

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:61

ANSWERED ON:12.11.2010

VECTOR BORNE DISEASES

Patel Shri R.K. Singh;Yadav Shri Om Prakash

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

- (a) whether a large number of cases of Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya and Kala-azar have been reported from various States including Delhi in the country during the current season;
- (b) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor indicating the total number of such cases reported during the last four months, disease- wise and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control the spread of such diseases;
- (d) whether the Government has been receiving complaints regarding non- availability of beds in the hospitals for the treatment of such patients; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 61 FOR 12TH NOVEMBER, 2010

(a) & (b) Number of reported cases of malaria, dengue, chikungunya and kala-azar during the last four months, state-wise, are given at Annexure. Among these vector-borne diseases, only dengue has shown an increasing trend as compared to previous years. The upsurge in dengue cases has been primarily observed in Delhi, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana. Extensive construction activities, early and prolonged spell of monsoon accompanied with more than average rainfall in these areas were the major contributory factors for excessive breeding of Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes leading to more intense transmission of dengue.

(c) For prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including malaria, dengue, chikungunya and kala-azar, Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases mainly includes integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment and behavior change communication. Government of India provides technical support as well as supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing funds and commodities like DDT, Rapid Diagnostic and ELISA Kits, anti-malarial and anti-kala-azar drugs, long lasting insecticidal nets, etc. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State/UT Governments and is periodically monitored by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare through review meetings, field visits and follow-up actions.

(d) & (e) The Government has not received any complaint regarding non- availability of beds in the hospitals for treatment of patients suffering from the said vector-borne diseases.