

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2894
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th MARCH 2023**

NEWBORN DEATHS

**2894: DR. BHARATIBEN DHIRUBHAI SHIYAL;
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the thousands of newborn deaths because of sepsis, mainly caused by antimicrobial resistance to the drugs of treatment and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the necessary steps taken to manage anti-microbial resistance?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) and (b):

As per the Sample Registration System (SRS 2017-19) of Registrar General of India, the major causes of Newborn mortality in India are Prematurity & Low Birth Weight (45.5%), Birth Asphyxia & trauma (15.1%), Pneumonia (12.6%), Other non-communicable diseases (8%), Sepsis (5.2%), Congenital anomalies (4.9%), Diarrhoeal diseases (2.1%), Fever of unknown origin (1.1%) and others (5.5%).

In order to bring down newborn mortality all across the country, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) supports all States/UTs in implementation of Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy under National Health Mission (NHM) based on the Annual Program Implementation Plan (APIP) submitted by States/ UTs.

For care of sick and small Newborn, Sick New-born Care Units (SNCUs) at District, Sub District level Hospitals including Medical Colleges and New-born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units (FRUs)/ Community Health Centres (CHCs) are established.

For promotion of judicious use of antibiotics, and to prevent emergence of resistant strain of bacteria, several capacity building programs on Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) care, Navjat Sishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK), Facility based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI) and Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) trainings for health

care providers are supported in the States/UTs where use of prophylactic antibiotics for prevention of infections has been strongly condemned. Training Modules, guidance note and Standard Operating Protocols (SOPs) are shared on requirement of Blood culture prior to starting of antibiotic in clinically suspected cases and for correct usage of antibiotics in neonatal sepsis.
