

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3011
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH AUGUST, 2021**

IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDER

**3011: SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR:
SHRI GAUTHAM SIGAMANI PON:
SHRI SELVAM G:
SHRI C.N.ANNADURAI:**

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

- (a) the number of people suffering from Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD), State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any target to bring down the IDD cases in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP), if so, the details thereof and the achievement made by NIDDCP in controlling Iodine Deficiency since its inception;
- (d) the challenges faced by the Government in controlling Iodine deficiency among women along with the steps taken/ being taken by the government to control Thyroid disorders among women particularly related to hypothyroidism; and
- (e) whether the Government also observed World Iodine Deficiency day, if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives taken by the Government to make the event successful?

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

- a) Prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is steadily declining in the country. The details of Total Goitre Rate (TGR) based on initial surveys and subsequent re-surveys are annexed.

- b) The target under NIDDCP is to bring the prevalence of IDD's to below 5% in the country and to ensure 100% consumption of adequately iodated salt (>15ppm) at the household level.
- c) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) is being implemented in the entire country. For effective implementation of the programme, financial assistance is provided to all States/UTs for establishment of State/UT Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Cell and IDD Monitoring Laboratory, conducting district IDD Surveys/ Resurveys, health education and publicity to create awareness about IDD, promoting consumption of adequately iodated salt and monitoring of Iodine content of salt through salt testing kit at the Household/Community level.

The significant achievements under NIDDCP are :-

- Over the years, the Total Goiter Rate (TGR) in the entire country has reduced significantly.
- The production and supply of Iodized salt in the country during 2020-21 is 78.58 Lakh Tonnes and 75.66 Lakh Tonnes respectively.
- For effective implementation of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, 34 States/UTs have established Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Cells and Iodine Deficiency Disorders monitoring laboratories in their State Health Directorate.
- Consumption of Iodated salt at household level has increased to 93% as per NFHS - 4 (2015-16) from 76% in NFHS 3 (2005-06) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- The Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) (2016 - 2018) indicated that there was adequate level of Iodine intake which is essential to prevent Iodine Deficiency Disorders including Hypothyroidism.

- d). The challenges faced by the government in controlling Iodine deficiency include the lack of awareness regarding consumption of iodine rich foods and iodized salt.

To control thyroid disorders among women particularly related to hypothyroidism the following steps have been taken by the Government:-

- (i) NIDDCP is being implemented in all the States/UTs of the country for entire population including women.

- (ii) National Guidelines for screening of Hypothyroidism during pregnancy were released by Maternal Health Division of this Ministry in December, 2014 and are available on the website of NHM.
 - (iii) Under the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), pregnant women are screened for hypothyroidism on 9th of every month.
- e). Under NIDDCP, Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day is being observed every year on 21st October in all the States/UTs. In the year 2020, several initiatives were taken by the Government including:-
- (i) Communication from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare was issued to all States/UTs, emphasizing to generate awareness about Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs) and their prevention and benefits of Iodized salt etc. through IEC in the States/UTs on this Day by following the Guidelines for Covid-19 prevention.
 - (ii) IEC material on IDD were provided to all States/UTs. These were utilized by States/UTs to spread awareness among the community.
 - (iii) Financial assistance was given to the States/UTs to observe this Day.
 - (iv) IDD Messages were released on Ministry of Health & Family Welfare's (GOI) Twitter handle.

Annexure

State wise & district wise Initial Survey/Resurvey Total Goiter Rate

S.No	State	Initial survey		Resurvey	
	District surveyed	Year	TGR (%)	Year	TGR (%)
1	Chhattisgarh				
	Bilaspur	1985	32.5	2013-14	5.3
	Sarguja	1981	41.81	2003, 2013-14	16.20, 9.1
	Raighad	1980	34.8	2013-14	15.9
2	Gujarat				
	Amreli	1989	14.00	2008-09, 2018-19	25.20, 0.63
	Bharuch	1977	31.70	2008-09, 2018-19	23.20, 0.0
	Dangs	1989	44.00	2008-09, 2018-19	31.20, 0.0
	Junagarh	1997	23.30	2008-09, 2018-19	17.40, 0.3
	Sabarkantha	1989	25.80	2008-09	11.30
	Valsad	1983	36.59	2008-09, 2018-19	21.50, 0.9
3	Jammu & Kashmir				
	Ananthang	1965	35.7	2009-10, 2016-17	28.2, 13.8
	Badgam	1971	26.6	2016-17	16.4
	Pulwama	1971	35.7	2008-09	25.3
	Srinagar	1971	26.6	2016-17	13.9
	Udhampur	1963	33	2008-09	26.25
	Poonch	1971	26.8	2010-11	9.7
4	Karnataka				
	Chickmagalur	1986	32.14	2003, 2014-15	7.20, 3.0
	Kodagu	1989	23.01	2003, 2019-20	8.10, 14.8
	Bangalore ®	1992	32.14	2003, 2017-18	7.70, 3.63
5	Madhya Pradesh				
	Chhaterpur	1989	35.10	2009-10	4.67
	Chindwara	1985	35.00	2016	0.6
	Damoh	1989	19.30	2016	2.1
	Jabalpur	1989	16.10	2016	2.2
	Khandwa	1985	85.35	2013-14	20.7
	Khargaon	1985	35.00	2013-14	17.8
	Sagar	1989	19.2	2008, 2018	13.68, 10.5
	Mandla	1986	34.4	2009-10, 2016	5.08, 0.74
	Shahdol	1976	55.60	2003, 2009-10	10.20, 8.41
	Tikkamgarh	1989	18.7	2008, 2016	25.08, 1.9
	Hoshangabad	1985	35	2008, 2018	40.85, 1.9
	Betul	1985	35	2008, 2018	20.35, 2.8
6	Rajasthan				
	Bikaner	1990	22.89	2003, 2011-12	9.20, 4.1
	Bharatpur	2006	7.0	2011-12	1.6
	Kota	1987	13.70	2003	9.90
7	Telangana				

	Adilabad	1985	54.00	2003 , 2012-13	12.40, 8.89
	Warangal	1986	30.00	2003, 2012-13	15.90, 6.0
	Mehboobnagar	1999	13.00	2015	8.00
	Khammam	1985	42.00	2015	7.07
8	West Bengal				
	Howrah	2005	37.80	2017-18	2.93
	Darjeeling	1963	34.50	2003	22.90
	Jalpaiguri	1965	33.20	2003 , 2017-18	23.10 , 0.61
	Malda	1965	10.30	2005	11.30
9	Chandigarh	1977	45.80	2006, 2011-12, 2017-18	14.20, 7.3, 3.4
10	Punjab				
	Amritsar	2011-12	20.3	2016-17	1.6
	Jalandhar	2011-12	23.4	2016-17	15.0
	Mohali	2007-08	6.74	2015-16	1.7
	Patiala	2007-08	6.11	2014-15	5.3
	Tarn Taran	2011-12	15.9	2016-17	8.9
	Gurdaspur	1961	40.30	2003, 2011-12, 2016-17	20.60, 10.1, 4.3
	Bhatinda	2004	3.68	2015	0.4
	SAS Nagar	2007-08	6.74	2015-16	1.7
	Rupnagar	1962	45.80	2003, 2014-15	3.93, 2.7