

MISSION: MALARIA FREE CITY BY 2014

MALARIA IS PREVENTIVE – CURABLE – YET WE DO SUFFER FROM IT WITH CASUALTIES AT TIMES!!!

Mostly due to lack of awareness and negligence

While the solution is simple and short,

Which says – **“KEEP IT CLEAN”** that’s it!

But still we have not been successful in preventing Malaria. The reasons can be any one of the two, either we listen and forget what it takes to prevent Malaria or we are not still aware of it.

Municipal Corporation of Vijayawada has embarked on a Mission Mode Drive to completely eradicate Malaria from the City.

Clarion Call: Let us collectively move forward in eradicating malaria from the City by 2014.

NGOs are hereby requested to participate on a large scale in a manner befitting themselves to make Vijayawada – Malaria Free City by 2014, in coordination with the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation and other NGOs.



Citizens are hereby requested to keep their households and surroundings clean and tidy.

They are hereby requested to contact their Sanitary Inspector for cleanliness advise, local malaria officials and the nearest health center in case of medical emergency.

Objectives

1. Elimination of malaria deaths
2. Reduction of malaria morbidity
3. Maintenance of the gains achieved so far by reducing transmission of malaria
4. Elimination of malaria from the City by 2014 by preventive and educative measures

What is it?

Malaria is one of the major communicable diseases affecting mankind, caused by Plasmodium parasite, transmitted by the bite of infective female Anopheles mosquito. There are four plasmodium species, P vivax (Pv), P falciparum (Pf), P malariae (Pm) and P ovale (Po).

How it affects?

In India, there are approximately 1.1 million positive cases reported in 2000. P vivax is the commonest (60-70%) followed by Pf (30-45%), P malariae species is rarely found and P ovale is not found in India. P falciparum is a malignant variety of malaria as 0.5% to 2% may develop complicated malaria, of which up to 50% are fatal, if timely treatment is not commenced. All malaria mortality is due to Pf only. A single dose of chloroquine may save the life by averting complications.

The Loss...

Apart from the loss of precious lives and those depending on them, the estimates of labour days loss due to malaria amount to 1328.75 million man-days per year. The total expenditure incurred on morbidity due to malaria is Rs. 7.18 per capita per annum. The annual economic loss due to malaria is approximately Rs. 76,660 million (Sharma et al. 1996).

Strategies

1. Early case detection and prompt treatment;
2. Vector control by indoor residual insecticide spray with appropriate insecticide and by recurrent anti-malaria in slums and high risk areas.
3. Health Education and community participation.

Components of the drive

1. Early case detection and prompt treatment
2. Selective Vector Control
3. Epidemic Planning and Rapid Response and Intersectoral Coordination
4. Institutional and Management capacities strengthening
5. Community Participation
6. Coordinating NGO participation

Note: The figures presented herewith are as presented by The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare.

For further information please contact,

CMOH (9866514149)
AMOH I (9866514148)
AMOH II (9866514151)
AMOH III (9866514225)