

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3691
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH MARCH, 2017**

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE NETWORK

3691. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has called for strengthening India's diseases surveillance network especially on account of frequent seasonal breakout of vector borne diseases in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a): World Health Organization has in its Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016-2030, emphasized the need for universal coverage of core malaria interventions for all populations at risk and highlighted the importance of using high quality surveillance data for decision making in order to derive tailored responses consistent with national or sub national goals.

(b): The Government of India has taken proactive steps for controlling vector borne diseases in the country and all States have been advised to make malaria a notifiable disease and also report all cases from private and other formal and non-governmental sources. The States/UTs and their respective districts have also been advised to reduce Annual Parasite Incidence (API) to less than 1 case per 1000 population at risk and sustain zero deaths due to malaria while maintaining fully functional malaria surveillance to track, investigate and respond to each case throughout the country.

Routine surveillance is being reduced in high malaria transmission areas and establishing case-based surveillance as a core intervention for elimination areas.

Sentinel Surveillance for management of severe cases and preventing deaths due to malaria has been strengthened by identifying more sentinel sites and to make all of them functional. 571 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support have been identified for augmentation the diagnostic facility and surveillance for Dengue and Chikungunya across the country. 130 JE Sentinel Sites have also been established in Endemic Districts. Besides, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is being implemented in all States/UTs with the objective of early detection and response to disease outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases. Further, under IDSP, Surveillance Units have been established at all 36 States/UTs and at District headquarters.

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