

## **Introduction**

The National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme functions as per the guidelines laid down by the NCVBDC, Govt. of India to prevent and control vector borne diseases like Malaria, Filaria, Dengue, Chikungunya & Japanese Encephalitis in strategies involved for control of vector borne diseases:-

- Early detection and prompt & complete treatment.
- Surveillance measures including active and passive.
- Integrated vector control measures comprising of both Anti-Larval and anti-adult measures.
- Bio-environmental control measures comprising of supply fish introduction as an effective antilarval measure to reduce vector pressure.
- Source reduction by simple physical methods and cleanliness drives in the community.
- Promotion of personal protection methods namely use of insecticides treated bednets, use of mosquito repellants, etc. to prevent man-mosquito contact.
- Behaviour Change Communication strategies to create mass awareness.

## Achievements

The state of Goa is in the Malaria Elimination phase as the API (Annual Parasite incidence is the number of positive cases per one thousand population) in both the district is less than one.

State/District	Year	API
North Goa	2016	0.66
South Goa		0.27
<b>Goa</b>		<b>0.48</b>
North Goa	2017	0.49
South Goa		0.34
<b>Goa</b>		<b>0.42</b>
North Goa	2018	0.30
South Goa		0.20
<b>Goa</b>		<b>0.24</b>
North Goa	2019	0.28
South Goa		0.08
<b>Goa</b>		<b>0.17</b>
North Goa	2020	0.11
South Goa		0.03
<b>Goa</b>		<b>0.07</b>
North Goa	2021	<b>0.10</b>
South Goa		<b>0.02</b>
<b>Goa</b>		<b>0.06</b>

The State of Goa is in the elimination phase of Malaria, expected to eliminate Malaria by 2022-2023. As per Government of India, Annual Parasite Incidence is the indicator for categorization of states for malaria elimination. State of Goa has API <1 at the state as well as at district level.

Out of the total sub-centres 236 only 2 sub-centres yet to achieve API less than 1 (API- Annual Parasite Incidence)

Total Health units are 34 out of these 33 peripheral centres have achieved zero indigenous status till date.

The number of malaria cases for the year 2022 till August is 1 case as compared to 68 cases for previous year for the same period

During the year 2021, there was a decline in the malaria cases due to following reasons-

1. Regular Monitoring of Vector Borne Diseases at the highest level, State level Committee for Vector Borne Disease meetings under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Health).
2. Screening of Rokhda labourers for early detection and prompt treatment at construction sites.
3. Use of Ultra Low Volume (ULV)& thermal fogging machine by use of Pyrethrum Aquafog and Pyrethrum 2% ext. in and around high risk areas respectively.
4. Regular anti-larval activities by use of Temephos & MLO.
5. The facility for detection of malaria with Rapid Diagnostic kits is extended to all the health centres in the state so that immediate results are obtained for treatment of labourers.
6. Information, Education, Communication/Behaviour change Communication measures were taken up at all level with the involvement of Local bodies, NGOs and community at large by organizing advocacy, Inter-sectoral meetings and other Information, Education and Communication programme.

## **Filaria**

The state of Goa has completed three (3) TAS (Transmission Assessment Survey) in the year 2013, 2016 & 2019 after successful implementation of 8 rounds of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for 8 years (2004-2011) and with a coverage more than 85% and microfilaria rate <1%, the state of Goa is awaiting elimination of filarial certificate from Government of India.

Focal cases of Dengue and Chikungunya are reported all over Goa and these are now under control due to sustained source reduction measures carried out with the involvement local bodies.

Above activities are carried out throughout the year for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases.

## **Dengue/Chikungunya/JE**

- No JE cases in Goa, since 2020.
- Sporadic cases of Dengue and Chikungunya are detected under various Health Centres.
- All the preventive measures like
  - 1) Source reduction drives
  - 2) House to house visits.
  - 3) Fever Survey.
  - 4) Anti-larval.
  - 5) Anti-adult (fogging)
  - 6) IEC
- The number of dengue cases from January to August 2022 is 244 as compared to the last year was 383 for the same period.
- The number of Chikungunya cases from January to August 2022 is 71 as compared to the last year was 5 for the same period.

# Statistics

## Status of Vector Borne Diseases in Goa (laboratory Confirmed cases)

Year	Malaria		J.E.	Dengue	Chikungunya	Filariasis
	PF	Total				
2009	1056	5056	1	277	685	5
2010	275	2368	9	194	607	1
2011	135	1187	1	26	47	Nil
2012	170	1714	9	39	10	Nil
2013	131	1530	3	198	15	Nil
2014	42	824	Nil	168	49	Nil
2015	75	651	1	293	32	Nil
2016	130	742	1	150	49	Nil
2017	75	653	Nil	235	48	Nil
2018	50	377	3	335	77	Nil
2019	54	272	1	726	300	Nil
2020	32	102	Nil	376	15	Nil
2021	48	90	Nil	649	12	Nil
2022 till August	0	1	Nil	244	71	Nil