

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2279
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.08.2025**

INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

†2279 SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of works executed during the last five years under the said project, year-wise;
- (c) the main objective of the said project along with the manner in which health care facilities are being provided to the local population by the Government under the said project; and
- (d) the current status of Mahesana Lok Sabha Constituency in terms of Integrated Disease Surveillance Project?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a) to (d): The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is implemented in all 36 States/UTs including Mahesana district of Gujarat through Central, State and District level Surveillance Units. The program is responsible for the surveillance of 50 plus epidemic prone diseases.

The main objectives of IDSP are -

- to strengthen and maintain decentralized laboratory-based IT enabled disease surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases
- to monitor disease trends
- to detect and respond to outbreaks in the early rising phase
- creation of trained cadre of Rapid Response Team (RRTs) at the District, State & National levels

The surveillance tool consists of Syndromic (S) form filled by Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) at the Sub-centre level, Presumptive (P) form filled by Medical Officers at health facility level and Laboratory (L) confirmed form filled by laboratories as per standard case definitions. Every State has designated laboratories like District Public Health Laboratories (DPHLs), State Referral Laboratories (SRLs) under IDSP for investigation and surveillance. The details of the outcomes/achievement during last five years are at **Annexure**.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (d) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2279 FOR 01.08.2025 REGARDING INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

i. Details of Forms filled by ANMs, Medical Officers and Laboratories as per standard case definitions:

Outcome parameters	2021	2022	2023	2024	Till July, 2025
Syndromic (S) form filled by ANMs at the Sub-centre level	46%	41%	68%	75%	78%
Presumptive (P) form filled by Medical Officers at health facility level	48%	57%	73%	78%	83%
Laboratory confirmed (L) form filled by laboratories	47%	55%	73%	79%	83%

ii. Details of outbreaks reports and responded and Media alert generated:

Outcome parameters	2021	2022	2023	2024	Till July, 2025
No. of Outbreaks reported and responded	728	1027	1862	3020	958
Media Scanning and Verification Cell (MSVC): No. of Media alerts generated for timely action	485	653	879	2338	2011

iii. COVID-19 Pandemic - IDSP took a lead in Surveillance of International Passengers, Community Surveillance, Providing Data and technical inputs to MoHFW, Monitoring the response and guiding the States/Districts, Genomic Surveillance for New Variants through INSACOG.

iv. Emerging and re-emerging diseases – IDSP plays a crucial role in prompt response and surveillance of emerging and re-emerging diseases like Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), Zika, Nipah, Ebola, Mpox, etc in the country. It actively contributes to outbreak investigations, distribution of guidelines, and laboratory testing.

v. Special Surveillance in Mass Gatherings- IDSP provides public health support during disasters like floods and mass gatherings such as Kumbh Mela and Amarnath Yatra.

vi. The Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC) acts as a central emergency facility, managing outbreaks (H1N1, Nipah, etc.), public health crises, and mass events like Kumbh Mela.
