

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------|-------------|
| 7. | Haryana | — |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 5 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 9 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 89 |
| 11. | Kerala | 49 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 323 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 950 |
| 14. | Manipur | 4 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 6 |
| 16. | Mizoram | — |
| 17. | Nagaland | — |
| 18. | Orissa | 94 |
| 19. | Punjab | 2 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 55 |
| 21. | Sikkim | — |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 91 |
| 23. | Tripura | 1 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 75 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 11 |
| | Total | 2179 |

Post-Sterilisation Deaths

199. SHRI JANADHANA POOJARY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post-sterilisation
deaths in the country; during 1988 and 1989
and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the preventive measures being taken
in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE. (SHRI NILAMANI
ROUTRAY): (a)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Number of post-sterilisation deaths recorded in the country</i> |
|-------------|--|
| 1987-88 | 398 |
| 1988-89 | 283 |

The reasons for post-sterilisation deaths are:

1. Septicaemia, Paritonitis and Paralytic Illious.
2. Surgical Shock.
3. Anaphyletic/Neurogenic Shock.
4. Cardiac Embolism.
5. Tetanus Infection.
6. Meningitis and Encephalitis.
7. Injury to the Bowel and Arteries.
8. Cardio-Respiratory Arrest.
9. Hyper-Pyrexia.

(b) A number of preventive measures have been undertaken to reduce the level of post-sterilisation deaths. These are as follows:-

1. Training of doctors, LHVs and ANMs in sterilisation, MTP techniques, IUD insertion and oral pill administration.
2. Improvement of infrastructure for family welfare services at all levels.
3. Supply of standard laparoscopes and falope rings to minimise complications and failures.

4. Establishment of facilities at IIT & ICMR for testing the quality of IUD devices/falope rings etc.
5. Involvement of IMA, and training of members of IMA in laparoscopic sterilisation techniques and other family welfare services.
6. Constitution of Standing Committee on Technical Matters and Expert Committee on Technical Matters for advice to improve the quality of family welfare services.
7. Constitution of State and District level Expert Committee to investigate into all cases of death and complications due to sterilisation/MTP Operations/IUDs.
8. Establishment of Centres of Excellence for laying down quality assurance and standards for male and female sterilisation and training of doctors working at service centre.
9. Meeting with Directors of Health Services and Family Welfare, State Family Welfare Officers and Senior Gynaecologist/Surgeons to bring about quality improvements in family welfare services.
10. Surveillance and monitoring system for sterilisation related morbidity and mortality to

strengthen the sterilisation service.

11. Establishment of Central Laparoscopic Training Centres to train doctors in Laparoscopic sterilisation techniques in the form of teams consisting of a doctor, operation theatre Sister/nurses and operation theatre attendant/technician.

Deaths due to Kala-Azar State-wise

200. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Kala Azar' has claimed a number of lives in the country during the last one year and if so, the details of the cases and deaths, State-wise; and

(b) the precautionary measure being taken to check the spread of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) According to the reports received upto November, 1989, Kala-Azar claimed 221 lives during 1989 as per details given below:-

| | <i>Cases (Prov.)</i> | <i>Deaths (Prov.)</i> |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Assam | 3 | — |
| Bihar | 13251 | 211 |
| Maharashtra | 4 | - |
| West Bengal | 2409 | 10 |
| | 15667 | 221 |

(b) The following measures are being undertaken to check the spread of the disease:-

- systematic case detection and treatment of all patients with drugs like Sodium Antimony Gluconate, Pentamidine etc.
- Insecticidal spraying in highly affected areas.
- Improvement of general sanitation in and around the houses to eliminate breeding ground of sandfly.
- Health education for disease

prevention.

- Provision of adequate quantities of anti Kala-azar drugs.

During 1989-90, Central Government procured and supplied 20,000 ampules of Pentamidine iothionate to Bihar.

A Crash Plan for implementation during November-December, 1989 was prepared for implementation in Bihar and for this purpose Rs. 1.00 crores as Cash Assistance has been released to State Government.