The Current Status of VL Elimination in West Bengal and the Programmatic Challenges

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West Bengal
West Bengal

**Demographical Profile**
- Area (Sq. Km): 88,752
- Census Population (2011): 9,12,76,115
- Percentage of Rural Population: 68.13
- Percentage of Urban Population: 31.87
- Percentage of SC Population: 23.51
- Percentage of ST Population: 5.80

**Administrative Profile**
- District: 23
- Health District: 5
- Sub Division: 69
- C D Block: 342
- Municipal Corporation: 7
- Municipality: 118
- Zila Parishad: 21
- Gram Panchayet: 3342

**Health Facility Profile**
- Medical College & Hospital: 13
- Super Speciality Hospital: 39
- District Hospital: 20
- Sub-divisional Hospital: 37
- State General Hospital: 29
- Rural Hospital: 68
- Block Primary Health Center: 76
- Primary Health Center: 914
- Sub-Center: 10,369
West Bengal

- In West Bengal, 11 districts are ‘Kala-azar districts’.
- 120 of 214 blocks in these districts are endemic. 39 blocks reported cases in 2017.
- 144 VL cases & 164 PKDL cases reported in 2017.
- Maximum VL cases reported last year from Malda (38) followed by Uttar Dinajpur (37) and maximum PKDL cases reported from Malda (75) & Dakshin Dinajpur (50).
- IR of all the blocks are below 1.
- IR of Goalpokher-II (0.79), Habibpur (0.79), Phansidewa (0.69).
Year Wise Status of VL Cases and reported VL deaths: WB

*Data as on 31 March 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>VL Cases</th>
<th>Reported VL Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1412</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data as on 31 March 2018
Year Wise Status of PKDL Cases : WB

- 2014: 221 PKDL cases
- 2015: 247 PKDL cases
- 2016: 234 PKDL cases
- 2017: 164 PKDL cases
- 2018 (March): 21 PKDL cases
Kala-Azar situation in West Bengal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>VL</th>
<th>PKDL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 (March)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Red dot = VL Case
Blue dot = PKDL case

Map: WHO-NTD
Data: NVBDCP

Data as on 31 March 2018
Incidence of VL cases: 2017 & 2018*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IR ≥ 1 in Nil block

Map@ WHO-NTD
Data@ NVBDCP

As on 31 March 2018
Kala-Azar Endemic blocks having Incidence 1 or >1/10000

Data as on 31 March 2018
For the first time in 2017, the State has reached the elimination target of < 1 Annual Incidence in all endemic block.

The challenge is now in sustenance of the gains already achieved.
Factors contributing the success

- Availability of RDT-KA in field; Uninterrupted supply of Liposomal Amphotericin B
- High Political & Administrative commitment
- Reviews, monitoring, training and innovation undertaken by State and District level Programme Officers; Involvement of BPHNs/ ANMs/ KTS
- Support of WHO NTD team & other partners

All endemic blocks < 1 AI
Challenges foreseen in sustenance of Elimination status

**Surveillance**
- Availability of RDTs in large number
- A set of indicators to quantify / objectively justify surveillance is optimal

**Vector control**
- IRS to continue----?? Where & what frequency
- Entomological monitoring--- indicators to record

**Health system strengthening**
- Training and re-sensitization; Fund allocation; support of partners
- Finding PKDL, Follow up of patient beyond 6 months; late relapse

**Shifting pattern of reported cases from different villages**
- Where to focus; Predict new focus- how?
- How to be sure that there is no active transmission going on
NEW FOCI VILLAGE: 2018*

Map@ WHO-NTD
Data@ NVBDCP

FOCI Village with VL Cases
FOCI Village with PKDL Cases
FOCI Village All KA Cases

Data as on 31 March 2018
NEW FOCI VILLAGES : WEST BENGAL 2017*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th># of Block</th>
<th># of Vill.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>PKDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darjeeling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Dinajpur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakshin Dinajpur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldah</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampurhat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 24 Parganas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooghly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (7 District)</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map@ WHO-NTD
Data@ NVBDCP
New Hotspot (2 or more VL/PKDL cases): West Bengal 2017

- **Red**: No. of Villages having VL Cases (20)
- **Blue**: No. of Villages having PKDL Cases (31)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th># of Block</th>
<th># of Vill.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DARJEELING</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR DINAJPUR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAKSHIN DINAJPUR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALDAH</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURSHIDABAD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 DISTRICT</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges foreseen in sustenance of Elimination status

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**Shifting pattern of reported cases from different villages**
- Where to focus; Predict new focus - how?
- How to be sure that there is no active transmission going on
If you want to go far, GO TOGETHER

Thank You