primarily being implemented through the State/UT Governments.

The initiatives undertaken for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases include use of Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) for detection of Malaria and Kala-azar cases, use of Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACT) for treatment of Plasmodium falciparum Malaria cases, use of Miltefocine for treatment of Kala-azar cases, vaccination of eligible population for Japanese Encephalitis prevention in endemic districts, strengthening of sentinel surveillance hospitals for Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis and Mass Drug Administration in Filariasis endemic districts.

The State/UT-wise details of financial assistance released to the States/ UTs under NVBDCP during last three years and current year and utilized by them are given at Annexure-I.

The States covered under externally assisted projects are also provided additional assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, both in cash and kind, out of externally aided component of NVBDCP. The State-wise details of cash grants released to the project States and its utilization during last three years and current year under Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) and the World Bank supported projects are given at Annexure-II and Annexure-III respectively.

Government of India has not received any report of lack of medical facilities and staff in the Government hospitals to tackle the cases of vector borne diseases and refusal to admit such patients.