

**Report on the Assessment of Bed nets distributed at Shobha Village,
Mainpur Block, Raipur District, Chhattisgarh state**

Joint team comprising ROHFW and NIMR

Team Members:

1. Dr. Sunil Gitte, Assitant.Director. (EPI) ROHFW, Raipur.
2. Dr SN Sharma, Research Scientist, NIMR,FU, Raipur
3. Mr Kumar Singh, VBD Consultant, Raipur

We were asked to visit Shobha village, Mainpur block to assess the mode of bednet distribution, through the *Van Suraksha Samiti*, compliance regarding bednets and retreatment etc.

The team made the following observations on dated 29.6.2010:

- The bed nets were distributed by *Van Suraksha Samiti, Gram Shobha* in year 2006 free of cost. The exact date was not available despite of asking several sources. (Annexure I)
- The *Van Suraksha Samiti consists of 11 members namely* President (Adhyaksha), Vice president (Upadhyaksh) and 9 executive members. The executive members have two females and one land less person from the village. They have there own financial resources from forest department as was told by the Deputy Ranger, Shobha village.
- The Samiti distributed one Bed net (SBN Polyethylene thread) per house free of cost. The information was collected from several local sources and health officials.

- The exact number of net distribution and their cost could not be collected due to non availability of records Such distribution was made in other 25 villages as stated by Dr K .C. Uraon, BMO, Mainpur CHC but this could not be verified.
- Since the recurrent malaria problem in the village, the Samiti decided to protect the forest inhabitants by using bed net. The village is under IRS with DDT 50% WP with two rounds of Spray each year. The BMO and health officials also suggested them to use insecticide treated mosquito net for prevention from malaria. At the time of distribution, the nets were impregnated with Deltamethrin 2.5% by health officials of the CHC. After distribution and treatment an assurance of six monthly re-treatment of the bed nets was made by the BMO but response was not sustainable for long period.
- The team visited 15 houses door to door to verify the bed nets physically and usage rate and mode of retreatment. The net was found in 9 (60%) houses. Out of 15 houses, treatment was made only once in 9 houses, in three houses no treatment was made and in the remaining 2 houses no reliable information could be collected.
- The malaria epidemiological situation of the village Shobha from year 2005 to 2009 collected from CHC Mainpur is given in Annexure II. The results revealed that SPR varied from 6.9 % to 9.8% and API ranged from 19.7 to 31.8. The malariometric indices showed no reduction in the malaria situation in the village during past five years.

The team is of the opinion that

- The *Van Surakshya Samiti*, Gram Shobha has done welfare measure regarding mitigating malaria problem in the forested belt by freely distributing ITN in the year 2006. But the Samiti as well as the health officials did not monitor the nets, their re-treatment and malaria situation so as to make the efforts sustainable for a longer period.
- The bed nets distribution should have been made in such a way so as to cover entire inhabitants i.e at least one net @ 2.5 to 3 people should have been given.
- Retreatment of the net as per guidelines of NVBDCP (6 monthly) by health staff should have been ensured.

Annexure I

Name of health officials and members of Van Suraksha Samiti

Sr No	Name	Designation
1	Dr Aruna Beck	BMO, CHC, Mainpur
2	Dr K .C. Uraon,	EX BMO
3	Mr Verma	BEE
6	Mr Tusli Ram Dhruv	Superintendent of Adivasi Ashram School, Shobha
7	Mrs Shama Nag	ANM, Shobha HSC
8	Mr Thanu Ram Netam	Van Suraksha Samiti village,Shoba
9	Mr Sanjay Rautia	Deputy Ranger, Village Shobha

Annexure II

Epidemiology of malaria of Shobha Village during the year 2005-2009

Year	Population	BSE	TPC	Pf	SPR	API
2005	756	220	18	16	8.2	23.8
2006	811	232	16	16	6.9	19.7
2007	810	242	22	22	9.1	27.2
2008	818	264	26	24	9.8	31.8
2009	825	247	17	16	7.0	20.6