

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES
STATE VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (SVBDCP),
MIZORAM, NHM

ACHIEVEMENT REPORT FOR FY 2024–2025 UNDER NVBDCP

I. Case Surveillance of Vector-Borne Diseases

Free diagnosis and treatment of malaria are provided at every health facility, including at the ASHA level. Diagnosis of dengue and chikungunya is conducted at Civil Hospital, Aizawl and Civil Hospital, Lunglei. Case investigation and a positive line list are maintained at all levels of the health system.

(i) Malaria

A total of 3,07,468 blood examinations were conducted during the reporting period, representing an Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) of 24.09% of the total population and covering 100% of reported fever cases. Of these examinations, 16,899 were confirmed as malaria-positive, yielding an Annual Parasite Incidence (API) of 13.24 per thousand population. Of the total confirmed cases, 8,950 (52.96%) were attributable to Plasmodium falciparum (Pf). Seven deaths due to malaria were recorded during the period, corresponding to a case fatality rate of 0.04%.

Name of District	Total Malaria cases	Pv	Pf	Death	ABER	API
Aizawl East	30	24	6	0	22.31	0.11
Aizawl West	41	23	18	0	17.60	0.21
Lunglei	3775	1460	2315	0	25.74	21.63
Siaha	1607	1286	321	0	23.65	23.21
Kolasib	16	14	2	1	19.09	0.17
Mamit	3299	1816	1483	1	25.86	32.44
Champhai	31	23	8	0	23.23	0.21
Lawngtlai	8067	3286	4781	5	34.16	56.70
Serchhip	33	17	16	0	31.48	0.47
TOTAL	16899	7949	8950	7	24.09	13.24

(ii) Dengue

A total of 9,342 samples were tested for dengue during the reporting period, of which 744 were confirmed positive. One death attributable to dengue was reported during this period.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	suspected cases	samples Taken	IgM Mac ELISA Positive	NS1 Antigen ELISA Positive cases	Death
1	Aizawl West	3592	3592	222	92	1
2	Aizawl East	2763	2763	125	84	0
3	Lunglei	1992	1992	169	14	0
4	Siaha	28	28	2	0	0
5	Kolasib	125	125	1	2	0
6	Mamit	183	183	2	5	0
7	Champhai	409	409	13	4	0
8	Lawngtlai	66	66	1	0	0
9	Serchhip	138	138	6	1	0
10	Other State	46	46	0	1	0
10	TOTAL	9342	9342	541	203	1

(iii) Chikungunya

Of 194 suspected cases investigated, 3 were laboratory-confirmed as chikungunya. All confirmed cases were tested and confirmed at Civil Hospital, Lunglei, and originated from Lunglei District.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	suspected cases	samples Taken	Confirmed cases
1	Aizawl West	0	0	0
2	Aizawl East	0	0	0
3	Lunglei	194	194	3
4	Saiha	0	0	0
5	Kolasib	0	0	0
6	Mamit	0	0	0
7	Champhai	0	0	0
8	Lawngtlai	0	0	0
9	Serchhip	0	0	0
10	TOTAL	194	194	3

II. Monitoring and Supervision of Activities

Rigorous monitoring and supervision of programme activities are carried out at every level by State and District Level staff. Continuous field-level monitoring is undertaken at the PHC level and below by Malaria Technical Supervisors (MTS), Multi-Purpose

Workers (MPW), and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA). During the reporting period, two State Level Review Meetings and two District Task Force Committee meetings on Malaria Elimination (in each district) were conducted.

III. Vector Control Management

The following vector control interventions were carried out across the State during the reporting period:

a. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) with Deltamethrin, in Sub-Centres with API > 2: 82.72% coverage was achieved, protecting 4,74,757 persons out of a projected population of 6,04,682.

b. Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN) Distribution, in Sub-Centres with API > 1: 4,06,947 LLINs were distributed, covering 169 Sub-Centres and a total of 2,74,257 households, achieving 100% household coverage (saturation distribution).

c. Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITN) re-impregnation with Deltamethrin, in Sub-Centres with API < 1: Community-owned bed nets were re-impregnated with Deltamethrin, covering 182 Sub-Centres and protecting 48.1% of the target population.

d. Entomological Surveillance: Continuous vector surveillance and insecticide resistance studies were conducted by the Entomological Cell. Insecticide susceptibility assays against DDT and Deltamethrin were carried out in local malaria vector species; based on the findings, Deltamethrin was introduced for IRS operations from the first round of 2024, which contributed to a positive reduction in malaria cases.

e. Source Reduction Drives: Source reduction activities were undertaken in high-endemic villages to eliminate mosquito breeding sites.

IV. IEC/BCC Activities

Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities were conducted at all levels, involving local leaders, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs) to enhance community participation. All activities under NVBDCP are community-based, aimed at generating public awareness. Key activities undertaken include source reduction drives, awareness campaigns, advocacy meetings, sensitisation meetings with village leaders and institutions, print and electronic media engagement, and school-based campaigns.