

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION : SCHOOL BRANCH
OLD SECRETARIAT : DELHI-110054.

No. DE.23 (386)/Sch.Br./2019/270

Dated: 14/6/19

CIRCULAR

Sub: Prevention and Control of Vector Borne Diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya.

The rainy season is most conducive for diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya which spread during and after the rainy season every year. These are all mosquito generated diseases and sometimes gain epidemic proportions if preventive measures are not taken. Prevention is the best method to control any disease. In order to control and prevent the outbreak of Dengue and Chikungunya, it is essential to prevent breeding of mosquitoes in School premises. Directorate General of Health Services have prescribed guidelines alongwith Do's and Don'ts vide their D.O. letter No.6 / DGHS / PH-IV / DHS / 2019 / M /787-789 dated 22.05.2019 (copy enclosed) which are as under:-

DO's and DON'TS for Dengue and Chikungunya

DO's	DON'TS
Cover all water tanks and containers with well fitted lids to prevent breeding of Dengue mosquito.	Do not keep water containers open as they can attract mosquitoes to breed.
Empty, scrub and dry, coolers every week before refilling to prevent breeding of Dengue mosquitoes. Paints inside of coolers before use in summer.	Don't use the old grass of cooler in the next season and properly dispose off the same.
All unused containers, junk materials, tyres, coconut shells etc. should be properly disposed off.	Don't throw broken utensils, unused bottles, tins, old tyres and other junks in open as Aedes mosquitoes breed in these objects during rainy season.
Change water in flower vases, plant pots, bird bath every week to prevent Dengue mosquito Breeding.	Don't allow water to stagnate in and around houses in coolers, buckets, barrels, flower pots, bird baths, freeze trays, coconut shells etc.
Cover the toilet seat if going out of home for more than a week.	Don't depend only on platnet count for diagnosis of Dengue.
To avoid mosquito bites wear full-sleeved clothing and use mosquito repellents to prevent Dengue mosquito bites. Put wire mesh on doors and windows to prevent entry of mosquitoes.	Do not allow children to wear short sleeved clothes and play in water puddles and stagnant water bodies.

L. Jain

Use bed net at home and hospital during dengue fever to prevent mosquito bite and to interrupt transmission, Use aerosol, vaporizers (Coils/Mats) during day time.	Don't insist for hospitalization in case of Dengue fever unless advised by a doctor, as many Dengue patients do not require hospitalization.
Take Paracetamol, plenty of fluids and rest in case of fever.	Don't use Aspirin, Ibuprofen, Nimusulide and over the counter medicines for lowering down body temperature.
Create awareness among community	Do not create panic. Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria are treatable.

All Heads of Govt., Govt. Aided & Unaided Recognized Schools are directed to display the above 'Do's and Don'ts at prominent places in the school premises, to bring the same to the notice of students/teachers/visitors. Further, during the School assembly, all students and teachers may be sensitized to check breeding of mosquitoes in and around their houses and prevention of Vector Borne Diseases. All Heads of schools shall appoint a teacher as "Nodal Officer" for their respective schools for better coordination in the campaign against Dengue & Chikungunya.

All the Heads of Schools under DoE have to give a certificate of compliance to Zonal DDEs, within one week.

This issues with the prior approval of Competent Authority.

Encl: As above.

S. Jain
13.6.19

ADDL. DE (SCHOOL)

All Heads of Govt., Govt.Aided & Unaided recognized Schools through DEL-E

No. DE.23 (386)/Sch.Br./2019/270

Dated: 14/6/19

Copy to:-

1. PS to Secretary (Education).
2. PS to Director (Education).
3. Addl. Director General Health Services, Directorate General of Health Services, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 3rd Floor, DGD Building, School Block, Delhi-110032 for information please.
4. All RDEs/DDEs (District/Zone) to ensure compliance.
5. SO (IT) to please paste it on the website.
6. Guard file.

Sham
13/6/19
DDE (SCHOOL)

सुनील एम. रहेजा
अपर महानिदेशक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं
Dr, Sunil M. Raheja
M.B.B.S., D.N.B. (Medicine)
M.N.A.M.S., F.I.M.S.A.

Addl. Director General Health Services
DIPLOMATE NATIONAL BOARD



राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार
महानिदेशालय स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं

GOVT. OF N.C.T. OF DELHI

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES
3rd Floor, DGD Building, School Block, Delhi-110092
E-mail : adghsph@gmail.com
idspdelhi2@gmail.com
Phone 011-22482016

D.O.No.6/DGHS/PH-IV/DHS/2019/M/787-789

Dated: 22.05.2019

SIR,

Sub: Preparedness and role of Stake holders in prevention and control of vector borne Diseases in National Capital Territory of Delhi

As we know, vector borne diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya had been a major public health problem for many decades in Delhi as well as in India. Dengue is primarily a man made health problem attributed to rapid unplanned and unregulated development, lack of civic amenities ie. shortage of drinking water supply leading to faulty water storage practices and improper solid waste management. This is leading to mosquito breeding habitat in domestic and peri-domestic areas, these necessitate multidisciplinary approach.

Climate conditions are key determinants for the transmission dynamics of Vector Borne Diseases. With the rise in temperature, there is a possibility of increase in density of Aedes, intensifying the transmission of these diseases. Therefore, an emphasis should be laid in active participation of all stake holders and meaningful inter-sectoral coordination.

Community participation is also key factor for prevention and control of Vector Borne Disease. People should made aware about the fact that controlling Dengue and other vector borne disease is everyone's responsibility (Team Work) and they should trained how to prevent mosquito breeding. Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities also play an effective role on a large scale.

In view of early preparedness for vector borne diseases, below mentioned points should be followed:

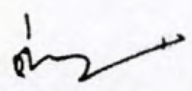
1. Aggressive campaign for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for informing and educating the people on need of prevention of Mosquito breeding and measures required to ake for prevention and control of Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria by various means needs to be carried out. Students may involve in such awareness activities.
2. Designate a Nodal Officer to ensure that there is no mosquitogenic condition in their respective office and its premises/ residential colonies etc. He/She will be responsible for all the activities related to vector control and community awareness.
3. Mosquito Abatement Committee should be formed in every institute, office, building etc. Committee may be constituted with the representative of deptt. of Sanitation, horticulture, PWD, Medical officer/ Nursing officer, Jal Board, etc

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4. Every single person need to be motivated to participate in prevention of breeding of mosquitos. Students, teaching staff, housekeeping staff, administrative staff are to be involved in generating awareness for vector borne diseases.
 5. Overhead tanks/Cemented tanks should have well fitted lid and lid should be kept locked. Water outlet/air bent pipe of OHT should be covered with a metallic/plastic net of sufficient size to prevent entry of mosquito or covered with cloth.
 6. Observance of dry day once in a week in all Schools/offices (Friday) and residential areas inside school campus (Sunday), during which Coolers, flower pots, bird pots, water containers, any scrap, stagnant water and other possible breeding sites to be checked thoroughly for ensuring no possibility of mosquito breeding.
 7. The water contained in the coolers both government and residential premises should be replaced every week after scrub cleaning. While purchasing desert coolers for office as well as residential premises, the National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) cooler should be preferred as no mosquito breeding occurs in these cooler.
 8. Condemned items lying in open and solid waste must be disposed off regularly and properly so that no breeding takes place. Do not let broken earthen wares, plastic container, bucket, gallons, disposal cups, bottles, coconut shells, pots etc. in open.
 9. Use of wire mesh on doors & windows to keep mosquitoes away. Wear full sleeve cloths and trousers that cover arms and legs. Use of mosquito repellent creams/oils to prevent mosquito bite on exposed body parts during epidemic season.

I would therefore request you to kindly issue necessary directions to all offices under your administrative control to ensure that the above mentioned measures shall be in place well before time. You are also requested to send Action taken report in this regard within 15 days of receiving this letter at nvbdcpldelhi2016@gmail.com

I would be grateful for your personal attention and cooperation.

With warm regards


Dr. S.M. Raheja

Enclosure:

Annexure-I (For Public Awareness)

Sh. Sandeep Kumar

Secretary

Directorate of Education, Delhi

Copy to:

1. OSD to Hon'ble Health Minister, GNCTD
2. PS to Principal Secretary (H&FW), GNCTD
3. PS to DGHS, GNCTD

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Annexure-I

DO's and DON'Ts for Dengue and Chikungunya

DO's	DON'Ts
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Change water in flower vases, plant pots, bird bath every week to prevent Dengue mosquito Breeding	Don't allow water to stagnate in and around houses in coolers, buckets, barrels, flower pots, bird baths, freeze trays, coconut shells etc
Cover the toilet seat if going out of home for more than a week	Don't depend only on platelet count for diagnosis of Dengue
To avoid mosquito bites wear full-sleeved clothing and use mosquito repellents to prevent Dengue mosquito bites. Put wire mesh on doors and windows to prevent entry of mosquitoes	Do not allow children to wear short sleeved clothes and play in water puddles and stagnant water bodies
Use bed net at home and hospital during dengue fever to prevent mosquito bite and to interrupt transmission, Use aerosol, vaporizers (Coils/Mats) during day time	Don't insist for hospitalization in case of Dengue fever unless advised by a doctor, as many Dengue patients do not require hospitalization
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<u>Create awareness among community</u>	Do not create panic. Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria are treatable.