

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 646
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18TH NOVEMBER, 2016**

MALARIA ERADICATION

**646. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

- (a) whether cases of drug-resistant malaria/vivax malaria have been reported from various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of deaths during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to run Mosquito terminator train in certain States including Delhi, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of objectives achieved and progress made so far under the National Drug Policy on Malaria eradication; and
- (e) the other steps being taken by the Government to curb the cases of drugresistant malaria in the country?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)**

- (a) & (b) No case of drug resistant P.vivax malaria has been reported in the country. Therapeutic Efficacy studies are conducted to monitor drug-resistance malaria in collaboration with National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR). Drug-resistance to Artemisinin based Combination Therapy-SulfadoxinePyrimethamine (ACT-SP) in plasmodium falciparum cases at three sites at North East (NE) states was observed. Consequently the ACT-SP was replaced with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy-Artemether-Lumefantrine (ACT-AL) for treatment of Pf cases in seven NE states.
- (c) There is no such proposal under National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP).
- (d) Under the National Drug-Policy, the ACT-SP was replaced by ACT-AL in seven NE states for treatment of Pf cases after resistance was observed from three sites in NE states.
- (e) Continuous monitoring of drug-resistance against malaria is carried out in collaboration with National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), Delhi and also other Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Institutions like National Institute for Research in Tribal Health (NIRTH), Jabalpur.