



# PUDUCHERRY ENVIS HUB

(Environmental Information System)

Host Centre : Puducherry Pollution Control Committee  
Funded by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change  
Government of India, New Delhi

**EK BHARAT SHRESHTHA BHARAT**



**10<sup>th</sup> February**

**National  
Deworming Day**

**National Deworming Day- Operational Guidelines , Mohtw,  
Government of India (Annexure 6, Page No.33)**

[https://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/NDD/Guidelines/NDD\\_Operational\\_Guidelines.pdf](https://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/NDD/Guidelines/NDD_Operational_Guidelines.pdf)



envispuducherry



envishubpd



envishubpd



ENVIS Puducherry

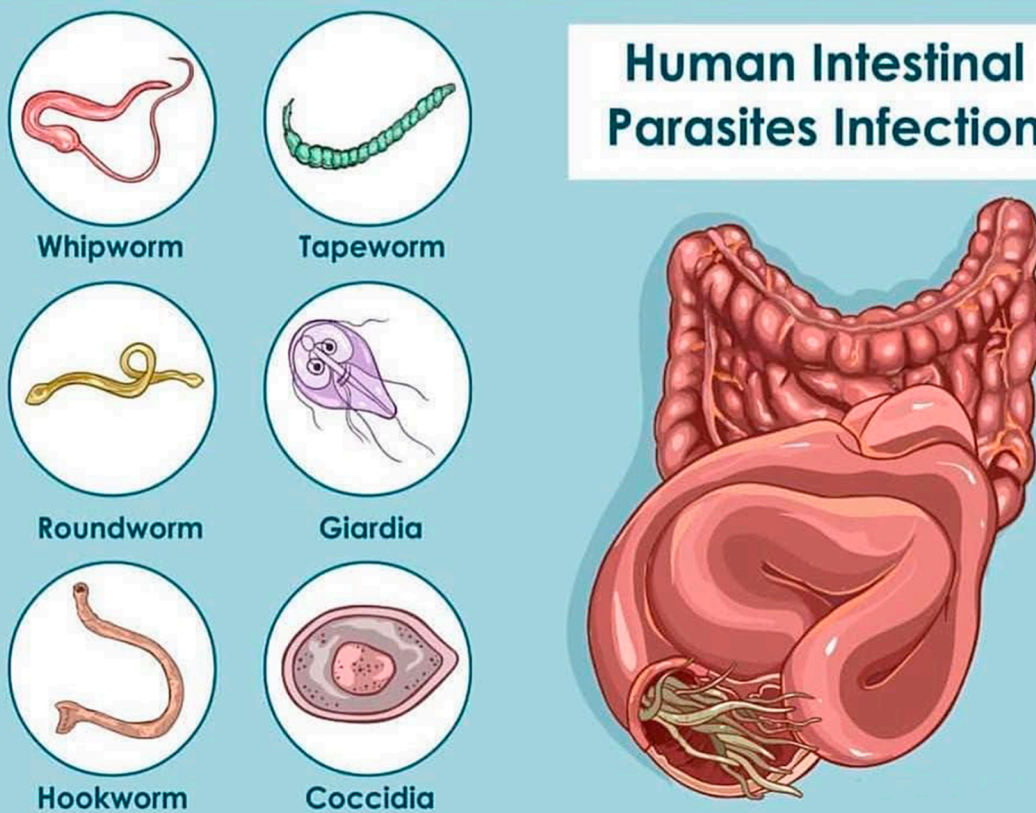


**VISIT US** [HTTPS://DSTE.PY.GOV.IN/ENVISPDY/](https://dste.py.gov.in/envispdy/)

# NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY (NDD)

The National Deworming Day is an initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to make every child in the country worm free. This is one of the largest public health programs reaching large number of children during a short period. This Program is being implemented by the state since 2015.

Helminths (worms) which are transmitted through soil contaminated with faecal matter are called soil-transmitted helminths (Intestinal parasitic worms). Intestinal worms are parasites that live in the human intestines and consume nutrients and vitamins that is consumed. There are three main types of STH that infect people, roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), whipworm (*Trichuris trichiura*) and hookworms (*Necator americanus* and *Ancylostoma duodenale*). These worms depend on the human body for their food and survival and while being there, they lay thousands of eggs each day.



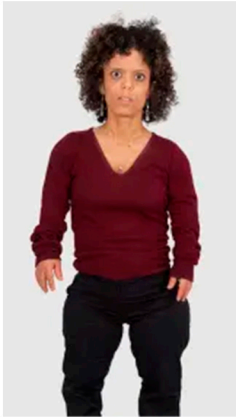
## Soil-Transmitted Helminths (STH) Transmission

1. Adult worms live in human intestines for food and survival and produce thousands of eggs each day.
2. Eggs are passed in the faeces of infected person.
3. Infected people who defecate outdoors spread worm eggs in the soil.
4. Eggs contaminate the soil and spread infection in several ways.
5. Ingested through vegetables that are not carefully cooked, washed or peeled;
6. Ingested from contaminated water sources;
7. Ingested by children who play in soil and then put their hands in their mouths without

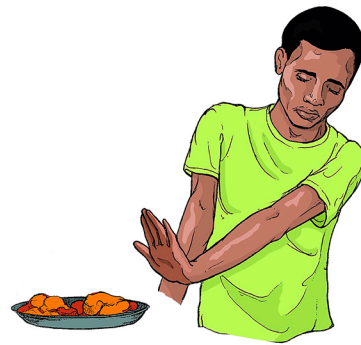




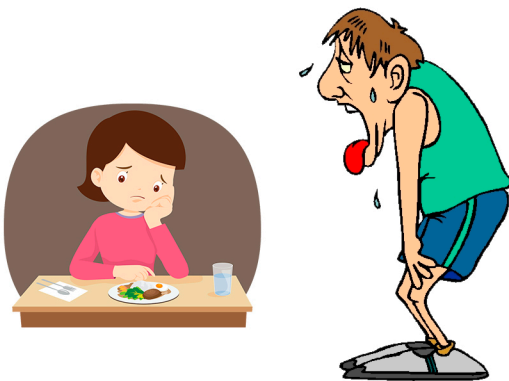
### *Impaired Growth and Physical Development*



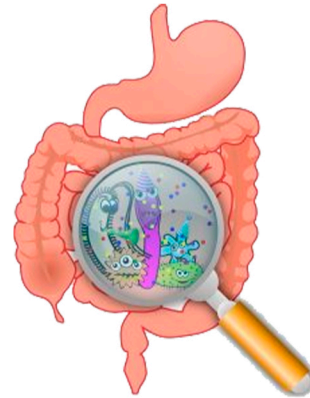
### *Loss of appetite*



### *Reduced nutritional intake and physical fitness*



### *Increased malabsorption - a condition that prevents absorption of nutrients through the small intestine.*



## **Goals & Objectives of the Program (National Deworming Day)**

The objective of National Deworming Day is deworming all the children (school enrolled and non-enrolled) aged 1 to 19 years, through the platform of schools and Anganwadi Centers in order to improve their overall health, nutritional status, access to education and quality of life.

### **Target beneficiaries**

All children (both boys and girls) in the age group of 1-19 years

### **Implementation**

Bi-annual Deworming – February and August of every year





# How to Treat Intestinal Worms?

The Government of India recommends the use of **Albendazole**, the deworming drug. All the children (from age-group 1 to 19 years) are benefited under this campaign. Children of age group **(1 to 5 years)** are distributed tablets at the Anganwadi whereas children of age group **(6 to 19 years)** are distributed tablets in their school. Other children, who are unregistered or out of the school, will also receive tablets at the Anganwadi.

Children of age group 1 to 2 years are given **half of the tablet (albendazole 400mg)** with water, children above **2 years are given 1 full tablet (albendazole 400mg)** to chew.

## List of Tablets for treating Intestinal Worms:

1. Mebendazole (Emverm)
2. Ivermectin (Stromectol)
3. Triclabendazole (Egaten)



## PRACTICES – PROMOTED BY GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE WORM INFECTIONS

Following practices, other than distributing deworming tablets, are promoted among people by the government to completely reduce the risk worm infections in children:

- ➔ Never use open defecation, always use a toilet for defecation.
- ➔ Always wash hands properly using soap and water before eating the food and after using the toilet.
- ➔ The Always trim nails to keep them short and clean.
- ➔ Always keep the surrounding areas neat and clean.
- ➔ The Always wear shoes or slipper especially while using a toilet.
- ➔ Always drink clean water and safe food.
- ➔ Never keep food uncovered.
- ➔ Never eat fruits and raw vegetables without washing them with clean water.

