

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2251
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH DECEMBER, 2015**

ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION

2251. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

- (a) the number of Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) reported throughout the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government maintains a centralised registry of all such cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a): The number of Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are annexed.

(b): Vaccines are safe and effective. AEFIs are not always related to vaccines or process of vaccination and are coincidental many a times. To maintain public confidence, AEFI surveillance program has been strengthened to detect report and investigate such events so as to carry out remedial measures, if any. AEFI surveillance program indicates the government's intent to ensure quality and safety of the vaccines given in the country. Furthermore, the program stresses on immediate case management following adverse events so as to prevent any untoward mortality.

Following steps have been taken by the Government of India to detect, report and investigate AEFIs to establish the cause for taking remedial steps:

- Setting up of an AEFI Secretariat and AEFI Committee at the national level to support the states and districts to improve AEFI reporting, investigation and causality assessment.
- National AEFI surveillance guidelines revised in 2015 followed by trainings for the states and districts.

- State and district AEFI committees have been set up for investigation and causality assessment.
- Leveraging of WHO Polio surveillance network to improve AEFI surveillance and support the states and districts in capacity building, reporting and investigations.
- Initiated weekly zero reporting formats for serious AEFIs.
- Tools developed and disseminated to the states to improve communication response during AEFI crisis and advocate for vaccines in routine circumstances.
- The reports of serious AEFI being shared with office of Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) at national level for requisite regulatory actions.

(c) & (d): Yes. The Government maintains centralized data of all such cases. The centralised data contains information on personal details, vaccines received, clinical case information, details of investigation conducted, outcome, etc.

State/UT wise number of reported AEFI from 2012 to 2015*

STATE/ UTs	2012	2013	2014	2015
A&N Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	19	21	8	20
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	5	12	106	52
Bihar	53	56	34	17
Chandigarh	2	1	1	2
Chhattisgarh	3	3	3	8
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	5	0	3
Delhi	17	21	22	18
Goa	7	19	30	24
Gujarat	23	8	15	16
Haryana	5	10	35	20
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	1
Jammu & Kashmir	0	23	17	6
Jharkhand	5	2	4	3
Karnataka	22	20	20	48
Kerala	58	121	131	91
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	5	6	50	37
Maharashtra	69	70	33	36
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	1	1	8
Mizoram	0	0	9	8
Nagaland	0	0	1	0
Odisha	3	7	17	6
Puducherry	0	6	4	7
Punjab	5	2	8	9
Rajasthan	4	1	10	2
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	12	22	64	68
Telangana	0	0	3	6
Tripura	8	2	10	75
Uttar Pradesh	41	43	77	57
Uttarakhand	2	1		4
West Bengal	30	113	72	58
Total	398	596	787	710

*Data as of 28th November 2015