



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
STATE REPORT

ON
GUINEAWORM ERADICATION PROGRAMME
FOR

THE 14th TASK FORCE MEETING

AT
NICD DELHI
9th & 10th JANUARY, 1992



DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL, HEALTH & F.W. SERVICES
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR-302005



GUINEAWORM ERADICATION PROGRAMME - RAJASTHAN

The Guineaworm Eradication Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme with 50:50 sharing basis and is being implemented by six guineaworm endemic States under the technical guidance of National Institute of Communicable Diseases. The programme functions under the overall charge of the Director, Medical & Health Services who is assisted by the Additional Director (Rural Health) identified as State Programme Officer (GWEP). A Guineaworm Cell is created at the State level and provided with a post of Technical Officer to assist the Programme Officer in planning, co-ordinating, implementing and monitoring of the programme activities. The Dy. CM&HO (Health) has been identified as District Programme Officer who is assisted by one PMA/HE. The Medical Officer incharge PHC has overall responsibilities for implementation of programme. The entire programme activities are carried out by various categories of medical and para medical functionaries viz. Block/Sector Supervisors and multi-purpose workers.

Rajasthan is one of the highly guineaworm endemic State in the country which alone accounts more than 60% of GW affected villages and 70% cases. In spite of numerous problems of varied and difficult terrain, deficient resources and infra-structure, higher magnitude of GW problem since beginning, the State has also attained a progressive remarkable decline of 78% in GW endemicity in consonance to other States.

COMPARATIVE GW ENDEMICITY IN INDIA (1984-1990)

S.No.	AFFECTED STATES STATES	AFFECTED VILLAGES			GW CASES		% decline
		1984	1990	%decline	1984	1990	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1160	88	93	4461	224	95
2.	Gujarat	444	15	97	626	22	96
3.	Karnataka	991	249	75	5239	634	88
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3667	485	87	11341	333	97
5.	Maharashtra	1213	190	85	3115	209	93
6.	Rajasthan	6776	1565	77	15210	3376	78
TOTAL		12840	2592	80	39792	4798	88

During the year 1984 (Index year), out of 27 districts, 23 districts with 147 PHCs and 6776 villages were affected and 15210 GW cases were recorded but there is a significant decline of 43.4% in number of affected districts, 56% in PHCs and 80.6% in villages. There is a net reduction of 88.7% in gw cases at the end of 1991. Presently, 13 districts with 64 PHCs, 1310 villages are continuing to be endemic. 1712 GW cases were detected during the year 1991 as detailed below :

No. of GW affected	Y E A R								% decline
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Districts	23	21	19	17	17	16	15	13	43.48
PHCs	147	131	118	90	85	76	70	64	56.47
Villages	6776	3349	3276	2755	2254	2009	1561	1310	80.67
GW Cases	15210	11644	10500	7896	5619	4872	3376	1712	88.75

Similarly, a comparative guineaworm endemicity in various districts during 1984 and 1991 is shown below :

S.No.	AFFECTED DISTRICT	1984		1991			
		Affected villages	GW cases	Affected villages	% dec- line	GW cases	% dec- line
1.	Banswara	788	765	118	85.1	89	88.4
2.	Barmer	622	703	56	91.2	31	95.6
3.	Bikaner	38	106	6	84.3	18	83.1
4.	Chittorgarh	207	370	2	99.034	0	100
5.	Dungarpur	738	2924	275	62.8	385	86.9
6.	Jaisalmer	83	42	2	97.60	1	97.7
7.	Jalore	169	11	2	98.82	4	63.7
8.	Jhalawar	848	2084	288	66.04	227	89.2
9.	Jodhpur	462	670	30	93.51	153	77.2
10.	Kota	395	352	12	96.97	21	94.04
11.	Nagaur	529	479	63	88.1	294	38.7
12.	Tonk	66	74	1	98.5	0	100
13.	Udaipur	1271	6152	455	64.3	489	92.06

It is evident from the above table that Udaipur, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Nagaur, Barmer and Jodhpur still account maximum affected villages and cases in spite of

the fact that a progressive decline in endemicity is going on. Chittorgarh, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Barmer, Kota districts have achieved a significant declinement and stepping towards eradication. The maximum number of affected villages (455) and GW cases (489) are still in Udaipur whereas Tonk has only one affected village without a single case. Two districts, viz. Bundi and Sawai Madhopur are declared free of disease.

As per strategy formulated the following activities have been carried out during the year 1991.

1. GW case detection; Situation and Surveillance

All three active case searches of April, June and December, 1991 were planned and organised in all rural and urban areas of all endemic and non-endemic districts of the State. In this connection detailed guidelines were issued to all concerned well in advance, the State Level Pre-Search meetings were followed by District and PHC Level meetings. The objective of these meetings was to review the findings and lacunas observed during previous search and to sort out possible corrective measures. The Epidemiological Teams have also shared their experiences and observations.

The main emphasis was given on effective and supportive supervision at each level to yield

qualitative results. The target for various categories of supervisors were fixed to ensure their active involvement.

During April, 1991 active case search 3901 villages were cross checked whereas 4531 and 4103 villages were cross checked during June and December, 1991 search respectively. The officer's from State headquarter visited some selected highly endemic areas to ensure proper implementation of search activities.

2. GW Situation as on 1.1.1992

On 1.1.1991 - 15 districts, 70 PHCs and 1561 Villages were affected. 12,27,966 population was at risk and 3,376 Guineaworm cases were detected during the year 1990 whereas PHCs viz. Balesar (Jodhpur) Rajsamand and Amet (Udaipur) Sanchor (Jalore) Jaippla and Bambora Kalana (Kota) have been reported to be newly or re-infected. Similarly, 151 villages have been reported to be newly or re-infected wherein 368 cases are detected. The maximum number of newly or reinfected villages are from the districts of Dungarpur, Banswara, Jhalawar, Udaipur and Nagaur. The reasons are obviously due to improvement in Surveillance System and introduction of incentive scheme since 1990.

During the year, 1991 two districts viz. Bundi and Sawai Madhopur have been deleted. In district Bundi a municipal town - LAKHERI was affected with two imported case and thereafter no subsequent case could occur hence it has been deleted. In district Sawai Madhopur, no case could occur during last three years, therefore, it has been deleted. Similarly 12 PHCs viz. Ahore and Bhinmal (Jalore), Kaithoon (Kota), Kapren (Bundi), Baytu and Chohtan (Barmer), Bhagwatgarh (Sawai Madhopur), Somesar (Jodhpur), Kanore (Udaipur), Kunkunwali and Maulasar (Nagaur) and Barawarda (Chittorgarh) have been deleted.

402 Villages having a population of 4,24,705 have been deleted for not reporting any case in consecutive years. At present, 64 PHCs with 1310 villages are affected with 1712 cases and 9,90,548 population at risk. The maximum number of affected villages (455) and cases (489) are in Udaipur whereas, district Tonk and Chittorgarh did not report any case. The main problem remains in the districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Jodhpur and Nagaur are contributing 90% of the total cases.

3. Distribution of affected villages

Out of 1310 affected villages at present, 333 are old

affected villages where cases occurred during 1991. 54 newly affected and 97 are re-infected villages. 401 villages are under I year of Surveillance, 425 are in II year of Surveillance where 402 villages which were under III year of Surveillance have been deleted on 1.1.1992. 205 old, 45 new and 42 re-infected villages have been investigated.

The factors responsible for continuing transmission in endemic areas are due to frequent mobility of population from active village to non-affected villages where Vector control measures are not undertaken. Sometimes, unsafe water sources located in the agriculture field play an important role in transmission of disease which is known after occurrence of cases. Secondly, during course of famine relief works the floating labour population consume drinking water from the nearest place, which either contaminates the water source or get infected after consumption of contaminated water.

Therefore, instructions have been issued to apply temephos in such unsafe water sources which are located around affected village including agriculture Wells.

4. Guineas worm case detection in different active case searching

580 cases were detected during April, 1991 search with

higher incidence in Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Jhalawar. 458 cases were recorded during June, 1991 search with higher number of cases in Udaipur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar and Nagaur. In December, 1991 search 674 cases were recorded out of which maximum cases (237) were recorded in Nagaur (149) in Jodhpur and (99) in Dungarpur.

5. Monthly Surveillance and reporting of GW cases

The monthly reporting system of Guineaworm cases through routine visits of the staff was introduced in 1990 which has helped in detection of cases at earlier stage for initiating corrective measures in time.

The monthly reports are regularly received from endemic and non-endemic districts even if there is a nil rep The maximum cases are reported in April, June and thereafter in every month which shows that the reporting system has improved to some extent.

6. Age and Sex distribution

Out of 1712 Guineaworm cases 965 (56.3%) are male and 747 (43.7%) are female. Similarly, 526 (30.7%) are children and 1186 (69.3%) are adults. It shows th

males are more victims than female it may be on account of higher mobility as compared to females.

7. Drinking Water Supply position

There are 6614 hand pumps, 6671 draw wells, 277 pipe water supplies in 1310 Guineaworm affected villages. Similarly, 3,668 step wells, 395 ponds, 74 tanks are located in the affected villages. 39 affected villages have been identified where there is not a single safe water drinking source in the districts of Jhalawar and Udaipur.

609 villages require additional water sources, list of which is being communicated to the PHED for provision of safe water supply on priority basis.

8. Conversion of unsafe Water Sources

Only 10 districts were identified where the target of 2569 unsafe sources fixed including three districts of SWACH Project area 1651 step wells have been converted so far and conversion of 23 step wells are under progress. No feed-back is received from PHED so far about engineering measures taken on conversion/protection of 382 unsafe sources identified in December 1990 search and also about 246 villages identified without single source.

9. Vector Control measures

To streamline this activity time to time instructions were issued to the district and PHC Incharges for regular treatment of unsafe water sources on fixed dates/days. A stratification of affected villages was done looking to the intensity of Guineaworm incidence. the Dy. CM&HO (H) will apply and monitor this activity in the villages having more than ten cases whereas Medical Officer and Team in PHC will look after rest of villages exclusively. The Epidemiologist will also ensure the proper execution of these instructions.

5160 unsafe water sources were identified where in 273 sources were never treated because of no water collection. 565 sources were treated 1-2 times, 1178 in 3-4 times, 1640 in 5-6 times and remaining 1504 were treated 7-8 times. This activity was monitored in 770 villages. 4318 lit. water consumed, 436 lit. remained in ballance and 5270 lit. will be required during the year 1992. This year there was a shortage of supply from NICD. However SWACH has supplied approximately 3000 Lit. to the State during 1990 and 1991.

10. Distribution of Strainers.

84,400 Strainers were received from NICD during the year 1991 and there was a previous balance of 12110 Strainers. 611 villages of 58 PHC's were covered. 94092 Strainers were distributed to the House holds after demonstration of using it. Now there is a balance of 2418 Strainers in the pipe line. The average life of Strainers is about a year, if used daily. This device have been proved very useful and effective for Sieving water particularly in desert areas where people use pond (Nari) water.

11. Health Education Activities

In order to create awareness in the community about the disease and to seek their active participation in programme implementation, a UNICEF supported project viz. Rajasthan Integrated Guineaworm Project is also being implemented in the State by PHED/SWACH and Medical Deptt. The village contact Drives were organised in the districts of Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Kota, Nagaur and Bikaner districts during the year 1991. The members of village contact Teams (VCT's) were selected from the community itself comprising two males and two females. They were imparted

four days training before they were put on the job with sufficient Health education material and A.V. Aids.

Following activities were undertaken :-

Mass meeting	-	1252
Group meetings	-	11818
Posters display	-	26261
Hand bills distribution	-	31150
Folders distribution	-	6950
Vedéo Film Shows	-	49
Tin plate display	-	2314
Wall slogans	-	60864
Exhibitions	-	7
Cultural Programmes	-	192
Puppet Shows	-	5
Health talks	-	2492

During the course of Active case searches 1662 mass meetings, 20048 Group meetings were held. 69825 posters displayed, 85696 hand bills and 345 folders were distributed. 47492 wall slogans were written and 3112 schools were visited for health talks.

12. Guineaworm Education Day

GW education day was celebrated in 15 districts, 70 PHC's, 270 sub-centres and 765 villages on 25.4.91. This day was celebrated with the co-operation of voluntary and non-voluntary organisations to draw the attention of masses about the Guineaworm problem.

This Day is gaining importance like other National Health Days Celebration to focus the problem of Guineaworm and to disseminate information about the disease upto the remotest area.

13. Trained Man-Power

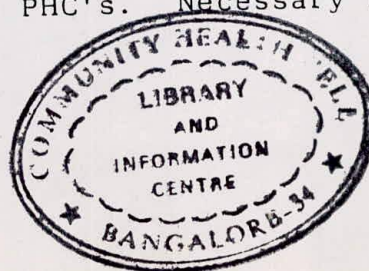
In order to impart adequate information and to develop skills to implement programme activities crash teaching programmes have been organised in highly endemic district/PHC's as per NICD module. It is a continuous activity being carried out for various category of staff. During the year 1991, 114 Medical Officers, 10 Health Educators, 199 Health Assistants and 1212 MPW's were trained.

14. Action taken on the recommendations of XIII Task Force Meeting :

Action on each recommendation is mentioned in the annexure.

15. Supervision by State Programme Officer

The State Programme Officer (GWEP) visited District Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore and have cross checked the search activities in 19 villages of from endemic PHC's. Necessary instructions have



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been issued to all concerned for remedial measures with proper follow-up. The Technical Officer (GW) and other officers of Directorate were also visited the affected Districts/PHC's and villages.

16. Plan of Action for the year 1992

Details given in the annexure.

17. Financial Implications

The Central allocation for the year 1991-92 has yet not received, however in anticipation of Central allocation Rs.1.62 lakhs have been incurred till September, 1991. The expenditure statement upto second quarter ending has already been furnished to Govt. of India for reimbursement.

7. ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS
OF 13TH TASK FORCE MEETING ON GWEP

(I) Improved infra-structure for GWEP

During the course of State Level meeting of Medical Department and PHED at Jaipur on 18.3.1991, both the organisations have issued instructions to their district Unit Officers for holding a regular monthly meeting to interact and review the progress in provision of Safe Water Supply on priority basis in guineaworm affected villages. They have also been requested to ensure inter-sectoral co-ordination in implementation of GWEP and to give full priority to the programme.

The State GWEP Officer is giving more time in planning and monitoring of the programme activities. Similarly, the Technical Officer has also been working exclusively for Guineaworm Eradication programme.

(II) Guineaworm case finding and surveillance

Three Active Case Search Operations are being carried out in April, June and December in all rural and urban areas of both endemic and non-endemic districts. The presearch meetings are held at State, district and PHC level to review the progress and to plan for the next searches.

The intersearch activities are also monitored through a monthly reporting system right from peripheral to State Level. Even if the report is nil, it is communicated in prescribed format.

The villages reporting active gw cases are investigated on a specified proforma, indicating the factors responsible for disease transmission and the corrective measures undertaken.

In order to detect each hidden foci, an incentive scheme was introduced in 1990 to award the first informer of an Active gw case with Rs.25.00, which was enhanced to Rs.50/- from Jan.1991 onwards. The Govt. is contemplating to increase this incentive from 50 to 100 per case during this year.

On the basis of Dec. 1990 search, the stratification of GW affected villages was done. Instructions were issued to monitor the activity of Temephos application and validation of data by Dy.CM&HO (H) and his team in the villages, reporting ten and above cases. The M.O. I/c and Team would monitor the villages, reporting below ten cases.

(III) Early case management

Instructions have been issued for early detection of

cases preferably at blister stage and for regular baundaging to prevent disease transmission.

(IV) Guineaworm Health Education

Emphasis has been given to intensify health education in the community, school, weekly haats etc. by displaying posters, tin plates and distribution of hand bills etc. Village contact Drives have been organised in four highly endemic districts of Jhalawar, Barmer, Jodhpur and Nagaur through village contact teams, selected from community itself. It has given a unique impact in creating awareness about the transmission and prevention of disease.

(V) Guineaworm Vector Control

The main emphasis has been given for regular treatment of identified unsafe sources as per stratification of gw endemicity and responsibilities have been fixed for district and PHC level for temephos application on fixed dates/days.

The strainers/double cloth filter/Funnel nets received from NICD/SWACH/State have been distributed to the households in affected villages for filtering unsafe drinking water.

(VI) Provision & Maintenance of Safe drinking water

The list of affected villages without a Single Safe Source and villages requiring additional sources (one source for 150 pop) have already been communicated to the PHED. Similarly, the list of villages having unsafe sources and requiring conversion has also been sent to PHED for corrective measures. Instructions have been issued to all CM&HOs and Dy. CM&HOs to reconcile the information in the monthly meetings with PHED and to intimate decisions taken and deliberations held in the meeting.

(VII) Information System

The formats as appended in the operational manual have been printed at the State/district and are made available to the PHCs well in time.

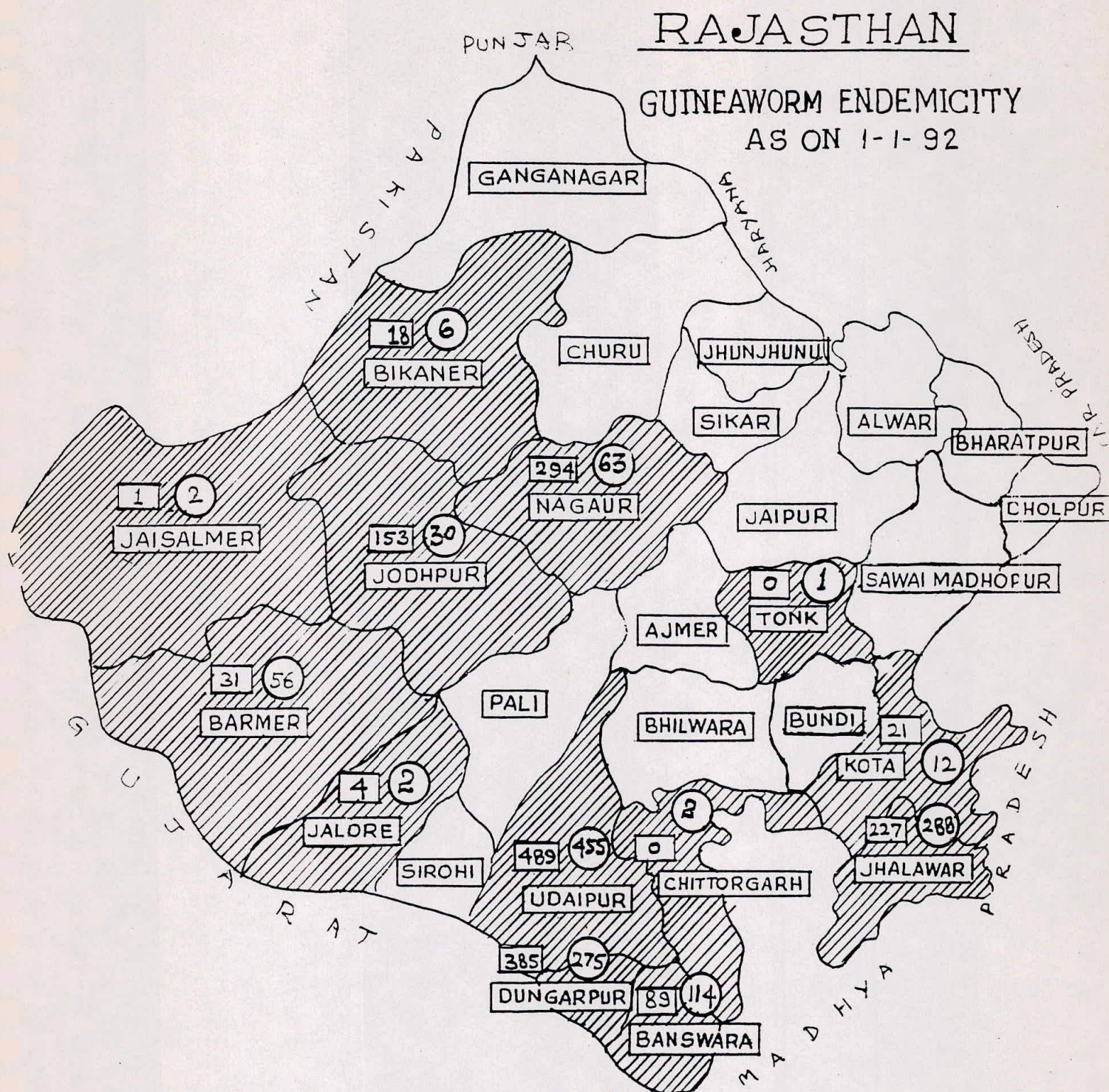
(VIII) Supervision & Monitoring of GWEP

Targets have been fixed for State/Distt/PHC and Sector Level Supervisors for on the spot supervision to yield better qualitative results.

(IX) Trained manpower development

As per NICD modules, the crashes teaching programme of

EPOs, MO I/c PHCs and other paramedical staff were organised in the year 1989. This year also, similar crash teaching programmes have been organised in ten highly endemic PHCs of Jhalawar, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Barmer and Nagaur in 1991.



13	GUINEAWORM AFFECTED DISTRICTS
1316	NO. OF GUINEAWORM VILLAGES/HAMLETS
1712	NO. OF GUINEAWORM CASES

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR 1991-92 (IN RUPEES)

FUNDS	POL	HEALTH EDUCATION	SALARY OF TECH. OFFR.	TOTAL (Lach)
ALLOCATED BY STATE (X)	—	—	—	—
FUNDS UTILIZED TILL DEC.91	1.0	—	0.62	1.62

(X) central allocation not yet received. In anticipation of allocation, Rs 1.62 Lakhs have been incurred till Sept. 1991. Expenditure statement upto and quarter ending - Sept. 1991 has already been furnished.

**G.W. CASES DETECTION, SITUATION & SURVEILLANCE
COVERAGE DURING ACTIVE GUINEAWORM CASE SEARCHES**

Annexure-3

	DISTRICTS	TOTAL IN DISTRICT			SEARCHED IN APRIL 1991			SEARCHED IN JUNE 1991			SEARCHED IN DEC 1991			NO. OF VILLAGES CROSS CHECKED FOR SEARCH QUALITY		
		PHC	VILLAGE	POPULATION	PHC	VILLAGE	POPULATION	PHC	VILLAGE	POPULATION	PHC	VILLAGES	POPULATION	APRIL 1991	JUNE 1991	DEC 1991
1	BANSWARA	8	1463	1154964	8	1463	1154964	8	1463	1154964	8	1463	1154964	170	210	206
2	BARMER	8	822	1433351	8	822	1433351	8	822	1433351	8	822	1433351	427	357	415
3	BIKANER	4	540	1209107	4	540	1209107	4	540	1209107	4	540	1209107	60	74	74
4	BUNDI	4	808	768150	4	808	768150	4	808	768150	4	808	768150	127	160	135
5	CHITTORGARH	13	2123	1482267	13	2123	1482267	13	2123	1482267	13	2123	1482267	269	370	448
6	DUNGARPUR	5	825	874329	5	825	874329	5	825	874329	5	825	874329	338	357	415
7	JAISALMER	3	432	3143648	3	362	210600	3	362	210600	3	362	210600	125	216	125
8	JALORE	7	612	1141604	7	612	1141604	7	612	1141604	7	612	1141604	380	136	169
9	JHALAWAR	6	1441	955510	6	1441	955510	6	1441	955510	6	1441	955510	464	392	245
10	JODHPUR	9	702	2127552	9	702	2127552	9	702	2127552	9	702	2127552	100	96	215
11	KOTA	12	1905	2027375	12	1905	2027375	12	1905	2027375	12	1905	2027375	940	1078	787
12	NAGAUR	11	1241	2137258	11	1241	2137258	11	1241	2137258	11	1241	2137258	10	15	54
13	S. MADHOPUR	11	1531	1953807	11	1531	1953807	11	1531	1953807	11	1531	1953807	98	307	160
14	TONK	6	1041	973118	6	1041	973118	6	1041	973118	6	1041	973118	48	98	160
15	UDAIPUR	18	3116	2885039	18	3116	2885039	18	3116	2885039	18	3116	2885039	345	665	495
TOTAL		125	15612	2146101	125	15532	2133403	125	15532	2133403	125	15532	2133403	3401	4531	4103

⊗ Searches have been organized in non-endemic districts also to ensure that any hidden foci, if any, may be detected.

GUINEAWORM SITUATION AS ON 1-1-92

S. N.	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	AS ON 1-1-91				NEWLY AFFECTED IN 1991				DELETED IN 1991			AS ON 1-1-92			
		PHC	VILLAGE	POPULATION	CASES	PHC	VILLAGES	POPULATION	CASES	PHC	VILLAGES	POPULATION	PHC	VILLAGES	POPULATION	CASES
1	BANSWARA	7	131	74955	38	0	28	30500	42	0	41	30172	7	118	75283	89
2	BARMER	8	91	165282	202	0	4	1723	4	2	39	72417	6	56	94588	31
3	BIKANER	1	6	14458	1	0	1	3332	1	0	1	236	1	6	17554	18
4	BUNDI	1	1	27081	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	27081	0	0	0	0
5	CHITTORGARH	3	6	9859	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	8154	2	2	1705	0
6	DUNGARPUR	5	276	145960	439	0	45	31971	108	0	46	38129	5	275	139803	385
7	JAISALMER	2	6	14887	27	0	1	336	1	0	5	11399	2	2	3824	1
8	JALORE	3	5	7313	4	1	2	5628	3	2	5	7313	2	2	5628	4
9	JHALAWAR	5	290	115217	773	0	21	10901	53	0	23	24222	5	288	101896	227
10	JODHPUR	7	46	106915	279	1	7	31872	51	1	23	67157	7	30	71630	153
11	KOTA	7	18	10256	42	2	5	8569	5	1	11	7332	8	12	11493	21
12	NAGAUH	7	56	95543	369	0	16	33546	57	2	9	28947	5	63	100142	294
13	S.MADHOPUR	1	1	239	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	239	0	0	0	0
14	TONK	1	1	206	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	206	0
15	UDAIPUR	12	627	439795	1169	2	21	28909	43	1	193	101907	13	455	366797	489
TOTAL		70	1561	1227966	3376	6	151	1872287	368	12	402	424705	64	1310	990548	1712

Newly / Re-infected PHCs

Balesar (Jodhpur)
Rajsamand, Amet (Udaipur)
Santhore (Jalore)
Jaipal, Bambori Kalan (Kota)

Deleted PHCs

Ahore, Bhinmal (Jalore)
Kalthoon (Kota)
Kapren (Bundi)
Baitu, Chhotan (Barmar)
Bhagwatgarh (S. madhopur)
Somesar (Jodhpur)
Kamore (Udaipur)
Kunkunwali, Maulasar (Nagaur)
Barawarda (Chittor)

DISTRIBUTION OF AFFECTED VILLAGES AS ON 1-1-92

ACCORDING TO G.W. ENDEMICITY STATUS

	NAME OF THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS	ACTIVE CASE VILLAGES			VILLAGES UNDER SURVEILLANCE			NUMBER OF ACTIVE CASE VILLAGES INVESTIGATED		
		OLD	NEW	RE-INF	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR (deleted)	OLD	NEW	RE-INF.
1	BANSWARA	29	5	23	19	42	41	25	5	22
2	BARMER	13	4	-	21	18	39	13	1	-
3	BIKANER	5	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	-
4	BUNDI	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5	CHITTORGARH	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-
6	DUNGARPUR	63	-	45	75	92	46	40	-	40
7	JAISALMER	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	1	-
8	JALORE	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	1	1
9	JHALAWAR	65	15	6	112	90	23	41	15	6
10	JODHPUR	8	3	4	5	10	23	8	3	4
11	KOTA	2	4	1	5	-	11	2	4	1
12	NAGOUR	24	11	5	13	10	9	25	10	5
13	S.MADHOPUR	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	TONK	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	UDAIPUR	124	9	12	149	161	193	86	4	3
TOTAL		333	54	97	601	425	402	205	45	82

GUINEAWORM CASES DETECTED IN DIFFERENT SEARCHES

S. N.	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	GUINEAWORM CASES DETECTED DURING SEARCH IN			TOTAL
		APRIL	JUNE	DECEMBER	
1.	BANSWARA	53	16	20	89
2	BARMER	3	27	1	31
3	BIKANER	0	17	1	18
4	BUNDI	0	0	0	0
5	CHITTORGARH	0	0	0	0
6	DUNGARPUR	186	100	99	385
7	JAISALMER	0	1	0	1
8	JALORE	1	0	3	4
9	JHALAWAR	102	70	55	227
10	JODHPUR	4	0	149	153
11	KOTA	4	14	3	21
12	NAGAUR	1	56	237	294
13	S. MADHOPUR	0	0	0	0
14	TONK	0	0	0	0
15	UDAIPUR	226	157	106	489
TOTAL		580	458	674	1712

FREE

FREE

ANNEXURE -7

MONTHLY SURVEILLANCE & REPORTING OF GUINEAWORM CASES BY DISTRICTS

S. NO	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	NO. OF GUINEAWORM CASES DETECTED												TOTAL
		JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC	
1	BANSWARA	0	0	3	50	6	10	3	0	3	5	1	8	89
2	BARMER	2	0	1	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	31
3	BIKANER	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
4	BUNDI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHITTORGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	DUNGARPUR	0	0	0	186	0	100	22	4	17	20	6	30	385
7	JAISALMER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	JALORE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
9	JHALAWAR	0	0	1	101	1	69	6	7	17	12	10	3	227
10	JODHPUR	0	0	0	4	0	0	46	85	9	9	0	0	153
11	KOTA	0	0	1	3	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	1	21
12	NAGPUR	0	0	0	1	4	52	30	76	44	6	60	21	294
13	S.MADHOPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	TONK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	UDAIPUR	2	0	1	224	19	138	11	24	47	2	6	15	489
	TOTAL	4	0	7	570	30	428	119	197	139	55	83	80	1712

⊗ FREE

ANNEXURE - 8

AGE & SEX DISTRIBUTION OF GUINEAWORM CASES DETECTED DURING 1991

AGE / SEX	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CHILDREN	257	269	526
ADULTS	708	478	1186
TOTAL	965	747	1712

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY POSITION IN G.W. AFFECTED VILLAGES DURING 1991

S. N.	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	SAFE DRINKING WATER SOURCES					UNSAFE DRINKING WATER SOURCES					VILLAGES WITHOUT A SINGLE SAFE SOURCE	VILLAGES REQUIRING ADDITIONAL WATER SOURCE
		HAND PUMPS	DRAW WELLS	PIPED WATER	OTHER	TOTAL	STEP WELLS	PONDS	TANKS	OTHER	TOTAL		
1	BANSWARA	740	850	12	-	1602	282	-	9	-	291	-	-
2	BARMER	47	308	74	-	429	-	140	18	25	183	-	-
3	BIKANER	-	10	6	-	16	-	26	-	-	26	-	-
4	BIJNDI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
5	CHITTORGARH	9	10	-	-	19	3	-	1	-	4	-	-
6	DUNGARPUJ	2268	1774	30	-	4072	985	15	-	-	1000	-	-
7	JAISALMER	1	2	2	-	5	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
8	JALORE	1	14	2	-	17	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
9	JHALAWAR	869	859	10	-	1738	458	-	-	2	460	21	73
10	JODHPUR	23	35	24	19	101	-	49	-	-	49	-	-
11	KOTA	92	74	-	-	166	22	-	-	-	22	-	6
12	NAGPUR	101	54	79	-	234	-	122	-	-	122	-	-
13	S.MADHOPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	TONK	4	2	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	8	-	-
15	UDAIPUR	2459	2679	38	-	5176	1910	39	44	-	1993	18	518
	TOTAL	6614	6671	277	19	13581	3668	395	74	27	4164	39	609

CONVERSION OF UNSAFE DRINKING WATER SOURCES DURING 1991

S No.	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	TARGET FOR CONVERSION DURING 1991-92			CONVERSION UP TO DEC 91			CONVERSION IN PROGRESS		
		S.W.	OTHERS	TOTAL	S.W.	OTHERS	TOTAL	S.W.	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	BANSWARA	100	—	100	108	—	108	—	—	—
2	BARMER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	BIKANER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	BUNDI	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
5	CHITTORGARH	41	—	41	26	—	26	3	—	3
6	DUNGARPUR	210	—	210	205	—	205	—	—	—
7	JAISALMER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	JALORE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	JHALAWAR	648	—	648	787	—	787	13	—	13
10	JODHPUR	7	—	7	3	—	3	3	—	3
11	KOTA	31	—	31	9	—	9	—	—	—
12	NAGPUR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	S.MADHOPUR	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	TONK	32	—	32	—	—	—	4	—	4
15	UDAIPUR	1491	—	1491	505	—	505	—	—	—
TOTAL		2569	—	2569	1651	—	1651	23	—	23

- ⊗ PHED had targetted 770 stepwells for conversion, out of which 840 SWS have been converted and 23 are in progress.
- ⊗⊗ Three districts - Udaipur, Dungarpur & Banswara are covered by SWACH

VECTOR CONTROL

ANNEXURE -11

S. NO	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	NO. OF UNSAFE WATER SOURCES RECORDED	NUMBER OF UNSAFE WATER SOURCES TREATED WITH TEMEPHOS						NO. OF VILLAGES MONITORED FOR TEMEPHOS APPLICATION	AMOUNT OF TEMEPHOS IN LITRES		
			NEVER	1-2 TIMES	3-4 TIMES	5-6 TIMES	7-8 TIMES	TOTAL		CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR	BALANCE AT THE END OF YEAR	REQUIRED FOR 1992
1	BANSWARA	292	4	32	155	80	21	288	31	202	100	400
2	BARMER	183	29	47	47	-	60	154	22	201	71	200
3	BIKANER	25	9	14	2	-	-	16	6	15	-	100
4	BUNDI	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	26	-	-
5	CHITTORGARH	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	10	10	10
6	DUNGARPUR	950	60	40	380	390	80	890	250	400	120	600
7	JAISALMER	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
8	JALORE	16	7	5	1	2	1	9	4	10	9	30
9	JHALAWAR	1256	5	137	378	569	167	1251	264	734	-	1200
10	JODHPUR	23	2	2	-	-	19	21	15	349	-	380
11	KOTA	22	-	8	7	-	7	22	10	100	10	40
12	NAGPUR	122	50	65	7	-	-	72	38	190	-	300
13	S. MADHOPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	TONK	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	-1	15	5	10
15	UDAIPUR	2250	102	215	201	595	1137	2148	124	2066.3	96.7	2000
TOTAL		5160	273	565	1178	1640	1504	4887	770	4318.3	436.7	5270

DS-300
11221 M92

215
 603
 3000
 8000

 11,818 Applications
 2000 liter ~ 200 cc / Application

STRAINERS DISTRIBUTED DURING 1991

S. No.	DISTRICTS	NUMBER COVERED FOR DISTRIBUTION IN STATE			NO OF STRAINERS	
		PHC'S	VILLAGES	HOUSEHOLDS	DISTRIBUTED	BALANCE
1	BANSWARA	7	23	7250	7250	50
2	BARMER	8	47	2050	20050	50
3	BIKANER	1	5	1700	1700	NIL
4	BUNDI	—	—	—	—	—
5	CHITTORGARH	—	—	—	—	—
6	DUNGARPUR	5	130	16795	16795	1800
7	JAISALMER	2	7	3005	3000	NIL
8	JALORE	3	4	1100	1100	NIL
9	JHALAWAR	5	109	7982	7982	518
10	JODHPUR	7	30	10300	10300	NIL
11	KOTA	5	7	2515	2515	NIL
12	NAGAUR	3	58	6700	6700	NIL
13	S. MADHOPUR	—	—	—	—	—
14	TONK	—	—	—	—	—
15	UDAIPUR	12	191	16700	16700	NIL
TOTAL		58	611	94092	94092	2418

(*) Previous balance - 12110

QUANTITY OF HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIAL UTILISED DURING 1991

S N.	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIAL							
		Posters	Pamphlet	flip book	Slogan boards	video	Projection slide	Tin Plate	Folder
1	BANSWARA	3800	500	-	235	-	-	-	-
2	BARMER	500	20000	-	180	-	-	40	-
3	BIKANER	3600	400	-	60	-	6	20	10
4	BUNDI	700	1000	20	2250	-	-	4	15
5	CHITTORGARH	916	215	-	509	-	-	5	-
6	DUNGARPUR	500	500	10	428	-	1	-	10
7	JAISALMER	456	1400	8	40	1	1	20	10
8	JALORE	2500	200	13	50	-	1	10	-
9	JHALAWAR	28770	31434	52	43437	1	1	30	-
10	JODHPUR	900	13000	35	15	1	1	10	100
11	KOTA	1950	8500	87	15	1	-	100	100
12	NAGOUR	4710	840	40	8	1	-	590	40
13	S.MADHOPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	TONK	573	150	6	400	-	-	6	10
15	UDAIPUR	8950	7957	100	15	1	1	20	50
TOTAL		58825	86096	371	47642	6	12	855	345

HEALTH EDUCATION ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING 1991

S. N.	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	NO. OF HEALTH EDUCATION ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN										Other activities POSTER FLIP BOOK Exhibition
		MASS MEETING	GROUP MEET.	POSTER DISPLAY	HAND BILLS DIST.	FOLDER DIST.	VIDEO FILM	TIN PLATE	WALL SLOGANS	HEALTH TALKS IN SCHOOL	FLIP BOOKS	
1	BANSWARA	7	90	3800	500	-	-	-	235	4	-	-
2	BARMER	45	345	500	20000	-	-	40	180	6	-	-
3	BIKANER	15	50	3600	-	10	-	20	-	10	-	-
4	BUNDI	40	100	700	1000	15	-	4	2250	4	20	-
5	CHITTORGARH	1	1232	916	215	-	-	5	509	54	-	-
6	DUNGARPUR	9	275	500	500	10	-	-	428	43	10	-
7	JAISALMER	15	40	456	1400	10	1	20	-	7	8	13
8	JALORE	24	187	2500	260	-	-	10	-	10	13	1
9	JHALAWAR	570	8676	28770	31437	-	1	30	43437	1139	52	-
10	JODHPUR	140	1250	900	13000	100	1	10	15	30	35	87
11	KOTA	37	1589	2950	8500	100	1	100	15	25	87	-
12	NAGAUR	110	1174	4710	840	40	1	590	8	45	40	40
13	S.MADHOPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	TONK	14	60	573	150	10	-	6	400	3	6	40
15	UDAIPUR	635	4980	8950	7957	50	1	20	15	1732	100	3
	TOTAL	1662	20048	69825	85674	345	6	855	47492	3112	371	184

TRAINED MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT UNDER G.WEP

S N	AFFECTED DISTRICTS	DHO		MO		HA		MPW		NO OF PERSONS TRAINED DURING 1991					NO OF PERSONS REMAINING UNTRAINED					
		SANCT POS		SANCT POS		SANCT POS		SANCT POS		MO	HEO	HA	MPW	PHE	DHO	MO	HEO	HA	MPW	PHE
1	BANSWARA	1	1	58	58	70	68	418	418	4	6	24	91	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	BARMER	1	1	48	48	88	88	529	529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	BIKANER	1	1	9	9	11	9	228	185	3	1	5	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	BUNDI	1	1	12	10	8	8	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHITTORGARH	1	1	63	55	67	63	103	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	DUNGARPUR	1	1	38	38	35	35	230	230	20	-	19	44	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	JAISALMER	1	1	18	18	6	4	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	20	-
8	JALORE	1	1	54	22	19	15	400	378	22	-	19	378	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
9	JHALAWAR	1	1	31	18	57	56	298	294	10	-	35	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	JODHPUR	1	1	68	61	138	101	513	439	40	2	79	390	-	-	2	-	10	40	-
11	KOTA	1	1	85	72	100	90	313	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	20	52	-
12	NAGAUR	1	1	21	21	38	38	165	165	15	1	18	81	-	-	6	-	20	84	-
13	S.MADHOPUR			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	TONK	1	1	6	6	6	6	248	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	UDAIPUR	1	1	163	126	160	124	794	694	-	-	-	-	12	-	25	4	-	25	6
TOTAL		14	14	674	562	803	705	4435	3684	114	10	199	1212	35	-	85	4	58	221	6

GWEP PLAN OF ACTION FOR 1992

S N	ACTIVITY	JAN	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	STATE/DISTT/PHC LEVEL PRESEARE#MEETING				■		■						■
2	ACTIVE GUINEAWORM CASE SEARCH OPERATION				■		■						■
3	MONTHLY GUINEAWORM DISEASE SURVEILLANCE	-----	MONTHLY ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR										-----
4	GUINEAWORM CASE MANAGEMENT	---	---	CONT	INUOUS	ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR					---	---	---
5	PROVISION & MAINTENANCE OF WATER SUPPLY	---	---	CONT	INUOUS	ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR					---	---	---
6	TEMEPHOS TREATMENT OF UNSAFE WATER SOURCES		■	■	■	■	■		■		■		■
7	GUINEAWORM HEALTH EDUCATION	----	CONTINUOUS		ACTIVITY BUT INTENSIFIED DURING APRIL & JUNE								----
8	GUINEAWORM EDUCATION DAY CELEBRATION				■								
9	ORIENTATION CRASH TEACHING PROGRAMME FOR				■								
	(a) MEDICAL OFFICERS PHCs				■								
	(b) EDUCATION & PUB. OFFICERS		■										
	(c) HEALTH EDUCATORS		■										
	(d) PHED (RWS)			■	■								
	(e) PHC LEVEL PARA MEDICALS					■				■			■
10	INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION MEETING.			■		■				■			■

YEARWISE GUINEAWORM CASES (1984 to 1991)

S. N.	ENDEMIC DISTRICTS	NO OF GUINEAWORM CASES								7. DECINE
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
1.	BANSWARA	765	710	752	697	178	139	38	89	89
2	BARMER	703	106	485	648	735	159	202	31	96
3	BIKANER	106	77	22	10	17	49	12	18	83
4	BUNDI	181	42	4	0	2	0	2	0	100
5	CHITTORGARH	370	251	7	93	31	6	4	0	100
6	DUNGARPUR	2924	4149	3263	3163	723	582	439	385	86
7	JAISALMER	42	8	3	26	25	11	27	1	97
8	JALORE	11	54	10	8	1	4	4	4	63
9	JHALAWAR	2084	1297	1314	1142	546	1494	773	227	89
10	JODHPUR	670	529	215	230	206	175	279	153	77
11	KOTA	352	211	53	120	55	2	42	21	94
12	NAGOUR	479	205	107	228	226	401	369	294	38
13	S. MADHOPUR	147	37	48	10	23	0	0	0	100
14	TONK	74	37	4	0	3	0	16	0	100
15	UDAIPUR	6152	3902	4192	1551	2847	1833	1169	489	92
TOTAL IN STATE		15210	11644	10500	7896	5619	4872	3376	1712	89

FREE

FREE