

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:494
ANSWERED ON:26.02.2016
WHO Report on Malaria
Owaisi Shri Asaduddin

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

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- (a) whether as per World Health Organisation (WHO) report one in seven people in India are at risk of contracting malaria as India account for 80% of all the Malaria cases worldwide;
- (b) if so, whether the National Vector Borne Diseases Control programme shows that the confirmed cases are increasing year after year and death from malaria have increased in 2014 as compared to 2012;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the threat of advanced drug resistant strain on malaria are posing challenge to control malaria, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to control malaria menace on the lines of polio in the country?

Answer

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)

(a): No, as per World Malaria Report 2015, South East Asia Region (SEAR) contributes to 10% of the Global Malaria burden. India contributes to 70% of the total malaria burden in the SEAR.

(b): There has been increase in number of confirmed cases and deaths from malaria in 2014 as compared to 2012. However, the trend of malaria has varied amongst the various States. The State-wise cases and deaths is at Annexure.

(c): The increase in cases and deaths from malaria in some of the states is due to spatial and intense transmission. The same is because of eco-entomological factors besides increased surveillance due to availability of bivalent rapid diagnostics test kits.

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(d): Drug resistance is being monitored by the program in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). No resistance to the currently used drugs has been observed in India.

(e): The Government has the following strategy for malaria control in the country:

1. Surveillance and case management
 - â€¢ Case detection (active and passive)
 - â€¢ Early diagnosis and complete treatment
 - â€¢ Sentinel surveillance
2. Integrated Vector Management (IVM)
 - â€¢ Indoor Residual Spray (IRS)
 - â€¢ Insecticide Treated bed Nets (ITNs) / Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)
 - â€¢ Anti-larval measures including source reduction
3. Epidemic preparedness and early response
4. Supportive interventions
 - â€¢ Capacity building
 - â€¢ Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)
 - â€¢ Intersectoral collaboration
 - â€¢ Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)
 - â€¢ Operational research and applied field research