

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3317
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.08.2022**

“STUDY ON VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES”

3317: SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on water-borne and vector-borne diseases in flood affected areas, if so, the details thereof including diseases prevalent in such areas;
- (b) whether the Government is taking any steps to monitor and prevent consumption of contaminated water and water-borne and vector-borne diseases in flood affected areas including Assam and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the other measures being taken to minimise disease risk in flood affected areas; and
- (d) the number of cases of Japanese encephalitis reported during the year 2021-22 till date, State/UT-wise including Assam?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): A number of interrelated factors contribute to increased risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases during and in the aftermath of floods. Some of these factors include:

- Interruption of safe water and sanitation supplies which increases risk of outbreaks of water- and food borne diseases, such as cholera, hepatitis A & E, typhoid etc.
- Vector breeding due to proliferation of vector breeding sites which transmit vector borne diseases like malaria, dengue etc.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued National Guidelines on Management of Floods in January, 2008 for holistic management of disasters due to floods. The guidelines contain details regarding measures to be taken for prevention, mitigation, response (including emergency medical response) and recovery in context of management of floods.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued a comprehensive 'Public Health Guidelines for Flood Events' which provides details on common public health effects due to floods, rapid need assessment, disease surveillance during and after flood with particular focus on water and food borne diseases; vector- borne diseases, and water, sanitation issues etc.

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP) through its State and District units takes disease surveillance & responds to outbreak of communicable diseases including those that are likely to be seen during floods or after-flood periods.

During the recent floods in Assam, Union Ministry of Health & FW coordinated with State health authorities on monitoring of diseases to enable detection of disease outbreaks.

As reported by the State Government of Assam, the disease surveillance units across all districts are monitoring outbreak prone diseases besides fever surveillance for vector borne diseases.

Further, State Government in convergence with Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) is providing safe drinking water in all flood affected districts. State government has taken up distribution of halogen (chlorine) tablets and chlorination of contaminated water sources in flood affected areas. State has also taken up various community awareness initiative to promote use of safe drinking water and maintenance of hygiene.

State/UT-wise details of number of cases of Japanese Encephalitis, as reported by States/UTs during the year 2021 and 2022 (till June, 2022) is as follows:

S. No.	States/ UTs	2021	2022 (till June, 2022)
1	Assam	218	320*
2	Bihar	38	7
3	Chhattisgarh	5	0
4	Haryana	1	0
5	Jharkhand	180	10
6	Karnataka	20	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	29	0
8	Manipur	13	0
9	Meghalaya	2	0
10	Odisha	18	4
11	Tamil Nadu	37	12
12	Tripura	25	0
13	Uttar Pradesh	153	9
14	Uttarakhand	1	0
15	West Bengal	47	2

*Data as on July 2022
