

ACTION TAKEN REPORT OF DDMA (WEST)

On

Dengue & Chikunguniya



**OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (WEST)
GOVERNMENT OF THE NCT OF DELHI
OLD MIDDLE SCHOOL COMPLEX, RAMPURA, DELHI-110035
PH: 011-27397814, 27396629**

Introduction



In 2016, Massive outbreaks of **chikungunya fever (CF)** and Dengue fever have occurred in Delhi. The name derives from a word meaning "to become contorted" from the African Kimakonde language. Chikungunya is an infection caused by the chikungunya virus. The very young, old, and those with other health problems are at risk of more severe disease. Symptoms include the sudden onset of fever and joint pain, particularly affecting the hands, wrists, ankles and feet.

District west which one of the eleventh district of Delhi also suffered with massive outbreaks. DDMA (West) which is a nodal agency for conducting a disaster management awareness programme played a vital role in door to door dengue awareness campaigning. Nukkad Natak has been organised by DDMA (W) and pamphlets also distributed in awareness campaign. DDMA officials visited the vulnerable areas and also instructed the people that remove stagnant water from all junk items lying unattended in the peri-domestic area. Water in birdbaths and plant pots or drip trays should be changed at least twice each week.

Chikungunya fever in India

The first recorded chikungunya outbreak was in Kolkata in 1963. This was followed by epidemics in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in 1964–65 and in Barsi in 1973. CHIKV then seems to have disappeared from India. The virus re-emerged in 2006 after a gap of 32 years and caused an explosive outbreak affecting 13 states. The states first affected were Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Kerala.

Actions Taken: Door to Door awareness campaign

Date	Activity
16.09.2016	Ms Bhavna Solanki (Project Coordinator) has leaded the door to door campaign of Dengue and Chikunguniya awareness programme with CDVs (QRV) through pamphlets distribution at various vulnerable areas of district. The area coverd: 1. Amar Park Zakhira 2. CharaMandi 3. Rakhi Market 4. Katputli Colony 5. Slum Area near fire station Kirti Nagar 6. Kamla Nehru Camp 7. Jawahar Camp 8. Sanjay Camp 9. Infra Camp 10. 58 no. Factory Area

The pictorial view of said programme is as under:-



17.09.2016	Mr. Mohit Sharma (District Project officer) has leaded the door to door campaign of Dengue and Chikunguniya awareness programme through pamphlets with CDVs (QRV) through distribution at various vulnerable areas of district. The area covered:
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The pictorial view of said programme is as under:-





18.09.2016

Quick Response Vehicle (QVR) team has been distributed the pamphlets of Dengue and Chikungunya awareness at various vulnerable areas of district. The area covered ;

1. Madipur C Block
2. Peera Garhi Jhuggi Camp
3. Nangloi no. 3 Jhuggi
4. Mithia Jhuggi

The pictorial view of said programme is as under:-



19.09.2016

DDMA officials (Mr. Mohit Sharma, DPO and Ms. Bhavna Solanki, PC) have been campaigned the awareness programme of Dengue and Chikunguniya at vulnerable area and also distributed the pamphlets.

The pictorial view of said programme is as under:-



Street play/ Nukkad Natak in Distict West

25.09.2016

The street play has been organised about Dengue and Chikunguniya awareness at vulnerable areas of district west. Shri Arshad Iftekhar (Project Coordinator) has leaded the street play campaign of Dengue and Chikunguniya awareness programme with CDVs (QRV) and pamphlets has been distributed to aware the people. The area covered:

1. Camp no - 2 near Khatik Dharamsala near Nangloi Railway Metro Station



Pamphlets distribution



25.09.2016

2. J.J colony, M- Block, Camp no - 3, Nigam, MCD School Suraj Mal metro station



Pamphlets distribution



26.09.2016

Shri Mohit Sharma (Project officer) has leaded the street play campaign of Dengue and Chikunguniya awareness programme with CDVs (QRV) and pamphlets has been distributed to aware the people. The area covered:
1. J.J Colony Camp no-4 Nanglo



Pamphlets distribution



26.09.2016

2. Nangloi sabji Mandi



Pamphlets distribution



30.09.2016

The street play has been organised about Dengue and Chikunguniya awareness at vulnerable areas of district west. **Shri Ajit Roy**, SDM (Punjabi Bagh) has leaded the street play campaign of Dengue and Chikunguniya awareness programme with Shri Arshad Iftekhhar (Project Coordinator) and CDVs (QRV). Pamphiets has been distributed to aware the people. The area covered:

1. B-Block, J.J colony Jwalapuri



Pamphlets distribution



30.09.2016

2. D-Block camp no -2 J J colony, Jwalapuri



Pamphlets distribution



DOs

- 1) Get plenty of rest, and consume fluids to avoid dehydration if you have the disease.
- 2) Get tested immediately if any of the symptoms above manifest themselves. If you have a high-grade fever for more than twenty four hours, go see a doctor.
- 3) Use mosquito nets and wear long sleeves and pants to avoid being bitten.
- 4) Keep your surroundings clean, and dispose of waste regularly.

DON'Ts

- 1) Aedes mosquitoes - which transmit both dengue and chikungunya - breed in clean water. So don't leave water in containers, coolers, flower pots and other such recipients exposed to the air. Don't let water stagnate anywhere in or near your home.
- 2) If you are using mosquito repellents, don't use them on children below two months of age. For children older than two months, use insect repellents containing 10% DEET.
- 3) Don't apply mosquito repellent on your palms, or near your eyes or mouth. ALWAYS read instructions before using repellents, especially those pertaining to infants, pregnant women, and breast-feeding mothers.
- 4) Mosquitos are attracted to dark colours, so avoid wearing dark-coloured clothes.
- 5) Don't wear tight clothes, for mosquitoes find it easier to bite through tight-fitting garments.

छोटा डंक बड़ा खतरा

डेंगू बुखार से बचाव एवं रोकथाम

डेंगू एक खतरनाक वायरस बुखार है जो कि संक्रमित एडीस मक्खर के काटने से होता है जिससे तीव्र बुखार, ज्वर, शरीर दर्द तथा सरुदं होता है। व्यक्तियों के सुखसुबे यह रोग मरवो में अधिक खतरनाक होता है। इसको आम भाषा में हड्डी रोड बुखार भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि इससे कारण शरीर व जोड़ों में बहुत दर्द होता है।

समान डेंगू दुस्मन

- अत्यन्त तेज बुखार आना।
- ज्वर, मूँसपेडिगी तथा जोड़ों में दर्द होना।
- शरीर के पिछले हिस्से में दर्द।
- अत्यधिक कमजोरी, भूख में कमी।
- मूँद का अत्यन्त आना व नाँव में दर्द।
- शरीर पर लाल फफुरे का होना।

समारे के लक्षण

डेंगू हेमरेजिक एरिथर एवं डेंगू शॉक सिन्ड्रोम

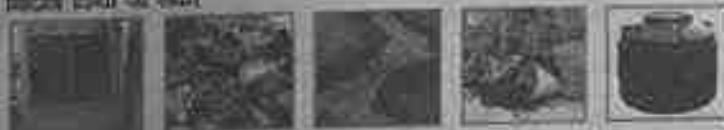
- शरीर पर एरिथर लक्षण पड़ना।
- तेज रीस होना।
- जल में खून आना।
- तेज पेट दर्द का होना।
- मज्जों में खून का मिस्र होना।
- रक्त का रंग पतल का पड़ना।
- अत्यन्त जल में होना।
- शरीर व जोड़ों में दर्द।
- रक्त का रंग पतल का पड़ना।

रोकथाम है

यह रोग रोकने के लिए जरूरी है। यह रोग रोकने के लिए हमें अपने आसपास के जगहों में डेंगू के लक्षणों से बचना है।

उपचार

- डॉक्टर को बुलाकर डॉक्टरों की सलाह का पालन करना।
- डेंगू के कारण होने वाले लक्षणों से बचना।
- डॉक्टर को बुलाकर डॉक्टरों की सलाह का पालन करना।
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जिलाधीश कार्यालय, जिला पश्चिमी, दिल्ली
फोन नम्बर 011-27397814

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Material Science

(MOHIT SHARMA)
DISTRICT PROJECT OFFICER
DDMA, DISTRICT WEST DELHI