

India's Fight Against Neglected Tropical Diseases

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Context

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are a group of **infectious diseases** that mainly affect **poor communities in tropical and subtropical regions**. Despite their **severe health and economic burden**, they have received **low global priority**.

- **Over 1 billion people** worldwide suffer from NTDs.
- **1.5 billion** require preventive or curative interventions.
- India is home to **12 NTDs**, making elimination a major health challenge.

India is working toward **eliminating NTDs** through **political commitment, community participation, and regional cooperation**.

Understanding NTDs

Key Features

- **Vector-borne** - Spread by mosquitoes, flies, and contaminated water.
- **Chronic and disabling** - Causes long-term suffering and economic loss.
- **Linked to poverty** - Poor sanitation and healthcare worsen the problem.
- **Neglected in global health** - Receives less funding and research focus.

Major NTDs in India

- **Kala Azar (Visceral Leishmaniasis)** - Targeted for elimination by **2023**.
- **Lymphatic Filariasis (Elephantiasis)** - To be eliminated by **2030**.
- **Dengue & Chikungunya** - Seasonal mosquito-borne diseases.
- **Guinea Worm Disease** - Eradicated in India.
- **Leprosy** - Officially eliminated but sporadic cases remain.

India's Strategy for NTD Elimination

1. Government Programs

- **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)** – Manages major NTDs.
 - **Kala Azar Elimination Programme** – Aims to eradicate **Visceral Leishmaniasis**.
 - **Mass Drug Administration (MDA)** – Targets **Lymphatic Filariasis**.
 - **Leprosy Elimination Programme** – Ensures early detection and treatment.
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2. Community Involvement

- **Health campaigns** – Promote hygiene, mosquito control, and early treatment.
 - **School-based deworming** – Conducted annually.
 - **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** – Improved sanitation, reducing NTD cases.
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3. Regional & Global Cooperation

- **WHO & Global Health Partners** – India works with international agencies for large-scale intervention.
 - **Cross-border initiatives** – Collaboration with neighboring countries.
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Challenges in NTD Elimination

- **Complex transmission** – Multiple hosts and vectors make control difficult.
 - **Climate change** – Rising temperatures increase disease spread.
 - **Healthcare gaps** – Rural areas lack access to proper treatment.
 - **Drug resistance** – Some parasites are developing resistance.
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Global Recognition & Future Outlook

- **World NTD Day (30th January)** – Raises awareness globally.
- **SDG 3.3 Target** – Calls for NTD elimination by **2030**.
- **India's roadmap** – Strengthening research, healthcare, and sanitation.

India's **multi-sectoral approach** is key to achieving **NTD elimination and better public health**