

CHAPTER 16

HEALTH

The endeavor of Govt of NCT of Delhi is to deliver best health care services to all citizens of Delhi and other patients from NCR region. Health & Family Welfare Department is responsible for organizing & coordinating health services, prevention of diseases and promotion of good health utilizing latest available technology and dedicated team of health personnel. The expertise and reputation of Delhi's hospitals has been attracting patients not only from other states in India but also from other parts of the globe.

2. In Delhi, there are a number of government and non-government organizations offering health care facilities to the citizens. Directorate of health Services (DHS), under the Government of NCT of Delhi, is the agency committed to provide better health care. It coordinates with other government and non-government organizations to deliver medical facilities in Delhi. As on 31st March 2014, there were 95 Hospitals, 2 Primary Health Centers, 1389 Dispensaries, 267 Maternity Homes & Sub Centeres, 19 Polyclinics, 973 Nursing Homes, 27 Special Clinics existing in Delhi. Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of primary health care having 524 dispensaries (Allopathic-260, Homeo-98, Ayurvedic-34, Unani-17, Mobile Health Clinic-45, School Health Clinics-70. However, 34 school health clinics and 45 Mobile Health clinics under DHS have been closed during 2014 which was running by NGO's). The information regarding Health Infrastructure in Delhi during the last 10 years is presented in the Statement 16.1

Statement 16.1
HEALTH FACILITIES IN DELHI DURING THE PERIOD 2005-2014

| S.No. | Details | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | Hospitals* | 86 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 91 | 94 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 | Primary Health Centers | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5\$ | 2 |
| 3 | Dispensaries | 972 | 1022 | 1030 | 1035 | 1059 | 1101 | 1239 | 1318 | 1451 | 1389 |
| 4 | Maternity Home & Sub Centers** | 204 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 267 | 260 | 259 | 267 | 267 | 267 |
| 5 | Polyclinics | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 19\$ | 19 \$ |
| 6 | Nursing Homes | 558 | 611 | 607 | 609 | 613 | 676 | 679 | 750 | 855 | 973 |
| 7 | Special Clinics @ | 44 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 8 | Medical Colleges | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16# | 16 # |

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

*Includes all Government Hospitals but excludes maternity Homes & Primary Health Centers.

**Includes Maternity Homes, Maternity Centers/subcenter, Mobile M & CW Units, PP Units, Urban Welfare Centers.

\$ Three PHCs belonging to North Delhi MCD are now functioning as Polyclinics and included amongst polyclinics.

@ Includes Chest Clinics & VD Clinics.

Only colleges running under graduate medical courses (MBBS, BHMS, BAMS, BUMS & BDS),

3. It may be inferred from above Statement that number of medical institutions in Delhi has increased at low rate in terms of number of institutions and special clinics. There are number of reasons behind slow pace of extension of new health outlets such as non-availability of land, shortage of manpower and multiplicity of agencies, etc. Moreover all the hospitals especially major hospitals in Delhi are overcrowded because of heavy patient load.
4. The agency-wise information regarding number of medical institutions and bed capacity in Delhi as on 31st March 2014 is given in the statement 16.2

Statement 16.2

AGENCY-WISE INFORMATION REGARDING NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI AS ON 31st MARCH 2014

| Sl.No. | Agencies | Institutions | Beds sanctioned |
|--------|---|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Delhi Government | 39 | 10994 |
| 2 | Municipal Corporation of Delhi | 63 | 3797 |
| 3 | New Delhi Municipal Council | 2 | 200 |
| 4 | Government of India(DGHS, CGHS, Railway, ESI, Army Hospitals, AIIMS, LRS Inst.) | 27 | 10801 |
| 5 | Other Autonomous Bodies (Patel Chest Inst.) | 1 | 128 |
| 6 | Private Nursing Homes/Hospitals/Voluntary Organizations | 973 | 22176 |
| | Total | 1105 | 48096 |

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

5. Growth of Bed Capacity Since 2004 - According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the recommended bed population ratio is 5 beds per thousand population. But the bed population ratio in Delhi during 2014 was almost half of the prescribed level. The information regarding growth in number of beds in medical institutions and bed population ratio from 2004 onwards is presented in the following statement:-

Statement 16.3

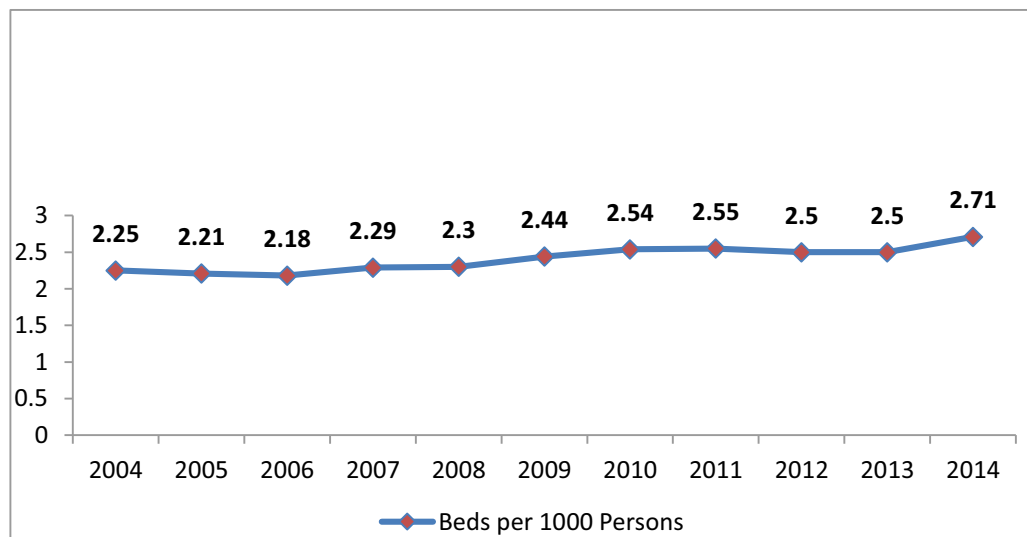
BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS & BED POPULATION RATIO IN DELHI 2004-14.

| Sl. No. | Year | Number of Hospital beds | | |
|---------|------|------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | | Population as per ACGR (2001-2014) | Beds | Beds per 1000 Persons(*) |
| 1 | 2004 | 14664105 | 32941 | 2.25 |
| 2 | 2005 | 14945790 | 32998 | 2.21 |
| 3 | 2006 | 15232885 | 33278 | 2.18 |
| 4 | 2007 | 15525496 | 35520 | 2.29 |
| 5 | 2008 | 15823727 | 36352 | 2.30 |
| 6 | 2009 | 16127687 | 39305 | 2.44 |
| 7 | 2010 | 16437485 | 41706 | 2.54 |
| 8 | 2011 | 16753235 | 42598 | 2.55 |
| 9 | 2012 | 17075050 | 42695 | 2.50 |
| 10 | 2013 | 17403046 | 43596 | 2.50 |
| 11 | 2014 | 17737344 | 48096 | 2.71 |

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

* Bed population ratio has been calculated on the basis of provisional results of census 2011. While for other periods population were projected as per ACGR 1.92% obtained during 2001 to 2014.

Chart No :- 16.1
BED POPULATION RATIO



- 6 The total sanctioned bed capacity of medical institutions in Delhi was 48096 as on 31st March 2014 for total 1105(Govt./Pvt.) Medical Institutions (hospitals) working in Delhi. The number of beds in the Medical Institutions operated by Government of India, Delhi Government & autonomous bodies constituted as 22.46 percent, 22.86 percent, 8.57 percent respectively and beds in private nursing homes. hospitals/ voluntary organizations

was recorded at 46.11 per cent. In addition to the renowned government hospitals, Delhi has also showed the highest private sector participation in health sector. The information regarding agency-wise medical institutions having the beds capacity in Delhi as on 31st March 2014 is depicted in statement 16.2 while details of bed population ratio since 2004 to 2014 are available in the statement 16.3. Bed population ratio has shown a marginal rise with 2.71% in 2014 from 2.25% in 2004. Apart from new upcoming projects, Health Department is also reviewing the progress of ongoing/ under construction hospital projects in order to assess any possible scope of increasing the number of beds.

- 7 Medical Colleges of All Systems of Medicines in Delhi – A total number of 16 medical colleges providing different under graduate courses of all (Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani & Homeopathy) are existing in Delhi. Details of annual intake, year of establishment, course offered etc in respect of these 16 colleges are placed at Statement 16.4

Statement 16.4

LIST OF MEDICAL COLLEGES OF ALL SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES IN DELHI

| Sl. No. | Name of the Medical College / University to which affiliated | Established in Year | Course | Annual Intake |
|---------|---|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital , New Delhi (Delhi University) | 1916 | MBBS | 200 |
| 2 | A & U Tibbia College & Hospital ,Karol Bagh, Delhi (Delhi University) | 1921 | BAMS & BUMS | 88 (44 Ayurveda and 44 Unani) |
| 3 | All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, (Autonomous) | 1956 | MBBS | 77 |
| 4 | Maulana Azad Medical College, (MAMC), Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi (Delhi University) | 1958 | MBBS | 250 |
| 5 | Nehru Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Defence Colony, N. Delhi (Delhi University) | 1963 | BHMS | 100 |
| 6 | Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University) | 1963 | BUMS | 50 |
| 7 | University College of Medical Sciences, Dilshand Garden, Delhi (Delhi University) | 1971 | MBBS | 150 |
| 8 | Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, Lok Nayak Hospital Complex, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, N.Delhi (Delhi University) | 1983 | BDS | 40 |
| 9 | Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Moti Bagh, (IP University) | 1985 | BHMS | 50 |
| 10 | Vardhman Mahavir Medical College , (IP University) | 2002 | MBBS | 150 |
| 11 | Army College of Medical Science (IP University) | 2008 | MBBS | 100 |
| 12 | Faculty of Dentistry, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi (Delhi University) | 2009 | BDS | 50 |
| 13 | ESIC Dental College, Rohini, (IP University) | 2010 | BDS | 50 |
| 4 | Chaudhary Braham Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan, Najafgarh, (IP University) | 2012 | BAMS | 100 |
| 15 | Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University) | 2012 | MBBS | 100 |
| 16 | North Delhi Municipal Corporation Medical College & Hospital, (IP University) | 2013 | MBBS | 50 |

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

8 Status of major Hospitals being constructed by Govt of NCT of Delhi – Around 15 Delhi Govt Hospitals are being constructed or under planning stage. A List of these seven major projects showing details of no of beds, date of approval by Competent Authority, project costs, date of completion of project etc is placed at statement 16.5

Statement 16.5

LIST OF HOSPITALS WHICH ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

| S. No. | Name of Hospital | Details of ongoing project |
|--------|--|---|
| 1 | 200 bed hospital at Burari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plot of 17128.8Sq. Meter, was handed over from Gram Sabha, Panchayat Dept. to DHS on 15.03.1999. Project cost:- ₹ 208.11 Cr.(Capital ₹182.77 Cr. +₹.25.34 Cr.). Construction of hospital has started on 16.02.2013 |
| 2 | 225 bed Hospital at Chattarpur, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possession of land of 9.2 Acre taken from Directorate of Panchayat on August 7,2009. Consultant appointed and Lay out plan submitted to MCD |
| 3 | 200 Bed hospital at Madipur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possession of land of 8.44 acres taken from DUSIB on 02.07.2010. Consultant appointed on 09.04.2012. Preliminary estimate of ₹179.97 Crore prepared by PWD . SDMC has approved the building plan. |
| 4 | 200 bed hospital & Trauma Centre at Siraspur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20.50 acre of land was purchased from Gram Panchayat Deptt. On 13.02.1986 and was handed over to PWD. |
| 5 | 100 Bed hospital at Sarita Vihar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plot of land measuring 1.6 acre (6319 sq.mtr.) was handed over from DDA to DHS on 21.08.2007. Project cost is ₹87.14 Crore . Clearance from DPCC is awaited |
| 6 | 700 bed Indira Gandhi Hospital at Dwarka Sec-9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plot of measuring area : 14.83 Acre was purchased from D.D.A. on 06.05.1997 and handed over to PWD for construction purpose. Tender awarded and Construction started on 27.08.2014. Expected date of completion is June' 2017 |
| 7 | 200 bedded Hospital at Ambedkar Nagar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project was approved at a total cost of ₹ 125.90 crore under DSHM. Work is in progress & expected date of completion is February ,2016. |

Share of Government Expenditure on Health Sector

9. The information regarding share of health sector in the development plans is presented in the Statement 16.6

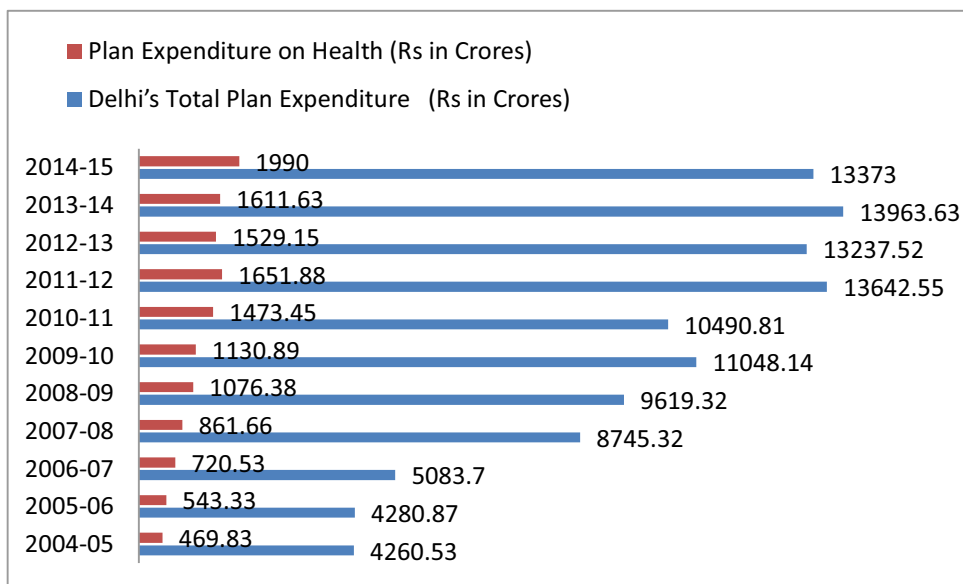
Statement 16.6 PLAN EXPENDITURE UNDER HEALTH SECTOR BY DELHI GOVT.

(₹ in Crores)

| Sl. No | Year | Delhi's Total Plan Expenditure | Plan Expenditure on Health | % Plan Expenditure on Health |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | 2004-05 | 4260.53 | 469.83 | 11.03 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 4280.87 | 543.33 | 12.69 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 5083.70 | 720.53 | 14.17 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 8745.32 | 861.66 | 9.85 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 9619.32 | 1076.38 | 11.19 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 11048.14 | 1130.89 | 10.24 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 10490.81 | 1473.45 | 14.05 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 13642.55 | 1651.88 | 12.11 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 13237.52 | 1529.15 | 11.55 |
| 10. | 2013-14 | 13963.63 | 1611.63 | 11.54 |
| 11. | 2014-15 Provisional | 13373.00 | 1990.00 | 14.88 |

Source: Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD

Chart 16.2 SHARE OF DELHI GOVT. PLAN EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH



- 10 It is clear from above Statement that investment (plan expenditure) in health sector under annual plans of Delhi Government has significantly increased from ₹ 469.83 crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 1990.00 crore in 2014-15 and thus recorded an annual compound growth rate (AGCR) of 15.53%.

Statement 16.7

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH IN DELHI BY GNCTD

(in ₹)

| Year | Delhi |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 2009-10 | 1243.00 |
| 2010-11 | 1444.00 |
| 2011-12 | 1567.00 |
| 2012-13 | 1599.00 |
| 2013-14 | 1696.00 |
| 2014-15 (provisional) | 1936.00 |

Source: Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD

11. Expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP - The total expenditure on Health taking in to account expenditure incurred under Plan head and Non-plan head of Govt. of Delhi and of local bodies (MCDs) with reference to GSDP of Delhi is seen hovering around one percent only during 2006-07 to 2014-15.

Statement 16.8

Expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP

| Year | GSDP at current prices (₹ in cr) | Total Exp. On Health (₹ in cr) | % of GSDP on Medical |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2006-07 | 135584 | 1423.56 | 1.05 |
| 2007-08 | 157947 | 1637.64 | 1.03 |
| 2008-09 | 189533 | 2146.75 | 1.13 |
| 2009-10 | 223759 | 2626.80 | 1.17 |
| 2010-11 | 264496 | 3080.43 | 1.16 |
| 2011-12 | 313934 | 3480.77 | 1.11 |
| 2012-13 | 348221 | 3115.78 | 0.89 |
| 2013-14 | 404576 | 3540.33 | 0.87 |
| 2014-15 | 451154 | 4327.79 | 0.96 |

Source: Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD.

12. Share of per Household Consumption Expenditure (HHCE) on Health Facilities

Based on findings of 68th Round of National Sample Survey (July 2011 and June 2012) in Delhi, the average monthly consumption expenditure of a household was estimated to the

tune of ₹15122. Out of this, ₹462.84 was spent on medical facilities (institutional and non-institutional) which constitute nearly 3.06 per cent. Thus the annual consumption expenditure of a household of Delhi towards medical facilities was around ₹5554/- for the year 2011-12.

13. Child & Maternal Health

Various significant indicators i.e. Vital Statistics on Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (Neo-natal & Post-natal), U5MR and Fertility Rates etc released by O/o Registrar General of India, Govt of India based on findings through Civil Registration System and Sample Registration Survey. Following Statement 16.9 - 16.13 are reflecting statistics on vital events –

Statement 16.9
SELECTED VITAL RATES OF DELHI

| Year | Birth Rate* (CRS) | Death* Rate(CRS) | Average no. of events per day | | Infant Mortality Rate | | |
|------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Births | Deaths | Neonatal Mortality Rate | Post - natal Mortality Rate | Infant Mortality Rate |
| 2001 | 21.23 | 5.81 | 812 | 222 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| 2002 | 21.18 | 6.05 | 824 | 236 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| 2003 | 20.78 | 6.07 | 825 | 240 | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| 2004 | 20.72 | 5.76 | 838 | 234 | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| 2005 | 21.52 | 6.24 | 889 | 258 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| 2006 | 21.05 | 6.45 | 884 | 271 | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| 2007 | 20.58 | 6.46 | 882 | 277 | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| 2008 | 20.94 | 6.77 | 915 | 295 | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| 2009 | 21.77 | 6.89 | 971 | 307 | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| 2010 | 21.66 | 7.48 | 985 | 341 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| 2011 | 20.89 | 6.63 | 969 | 307 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| 2012 | 20.90 | 6.10 | 988 | 287 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| 2013 | 21.07 | 5.52 | 1014 | 266 | 15 | 7 | 22 |

Source: Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD & Millennium Development Goal, Delhi State report 2014.

Statement 16.10
INFANT MORTALITY RATE

| Year | Delhi | |
|------|-------|-------|
| | S.R.S | C.R.S |
| 2001 | 29 | 24 |
| 2002 | 30 | 16 |
| 2003 | 28 | 17 |
| 2004 | 32 | 13 |
| 2005 | 35 | 13 |
| 2006 | 37 | 18 |
| 2007 | 36 | 25 |
| 2008 | 35 | 18 |
| 2009 | 33 | 19 |
| 2010 | 30 | 22 |
| 2011 | 28 | 22 |
| 2012 | 25 | 24 |
| 2013 | 24 | 22 |

Source :Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD

Statement 16.11
UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE IN DELHI AND INDIA (1990-2012)

| S.No | Years | Delhi | India |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 1990 | 86 | 125 |
| 2 | 1992 | 83.10 | 109.30 |
| 3 | 1998 | 55.4 | 94.9 |
| 4 | 2005 | 46.7 | 74.3 |
| 5 | 2009 | 37 | 64 |
| 6 | 2010 | 34 | 59 |
| 7 | 2011 | 32 | 55 |
| 8 | 2012 | 28 | 52 |

Source: Millennium Development Goal, Delhi State report 2014.

Statement 16.12

FERTILITY INDICATORS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF WOMEN, SRS, 2013 DELHI

| Indicators | Age Group | Educational Level | | | | | | | | Graduate and Above |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | Illiterate | Literate | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total Literate | Without any formal education | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Class X | Class XII | |
| Age specific fertility rates | 15-19 | 49.7 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 11.5 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| | 20-24 | 287.2 | 119.4 | 61.0 | 210.9 | 185.8 | 159.5 | 110.4 | 65.5 | 71.2 |
| | 25-29 | 148.2 | 122.3 | 216.1 | 115.6 | 154.4 | 135.5 | 133.1 | 95.3 | 105.8 |
| | 30-34 | 55.1 | 55.4 | 46.7 | 42.5 | 53.7 | 56.1 | 44.9 | 66.6 | 60.7 |
| | 35-39 | 17.1 | 12.9 | 44.1 | 18.7 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 11.5 |
| | 40-44 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 30.1 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| | 45-49 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 |
| General fertility | | 71.2 | 59.0 | 74.2 | 81.0 | 78.7 | 63.9 | 50.2 | 46.9 | 51.3 |
| Total fertility rate | | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 |

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2013 / Statistical Bulletin on Health, institute of Human Development of Delhi and SRS Statistical Report, 2013

Statement 16.13

PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONAL AND NON INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS-DELHI

| Year | Percentage of Births | | | |
|------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Institutional | Non Institutional | | |
| | | Type of Medical Attention | | |
| | | Doctor/Nurse/ Trained Midwife | Untrained Midwife, i.e., Traditional Birth Attendant | Relatives/ others |
| 2001 | 62.1 | 34.7 | 3.2 | 0.01 |
| 2002 | 66.9 | 30.1 | 3.0 | 0.01 |
| 2003 | 71.4 | 24.7 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| 2004 | 71.5 | 18.0 | 10.0 | 0.5 |
| 2005 | 73.7 | 0.3 | 19.2 | 6.8 |
| 2006 | 77.9 | 4.6 | 13.0 | 4.5 |
| 2007 | 74.6 | 5.3 | 13.9 | 6.3 |
| 2009 | 75.6 | 7.2 | 12.0 | 5.2 |
| 2010 | 78.5 | 14.7 | 5.7 | 1.6 |
| 2011 | 79.8 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 2.9 |
| 2012 | 81.4 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 6.4 |
| 2013 | 81.75 | 3.78 | 8.89 | 5.58 |

Source: Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD

- 14 It is discerned from statements 16.9 -16.13 that IMR, U5MR and Fertility Rates are on declining trend during last 15 years. Steady fall in these rates over the years certainly establishes that both State Govts and Union Govt are working hard to achieve optimal

levels as far as Child & Maternal health is concerned. Further, following are findings of Millennium Development Goals Report 2014 for Delhi –

- The target is to reduce the under-five mortality rate by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. There are three different indicators to gauge this goal and target. They are under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births), infant mortality rate (IMR) (per 1000 births) and proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles. Delhi is on the track to achieve the target of reducing the under-five mortality rate by two third by 2015. The reduction in IMR also appears to be on track and the target is likely to be achieved by 2015.
- Target to reduce the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015 is also included in MDG 2014. Two indicators have been identified to keep a track of this goal and the target. First is maternal deaths per 100000 live births and the second are the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. The targets as per MDG report 2014 is achievable by 2015.
- As per MDG Delhi 2014 report, the other goal regarding universal institutional delivery is also on track and the target is achievable by 2015.

15. Implementation of various activities for reduction of MMR and IMR:-

- a. Strengthening and augmentation of institutional delivery through;-
 - Public private partnership scheme (MAMTA)
 - Promotion of Janani Suraksha Yojna, under which pregnant women of BPL , SC & ST families get ₹600/- (urban) and ₹700/- (rural)
 - Strengthening of maternity homes.
 - Role of ASHA workers.
 - Creation of seed PUHCs in the unserved populations – 31 functional @ 50000 populations per seed PUHC.
 - Awareness creation through IEC and publicity.
 - Free emergency ambulance service for pregnant women.
 - Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahayug Yojna through convergence of social welfare, Samazik Suvudha Kendra and health departments in 2 districts (North West & West), using the conditional cash transfer as an incentive for improving antenatal and pre- natal care of prenanant and lactating women.
- b. Strengthening of Level II (secondary level), Neonatal Care services - to cater to sick neonates (from birth to 28 days of life), 11 hospitals (BSA, SGMH,LBS, Kasturba, Hindu Rao, SDN, GGSH, MBH, MMMH, Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital & AAAH) have been taken up for strengthening their neonatal services.

- c. Provision of Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling services in all above 11 hospitals + 3 tertiary hospitals (KSCH, LNJP & GTB) have already been made. Hundreds of pregnant and lactating women (mostly belonging to poorer sections of society) are counseled on exclusive breast feeding and its benefits along side healthy weaning food from their own domestic resources daily at these centers.
- d. Routine Immunization Services in Delhi are available twice a week regularly at 650 health facilities as against once a week country wide. Delhi is the only State, to have included through its own resources, vaccines of MMR (in 1999), Typhoid (in 2004) and Hepatitis B (in 2001). All these additional vaccines are a strategy in itself, when it comes to improved child survival.
- e. Special catch up campaigns for immunizing children up to 5 years of age, who have missed their vaccines earlier (specially directed to slum and JJ clusters, where most of dynamic population load resides) are organized as a regular feature twice a year.
- f. Extensive publicity of all the programs, through health education and sensitization events, are a part of the department activity. International Breast Feeding Week (1st to 7th August annually), Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Saptah (14th to 21st November, 2009), and Hepatitis B Campaign (4th December, every year), are some of the important public health campaigns and events, which facilitate in improving the demand of above mentioned services with the ultimate objective of reducing Infant and <5 child mortality rates in the state.

16. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

With adoption of the National Policy for Children in 1974 and launching of the ICDS in 1975–76, the era of the special trust of children's needs began. The first ICDS project was launched in India with 33 projects in all over the country on 2nd October 1975 and ICDS Jama Masjid was the milestone project for the state of Delhi. Following are the major achievements of the scheme in Delhi are as under

- Expansion of ICDS: With the initiation of ICDS Jama Masjid Project in October 1975 the scheme has now expanded to 95 ICDS Projects comprising of approximately 10897 Anganwadi Centres covering approx. 10.7 lacs pregnant and lactating women and children below 6 years of age as beneficiaries.
- Formation of 5 District Cells for better ICDS monitoring is under process.
- The Delhi state has also involved NGOs for running 418 anganwadi centres.
- In Delhi, there has been a reduction in underweight children. As per the NFHS report-3, 34.7 per cent children were underweight in the year 1998–99 but have decreased to 33.1 in the year 2005–06 owing to Nutrition/Health Education

Programme and immunisation through ICDS network. For reduction in child malnutrition and control of anaemia, the government is seeking convergence with various programmes, for example, NRHM, MCD, etc.

- Successful participation of ICDS functionaries in campaigns like Pulse Polio, Nutrition and Health Awareness.
- To acknowledge the importance of role of Anganwadi workers and Helpers in the implementation of this programme, the Delhi state is also contributing towards the honoraria of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers with effect from 1st April 2003 besides the honorarium contributed by the Government of India.
- For adolescent girls especially school drop outs and economically weaker sections Kishori Shakti Yojana is running in 34 ICDS Projects in Delhi covering approx. 8856 adolescent girl beneficiaries in a year. The outlay of Kishori Shakti Yojana for the year 2013–14 is 73 lakhs rupees.

17. Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana (School Health Scheme)

The School Health Scheme in Delhi was launched in the year 1979, initially in six schools targeted to improve the health and nutrition status of children and to provide them with useful education on hygiene. The specific services offered through these clinics relate to the promotion of positive health, prevention of diseases, early detection, diagnosis, treatment of disease, and referral services to higher health centres for the individuals who require further treatment and management. The school health clinics are set up in school premises for easy accessibility specially meant for children studying in government and government-aided secondary schools. Each clinic serves a cluster of 8-10 schools located within a radius of 8-10 km., and targets about 10,000 children. Major achievements of SHS as on March 2014 are stated as under –

- From 1 st of December 2011 to March 2014, around 13.50 lakhs students have been screened from the programme.
- Schools Covered = 987
- Total Number of Haemoglobin screening = 2, 97,342
- Total Number of Blood Sugar screening =6, 74,920
- Total Referral cases= 2, 76,809
- Number of free spectacles distributed=23,259
- Total Awareness session taken in schools=49,601.

18. Weekly Iron Follet Supplementation Programme (WIFS)

In Delhi, WIFS was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th July, 2013 implemented in all schools of Delhi Govt. & Govt. Aided, NDMC & Delhi Cantonment Board for students

from 6th to 12 th class and out of school adolescent girls between 10 to 19 years through Anganwadi centres. COVERAGE - 843203 adolescents of classes 6th to 8th were covered under WIFS as per Oct. 2013 reports and 32,420 out of school adolescent girls were covered till 29 Oct. 2013.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Compliance rate in Nov. 2013: | 27.7% |
| Compliance rate in Dec. 2013: | 35.4% |
| Compliance rate in Jan. 2014: | 23.9% |
| Compliance rate in Feb. 2014: | 10.67% |
| Compliance rate in March. 2014: | 19.17% |

19. Family Welfare Programmes

Population Challenge and Family Welfare in India is related to the population explosion problem which most of the countries in the world are facing today, specially the developing nations. The information regarding the family welfare programmes in Delhi during the last seven years (2007-2014) is presented in the following Statement 16.14 -

Statement 16.14
FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

| S.No | Details | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Family Welfare Centers including PP units | 109 | 75 | 101 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 92 |
| 2. | Insertion of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD) | 46020 | 39687 | 35238 | 40759 | 42293 | 47164 | 58293 |
| 3. | Sterilizations | 29238 | 29431 | 22346 | 19226 | 19279 | 20107 | 19181 |
| | a. Males | 5447 | 5282 | 4197 | 2849 | 2634 | 1563 | 1401 |
| | b. Females | 23791 | 24149 | 18149 | 16377 | 16645 | 18544 | 17780 |
| 4. | Oral Pills | 158613 | 181412 | 297358 | 222068 | 195204 | 213992 | 207872 |
| 5. | Condoms ('000) | 12443 | 9476 | 8255 | 7717 | 8954 | 9325 | 5373 |

Source: Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD

- 20 It may be observed from the Statement that the majority of family welfare programmes in Delhi showed a negative trend. However, above health facilities are also being availed by public through other Govt and private institutions.

21. Vector Borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya etc.

Due to prevalence of vector borne diseases like Malaria in NCT of Delhi, losses of productive person days are common. Dengue has proved fatal in last few years and

resulted in deaths in some cases. Following are the Statements showing incidence of Malaria & Dengue in Delhi -

Statement 16.15
MALARIA INDICATORS IN NCT OF DELHI (2009-2013)

| Indicator | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Blood Slide Examination | 509231 | 503926 | 377122 | 380515 | 349530 |
| Malaria cases | 169 | 251 | 413 | 382 | 382 |
| PF cases* | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Deaths | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Plasmodium - Falciporium

Source: Millennium Development Goal, Delhi State report 2014.

Statement 16.16
DETAILS OF DENGUE CASES IN DELHI (2006- 2013)

| Year | Suspected cases of Dengue | Deaths due to Dengue | Suspected cases of Chikungunya |
|------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2006 | 3366 | 65 | Na |
| 2007 | 548 | 1 | 203 |
| 2008 | 1312 | 2 | 14 |
| 2009 | 1153 | 3 | 18 |
| 2010 | 6259 | 8 | 120 |
| 2011 | 1131 | 8 | 110 |
| 2012 | 2093 | 4 | 6 |
| 2013 | 5574 | 6 | 18 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin on Health, institute of Human Development of Delhi.

- 22 It is observed from above Statements that cases of malaria and deaths due to dengue have been declining due to initiatives taken by local bodies and Govt of NCT of Delhi under State Health Mission. Delhi Govt has been providing free of cost disposable set of Single Donor Platelet Apheresis (SDP) kit (each kit costs around ₹ 8000-9000) for Dengue patients admitted in general ward, Delhi Govt Hospitals for the months August to November every year from 2013 onwards and adequate publicity safeguards for preventing growth of mosquitoes are carried out by DHS and local bodies.

23. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTBCP)

Salient features of RNTBCP being implemented in Delhi through Dte of Health Services are as follows -

- Delhi is the first state to start DOTS Plus for MDR TB patients for the entire State in 2008.
- Tuberculosis is the most pressing health problem in our country as it traps people in a vicious cycle of poverty and disease, inhibiting the economic and social growth of the community at large. Tuberculosis still remains a major public health problem in Delhi., 40% of our population in Delhi is infected with TB germs and is vulnerable to the disease in case their body resistance is weakened.
- Delhi has been implementing the Revised National TB Control Programme with DOTS strategy since 1997. Delhi State RNTBCP has been merged with NRHM (DSHM) w.e.f. 01.04.2013. The Delhi State RNTBCP is being implemented through a decentralized flexible mode through 25 Chest Clinics equivalent to DTC. Out of 25 Chest Clinics, MCD are running 12, GNCTD-10, NDMC-1, GOI-I and NGO-1 chest clinics respectively. Delhi is the only state in the country where one NGO-Ramakrishana Mission, has been entrusted the responsibility to run the RNTBCP in a district. The RNTBCP has 201 diagnostic centers and 551 treatment centers located all over Delhi. The NGO's and private Medical Practitioners are participating in the implementation of the RNTBCP in a big way. The diagnosis and treatment is provided free to the patients under the RNTBCP.
- Delhi is the first State in the country to have full coverage with DOTS (WHO recommended treatment strategy for TB) since 1997 and with DOTS-PLUS (treatment schedule for Drug resistant TB) since 2008.
- Delhi has been the best performing State in terms of achieving international objective of the programme in detecting new infectious TB patients at 80% & above and their success rate at 85% consistently for the last ten years.
- The State has been able to bring down the death rate due to tuberculosis at the lowest level of 3% (all India 4%) amongst new infected patients, 2% (4% All India) amongst new sputum negative patients and 1% (2% All India) amongst new extra pulmonary cases. Therefore, the State is saving a lot of lives and achieving the goal of the Programme to decrease mortality due to TB.
- Delhi has been treating maximum number of Children suffering from TB at the rate of 14% against 16% all India figures.
- Delhi State RNTBCP became the first State in the country to have base line drug sensitivity to second line drugs in all cases of MDR TB.

Statement 16.17

PERFORMANCE OF REVISED NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME

| Indicator | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total number of patients put on treatment | 32,811 | 38919 | 43920 | 45,647 | 47,536 | 49,060 | 49,505 | 50,693 | 50476 | 51,644 | 52006 | 50728 |
| New Infectious patients put on treatment | 10764 | 11345 | 11925 | 12703 | 13719 | 13695 | 14000 | 14156 | 13680 | 13770 | 13982 | 12969 |
| Conversion rate from infectious to non infectious status at three months of treatment (Target 90%) | 86% | 88% | 90% | 91% | 89% | 89% | 90% | 89% | 89% | 89.5% | 88.8% | 89% |
| Case detection rate of new infectious patients (Target 70%) | 89% | 90% | 92% | 85% | 89% | 86% | 86% | 80% | 82% | 85% | 85.7 | 80% |
| Case detection rate of all types of TB patients (Target 70%) | 101% | 114% | 125% | 124% | 113% | 114% | 113% | 105% | 112% | 118% | 128% | 118% |
| Success rate (cure + completion) of new smear positive (Target 85%) | 84% | 82% | 85.5% | 87% | 87% | 86% | 87% | 87% | 86% | 86% | 85% | 86% |
| Death Rate (Target <5%) | 2.5% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 3% | 3% | 2.7% | 2.6% |
| Default Rate (Target <5%) | 9% | 9.5 | 6.5% | 5.3% | 5% | 5% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 4.3% | 4.5% | 4.4% | 5% |
| Failure Rate (Target < 5%) | 4% | 4.5% | 4% | 3.8% | 4% | 4.5% | 4% | 4.5% | 4% | 4% | 4.1% | 3% |
| Number of persons saved from death | 6201 | 7117 | 8449 | 9015 | 9507 | 9328 | 9690 | 9921 | 9489 | 9690 | 9106 | 9486 |
| Number of persons prevented from getting infected with TB | 392348 | 406730 | 440044 | 474457 | 553576 | 504126 | 522900 | 528714 | 504633 | 507310 | 517334 | 480501 |

source :- Dte. of Health Services Delhi

24. Indian System of Medicine (ISM) and Homeopathy

To promote Indian System of Medicine (ISM), Directorate of AYUSH was set up in August 1996 in order to promote indigenous systems of medicines /therapies utilizing herbal medicines and System of Homeopathy. Various OPD/IPD services and super specialty services are being provided in AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals. Important steps taken by Govt of NCT of Delhi in respect of functioning of AYUSH are stated as under —

- The government has taken over Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic College where degree courses have already been started with an intake of 50 students. 50 beds for indoor patients have also been commissioned in this hospital.
- The government has also taken over the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College in 1998. This college is affiliated to Delhi University is imparting BAMS and BUMS degree and have admission capacity of 88 seats (44 for BAMS & 44 for BUMS) for students. This institute is also running post graduate courses in Ayurveda & Unani in the subjects Kayachikitsa, Sharir and Moalijat respectively along with 150 beds indoor facility. A new separate block of 60 bedded maternity in A&U Tibbia College has started functioning.
- Delhi Homeopathic Anusandhan Parishad and Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad have been set up to promote research activities.
- Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and hospital is imparting BHMS Degree and have a capacity of 100 seats. This institute has 100 beds indoor facility for the homeopathic treatment of chronic patients. Post Graduate course have also been introduced in this institute from last academic session onwards.
- Ch. Bharam Prakesh Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur has been started for functional. OPD & IPD services have already started. The 1st batch of Ayurveda Medical College started with the sanctioned capacity of 100 seats. This Institute has started with 210 bedded IPD services.
- Re-orientation training programmes in Ayurveda are conducted from time to time by the Directorate of AYUSH at Ayurveda and Unani Tibbia College and Practitioners of Ayurveda in Delhi are given training in recent advances. This Directorate also take up health awareness campaign specially in life style diseases and participated in Perfect Health Mela and awarded best health education display award and Bal Mela with Child Development Information Programmes.
- After creation of separate Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in 1996, the Drug Control Cell of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine has been transferred to this Directorate from the Drug Control department

in 1997. The Deputy Director (ISM) has been notified as the Licensing Authority / Drug Controller for A&U Drugs. At the moment, three Drug Inspectors (Ayurveda) and two Drug Inspectors (Unani) assist the Licensing Authority (ISM). Total 66 regular manufacturing units are there out of which 50 Ayurvedic units, 16 regular Unani units, 10 regular combined A&U units and 2 Ayurvedic loan licensed and 1 Unani loan licensed units are licensed as on 20-05-13.

25. Delhi State Health Mission

Delhi State Health Mission started in Delhi from October, 2006. As per Govt. of India guidelines for implementation of National Rural Health Mission the funding ratio of Centre and State is 75:25. Apart from important programmes targeted to improve maternal and child health, other activities connected with public health are also covered with in DSHM. The details of various programmes which are being dealt under DSHM are stated as under-

- Delhi State Health Mission is imparting various health activities such as Janani Suraksha Yojna , Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) etc for reducing Infant Mortality . Under Janani Suraksha Yojna cash incentive of ₹ 600/- for urban Areas and ₹ 700 /- for rural areas is given for delivery and post delivery care for BPL/SC/ST Categories for all births in an accredited public medical institution. The benefit under the scheme is admissible upto two live births.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) provides free and cashless services to all pregnant women, irrespective of any caste or economical status including normal deliveries and caesarean operations and to sick infants (from birth to 1 year of age) in all Government health institutions in both rural and urban areas. JSSK supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana and is aimed at mitigating the burden of out of pocket expenses incurred by pregnant women and sick infant.
- For the implementation of various schemes under Delhi State Health Mission, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are selected and women volunteers from local community are being selected and trained to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases, improved nutrition and promotion of households/ community toilets.
- 5450 ASHAs have been approved for 109 Lakh population. There are 5018 ASHA working in Delhi as on April 2015 . One ASHA is being selected on 2000 population. For their training, master trainer was identified from Health Department who will train 222 units' level trainers. Each unit will have 50 ASHAs and 5 trainers. The trainers will give training to ASHAs. The fund for training/selection/supporting structure is

provided by GOI under NRHM. The State specific is to be funded from the State fund. Various Health prog/schemes being implemented by DSHM includes Construction of new Dispensaries, Repairs and renovation of Delhi Govt. Dispensaries, Stg. of Maternity Home, Screening for Diabetes and Hypertension in JJ Clusters , School Health program, C/o Hospital under NRHM, Procurement of Mobil dental Clinics and mobile mental health units under NHRM and Health management Information system etc

25.1 DSHM is also implementing the National Health Mission Programmes of Govt. of India as per following details:-

- Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health:- includes RMNCH + A, Mission Flexipool, Routine Immunization with pulse polio Immunization Program and Iodine Deficiency Disorder.
- National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) includes Communicable Disease Programme such as Integrated Disease Surveillance Project, National Leprosy Eradication Program, National Vector Borne Disease Control Program, -Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program. The Non-Communicable Disease Programme includes National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stoke(NPCDCS), National Program for Control of Blindness (NPCB), National Mental Health Program (NMHP), National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), National Programme for prevention and Control of Deafness (NPCCD), National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), National Oral Health Programme (NOHP), National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC), National Programme for Prevention & Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI) etc.

25.2 Strengthening of Maternity Homes:- Maternity Homes of MCD are being strengthened to provide 24x7 basic obstetric care. A new maternity home is being set up at Nithari in North West District.

25.3 Screening of JJ Clusters for Diabetes and Hypertension: Under the plan scheme Directorate of Public Health, implementation of non communicable disease, regular screening (Focusing on Diabetes/Hypertension) is being carried out through health centers and suspected adults above thirty plus are being targeted on regular basis. The diagnosed cases are provided treatment in the health centers itself & also being attended through biweekly Diabetes/Hypertension clinic in twenty-three hospitals under GNCT of Delhi. The details of population screened 30+ and above & the personnel found with above normal limits of blood pressure more than 140/90 & RBS > 140 mg/dl is at Statement 16.18.

Statement 16.18

SCREENING OF JJ CLUSTERS FOR DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION

| Particulars | Diabetes | Hypertension |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| No. of a symptomatic cases screened for Diabetes/Hypertension in November 2014 | 20938 | 23610 |
| Cumulative no. of a symptomatic cases since January 2014 | 411388 | 157476 |
| No. of cases detected in November 2014 | 5781 | 6338 |
| Cumulative No. of cases detected since January 2014 | 45883 | 43992 |
| Out of detected cases put on treatment at Health centres in November 2014 | 5368 | 5863 |
| Cumulative No. of cases put on treatment in the health centres since January 2014 | 41033 | 42079 |
| No. of cases referred to Hospital in November 2014 | 623 | 741 |
| Cumulative No. of cases refereed to hospital since January 2014 | 4518 | 4680 |
| No. of a symptomatic cases screened for Diabetes/Hypertension in November 2014 | 1386 | 1814 |
| Cumulative No. of a symptomatic cases since January 2014 in November 2014 | 8291 | 5716 |
| No. of cases detected in November 2014 | 194 | 173 |
| Cumulative No. of cases detected since January 2014 | 1426 | 924 |
| Out of detected cases referred to Diabetes clinic | 194 | 173 |
| Cumulative No. of cases refereed to hospital since January 2014 | 1426 | 924 |

Source: Delhi State Health Mission.

25.4 The database of patients attended Diabetes/Hypertension clinic in six hospitals out of twenty three hospitals under GNCT of Delhi during 2014 is placed at Statement 16.19

Statement 16.19

PATIENTS ATTENDED DIABETES/HYPERTENSION CLINIC IN SIX HOSPITALS OUT OF TWENTY THREE HOSPITALS UNDER GNCT OF DELHI DURING 2014

| Cases attended in November 2014 | | Cumulative Since January 2014 | | Person diagnosed with Diabetes & Hypertension during 2014 | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------|
| Diabetes | Hypertension | Diabetes | Hypertension | Male | Female |
| 224 | 102 | 12190 | 6197 | 312 | 362 |

Source: Delhi State Health Mission.

25.5 Quality Assurance: The Quality Assurance Program has been initiated in the State of Delhi in 2014-15 with the objective to measure and evaluate services offered to clients in accordance with pre established standards, find gaps, identify problems/bottlenecks as the root-cause, Initiate necessary steps to resolve them and pursue opportunity for improving services leading to client satisfaction.

25.5.1 To implement Quality Assurance Program, a Quality Assurance Cell has been established at State level (QAC) with State level Quality Assurance Committee (SQAC) has been constituted. At the District level a District Quality Assurance Committee (DQAC) & at facility level a Quality Circle for Facility level monitoring and evaluation have been setup.

25.5.2 QA Cell has conducted workshops at District level for DQAC members regarding Quality Assurance program implementation. QA Cell, DSHM has done Base line survey & analysis of 5 PUHC from each District and taken 6 District Hospital in 2014-15 for carrying out assessment and suggesting measures for quality improvement and ultimately aiming at Quality Certification of the Health Facilities.

25.6 Health Management Information System (HMIS): 487 Public Health facilities of GNCTD & MCD (36-District Hospitals-DH, 5-SDH, 35-Maternity Homes of MCD, 148 MCD M&CW Centres, 263 Dispensaries) are equipped with computer / internet / printer for uploading data regarding monthly achievements under NRHM on HMIS Portal of GOI, which is being used by various Departments of GOI.

25.6.1 Facilities are also uploading data on day to day basis on Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS Portal). Mothers / Children registered on MCTS portal are tracked to ensure that the beneficiaries have availed timely due health care services and early intervention if required has been made, to reduce maternal & infant mortality. During 2013-14 : Mothers-2,97,277 & children-2,52,542 were tracked. During 2014-15(i.e up to 10th Dec 2014) 197211 mothers & 129072 children have been registered on MCTS portal and are being tracked.

25.7 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS): RKS has been registered in 25 Delhi Govt. Hospital, 1 MCD Hospital & 8 Maternity Homes of East Delhi Municipal Corporation.

- 25.8 Mobile Dental Clinics: 2 Mobile Dental Clinics & 4 Mobile Dental IEC Vans have been operationalized by MAIDS in North East District.
- 25.9 Mobile Mental Health Units: 2 Mobile Mental units have been operationalized by IHBAS for care of destitute / homeless.
- 25.10 National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Delhi – Free treatment of leprosy is available in all government hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi. The Tertiary care hospital also provides facility of reconstructive surgery. Rehabilitation is an important part of leprosy cases especially those with deformities. Subsistence allowance to rehabilitated persons is paid @ ₹ 1800/-per month since April 2009 by department of social welfare. The dressing and supportive care to the leprosy affected persons is also being provided by Health & Family Welfare department. During 2013 -14 , new cases detected was 2399, out of which 1145 from Delhi and 1254 from neighboring states. At the end of March 2014 there were 1138 cases taking treatment from Delhi and 1650 cases from outside Delhi. Current prevalence of Leprosy in Delhi is 0.64 /10000 population the lowest ever recorded.