

## General Guidelines for Prevention & Control of Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs).

The following steps are to be taken immediately in case of Dengue & Chikungunya outbreak in affected areas. Intense **source reduction, anti-larval, anti-adult** activities to be initiated along with earnest public awareness & IEC campaigns. The affected area to be divided in 6 or 7 sectors, as practically feasible, with special focus on migratory population and slum areas. The rapid response teams should be constituted including **Field Workers, Domestic Breeding Checkers, MPHWs (M/F), Anganwadi Workers, ASHA Workers & other VBD Staff (if any).**

### ➤ **The teams should carry out the following activities:-**

- Teams should visit the affected areas as soon as they receive information of an outbreak.
- They should make public announcements using pre-recorded audio messages from temples/mosques/gurudwaras/schools/any other public places or any other methods deemed suitable. They will inform that Dengue/Malaria/Chikungunya is spreading in the area and source reduction activities need to be initiated urgently to curtail the disease spread. They will inform the public that Dengue & Chikungunya is transmitted by the bite of Aedes mosquito which breeds in the stagnant water of air coolers, uncovered water tanks, haudies, bird pots and disposable crockery items discarded and thrown as trash, unoccupied plots or grounds etc. where stagnant water collects. The methods to control the breeding of mosquito is to drop oil in stagnant water so that the mosquito cannot survive in it. Also wearing full sleeve clothes and covering your body helps to prevent the mosquito bites.
- Health Teams will check coolers, water tanks, drums, flower pots etc. for detecting the mosquito breeding.
- They will identify and map the hot spots (seasonal temporary water bodies) especially after rain where water gets collected.
- The teams will make door to door visits to do vector surveillance.
- Monitor house index and container index.
- Anti-larval measures both biological and chemical like release of Gambusia fish, Temephos application etc. wherever possible.

- Indoor fogging should be done as and when required.
- Encourage the neighbours to inform the owners of unoccupied plots & flats for carrying out source reduction activities.
- Mass scale source reduction activities should be carried out in public places like Schools, Hospitals, Railway Stations, Bus Stands, Parks, Religious places (Temples/Mosques/Gurdwaras/Churches), Construction sites, Unoccupied plots & flats, Slum clusters etc.

➤ **Mass IEC and public awareness activities should be carried out to involve and encourage general public to adopt the following regular source reduction and other preventive & control measures:-**

- Involve, encourage and give responsibility to Sarpanches/Panches/RWA Presidents/ MCs etc for mass campaigns, IEC, fogging & other source reduction activities.
- Create public awareness by announcement/miking through pre-recorded audio messages from public/religious places
- Usage of social media platforms like WhatsApp, X, Facebook etc. for observation of one day in a week preferably SUNDAY as a DRY DAY i.e everyone should remove water from unused coolers and other domestic indoor water containers like bird pots, indoor plants and water tanks etc and help in identification of breeding sites and their control.
- Advice public for use of mosquito nets or mosquito repellents while sleeping.
- Children should wear full pants & full sleeve clothes in affected areas.
- Motivation of school children for monitoring mosquito breeding places and their containment at home and school.
- Disposable crockery items and other solid junk material should not be thrown in unoccupied plots, ground or roof as these places becomes temporary mosquito breeding sites.
- Make general public aware regarding facilities available in Govt. Health Institutions especially availability of free Single Donor Platelets (SDP) in case of diagnosis of Dengue.

- Advice to Consult Dy Civil Surgeon (Malaria/VBD)/District Malaria Officer (DMO) for any assistance for control of Dengue.

➤ **Dy CS (VBD)/District Malaria Officers should ensure the following:-**

- Rapid Response Teams & Health Teams should visit the dengue affected areas immediately.
- Immediate indoor fogging should be done in the dengue affected areas.
- Community based awareness campaigns like hoarding, banners etc. be displayed at prominent places.
- Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Residential welfare associations to effectively curtail the spread.
- Involvement of local Political/Religious leaders/Influential persons in the control measures advocacy.
- Establish strong linkage for Inter-sectoral collaboration with different stakeholders i.e. Urban Development, Education, WCD, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Public Health, Sanitation etc.
- Carrying out penal measures like issuance of challans under Municipal Bye Laws-2010 against defaulters with the help of Urban Local Bodies or Police Department.
- To ensure timely reporting of dengue cases as per the reporting formats.
- Availability of diagnostic kits, SDP Kits & separate wards/beds for dengue patients.
- Establishment of dedicated Dengue Call Room at District HQs, and at health institution of highly affected areas.
- Regular monitoring and creating day to day strategies to effectively control the situation in case of an outbreak.

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