

Government of West Bengal
Education Directorate
Bikash Bhawan, Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700 091

Memo No: ED-1861/ 2017

Dated: Kolkata, the 06th July, 2017.

From: The Director of Public Instruction,
West Bengal.


To: The Principal/Teacher-in-Charge/Officer-In-Charge of Govt., Govt. aided and erstwhile
Sponsored Colleges of West Bengal.

Sub: Vector control measures in the premises of educational institutions.

Ref: Memo No.HIB / M/6-D-O8-16/CFW-31/17 dt.13.06.2017 received from the Commissioner (Family Welfare) & Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Health & Family Welfare Department.

With reference to the above mentioned above and in continuation of the earlier letter No.ED-1391 /2017 dated 23.03.2017 regarding cleanliness of the premises of educational institutions to prevent Vector Borne diseases, all Principals/Teachers-in-Charge/Officer-in-Charge of Govt., Govt. aided and erstwhile Sponsored are now hereby requested to take necessary action to keep the premises of the institutions clean and free from breeding sources for mosquitoes. You are also requested to hold general awareness programme among the students regarding preventive measures against Dengue and Chikungunya.

This may be treated as extremely urgent.

 06.07.17
Director of Public Instruction
West Bengal

Encl: Copy of the Circular vide Memo No. HIB/M/6-D-08-16/660 Dt.02.03.2017



Government of West Bengal
Directorate of Health Services, IBD Branch
Swasthya Bhavan, Salt Lake,
G. N. -29, Sector- V, Kolkata-700091.

Memo No. HIB/M/6-D-08-16/ 660

Dated - 02/3/2017

CIRCULAR

From

The Secretary & Mission Director, National Health Mission, Department of H&FW,
Govt. of West Bengal

To

The Principal Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal

Subject: Recommended action:

- i. To maintain the school premises clean & free from breeding source for mosquitoes.
- ii. To increase the general awareness level of students regarding preventive measures against Dengue and Chikungunya.

Sir,

The incidence of Dengue, a mosquito-borne viral disease, has increased in recent years in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Climatic conditions particularly temperature and rainfall play key roles in the life-cycle, breeding and longevity of dengue vectors and thus in transmission of this deadly disease. The environment in the monsoon season is particularly favorable for dengue mosquito vectors (temperature between 25- 30 Degree Centigrade and relative humidity around 80%), which results in high vector density.

As there is no vaccine or specific drug available against Dengue and Chikungunya infection, vector control, social awareness with ensuring personal protection are significant factors in preventing transmission of both these diseases.

Further, a recent study has revealed that *Aedes* breeding actually takes place throughout the year. Overhead Tanks and Curing tanks are identified as key containers because they support breeding in both transmission and non-transmission season. During transmission season, vector breeding is spread from these key containers to secondary containers i.e. abandoned containers, coolers, mud pots, blocked drains etc. And thus huge breeding of *Aedes* mosquitoes sets in.

In this context, may I request you take necessary steps to increase awareness among students/ teachers/ departmental employees, so that the vector control measures against Dengue can be made more intensive.

Following guidelines are enclosed herewith for your kind convenience:

- Annexure I: General Information regarding Dengue & Chikungunya.
- Annexure II: Guideline of Activity for Control & Prevention of Dengue- Chikungunya
- Annexure III: A pictorial instruction of 'Do-s and Don't-s' of Mosquito prevention.
- Annexure IV: IEC Message on Dengue.

I would request you to kindly arrange for appropriate dissemination of the same.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary & Mission Director (NHM)

Govt. of West Bengal

Dated - 02/3/2017

Memo No. HIB/M/6-D-08-16/ 660/1(8)

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

- 1) DHS & E.O. Secy, Department of Health & F.W., West Bengal, Swasthya Bhavan, Kol-91.
- 2) Director ,NVBDCP, Directorate General of Health Services, GOI, Block-III, Ground Floor, Delhi IT Park, Shastri Park,Delhi-110053.
- 3) Dr.Satyajit Sen; Sr. Regional Director, ROHFW,27-J.C.Block,Salt Lake, Sector-III, Kolkata-700091.
- 4) Senior P.A. to Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, Swasthya Bhavan, Kol-91.
- 5) Joint. DHS (PH&CD), West Bengal, Swasthya Bhavan, Kol-91.
- 6) Dy.DHS (Malaria) & SPO, NVBDCP, Swasthya Bhavan, Salt Lake, Kolkata-91.
- 7) Dy. DHS (PH), Swasthya Bhavan, Salt Lake. Kolkata-91.
- 8) Guard File



Jt.DHS(PH&CD)

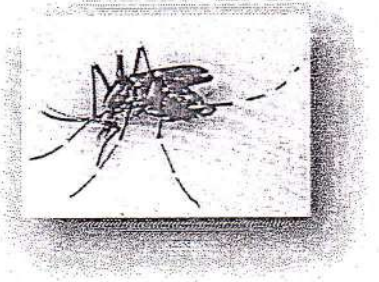
Swasthya Bhavan.

Annexure I

GENERAL INFORMATION: DENGUE/ DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER:

VECTOR OF DENGUE/DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER

- *Aedes aegypti* is the vector of dengue / dengue haemorrhagic fever.
- It is a small, black mosquito with white stripes and is approximately 5 mm in size.
- It takes about 7 to 10 days to develop the virus in its body and transmit the disease.



Feeding Habit

- Day biter – Early morning (8 am- 9 am) and 2 hours before sunset (4 pm- 6 pm)
- Mainly feeds on human beings in domestic and peri-domestic situations
- Bites repeatedly

Resting Habit

- Rests in the domestic and peri-domestic situations
- Rests in the dark corners of houses, on hanging objects like clothes, umbrella, etc. or under the furniture

Breeding Habits

- *Aedes mosquitoes are clean water breeder*
- *Aedes aegypti* mosquito breeds in any type of man-made containers or storage containers having even a small quantity of water
- Eggs of *Aedes aegypti* can live without water for more than one year

Breeding Places in general

Coolers, Pitch Drums, Water Jars, Mud Pots, Plastic Containers, Buckets, Flower vases, Plant saucers, Over Head Water Tanks, Cisterns, Bottles, Broken Tin Tanks, Deserted Tyres, Roof gutters, Cemetery urns, Bamboo stumps, Coconut shells, Broken egg shells, Bird Pots, Deserted old shoes, Tree holes and many more places where rainwater collects or is stored.

VECTOR CONTROL MEASURES: DO'S AND DON'TS

1. PERSONAL PROPHYLATIC MEASURES

- Use of aerosol, mosquito repellent creams, liquids, coils, mats etc to prevent the bites of mosquitoes.
- Remove water from coolers, Air Conditioner Duct/ Water Outlets and other small containers at least once in a week
- Do not wear clothes that expose arms and legs, Wear full sleeve shirts and full pants with socks. Children should not be allowed to play in shorts and half sleeved clothes. Try to keep the body covered.
- Use Mosquito nets while sleeping, during day time and night time, to prevent mosquito bite, especially for sleeping infants and young children

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Use of larvivorous fishes (like Gambusia, Tilapia, Guppy) in ornamental tanks, fountains, etc.
- Use of biocides

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Use of chemical larvicides like abate in big breeding containers
- Curing tanks is also peri-domestic containers mainly created by Builders/ Contractors during construction of building and left unattended without demolishing it. Builders/ Contractors should be Responsible for demolishing or mosquito proofing the same by treating these by Temephos or oiling on weekly basis.
- Treat Coolers with Temephos at least twice a week
- Aerosol space spray during day time

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & SOURCE REDUCTION METHODS

- Detection & elimination of mosquito breeding sources on regular basis
- Management of roof tops, porticos and sunshades
- Cover Over Head Tanks (OHTs) properly, by using even domestic cloth
- Proper covering of stored water
- Observation of weekly dry day
- Ensure reliable water supply
- Do not leave solid waste, tyre dumps etc in open. **Solid Waste is most crucial breeding habitat** during transmission season. So the Administrative Authorities of area should be responsible for the control of same.

HEALTH EDUCATION & COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- Sensitize and involve the community for detection of Aedes breeding places and their elimination
- Impart knowledge to common people regarding the disease and vector through various media sources like T.V., Radio, Cinema slides, Mass Media Campaign with celebrities etc.
- Do Outdoor Publicity: with Hoardings, Posters & Flex Banners in High Risk Blocks
- Distribution of IEC material (like pamphlets, Leaflets, Booklets etc), advertisement in leading News Papers wall writings, organizing health camps etc. may also be encouraged.
- Area specific IEC activities may be rigorously promoted by involving key stakeholders, local opinion leaders school students, teachers, PRIs etc.

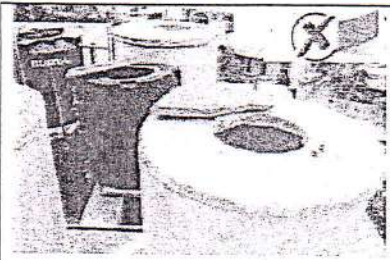
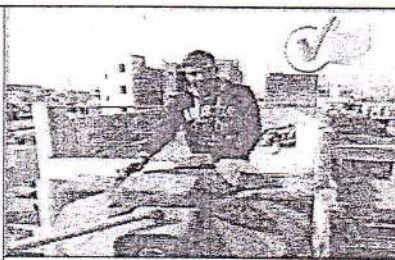
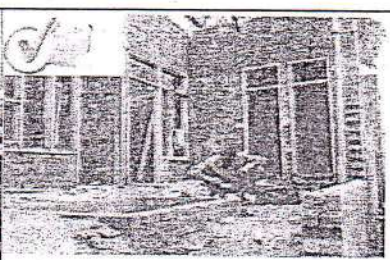
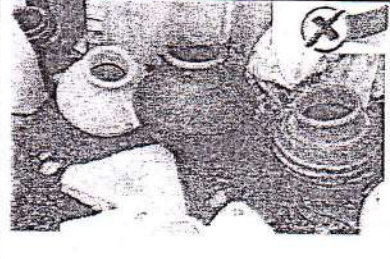
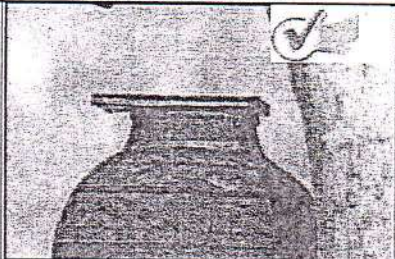
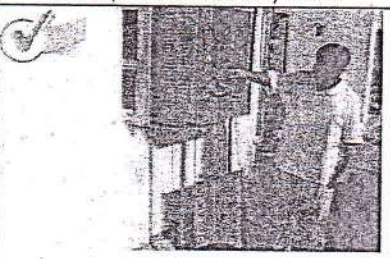
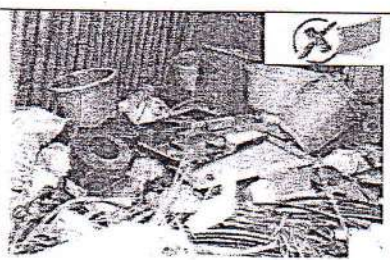
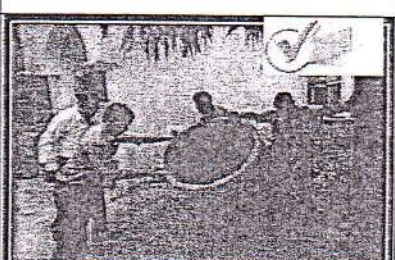
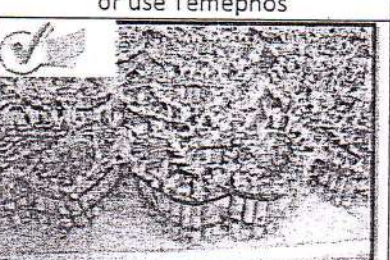

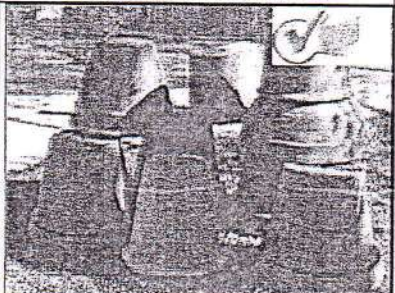
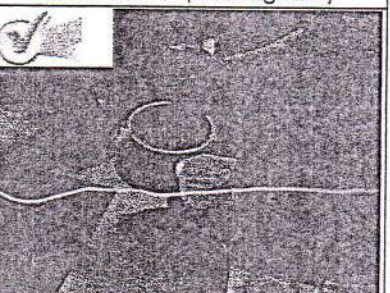
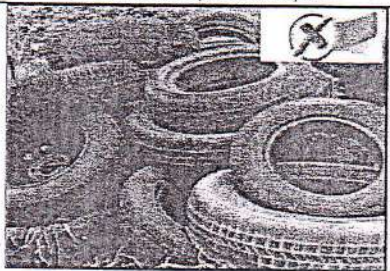
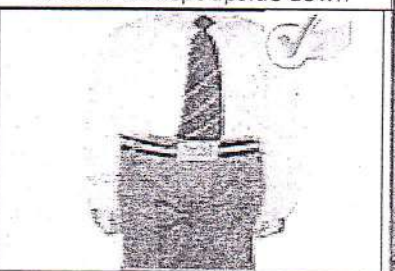
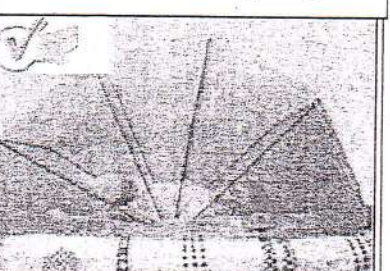
Annexure II

Guideline of Activity for Control & Prevention of Dengue-Chikungunya

Activity	Details
<p>Cleanliness Drive at Campus or campus adjacent areas</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cleanliness Drive in the Campus and adjacent areas for a week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It may be treated as a social service/ environment education activity for students. ✓ Adoption of neighborhood by institutions for a week to eliminate/ manage breeding sites of mosquitoes. ✓ Ensure active participation from adjacent localities ✓ Students may distribute hand-written IEC messages/ painted posters etc to the Target Group (TG) <p>This Cleanliness drive should put emphasis on spreading of following IEC messages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Signs and symptoms of Dengue-Chikungunya. 2) Elimination/management of areas where mosquito vector can breed; for e.g. by removal of unused/junk materials like tyres, pots, discarded wet cell batteries, pitch-drums, coconut shells & other scraps from the area, cleaning of stagnant water bodies for channeling of water flow, mud-filling of ditches and other water collections, weakly cleaning of water storages at home, covering of over head tanks etc. 3) Protecting oneself from mosquito bites by measures such as regular use of Bed Nets 4) Early reporting of fever to the nearest Health Center/ ASHA/ Health Worker. 5) Availability of FREE diagnosis and treatment at Govt. Health facilities

Annexure - III

Important Do's and Don'ts

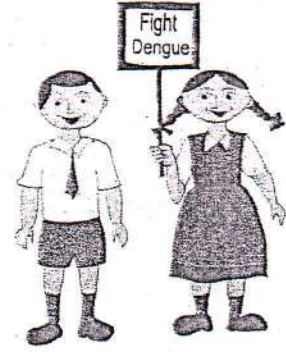
		
<p>OHTs with broken lids</p>	<p>Cover OHTs properly, may be using domestic cloth</p>	<p>Treat Curing tanks with Temephos on weekly basis</p>
		
<p>Uncovered Earthen Pots</p>	<p>Cover Earthen Pots properly</p>	<p>Clean cooler at least twice a week or use Temephos</p>
		
<p>Do not leave solid waste in open</p>	<p>Empty the unused tanks</p>	<p>Clean flower pots regularly</p>
		
<p>Do not leave pots in open</p>	<p>Should be kept upside down</p>	<p>Clean Bird Pots regularly</p>
		
<p>Do not leave tyre dump in open</p>	<p>Try to keep body covered</p>	<p>Use Mosquito net while sleeping</p>

IEC Message for Students on Dengue

প্রিয় বন্ধুরা, ডেঙ্গু জ্বর সম্পর্কে সচেতন হও

ডেঙ্গু একটি ভাইরাস ঘটিত জ্বর।

মনে রাখবে,



মশা-ই ডেঙ্গু জ্বরের বাহক।

জমা জল যেখানে, ডেঙ্গু-বাহক মশার জন্ম সেখানে। তাই বাড়ির ভিতরে বা আশেপাশে ফেলে রাখা পুরনো টায়ার, ভাঙা ডিম ও ডাবের খোলা, পরিত্যক্ত ব্যাটারির সেল, পিচের ড্রাম, গবাদিপশু ও পোষা পাখির জল খাওয়ার পাত্র বা অন্যান্য অব্যবহৃত পাত্রে জল জমতে দেবেনা।

জলের ট্যাক, চৌবাচ্চা, এয়ার-কুলার এবং বাড়ির অন্যান্য জলাধারের জল, সপ্তাহে একদিন খালি করে, শুকিয়ে নাও এবং সবসময় ভালোভাবে ঢেকে রাখো।

বাড়ির চারপাশে কোনও খানাখন্দে জল জমতে দেবেনা।

নর্দমা পরিষ্কার রাখো। ঝোপঝাড় কেটে ফেলো। নিয়মিত জঞ্জাল অপসারণ করো।

মাঠ বা বাড়ির বাইরে খেলতে গেলে, হাত-পা-ঢাকা হালকা রঙের পোশাক পরো।

ডেঙ্গুর বাহক এডিস ইজিপসাই মশা সাধারণতঃ দিনের বেলায় কামড়ায়। তাই রাতের পাশাপাশি দিনের বেলাতেও, ঘুমোনের সময় অবশ্যই মশারি ব্যবহার করো।

ডেঙ্গু জ্বরের সাধারণ লক্ষণ হল-

- হঠাৎ করে আসা জ্বর, মাথা ব্যাথা
- চোখের পিছনে, পেশীতে ও গাঁটে ব্যাথা
- খাবারে অরুচি, বমিভাব, পেটে ব্যাথা
- বুকে-পিঠে-বাহতে হামের মতো ফুসকুড়ি
- নাক, মুখ বা মাড়ি থেকে রক্তক্ষরণ, চামড়ায় কালশিটে

এমন হলে অবশ্যই ডাক্তারবাবুর পরামর্শ মতো ওষুধ খাও ও প্রয়োজনে রক্তপরীক্ষা করাও। সঙ্গে বেশি করে জল ও তরলজাতীয় খাবার খেতে হবে। এছাড়াও জ্বর হলেই ফেলে না রেখে যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব ডাক্তারবাবুর পরামর্শ নাও। সরকারী হাসপাতালে এখন ডেঙ্গু জ্বরের রোগনির্ণয় ও চিকিৎসার সুযোগ বিনামূল্যে পাওয়া যায়। মনে রাখবে, অধিকাংশ ডেঙ্গু রোগী-ই সময়মতো সাধারণ চিকিৎসাই সেরে যায়।