

**NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE
DISEASE CONTROL
PROGRAM**

NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

- NVBDC was launched in 2003-2004 by merging National Anti-malaria Control Program, National Filariasis Control Program and Kala-Azar Control Program. Japanese Encephalitis and dengue/DHF have also been included in this Program. Out of them three diseases namely, Malaria, Lymphatic filariasis and Kala-azar are targeted for elimination. Malaria, Dengue and JE are outbreak prone and climate sensitive. The state/UTs are responsible for implementation of the Program

Kala-Azar Control Program

- Kala-Azar or visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a Chronic disease caused by an intracellular protozoan and transmitted to man by bite of female Phlebotomus sand fly.

- *Objectives*

Three mains' activities under its strategy for control are as follow:

- Interruption of transmission by reducing vector population through Indoor residual Insecticides.
- Early diagnosis and complete treatment of Kala-Azar cases.
- Health education program for community awareness.

Japanese Encephalitis Control Program

- Japanese Encephalitis is a viral disease. It is transmitted by infective bites of Female mosquitoes mainly belonging to *Culex Vishnui* and *Culex pseudo Vishnui* group. However some other mosquito species also play a role in transmission under specific conditions. This disease has been reported from 26 states and UTS since 1978, only 15 states are reporting JE regularly. The case fatality in India is 35%. Which can be reduced by early detection, immediately referral to hospital and proper Medical and Nursing care.

Objectives

- Strengthening early diagnosis and prompt case management at PHC's, CHCs and hospital through training of Medical and Nursing staff.
- IEC for Community awareness to promote early case reporting, personal protection, isolation of amplifier host, etc.
- Vector control measures mainly fogging during outbreaks, space spraying in animal diseases and antilarval operation where feasible

NATIONAL AIR QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

- National air quality monitoring program is administered by Central Pollution Control Board for monitoring ambient air quality. The Goal of third program is to identify current conditions and trends in ambient air quality as well as any trends in ambient air quality as well as any deviations from the established requirements. It's aim:
- It is to find how polluted metropolitan areas are and to take required action to reduce the levels of pollutions.
- And to find out the cities that do not meet the national ambient air quality standards over a 5 years period consistency and designed them as nonattainment cities.
- Gathering knowledge and proper understanding for developing preventive and Corrective measures.

NAMP: Challenges

- Up gradation of network.
- Regular monitoring stations accordance with the population, traffic and industrial densities.
- Additional online stations are required to obtain real-time data regarding the spatial distribution of pollution and areas of acute pollution, in accordance with recommendations made by parliamentary committee.
- Information handling and distribution.

NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL ORGANIZATION (NACO)

- The National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) is a prominent governmental body in India, established in 1992, and it operates under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Its primary mandate is to formulate, implement, and manage the strategies for the prevention and control of HIV/ AIDS in the country

OVERALL GOAL:

- The overarching goal of NACO is to achieve a significant reduction in new HIV infections, provide comprehensive care and support to individuals affected by HIV/AIDS, and contribute to global efforts to control and ultimately eradicate the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- **Key Programs Implemented by NACO**
- National AIDS Control Program (NACP)
- Prevention Programs
- Awareness Campaigns
- Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers (ICTC)



thanks!