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GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
EDUCATION DIRECTORATE
BIKASH BHAVAN, SALT LAKE, KOLKATA-700091

Memo No. ED-1772/2017
OM-20A-17

Dated Kolkata, the 24th May, 2017

From : The Director of Public instruction,
West Bengal.

To : The Principals/ OICs/TICs
of Govt. & Govt. Aided Colleges of West Bengal.

Sub: Preventive measures for fighting **Dengue and Chikungunya**.

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the Directorate of Health Services, IBD Branch, Govt. of West Bengal has framed some guidelines for the control and prevention of Dengue and Chikungunya, to be followed by the Educational Institutions by way of issuing a Circular vide Memo No. **HIB/M/6-D-08-16/660** dated the **2nd March, 2017**. The said memo alongwith its four annexures are being sent herewith.

You are therefore requested to take necessary action as per guidelines set forth by the Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of West Bengal under the aforesaid memo.

Approved
25/5/17

24.05.17

Director of Public Instruction,
West Bengal



Government of West Bengal
Directorate of Health Services, IBD Branch
Swasthya Bhavan, Salt Lake,
G. N. -29, Sector- V, Kolkata-700091.

Memo No. HIB/M/6-D-08-16/ 660

Dated - 02/3/2017

CIRCULAR

From

The Secretary & Mission Director, National Health Mission, Department of H&FW,
Govt. of West Bengal

To

The Principal Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal

Subject: Recommended action:

- i. To maintain the school premises clean & free from breeding source for mosquitoes.
- ii. To increase the general awareness level of students regarding preventive measures against Dengue and Chikungunya.

Sir,

The incidence of Dengue, a mosquito-borne viral disease, has increased in recent years in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Climatic conditions particularly temperature and rainfall play key roles in the life-cycle, breeding and longevity of dengue vectors and thus in transmission of this deadly disease. The environment in the monsoon season is particularly favorable for dengue mosquito vectors (temperature between 25- 30 Degree Centigrade and relative humidity around 80%), which results in high vector density.

As there is no vaccine or specific drug available against Dengue and Chikungunya infection, vector control, social awareness with ensuring personal protection are significant factors in preventing transmission of both these diseases.

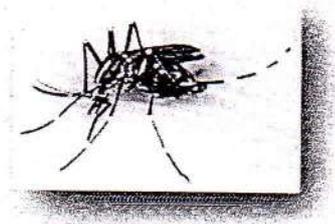
Further, a recent study has revealed that *Aedes* breeding actually takes place throughout the year. Overhead Tanks and Curing tanks are identified as key containers because they support breeding in both transmission and non-transmission season. During transmission season, vector breeding is spread from these key containers to secondary containers i.e. abandoned containers, coolers, mud pots, blocked drains etc. And thus huge breeding of *Aedes* mosquitoes sets in.

Annexure I

GENERAL INFORMATION: DENGUE/ DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER:

VECTOR OF DENGUE/DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER

- *Aedes aegypti* is the vector of dengue / dengue haemorrhagic fever.
- It is a small, black mosquito with white stripes and is approximately 5 mm in size.
- It takes about 7 to 10 days to develop the virus in its body and transmit the disease.



Feeding Habit

- Day biter – Early morning (8 am- 9 am) and 2 hours before sunset (4 pm- 6 pm)
- Mainly feeds on human beings in domestic and peri-domestic situations
- Bites repeatedly

Resting Habit

- Rests in the domestic and peri-domestic situations
- Rests in the dark corners of houses, on hanging objects like clothes, umbrella, etc. or under the furniture

Breeding Habits

- *Aedes mosquitoes are clean water breeder*
- *Aedes aegypti* mosquito breeds in any type of man-made containers or storage containers having even a small quantity of water
- Eggs of *Aedes aegypti* can live without water for more than one year

Breeding Places in general

Coolers, Pitch Drums, Water Jars, Mud Pots, Plastic Containers, Buckets, Flower vases, Plant saucers, Over Head Water Tanks, Cisterns, Bottles, Broken Tin Tanks, Deserted Tyres, Roof gutters, Cemetery urns, Bamboo stumps, Coconut shells, Broken egg shells, Bird Pots, Deserted old shoes, Tree holes and many more places where rainwater collects or is stored.

VECTOR CONTROL MEASURES: DO'S AND DON'TS

1. PERSONAL PROPHYLATIC MEASURES

- Use of aerosol, mosquito repellent creams, liquids, coils, mats etc to prevent the bites of mosquitoes.
- Remove water from coolers, Air Conditioner Duct/ Water Outlets and other small containers at least once in a week
- Do not wear clothes that expose arms and legs, Wear full sleeve shirts and full pants with socks. Children should not be allowed to play in shorts and half sleeved clothes. Try to keep the body covered.
- Use Mosquito nets while sleeping, during day time and night time, to prevent mosquito bite, especially for sleeping infants and young children

Annexure II

Guideline of Activity for Control & Prevention of Dengue-Chikungunya

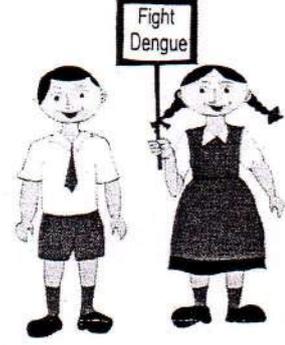
Activity	Details
<p>Cleanliness Drive at Campus or campus adjacent areas</p>	<p>Cleanliness Drive in the Campus and adjacent areas for a week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It may be treated as a social service/ environment education activity for students. ✓ Adoption of neighborhood by institutions for a week to eliminate/ manage breeding sites of mosquitoes. ✓ Ensure active participation from adjacent localities ✓ Students may distribute hand-written IEC messages/ painted posters etc to the Target Group (TG) <p>This Cleanliness drive should put emphasis on spreading of following IEC messages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Signs and symptoms of Dengue-Chikungunya. 2) Elimination/management of areas where mosquito vector can breed; for e.g. by removal of unused/junk materials like tyres, pots, discarded wet cell batteries, pitch-drums, coconut shells & other scraps from the area, cleaning of stagnant water bodies for channeling of water flow, mud-filling of ditches and other water collections, weakly cleaning of water storages at home, covering of over head tanks etc. 3) Protecting oneself from mosquito bites by measures such as regular use of Bed Nets 4) Early reporting of fever to the nearest Health Center/ ASHA/ Health Worker. 5) Availability of FREE diagnosis and treatment at Govt. Health facilities

IEC Message for Students on Dengue

প্রিয় বন্ধুরা, ডেঙ্গু জ্বর সম্পর্কে সচেতন হও

ডেঙ্গু একটি ভাইরাস যচিত জ্বর।

মনে রাখবে,



মশা-ই ডেঙ্গু জ্বরের বাহক।

জমা জল যেখানে, ডেঙ্গু-বাহক মশার জন্ম সেখানে। তাই বাড়ির ভিতরে বা আশেপাশে ফেলে রাখা পুরনো টায়ার, ভাঙা ডিম ও ডাবের খোলা, পরিত্যক্ত ব্যাটারির সেল, পিচের ড্রাম, গবাদিপশু ও পোষা পাখির জল খাওয়ার পাত্র বা অন্যান্য অব্যবহৃত পাত্রে জল জমতে দেবেনা।

চালের ট্যাঙ্ক, চৌবাচ্চা, এয়ার-কুলার এবং বাড়ির অন্যান্য জলাধারের জল, সপ্তাহে একদিন খালি করে, শুকিয়ে নাও এবং সবসময় ভালোভাবে ঢেকে রাখা।

বাড়ির চারপাশে কোনও খানাখন্দে জল জমতে দেবেনা।

নর্দমা পরিষ্কার রাখা। ঝোপঝাড় কেটে ফেলা। নিয়মিত জঞ্জাল অপসারণ করা।

মাঠ বা বাড়ির বাইরে খেলতে গেলে, হাত-পা-ঢাকা হালকা রঙের পোশাক পরা।

ডেঙ্গুর বাহক এডিস ইজিপ্সাই মশা সাধারণতঃ দিনের বেলায় কামড়ায়। তাই রাতের পাশাপাশি দিনের বেলাতেও, ঘুমোনের সময় অবশ্যই মশারি ব্যবহার করা।

ডেঙ্গু জ্বরের সাধারণ লক্ষণ হল-

- হঠাৎ করে আসা জ্বর, মাথা ব্যাথা
- চোখের পিছনে, পেশীতে ও গাঁটে ব্যাথা
- খাবারে অরুচি, বমিভাব, পেটে ব্যাথা
- বুক-পিঠে-বাহুতে হামের মতো ফুসকুড়ি
- নাক, মুখ বা মাড়ি থেকে রক্তক্ষরণ, চামড়ায় কালশিটে

এমন হলে অবশ্যই ডাক্তারবাবুর পরামর্শ মতো ওষুধ খাও ও প্রয়োজনে রক্তপরীক্ষা করাও। সঙ্গে বেশি করে জল ও তরলজাতীয় খাবার খেতে হবে। এছাড়াও জ্বর হলেই ফেলে না রেখে যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব ডাক্তারবাবুর পরামর্শ নাও। সরকারী হাসপাতালে এখন ডেঙ্গু জ্বরের রোগনির্ণয় ও চিকিৎসার সুযোগ বিনামূল্যে পাওয়া যায়। মনে রাখবে, অধিকাংশ ডেঙ্গু রোগী-ই সময়মতো সাধারণ চিকিৎসাই সেরে যায়।

স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ দপ্তর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার কর্তৃক প্রচারিত।