eSurveillance and eMonitoring for the epidemic of Chikungunya Dengue diseases in capital City New Delhi, INDIA

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Introduction

Chikungunya (chik-en-GUN-yah), also called chikungunya virus disease or chikungunya fever, is a viral illness that is spread by the bite of infected mosquitoes. The disease resembles dengue fever, and is characterized by severe, sometimes persistent, joint pain (arthiritis), as well as fever and rash. It is rarely life-threatening. There is no specific treatment for chikungunya. Prevention centers on avoiding mosquito bites in areas where chikungunya virus may be present, and by eliminating mosquito breeding sight. The states affected by chikungunya are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharasthra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, A&N Island, NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Goa. The number of suspected chikungunya fever cases reported.

Methods

To monitor active dengue surveillance and to facilitate hospital dengue case management settings in Delhi state initially. About 5 hospitals (Delhi State) in different district hospital to be involved in dengue case management and to be connected for online active surveillance, collecting data, analysis, interpretation of data, quick dissemination of information about current status of epidemic in order to identify and to implement early measures for the proper vector control measure. All the nodes are connected to the server and online data will be entered into central server. Then, the data will generate dengue mapping which will alert the dengue action plan committee about the incidence.

Discussion and Result

In this project AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences), Ministry of Health and Family welfare, Govt. of India and Municipality council of Delhi (MCD) are involved. So the management and adaptation of the above methods will be much easier. We have a national level workshop on dengue management and surveillance where the most of the Health Administrator have attended are agreed to adopt the above methods.

Conclusion

This system has solved the many problems but it has some limitations like:
1. Personnel is required for the training to the people those who do not have the knowledge of computers and are not aware of the disease.
2. It solves the problems of administration but not the patients.
3. It reduces the reporting time but it needs time to implement.
4. As this system is web based, therefore there is a lack of interaction and communication.

It is difficult to collect data and information from the hospitals (or areas) which are not connected through network with centralized server

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