

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1195  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2019**

**RABIES INFECTION**

**1195. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:**

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

- (a) whether the cases of rabies infection have increased due to the stray dogs, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the State/UT-wise details of such incidents during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the preventive steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a) & (b): Rabies is transmitted to humans following bite of animals (dogs, cats, monkeys, mongoose etc.) infected by the rabies virus.

State/UT-wise details of deaths due to rabies, during the last three years in the country are placed at **Annexure**. Separate details of the cases of rabies infection due to the stray dogs are not available.

(c): For prevention of deaths due to rabies, Government of India is implementing the National Rabies Control Programme in the country. The objectives of the program are to:

- i. Prevent human deaths due to rabies
- ii. Prevent transmission of rabies virus in dog population
- iii. Mass vaccination of dogs.
- iv. Dog population management
- v. Strengthening surveillance & response.

To prevent deaths due to human rabies, the strategy adopted is to implement more cost effective Intra Dermal (ID) route of inoculation for anti-rabies vaccines for Category II and Category III bites and infiltration of Rabies immunoglobulin in all Cat III bites in all major anti-rabies clinics of government health facilities.

The States are asked to organize training of health professional on animal bite management and ID route of anti-rabies vaccination, IEC activities for community awareness on dos' and don'ts in the event of animal bite, strengthening surveillance of human rabies and strengthening lab diagnostics for rabies.

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**Annexure****State/UT-wise Cases/Deaths due to Rabies reported during the years 2016 – 2018**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State /U.T</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018 (Provisional)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	5	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	4	2	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	3
6	Goa	0	1	0
7	Gujarat	6	0	0
8	Haryana	0	1	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	8	0
12	Karnataka	22	15	23
13	Kerala	2	3	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	4	1
15	Maharashtra	1	9	1
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	2	1
20	Odisha	3	2	1
21	Punjab	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1	3	0
25	Telangana	0	0	0
26	Tripura	3	3	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	47	38	46
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	2
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	3	12	13
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0*
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>

Note: Number of deaths are equal to number of cases.

\*Excludes August.