#### GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY DELHI DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION: SCHOOL BRANCH (HEALTH) OLD SECRETARIATE: DELHI-110054

No. DE.23 (20)/SchBr/SHP/2022/194-199

Dated: 07. 11, 2022

#### **CIRCULAR**

Subject: Regarding Sensitization and Orientation Program for school children on Prevention and Control of Dengue and other Vector Borne Diseases in Delhi NCR.

National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) is to carry out sensitization and orientation program on prevention and control of Dengue & other Vector Borne Diseases in Delhi NCR. This program will be carried out from **07**<sup>th</sup> **November, 2022 to 31**<sup>st</sup> **December, 2022** and teams from National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) will be covering 02-03 schools per day.

For this purpose, a list of officials who will be deployed for this program is given in enclosure.

Dengue cases are on the rise in Delhi and steps are needed to control the breeding of Aedes Mosquitoes. This mosquito breeds in stored and exposed water collection such as water tanks, water coolers, drums, jars, pots, buckets, flower vases, tyres, etc. Sometimes, it may breed in school's playground, toilets and roofs. Therefore, it is essential that we communicate to the school authorities about the steps to be carried out to control mosquito breeding in school premises.

It may be pertinent to mention here that DoE had issued Circular No: DE.23(386)/Sch.Br./SHP/2022/58-62 dated 13<sup>th</sup>June 2022 regarding **Prevention and Control of Vector Borne Diseases (Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria)** wherein several guidelines were given to prevent breeding of mosquitoes in schools. Also, DO's and DON'Ts for Dengue, Malaria and Chikungunya were attached.

Encl.

- 1. List of officials from NCVBDC.
- 2. Circular issued on 13.06.2022.
- 3. DO'S & DON'TS for Dengue, Chikungunya & Malaria.
- 4. Information regarding Vector Borne Diseases.

DDE (SCHOOL)

Dated: 07, 11, 2022

All Heads of the Schools Govt./Govt. Aided Schools under Directorate of Education through DEL-E.

No. DE.23 (20)/SchBr/SHP/2022/194~199

Copy to:

- 1. PA to Director (Education)
- 2. PA to Addl. DE (Schools)
- 3. DDE (Schools)
- 4. All DDEs (District & Zones)
- 5. Programmer (MIS) for uploading on MIS
- 6. Guard File

Chandung 07.11.2022

Nodal Officer School Branch (Health) 5420(1)/2022/Secretary (SE and L) (From 7th November to 31th December 2022)

Six teams have been formed to conduct this activity on rotational roaster basis. The details of the same are provided below:

[eam	S.No.	Name of Official	Desiga nation	Working Zone / No. of wards	Schools
1	1.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Gupta	Consult ant, NGO/P PP		
	2.	Sh. Vijay Pal Singh	Malaria Inspect or	NDMC (14) Rohini (26) Civil Line (26) &	
	3.	Sh. Aman Kumar	Insect Collect or	Delhi Cantt	
	4.	Sh. Umesh Kumar Pandit	Insect Collect or		
2	1.	Sh. Nitin Beri	Consult ant, IEC	Najafgarh (26) Shahdara (N) (31)	
	2.	Sh. Anil Negi	Malaria Inspect or		1
	3.	Sh. Suresh Kumar	Insect Collect or		=
	4.	Sh. Manoj Kumar Verma	Insect Collect or		
3	1.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Gupta	Consult ant, NGO/P PP	,	Central
	2.	Sh. Raj Kumar	Malaria Inspect or	Central (26)	Schools/Delh Gvt. Schools/MCD Schools/Privat Schools
	3.	Sh. Manish Kumar Nirvan	Insect Collect or	Shahdara (S) (31)	
	4.	Sh. Shyam Kishore Jha	Insect Collect or		
4	1.	Sh. Nitin Beri	Consult ant, IEC	×	-
	2.	Sh. Jugal Kishor Meena	Malaria Inspect or	South (24), City S.P Ganj (13)	£
	3.	Sh. Amar Nath Pandey	Insect Collect or	>	

(1)/20	22/Sec	retary (SE and L)	Collect	
				9.6
	1.	Sh. Nitin Beri	Consult ant, IEC	
	2.	Sh. Dhirender Singh	Malaria Inspect or	West (29)
6	3.	Sh. Sushil Kumar	Insect Collect or	Karol Bagh (13)
	4	Smt. Praveen	Insect Collect or	550

## GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY DELHI DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION: SCHOOL BRANCH OLD SECRETARIAT: DELHI-110054

No. DE.23 (386)/Sch.Br./SHP/2022/58-62

Dated: 13 06 2022

#### CIRCULAR

Sub: Prevention and Control of Vector Borne Diseases (Dengue, Chikungunya & Malaria).

The rainy season is most conducive for vector borne diseases like Dengue, Chikungunya & Malaria which spread during this time 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, Chikungunya & Malaria, it is essential to prevent breeding of mosquitoes and students should be made aware of this.

All HoS of Govt., Govt. Aided and Unaided Recognized Schools under DoE, GNCTD are hereby directed to share the awareness instructions given in the circular with the students and school staff to follow at home and also the needful to be done by all HoS at school level. In case of students availing summer vacations, HoS are to utilize the best facility of social media/mass message, e-mail etc.

- To avoid mosquito bites wear full-sleeved clothing and use mosquito repellents. Put wire mesh on doors and windows to prevent entry of mosquitoes.
- Message regarding prevention and control of Dengue, Malaria and Chikungunya should be given during assembly /classes.
- Cover all water tanks and containers with well fitted lids to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.
- All overhead and other water tanks/containers are kept properly covered with lid and overflow pipe/air vent are covered with wire mesh/cloth. In case of missing/broken lids matter may be taken up with PWD on priority.
- All coolers should be scrubbed and cleaned once a week and mopped dry before refilling water.
- In coolers that cannot be emptied, put one tablespoon of Petrol/Diesel.
- All unused containers, junk materials, tyres, coconut shells etc. should be properly disposed off.
- Change water in flower vases, plant pots, bird pots every week to prevent mosquito breeding.
- Cover the toilet seat if going out of home for more than a week.
- 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.
- Collection of stagnant water should not be allowed inside school premises, if same does take place a little quantity of petrol/diesel may be put in such stagnant water collection.
- Don't allow water to stagnate in and around houses.
- HoS's are to ensure that school premises are free of waste articles e.g. un-used /broken bottles, plastic cups, pots and tyres etc.
- HoSs / Teachers guide students to take paracetamol, plenty of fluids and rest in case of fever.

The Head of Schools may also depute class teacher/any assigned teacher to share the awareness instructions with all the students and carry out under listed suggested activities from July 2022 onwards.

1. Poster making 2.Slogan writing 3. Nukkad Natak 4. Poem recitation Report of activities undertaken will be submitted by each school to respective Zonal DDEs.

Further, the below given action plan to be followed to prevent and control vector borne diseases in school premises:-

- Nodal Officer to be appointed in each school who will be responsible for all the
  activities related to prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases and monitor the
  activities being carried out.
- To display the Name, address, contact no. / mobile no. etc. of Nodal Officer for Vector Borne Diseases on the Notice Board.
- Regular Checking of school building must be done in a systematic manner 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.
- Comprehensive awareness campaign to be made for staff members in schools about prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases.
- To ensure that school premises are mosquito free display Do's & Don'ts on the Notice Board and other prominent places in the school premises (copy enclosed). Also a pictorial is enclosed for display.
- Pictorials / Handouts may be distributed among the students. (Three in number)
- Zonal DHOs/ Concerned Malaria Circle in-charge may be contacted for any help regarding control of mosquito breeding.
- All DDE Districts are hereby request to submit the compliance report at under mentioned e-mail by 13th September, 2022.
   healthschoolbranch@gmail.com

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Encl: As above

Dr. Anita Vats
DDE (School)

All Heads of Govt., Govt. Aided & Unaided Recognized Schools under DoE through DEL-E.

No. DE.23 (386)/Sch.Br./SHP/2022/58-62

Copy to:-

- 1. PS to Pr. Secretary (Education).
- 2. PA to Director (Education).
- 3. All RDEs, DDEs (District/Zone) to ensure compliance.
- 4. System Analyst (MIS) for uploading on MIS.

5. Guard file.

Chonduy 13.06.2022

Dated: 13/06/2022

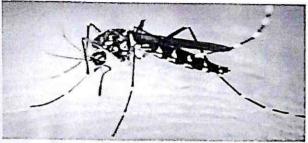
Runu Choudhury OSD (Health)

# DO's and DON'Ts for Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria

DO's	DON'Ts	
Cover all water tanks and containers with well	Do not keep water containers open as they can	
fitted lids to prevent mosquito breeding	attract mosquitoes to breed	
Empty, scrub and dry, coolers every week before refilling to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Paint 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,	Don't throw broken utensils, unused bottles,	
coconut shells etc. should be properly disposed off	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	Don't allow water to stagnate in and around	
bath every week to prevent mosquito	houses in coolers, buckets, barrels, flower pots,	
breeding	bird baths, freeze trays, coconut shells etc	
Cover the toilet seat if going out of home for	Don't depend only on platelet count for	
more than a week	diagnosis of Dengue	
To avoid mosquito bites wear full-sleeved	Do not allow children to wear short sleeved	
clothing and use mosquito repellents to prevent mosquito bites. Put wire mesh on doors and	clothes and play in water puddles and stagnant water bodies	
windows to prevent entry of mosquitoes		
Use bed net at home and hospital during	Don't insist for hospitalization in case of	
dengue fever to prevent mosquito bite and to	Dengue fever unless advised by a doctor, as	
interrupt transmission, Use aerosol, vaporizers	many Dengue patients do not require	
(Coils/Mats) during day time	hospitalization	
Take Paracetamol, plenty of fluids and rest in case of fever	Don't use Aspirin, Ibuproffen , Nimusulid	
case of fever	and over the counter medicines for lowering	
Create experences among community	down body temperature	
Create awareness among community	Do not create panic.	
	Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria	
	are treatable.	

## 🗕 डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया बुखार क्या हैं?

हैंगू व चिकनगुनिया दोनों वायरल बुखार है, जो अक्सर 5-7 दिन में ग्रीक हो जाते हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में दिल्ली व अन्य भारतीय राज्यों में डेंगू । चिकनगुनिया के मामले सामान्यता पाए गए हैं।



# डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया बुखार क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया और मलेरिया तीनों ही मच्छरों के काटने से फैलने ग़ली बीमारियाँ है। मलेरिया के लिए एक निश्चित इलाज उपलब्ध है, ग्रन्तु डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया वायरल बुखार है जिसका कोई निश्चित ज़ाज व बचाव के लिए टीका उपलब्ध नहीं है। मच्छरों की उत्पत्ति की ग़ेकथाम ही बचाव का उपाय है।

## चिकनगुनिया के लक्षण

- ा. अचानक तेज बुखार
- जोड़ों में दर्द
- 3. लाल दाने निकलना

## 🖥 डेंगू बुखार के क्या लक्षण हैं ?

डेंगू वुखार के निम्न लक्षण हैं-

- । अचानक तेज बुखार
- 2. सिर दर्द होना ।
- आंखों के पीछे दर्द होना जो आंखों को घुमानें से और भी बढ़ जाता है।
- मांसपेशियों एवं जोड़ों में दर्द।
- 5. भूख न लगना।
- मुँह का स्वाद खराब होना।
- 7. छाती एंव हाथ के उपरी भाग पर खसरे जैसे लाल दाने निकलना।
- 3. जी मिचलाना एवं उल्टी का होना।



# **े** डेंगू हेमोरेजिक बुखार के क्या लक्षण हैं?

डेंगू हेमोरेजिक बुखार के लक्षण-

- 1. नाक, मसूड़े आदि से खून निकलना
- 2. त्वचा पर नीले धब्चे व चकत्तें पडना
- 3. उल्टी, पेशाव व शौच में खून आना।
- 4.पेट में तेज दर्द होना।
- 5. अत्यधिक प्यास लगना व मुँह सूखना।
- 6. साँस लेने में दिक्कत होना।
- 7. त्वचा का नम व ठंडा होना ।
- 8. चिड्चिड्रापन या बेहोशी होना ।

# क्या डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया बुखार का इलाज घर पर संभव है ?

डेंगू बुखार का इलाज घर पर किया जा सकता है। रोगी को आराम की सलाह दें। बुखार के लिए मरीज को सिर्फ पैरासिटामोल की गोली दें। एसप्रीन या आईबोपुफेन न दें। तेज बुखार होने पर पानी की पट्टी रखें। ओ.आर.एस. या घर में उपलब्ध तरल पदार्थ जैसे शिकजी, नारियल पानी, दाल का पानी इत्यादि पर्याप्त मात्रा में दें।

निम्न लक्षण होने पर तुरन्त निकट के अस्पताल/डाक्टर से सम्पर्क करें।

- 1. लगातार उल्टी का होना।
- 2. पेट में तेज दर्द होना।
- 3. बेहोशी या चिड्चिड़ापन का होना ।
- 4. नाक, मसूड़े या शरीर के किसी भाग से रक्त का स्त्राव होना।
- 5. त्वचा का नम व ठंडा होना ।
- 6. पेशाब कम होना।

## चिकनगुनिया का इलाज

- १. चिकनगुनिया बुखार सामान्यतया जानलेवा नहीं होता है।
- 2. दर्द नाशक दवाएं डॉक्टर की सलाह से ही लें।

## 🕳 डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया का बुखार किस तरह फैलता है

जब एडीज मच्छर किसी संक्रामित व्यक्ति को काटता है तो 8–10 दिन में मच्छर बीमारी फैलाने योग्य हो जाता है। जब यह संक्रामित मच्छर स्वस्थ्य व्यक्ति को काटता है तो डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया के वायरस स्वस्थ्य व्यक्ति में प्रवेश कर जाता है।



#### डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया फैलाने वाला एडीज मच्छर कब काटता है

डेंगू व चिकनगुनिया फैलाने वाला एडीज मच्छर दिन में काटता है और घर के मीतर कोनों में व फर्नीचर के नीचे व परदों आदि के पीछे छूपा रहता है।

## **इंगू व चिकनगुनिया फैलाने वाला मच्छर कहां प्रजनन करता है?**

एडीज मच्छर घर में व आसपास जमा साफ पानी में पैदा होता है, जैसे-कूलर, खुली पानी की टंकी, फूलदान व गमले, पक्षियों को पानी पिलाने वाला बर्तन, खुले में रखें खाली डिब्बे, पुराने टायर, बोतल इत्यादि । मलेरिया फैलाने वाला मच्छर भी साफ पानी में पैदा होता है।









## मच्छरों की रोकथाम कैसे करें ?

मच्छरा से बचाव की जानकारी ही इन वीमारियों का इलाज है।

- कूलर को सप्ताह में एक बार अच्छी तरह रगड़कर साफ करें और यदि कूलर साफ करना संम्भव न हो तो उसमें सप्ताह में एक चम्मव पेट्रोल या टैमीफॉस ग्रैन्यूल डालें ।
- टैमीफॉस ग्रैन्यूल सभी मलेरिया के दफ्तरों एवं निगम पार्षदों के कार्यालय में मुफ्त उपलब्ध है।
- 3. छत पर रखी पानी की टंकी, पानी की होदी व घर में इस्तेमाल होने वाले पानी के वर्तनों को अच्छी तरह ढक कर रखें।
- 4. चिड़िया के बर्तन में प्रतिदिन पानी डालने से पहले उसे उल्टा कर खाली कर लेना चाहिए।
- 5. कबाड़ या बेकार बर्तनों को, जिसमें पानी इक्कटा हो सकता है, छत या घर के आसपास खुले में न रखें।
- घर व आसपास साफ पानी जमा न होने दें । पानी जमा होने पर उसमें कीट नाशक दवाई, पैट्रोल या डीजल डालें।

#### मच्छर के काटने से बर्बाव के उपाय

- 1. अपने घर के आसपास मच्छर मारने वाली दना का छिड़काव करें।
- 2. सोते समय मच्छरदानी का इस्तेमाल करें
- 3. शरीर को पूरी तरह से ढ़कने वाले कपड़े 🕬
- 4. मच्छर भगाने वाले मैट व कॉयल का इस्तेमाल करें।
- 5. मच्छर दूर भगाने वाले तेल या ीम को त्वचा पर लगावें।
- 6. खिड़कियों एंव दरवाजों पर जाली का इस्तेमाल करें।



याद रहे- डेंगू होने पर घबराए नहीं। डेंगू के समी मरीजें को अस्पतास में भर्ती होने या प्लेटलेट्स चढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती