

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 20, 1986/
Phalguna, 29, 1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Production, installed capacity and demand of anti-rabic and polio vaccines

*367. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding production, installed capacity and demand of anti-rabic and polio vaccines, State-wise for the last 3 years ; and

(b) the steps taken for capacity utilisation of the existing units and enhance production during the year 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

Details regarding installed capacity, production and supply of Anti-Rabic Vaccine to the various states during the last three years is at Annexure. All these production centres are fully meeting the demands of the States/Union Territories allocated to them. Oral polio vaccine is not produced in the country. Almost the entire requirement of oral Polio Vaccine in the country is met by the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Bombay, which imports the vaccine in bulk concentrate form which is supplied to various States and Union Territories after diluting, blending and ampouling. The Corporation has produced an indigenous batch of oral polio vaccine which is expected to be marketed by the end of 1986-87 after field-trials.

ANNEXURE

Details of installed capacity, production and supply of anti-rabies vaccine to the various States during the last three years.

Production Centre	Installed capacity in lakh ml	Production in lakh ml.			States supplied
		82-83	83-84	84-85	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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1. CRI, Kasauli	60.00	52.85	51.21	52.94	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Haryana, J. & K., Rajasthan and Chandigarh.
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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation, Bombay.	80.00	59.52	63.66	53.06	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa & Madhya Pradesh is also supplied as and when required.
3. Pasteur Institute, Calcutta	18.00	32.83	32.47	32.93	West Bengal, Sikkim.
4. Pasteur Institute, Cocnoor	48.00	53.80	46.61	47.82	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa when demand is received.
5. Pasteur Institute, Shillong	20.00	15.95	17.91	14.17	North Eastern States and Bhutan.
6. Public Health Institute, Trivandrum.	25.00	Information not available		25.47	Kerala.
7. Vaccine Institute, Namkum Ranchi.	23.00	23.18	25.62	18.24	Bihar.
8. State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar, U.P.	22.00	23.73	23.44	23.00	Uttar Pradesh.
9. Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.	10.00	18.24	16.30	21.38	Karnataka, Goa.
10. Vaccine Institute, Vadodara.	48.00	44.10	44.09	50.18	Gujarat.
11. King Institute, Guindy.	5.00	3.40	4.21	5.05	Tamilnadu.
12. Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.	25.00	25.41	20.01	22.07	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
Total :	384.00	353.01	345.53	340.84	

DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Rabies is a dangerous disease like plague. Domestic animals like dogs and cats are transmitting the disease. But nowadays wild animals like fox also transmit the disease.

There are no facilities for the local bodies and other people to spot out foxes and eradicate the disease. Like this disease

can also be completely eradicated. What are the steps taken by the Government to eradicate the disease fully ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Rabies is an animal disease and man gets infected mainly from canines, that is, dogs and also cats and even it is possible from other animals also. We have a canine population

estimated to be between 10 to 18 million in the country and the Agricultural Department has the nodal responsibility to see that the State and the municipal authorities kill stray dogs by humane methods. We also intend to have a programme of licensing pet dogs and vaccinating them as part of a proposed National Rabies Control Programme.

The question of foxes and other animals, of course, also belong to this category of work to be undertaken by the local bodies.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI : There is no authority which is entrusted with the job of killing wild animals that transmit rabies. Like plague we can completely eradicate rabies. We can completely eradicate the disease if they take action against domestic animals regarding their licensing and all other activities. No local bodies are coming forward to take this action because of any financial constraints.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : It is possible to eradicate the disease only if the animal rabies is controlled and eradicated. If the animal rabies is controlled and eradicated, that is, the animal population is controlled and the controlled animal population is vaccinated, infection to human beings can be controlled. Otherwise, it cannot be eradicated.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I have a personal experience. A dog bit me and I was frightened that I had to take 14 injections around the navel. Now a new serum has been invented of which only 3 to 4 injections are necessary. I want to know whether the Government will try that thing and if necessary research for that can be done and introduced.

MR. SPEAKER : If 14 injections are to be given, where will they find the place to put them ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The new vaccine has to be popularised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The dog was complaining that it was infected !

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The hon. Member is correct in so far as the vaccine being generally used in this country is being replaced in foreign countries by a new type of vaccine which requires only lesser number of injections and the reactions are also less. But they are extremely costly and they have now to be imported and are available in the market.

Paster Institute of India, Coonoor has already started research and it is hoped that indigenous capacity for the new type of vaccine can be created in about three to five years from now.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Whatever be the quantum of Anti-Rabies Vaccine and howsoever far it has to be carried, the fact remains that refrigeration is a must for that. UNICEF has provided refrigerators, specially in all district and tehsil headquarters in Uttar Pradesh, but due to power crisis the potency of the vaccine is destroyed. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will concentrate only on production or will some arrangement be made to ensure that the medicine of full potency reaches the patient and if so, how ?

[English]

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the annual requirement of vaccine is about 3.5 million doses. Our production is 25 per cent less than the requirement. The technical opinion is that part of the production is unnecessarily utilised by people, because they get scared. Some State Governments have their own laboratories and others indent from the laboratories of other State Governments or the Central Government, stock the vaccine and give it to the district authorities. Our vaccine has a shelf-life of 6 months. Along with the creation of infrastructure of or refrigeration or what is called the 'Cold Chain' for universal immunisation, the infrastructure for refrigeration of anti-rabbies vaccine is also expected to improve.