



## Media Scanning & Verification Cell

Media alert from the Media Scanning & Verification Cell, IDSP-NCDC.

Alert ID	Publication Date	Reporting Date	Place Name	News Source/Publication Language
6297	09.09.2021	10.09.2021	Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh	www.timesofindia.com/English <u>https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/visakhapatna</u> <u>m/vizag-continues-to-be-states-seasonal-diseases-</u> <u>capital/articleshowprint/86016656.cms</u>
Title:	Vizag continues to be Andhra Pradesh's seasonal diseases capital			
Action By CSU, IDSP –NCDC	Information communicated to DSU- Visakhapatnam, SSU- Andhra Pradesh			

Visakhapatnam district continues to lead the state in vector-borne diseases. The district has so far reported 462 dengue cases in 2021, accounting for nearly 30% of all cases to have surfaced in the state. Similarly, 708 malaria cases emerged in the district of the nearly 1,100 cases in the state, contributing about 60% of the total malaria caseload of the state. The district also witnessed 24 chikungunya cases. Overall, the district accounts for nearly 40% of total seasonal diseases in the state

As has become the trend, Vizag city contributes a major chunk of the dengue case total of the district every year. For example, of the 462 dengue cases in the district, more than 250 are from Vizag city.

According to district officials, there has been a spurt in seasonal disease case numbers this year in Ananthagiri, Araku, Paderu, Chintapalli, Hukumpeta and Dumbriguda mandals in the tribal belt and Rolugunta, Kasimkota, Devarapalli and Butchayyapeta mandals in the rural parts of the district, apart from Vizag city.



With the increasing case numbers, there has been an influx of patients into various government and private hospitals in the district in recent weeks. Sporadic rains associated with mosquito breeding are said to be the major cause of increasing cases. June to is the peak season for vector-borne diseases in the state.

Officials of the Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) informed that they have started releasing Gambusia fish, which are predators of mosquito larvae, into the wells of the city.

The fish, which measure between one to two inches, is capable of ingesting mosquito larvae about twice its weight in a day. Disease-carrying mosquitoes mostly flourish in stagnant water and these fish help prevent stagnant waters from becoming breeding grounds.

According to experts, urbanisation has been providing thriving larval habitats for mosquito vectors—right from artificial containers, tyres and changing lifestyle—to crowded human population and unplanned urbanisation.

## ◆Save Water- Save Life, 🚓 Save a tree- Don't print unless it's really necessary!

Disclaimer:- This is a media alert subject to verification.

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