

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

USES OF SURVEILLANCE

- To Assess Magnitude of Problem
- To Monitor Implementation of Health Programmes.
- To Understand Local Epidemiology of the Problem
- To Assess Changes in the Trend/Monitor the Trend of Magnitude/Distribution of the Problem.
- To Identify Specific Population Group at Risk
- To Enable Predictions about Patterns of Diseases Occurrence
- To Assess Impact of the Programme Interventions for control of the problem

OBJECTIVE

- Decentralized Surveillance System.
- To identify Risk Factors for CD/NCD.
- Timely Initiation of Public Health action.
- Improvement of efficiency of Surveillance activities.
- Dissemination of relevant information to Health Administration, community, other stake holders about disease risk factors, monitoring & evaluation.

Regular Surveillance:

Vector Borne Disease: 1. Malaria (Other vector-borne diseases under this group) Like Dengue, JE, Leishmaniasis, Chikungunya etc.

Water Borne Disease: 2. Acute Diarrhoeal Disease (Cholera)

Respiratory Diseases 3. Typhoid:
4. Tuberculosis

Vaccine Preventable Diseases: 5. Measles

Diseases under Eradication: 6. Polio

Other Conditions: 7. Road Traffic Accidents (Link up with Police Computers)

Other International Commitments 8. Plague

Unusual Clinical Syndromes: 9. Meningoencephalitis / Respiratory Distress, Hemorrhagic fevers and other undiagnosed conditions

Sentinel Surveillance:

Sexually transmitted diseases /

Blood borne: 10. HIV / HBV, HCV

Other Conditions: 11. Water Quality
12. Outdoor Air Quality (Large Urban Centres)

Regular Periodic Surveys:

NCD Risk Factors: 13. Anthropometry, Physical Activity, Blood Pressure, Tobacco, Nutrition, Blindness & any other unusual Health condition.

GOI may include in a public health emergency – subject to agreement at the next joint project review mission; project funds could be used for these surveillance activities.