

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 437  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.02.2024**

**DISEASE SURVEILLANCE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE COUNTRY**

**437 SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to modernise and improve the disease surveillance infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the existing disease surveillance infrastructure in the country;
- (d) whether Government proposes to set up metropolitan public health surveillance units; and
- (e) if so, whether any such units are proposed to be set up in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(PROF. SATYA PAL SINGH BAGHEL)**

**(a) to (c)** –To strengthen the disease surveillance in the country, the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) has shifted from a paper-based weekly reporting to a paperless reporting through Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP). IHIP is an information platform that integrates data from various “registries” to provide near real-time information on health surveillance from all across India for decision-makers to take appropriate public health action. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the portal of Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) on 05<sup>th</sup> April 2021. It is designed to capture case-based data of more than 33 plus health conditions along with special surveillance of ILI/SARI, COVID-19 and Monkey Pox. It provides a single operating platform of public health surveillance of the individuals at District, State and National levels. At present, all the 36 States/UTs have completely migrated to IHIP portal.

**Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)**, which is a flagship programme at NCDC, MoHFW is mandated with surveillance & response to outbreak prone communicable diseases. It was initiated in 2004, with the objective -

- to strengthen and maintain decentralized laboratory-based IT enabled disease surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases
- to monitor disease trends

- to detect and respond to outbreaks in the early rising phase
- creation of trained cadre of Rapid Response Team (RRTs) at the District, State & National levels

Under this program there is a Central surveillance Unit (CSU) at Central level, State Surveillance Unit (SSU) at the State/UTs level and District Surveillance Unit (DSU) at district level. Any case of outbreak prone disease in the country is investigated as a part of Outbreak investigation by rapid response teams (RRT) at District, State and Central level as per the need.

The surveillance tool consists of S (Syndromic) form filled by ANMs at the Sub-centre level, P (Presumptive) form filled by medical officers at health facility level and L (Laboratory confirmed) form filled by laboratories as per standard case definitions. Every State has designated laboratories like District Public Health Laboratories (DPHLs), State Referral Laboratories (SRLs) under IDSP for investigation and surveillance of these diseases.

**(d) & (e)**- Yes, the government has approved to set up Metropolitan Surveillance Units in 20 metropolitan cities (10 tier 1 and 10 tier 2 cities) in India. However, no such units are proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh.

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