

**State Health Resource Centre, Chhattisgarh
Raipur**

Annual Work Report

(April 2020- March 2021)

Submitted on: 19th May 2021

Health System strengthening

Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs):

- SHRC continued to provide technical support at state as well as district level for operationalization of HWCs. SHRC helps 18 districts to monitor and facilitate operationalisation of HWCs and building quality in their functioning in districts. Based on the NHM EC decision, SHRC sent consultants to districts which did not have a consultant from other partners to monitor HWCs.
- SHRC assessed the functioning of HWCs through field visits and feedback in form of detailed reports was shared with NHM. These reports show what the current status is and identify the gaps requiring improvements. Aspects requiring state-level interventions were informed to NHM.
- The monitoring of HWCs and facilitation to improve their functioning has helped in improving the availability of drugs, regularity of OPD sessions, follow-up of chronic disease cases, role clarity and recruitment of HR and availability of basic tests. These improvements helped the HWCs in providing many of the required services. Assessment showed that average HWC during pre-Covid period (January, 2020) was able to treat around 332 patients per month (apart from 224 screened), including around 50 patients of chronic diseases. During the pandemic lockdowns, around 25% decline was seen. Still HWCs were among the more functional and accessible centres to access services during pandemic and various lockdowns. In September 2020, the average no. of patients treated per HWC per month was 304 (apart from 213 screened). In February 2021 average patient treated per HWC per month was 281 (apart from 183 screened). Some HWCs suffered due to RMAs being assigned Covid related duties in Covid hospitals, home-isolation control rooms etc. Detection of new cases of NCD suffered during the pandemic. Since February 2021 onwards some centre suffered their functionality due to vaccination duty of CHOs and RMAs.
- Mitanins worked with HWCs to deliver medicines to chronic disease patients in rural areas during the pandemic. This mechanism was found to be a useful stop-gap arrangement in rural HWCs.
- SHRC worked together with NHM for CHO recruitments. 800 CHO posts were planned to be filled for which SHRC suggested district wise quotas which was accepted by NHM.

The selection got withheld due to a High Court case. The 800 CHOs will now directly be recruited from amongst the BSc. (Nursing) batch passing in 2021-22 who have received the integrated course and who do not need the IGNOU bridge-course.

- SHRC has prepared a training module for Community Health Officers (CHOs) on Standard Treatment Protocols for primary healthcare conditions in consultation with experts from AIIMS Raipur. A ToT of 75 Master Trainers was completed with help of AIIMS.
- SHRC has also conducted online and contact class training of 387 CHOs from 20 districts on Standard Treatment Protocols for primary healthcare conditions with the help of experts from AIIMS as Master Trainers. Contact class training of 214 CHOs was conducted in 11 districts with the help of master trainers and question answer sessions with experts from AIIMS.
- SHRC is organizing capacity building programmes with AIIMS, Raipur for RMAs working in HWCs. But due to COVID-19 pandemic conducting contact class is difficult therefore online training for RMAs has been planned from June onwards with experts from AIIMS. Till now 4 online batches of 4 days has been done and 170 RMAs were trained in 2020-21.
- SHRC is also organizing professional development training for RMAs and due to ongoing pandemic their training got hampered. Even though we conducted two weeks residential professional training of 35 RMAs at Shaheed hospital, Dalli Rajhara.
- A refresher training module for training of ANMs and male MPWs has been developed for treatment of common illnesses and their role in screening/follow-up for other illnesses. ToT for this training has been completed. Training of ANMs have done in 24 districts and 4819 ANM/MPWs have been trained at block and district level by trained master trainers.

Covid-19 related work

Support for Raising Resources for health-infrastructure through NABARD Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):

SHRC was given the nodal responsibility of preparing the health department's proposal for RIDF and its follow-up. SHRC prepared the proposal for a RIDF loan of Rs.181 Crores to add a) 2700 beds with oxygen supply covering all medical college hospitals,

DHs and CHCs, with ambulances b) 28 Covid labs in District Hospitals using Truenat. SHRC followed it up through stages of approvals at Health Department, Finance Department and NABARD. Works worth Rs.179 Crore got approved.

- SHRC provided support to State Nodal Agency of DHS in preparing a model for contracting private providers for Covid care. The tender was successful and the bid approved was of Rs.1448 per patient per day, which was very economical for the department.
- SHRC provided inputs to the Health Department for improving testing strategy. SHRC helped in carrying out data-analysis as and when asked by the Health Department.

Community Surveillance: SHRC anchored the Community Surveillance vertical from March 2020 onwards. The initial community surveillance was focused on containment zones declared in population living around Covid positive cases. From June 2020, community surveillance also included areas where people had returned from other states. SHRC provided inputs for containment, including through field visits to Covid hot-spots.

Door to door surveys were carried out by Mitanins. These surveys covered a large share of state's population to identify the persons with ILI symptoms. However, testing of identified cases remained very poor till September due to limited arrangements for testing below the CHC level. An intensified round was started from October 2020 through Mitanins for identification of suspected cases. From October, testing outreach was improved and the symptomatic persons identified by Mitanins started getting tested for Covid. Field visits were made by SHRC to assess the efforts and to devise a strategy for testing. Male MPWs were identified as the appropriate cadre to be used for Covid testing in sub-centres or in villages below a PHC level. The reluctance of the people to get tested was found to be the main reason for low testing of identified ILI cases.

Health Education for Covid prevention:

Mitanins started health education efforts from April 2020 onwards by visiting a large number of households and advising them on importance of masks, physical distancing and hand washing. For this purpose, Mitans received one round of training in March.

In April-May, the focus was on promoting hand-washing and subsequently other components got added. In October 2020, Mitanins received another round of training on prevention of Covid and carrying out community surveillance.

Period	Number of Home Visits by Mitanins	No. of homes taught hand-washing	No. of home-quarantined persons supervised
April-May 2020	79,12,197	69,47,393	2,43,980
June-September 2020	50,10,984	28,72,115	1,35,804
October-March 2020	159,07,019	57,10,820	Nil

HR Planning:

SHRC provided inputs to DHS for assessing the required additional manpower for testing and hospital-care for Covid-19. SHRC prepared a proposal for DHS for allowing districts to recruit 676 Lab Technicians, 1702 Staff Nurses, 606 support-staff and 28 microbiologists by using State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) which was approved by the health department. Till September department recruited 534 staff nurse, 231 LTs, 276 Housekeeping staff, 26 security persons and 12 Microbiologist. By March, the number increased slightly. The recruitment is in progress.

Efforts to strengthen Routine Services during the pandemic:

SHRC advocated for continuous monitoring of routine healthcare services of government health facilities during the pandemic. SHRC prepared a form for collecting information on key indicators of services from government health facilities. Three Deputy Directors from health department compiled the information. SHRC provided support in analyzing the information. It showed that the state saw around 60% decline in OPD, IPD services and institutional deliveries. From October onwards, the blocks were given bigger target for number of tests. The CHCs and PHCs started testing all OPD and IPD cases coming to them for any ailment. It resulted in a sharp decline in OPD. SHRC carried out a rapid assessment and reported to health department.

SHRC also prepared a proposal for providing transport to patients to reach hospitals during the lockdown period with no availability of public transport. Based on the proposal, instructions were issued by the department for keeping five additional vehicles per block for the above purpose. However, the transport became available in a very small number of blocks.

Mitanins and the support structure of MTs and Mitandin coordinators worked actively throughout the pandemic. Around 3000 Mitandin/MTs were found to be Covid positive during 2020-21 and nine of them died due to Covid. Their insurance claims were facilitated by SHRC, SNA and NHM and six of them received the claim amount and the remaining are pending with the insurance company.

Mortality Studies:

SHRC carried out studies of community reported deaths in rural areas and urban slums. Data analysed for April-August 2020 against the same period last year showed that around 19% more deaths were reported in 2020 than the previous year. The rise in number of deaths was very high for cardio-vascular diseases, kidney disease and diabetes. Suicides registered an increase. Neonatal and maternal deaths also increased from 2019 levels.

Free Essential Drugs:

- SHRC carried out periodic assessments of availability of essential drugs in CGMSC godowns and government health facilities. The status of rate contracts and recent purchase orders were also reviewed. Around 80% of the necessary drugs were available with CGMSC. SHRC has submitted periodic reports to health department thrice along with recommendations.
- SHRC helped directorate to decide health facility wise (i.e. DH, CHC, PHC, SHC-HWC) buffer stock quantities of fast moving drugs.
- SHRC helped the store section of Directorate Health Services in rationalizing the annual indent for 2021-22 and deciding the buffer quantities for fast-moving drugs and consumables.
- For effective implementation of buffer stocks at health facility level an online training of 54 pharmacists (in-charge of CMHO stores and District Hospitals) was done in collaboration with stores division of DHS.

- SHRC carried out a prescription audit study and submitted to department in early 2020-21.
- SHRC helped the department in analyzing the gaps in use of generic drugs, in getting the district committees formed and instructions issued from state level.
- SHRC is carrying out a study on out-of pocket expenditure on medicines in public and private hospitals. The study is in collaboration with NHSRC and PGI Chandigarh. Data collection has been completed.

Improving Diagnostics in Government facilities:

- SHRC worked together with NHM and Directorate (Health services) for developing a draft policy and strategy for strengthening in-house diagnostics in public facilities, in developing list of essential tests at various levels of facilities and the necessary consumables and equipments required
- SHRC prepared training modules on essential diagnostics tests at SHC, HWC, PHC and CHC, District Hospital level. NHM trained the lab technicians. SHRC supported NHM for training of Lab Technicians
- SHRC helped the directorate in assessing the availability of key equipments in health facilities and estimating the number of machines to be bought. This assessment followed an earlier study (in January 2020) on performance of DH and CHC labs in conducting important tests.
- SHRC helped the directorate in estimation for reagents and consumables required for operationalization of diagnostic services in CHCs and district hospitals.
- An earlier assessment by SHRC had shown that the volume of tests being carried out in facilities having the necessary equipments was also inadequate. As a solution, a minimum number of tests per month that a facility should perform (by type of facility) was estimated for the important tests. Department took measures like asking CMHOs to nominate District Nodal Officers for diagnostics. SHRC helped in designing the reporting formats for facilities and districts.
- SHRC developed draft ToRs and role division for Laboratory HR (Medical Lab Technologists and Lab Assistants), District Nodal Officers (diagnostics) and Biomedical Engineers.
- Field visits were made to assess the situation. Although availability of machines and reagents had increased this year, the numbers of tests were far below the expected

mark and some facilities were not using the new machines. The main reasons were related to fall in OPD and IPD during pandemic and lab technicians being assigned Covid testing duties.

- SHRC along with DD central store, DHS conducted a video meeting with district store in-charges and discuss about the availability of CGMSC supplied diagnostic reagents and equipment. That session was very helpful in identification of issues related to over and under supply of diagnostic reagents to districts and facilities within districts. Shifting of near-expiry reagents to other districts was planned and districts were encouraged to do send their indents timely to CGMSC.

Human resource for Health:

- SHRC followed up on the recommendations of Health Labour Market Analysis (HLMA) carried out last year. Proposals were developed for directorate for attracting and retaining doctors and specialists, completing recruitments in time for existing vacancies, creating a direct entry cadre of specialists, career pathways etc. The directorate has advertised all remaining posts of doctors, nurses, ANMs, Lab technicians and is very close to filling most vacancies.
- SHRC developed a draft Training strategy for Directorate of Health Services. Online workshops were done with various cadres and officers for Training Needs Analysis.
- SHRC developed draft ToRs for ANMs and Male MPWs.
- SHRC developed a proposal for Family Medicine PG Diploma for MOs, starting 150 doctors this year. It was supported by NHM and has got approved in the NHM PIP 2020-21. The course can be done with CMC Vellore. The nominations of 150 Medical Officers have been obtained from districts. SHRC has submitted a proposal to department for a policy to provide benefits to doctors completing the family medicine diploma course.
- SHRC and WHO carried out a study on Assessment of Mid Level Healthcare Provider (MLHP) Cadre (CHOs and RMAs) working at Health and Wellness Centres for Comprehensive primary healthcare in Chhattisgarh. In this study clinical, managerial and leadership skills of CHOs and RMAs were evaluated. The study showed that CHOs have the competence for starting their work in the role but it needs to be increased with in-service training inputs so as to realize their complete role in HWCs.

- Many training programmes for doctors planned in collaboration with AIIMS have remained pending due to pandemic related reasons. The availability of trainers got reduced as they got busy with Covid related duties. Skill based trainings were less effective over online platforms. One batch of 10 MOs completed their second round of ETAT (Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment) training.
- Training of 4 MOs on emergency care was facilitated.

Support to Sickle Cell Management Programme

- Lack of access to confirmatory tests for Sickle Cell Disease was identified as a key constraint. A literature review was conducted on Point of Care tests that can be used for confirming Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) and Trait in field conditions. Potential solution was identified and a pilot project was planned in collaboration with directorate and Unicef. Inputs were taken from the National Institute of Immunohematology (NIIH), Mumbai as they had carried out the research on accuracy of the POC tests.

The POC tests (10,000 no.s) were piloted in five districts. The solubility positive children identified by school health programme and suspected cases identified through Mitanins were tested. District nodal officers, Lab technicians, Around 300 cases of SCD were detected. The pilot gave good results in terms of making it feasible to quickly confirm a sickle cell case at field level. The identified cases are being facilitated for linkage with medical care at UPHCs, CHCs and DHs. Training of around 80 doctors was carried out in the 5 districts. Availability of essential drugs like Hydroxyurea in public facilities was monitored. The pilot is being documented with support from Unicef. The POC tests were approved by the technical committee and included in annual indent for 2021-22.

- A situational analysis of SCD and the programme to control it was carried out for the department and recommendations were presented. Based on that, a decision was taken
- Mitanin action on Sickle cell disease: A campaign on identification of sickle cell cases among children was carried out by urban Mitanins in 19 cities. Identification of suspected cases was done by asking about history of blood transfusions.

Identification of sickle cell cases in the community is a regular feature of urban Mitanin programme. Identification of suspected cases was done by asking about

history of blood transfusions. During the year, 17680 suspected cases were identified and referred to health facilities for test. 9989 cases visited hospitals for electrophoresis test and 2249 cases were found to be SS, who are presently under treatment.

One gap found was the poor availability of electrophoresis. Distance of district hospitals was a big barrier for people residing in places other than the district-headquarter towns. In five pilot districts where POC tests were implemented, getting the test done was easier.

Work on Climate change and human health: SHRC provided regular support to department in all activities related to this new programme. An assessment methodology and checklist was developed for finding out the changes needed for making health buildings climate friendly and resilient. SHRC carried out an evaluation of functionality of solarisation of nearly 1000 health facilities and its maintenance. SHRC prepared communication material and a campaign on creating awareness on climate change. A study of air pollution is under progress in collaboration with other technical agencies.

Study on Malaria Screening and Treatment Campaign in Bastar: SHRC carried out the evaluation of three rounds of Malaria Mukht Bastar Abhiyan (mass screening and treatment) in collaboration with Unicef. Evaluation was done in 16 tribal blocks. Report of first round was submitted to NHM. Report of second round is also near completion. The evaluations show high coverage rates in malaria-testing (around 90%) of intended population and sound follow-up to ensure adherence to treatment. The incidence of malaria was found to be less in round 2 (in July), compared to round 1 (in February). This suggests that the mass screening and testing under the Malaria Mukht Bastar Abhiyan was effective in reducing malaria.

The third round of campaign by NHM took place in other tribal areas also. The evaluation survey was carried out in Bastar.

Study of Morbidity, Healthcare Seeking and Out of Pocket Expenditure in Chhattisgarh

SHRC has done a study in collaboration with WHO on demand side assessment of primary health care in Chhattisgarh. Report has been submitted in June. The study provides detailed information on self reported morbidities, utilization pattern and out

of pocket expenditure. It reported greater morbidity rates than NSSO's latest round (75th) and found that public sector accounts for around 60% of utilisation for IPD, 40% of communicable diseases and 40% for NCDs in Chhattisgarh. The study also included a qualitative study capturing community perspectives on healthcare needs and preferences for utilization. The study provides a baseline for UHC in the state and suggests targets for UHC.

Study on Non Communicable Diseases and Injuries:

SHRC and NHM Chhattisgarh were involved in NCDI and Poverty study in Chhattisgarh with NHM, Lancet NCDI commission, Harvard University. The study uses secondary sources to assess the burden of NCD morbidity and mortality along with out of pocket expenditure in Chhattisgarh. SHRC and NHM have submitted their draft report to the commission in January 2021.

Support to State Nodal Agency (SNA) for Health Insurance scheme through Trust Model – Dr Khubchand Baghel Swasthya Sahayta Yojana (DKBSSY):

- SHRC provided support to SNA for formulating an initiative for in-sourcing of surgeons in government facilities.
- SHRC handled recruitments for Hospital Consultants in SNA.
- SHRC helped SNA in preparing RFP for recruiting TPAs for the Trust.

Immunisation and Ante-natal care:

- SHRC carried out monitoring of Routine Immunisation in tribal blocks in collaboration with Unicef.
- In Dantewada district, a pilot was started with ANMs to improve ANC services, using a Participatory approach known as SALT (Support, Appreciate, Learn, Transfer) in collaboration with Unicef.

Community Processes

Outcome oriented and disease specific actions through Mitanin

Mitanins' work on Covid-19:

- Since the early phase of the COVID-19 issues in the state, Mitanins were largely involved in creating awareness on COVID-19, identification of suspected and referral for test, line listing of individual with travel history within last 14 days, follow-up of home quarantine cases, community participation through VHSNC/MAS on COVID Issues.
- Mitanins identified 4.24 lakh symptomatic cases. The symptomatic cases were motivated by Mitanins for COVID-19 test.
- Mitanins have played a very significant role in COVID-19 vaccination programme. By the end of March 2021, Mitanins have mobilized around 14.72 lakh persons for vaccination.
- 9 Mitanins have lost their life due to COVID-19 infections by the end of March 2021.

Mitanins' work on Malaria:

Mitanins' work under Malaria Mukh Chhattisgarh- The Malaria Mukh Chhattisgarh campaign was the replication of Malaria Mukh Bastar Campaign, a special campaign by NHM. Under 2nd phase of Malaria Mukh Bastar Campaign, 30 blocks of 7 districts in Bastar division was considered. It was carried out during 15 June- 31 July 2020. Looking at the successful implementation of 2 phases of Malaria Mukh Bastar Campaigns, the NHM, had scaled-out the similar activities in 64 Blocks of 12 Districts with naming it Malaria Mukh Chhattisgarh campaign. This campaign was carried out during 15th December 2020 to 30th January 2021. During this campaign, Mitanins and MTs were actively involved in mass screening and treatment of positive cases including follow-up for complete treatment.

Mitanins' routine work on Malaria- Role in Treatment: Mitanins trained and equipped to diagnose and treat malaria at community level.

- Mitanins tested around 21.1 lakh fever cases and 1.23 lakh malaria cases were detected during 2020-21. Comparing to previous year, Mitanins have tested 2.64 lakh more cases during this year.
- Mitanins treated 96279 PF cases with ACT and the rest with Chloroquine.
- Mitanins referred 7676 cases of malaria to health facilities, out of which 1117 were severe cases.
- During last year Government tribal hostels were closed due to Covid-19 situation. So, Mitanin Trainers could not visit them as they usually do for testing fever cases.

- Significant energy of Mitanin programme in tribal blocks has been concentrated on malaria for last six years. Around 75% of the malaria in the state is now detected and treated through Mitanins.

Mitanins' work on TB:

- A social mobilization campaign on TB was carried-out during the month of July-Sept 2020. During the campaign, 89436 presumptive cases were identified by Mitanin, out of which 20676 presumptive cases visited hospitals for sputum test.
- Identification of suspected TB cases and providing them regular follow-up services are regular feature of Mitanin's work. Under this, rural Mitanins referred 76815 presumptive cases and urban Mitanin referred 2952 Presumptive cases for sputum test in 2020-21.

Despite the above efforts, TB notification in the state fell by 33% from 2019 to 2020 (43718 to 33939 cases). Microscopy declined from 2.37 lakh to 1.76 lakh smears from 2019 to 2020. The smear examination reduced due to two main reasons - reduced footfall in facilities and allocation of laboratory-technicians time to Covid testing work.

- Mitanins act as DOTS providers for around 85% of the TB cases.

Mitanins' work on Leprosy:

- Identification of suspected Leprosy cases and providing them regular follow-up services are regular feature of Mitanin's work. Under this, rural Mitanins referred 12972 presumptive cases and urban Mitanin referred 1408 Presumptive cases for confirmation in 2020-21.

The new cases confirmed in the state in 2019-20 were 8905. In 2016-17, the state saw maximum identification with 12609 new cases.

Mitanins' work on Water-borne diseases:

- 20.5 lakh diarrhea patients given ORS by rural Mitanins and 13927 severe cases were referred to hospitals. Similarly, 3.14 lakh diarrhea patients given ORS by urban Mitanins during 2020-21.
- Raipur city faced an outbreak of Hepatitis E outbreak with around 1072 documented positive cases and some deaths. Mitanins carried out testing of water and door to door campaign for prevention. Urban authorities took up repair work on water pipelines.
- Water testing through use of H2S kit was done in Urban area by Mitanins and Mahila Arogya Samiti's members (9th round in May 2020). 3607 drinking-water samples were tested from 17 cities. Out of total samples tested, 303 samples (8%) found to be contaminated. Mahila Arogya Samitis and Mitanins also shared the status of the

drinking water with the ward level elected representatives and Municipal Corporations to demand clean drinking water. This model of community engagement around drinking water has been more successful in getting the problems resolved and quality improved. Similar approach can be extended to other environmental health issues like air pollution.

Mitanin work on Maternal Health:

- 17.22 lakh home visits done by Rural Mitanins and 1.43 lakh by Urban Mitanins for counseling pregnant women on rest, diet and ANC check-ups during 2020-21.
- 3.39 lakh deliveries of rural women and 28708 of urban women were accompanied by Mitanin for institutional delivery.

Mitanin work on Family Planning:

- Mitanins facilitated 42696 cases of IUCD insertion and 16611 sterilization cases in rural area during 2020-21. The sterilisation cases showed a decline compared to previous year as the services were closed for most part of the year due to the pandemic. Similarly, urban Mitanins facilitated 21340 cases of IUCD insertion cases during this period.
- Mitanins also distribute contraceptives. The availability of contraceptives improved this year but many gaps persisted. The Chhaya (non hormone pill) was not available adequately.
- Availability of pregnancy test kits improved from earlier situation but need further improvements.

Mitanin work on Newborn Care:

- 4.36 lakh rural newborns and 44860 urban newborns (around 85% of total estimated newborns) were visited by Mitanins (designated 7 home visits for HBNC) for counseling of families and identification of illnesses during 2020-21.
- In rural areas, 55223 sick newborn were identified (around 12% of all newborn), out of which 26928 (49%) cases were treated by Mitanin with Amoxicillin and 27931 severe cases referred by Mitanins to health facilities for treatment. Out of those referred, 19126 (68%) cases were referred after giving 1st dose of Amoxicillin.

Similarly, in urban area 6752 sick newborn identified (around 13% of all newborn), out of which 1968 (29%) cases were treated by Mitanin with Amoxicillin and 3966 severe cases referred by Mitanins to health facilities for treatment. Out of those referred 1404 (35%) cases were referred after giving 1st dose of Amoxicillin.

- A special campaign was carried out on Kangaroo Mother Care during October 2020-February 2021. During this period, 179293 families with newborns were trained by Mitans for Kangaroo Mother Care. The emphasis this time was on actual demonstration rather than just giving advice.

Mitanin work on ARI in Children:

- 88034 Pneumonia cases (under-5 year age) identified by rural Mitans. Out of which, 69949 (79%) cases treated by Mitanin with Amoxicillin and 16787 cases referred to health facilities for treatment. Out of those referred 13694 (82%) cases were referred after giving 1st dose of Amoxicillin during 2020-21.
- Under urban Mitanin programme 7128 Pneumonia cases (under-5 year age) identified by Mitans. Out of which 3936 (55%) cases treated by Mitanin with Amoxicillin and 2316 cases referred to health facilities for treatment. Out of those referred 1104 (61%) cases were referred after giving 1st dose of Amoxicillin during same period.

Counseling on HBYC/Child Integrated Health, Nutrition and Care:

- 89.80 lakh home visits were made by Rural Mitans and 5.31 lakh by Urban Mitans for children under 3 years age for counselling on nutrition, prevention, identification and treatment/referral of infection, psycho-social development in 2020-21.

Follow-up and screening for hypertension (BP measurement by Mitans):

- 3711 Urban Mitans have been trained on BP measurement skill with the objectives of a) improving community level follow-up for BP monitoring and treatment adherence and b) community level screening to help timely identification of Hypertension. Mitans introduced to this task last year have reached around 26 cases under monthly follow-up. An average of 23 out of the 26 cases reported regular medication.
- Mitans screened around 2.21 lakh persons (above age 30) and identified 59184 suspected cases. Around 17656 suspected cases went for a check-up to a doctor and 8199 of them got confirmed as hypertension cases during 2020-21.
- Apart from screening of new cases, each month Mitans, as a part of follow-up action, takes BP measurement of existing BP cases and refer the high risk cases for further treatment.

This experience with urban Mitans showed that equipping Mitans to measure BP can be a useful and feasible strategy for addressing hypertension in urban areas. A plan is under implementation to equip 8000 rural Mitans in this role.

Immunisation:

- Mobilising for immunisation continued to be a key activity for Mitanins, even during the pandemic.

Mitanin Drug Kit Follow up and Monitoring: SHRC monitored availability of drugs with Mitanins.

S.N.	Name of Drug	Approved quantity for 2020-21	Received till March 2021	% of drugs received
1	Paracetamol Tab 500 mg	5460000	38694219	71%
2	Paracetamol Syrup 60ml	3360000	2831618	84%
3	ORS Sachets (Large)	5880000	5277912	90%
4	Chloroquine Tab	14000000	3855384	28%
5	ACT (>15 Years)	400000	720800	180%
6	ACT (9-14 Years)	150000	255450	170%
7	ACT (5-8 Years)	100000	289490	289%
8	ACT (2-4 Years)	75000	170400	227%
9	ACT (0-1 Year)	50000	38249	76%
10	Bivalent R.D.Kits	500000	453089	91%
11	Metronidazole Tablet	7000000	7077275	101%
12	Antacid Tablet	4200000	4899303	117%
13	Permethrin Lotion	840000	712423	85%
14	Povidon Iodine ointment	700000	254321	36%
15	Amoxycillin Tab (Dispersible) 125mg	7000000	2805937	40%
16	Zinc tablets	7000000	4159158	59%
17	Ciprofloxacin Eye/Ear Drop	560000	300214	54%
18	Cotrimoxazole Tablet (400+80mg)	2800000	0	0%
19	Bandage 3"x3"m	419970	0	0%
20	Cotton 25 g.m.	419970	0	0%

Source: CGMSC website online reports

Wall writing of Mitanin drugs:

A new initiative during the year was to inform the community through wall writing about the kind of drugs a Mitanin Dawapeti has and its usage. It has helped the community to know and access the drugs which are near to their door throughout the year.

Strengthening Community Participation

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee:

- About 18400 VHSNCs out of 19180 (96%) VHSNCs are regularly monitoring the village level services. VHSNCs are being guided to take on the spot action on the issues identified through monitoring register and discussions.
- During lockdown due to Covid-19 pandemic, many labourers had returned to their homes walking from far places. Many VHSNCs had played a very significant role in providing them food on the way to their homes and transportation facilities.

Wall writing for IEC:

Under an innovation activity, a kind of health wall was designed which have three parts, left side part to write the names of VHSNC members, central part of the design is like a black board where time to time health messages and various important information can be written time to time, and in the right side part of the design role and responsibilities of VHSNC have been written. This kind of wall writing have been done in 2711 Gram Panchayats. There is very positive response from the community as well as government officials on this activity. Now VHSNCs of rest Villages have carried-out this activity from untied fund. This wall for health messages were largely used for COVID-19 related information sharing during pandemic.



Swasth Panchayat Yojana:

Continuous supportive supervision being provided to strengthen village health planning at Panchayat level. About 17400 Villages are active in making Village health plan and its implementation.

PRI members training on Health:

About 13372 Panchayat members have been trained on health, sanitation and drinking water related topic in 2020-21.

PRI members training on Climate Change:

Training module on climate change and Human health was developed to train the Panchayati Raj Institution members. A total of 21995 PRI members from 2221 Gram Panchayats have been trained in 2020-21.

Swasthya plus Fulwari:

2850 Swasthya plus Fulwari centres have been approved for 23 Districts under TSP. Nine out of the 23 districts received the funds till the process got disturbed due to Covid outbreak. These centres are aimed at improving health outcomes of tribal children in poorest villages through integrated action on health, nutrition and early childhood development.

Mahila Arogaya Samiti (MAS) in urban slums:

- About 3667 MAS out of 3698 (98%) MAS are regularly monitoring community level public services. MASs are being guided to take on the spot action on the issues identified through monitoring register and discussions. During this year, MAS raised various issues relating to violence against women, drinking water, gaps in ICDS, MDM and Ration card making of poorest households.
- Apart from the regular activity, MAS members had played a very significant role during Covid-19 lockdown period. Poorest families were helped in getting ration cards and relief. Similarly, MAS members helped many poorest households, destitute and labourers coming from other states and districts in terms of providing food, ration and transportation facility.

Mitanin action on Sickle cell disease-

Identification of sickle cell cases in the community is a regular feature of urban Mitanin programme. Identification of suspected cases was done by asking about history of blood transfusions. During the year, 17680 suspected cases were identified and referred to health facilities for test. 9989 cases visited hospitals for electrophoresis test and 2249 cases were found to be SS, who are presently under treatment.

Action on Dengue:

Under Dengue prevention campaign Mitanins and MAS visited 4.40 lakh households to make people sensitise on dengue. Identified 1.02 lakh households with stagnant water out of which 7486 households found with Larvae. During this process, Mitanins identified 39623 fever cases and referred to the health facilities for further diagnosis and treatment.

During this campaign, Mitanins and MAS put a check list in the wall of each household to remind them of doing certain activities like weekly emptying of items that hold water such as buckets, tires, flowerpots, toys, etc. So, Mitanin and MAS had put checklist in 4.40 lakh households in urban slums and about 3.16 lakh households regularly filled-up for 4 weeks.

Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (Baal Swasthya Sahyogi)-

Adolescent health has been one of the relatively neglected aspects of work in Chhattisgarh. A new addition to the Mitanin programme during last year was through Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (Baal Swasthya Sahyogi initiative). Whole year schools remained closed due to lockdown situation in 2020-21, so no training or meeting of the peer educators could be done. But it is mention that, so-far 101431 students from 19846 schools have been selected as Baal Swasthya Sahyogi and first round training of 83507 Baal Swasthya Sahyogi has been completed. During first round of training, students were taught on the importance of the Baal Swasthya Sahyogi programme, what is good health, how a better society can be formed, adverse effect of tobacco and causes and prevention of road accidents.

Adolescent health campaign: Adolescent health campaign was carried-out during November2020 to March 2021. Major activities under this campaign were to organize meeting with adolescents and their mothers to discuss on various aspects of adolescent health and discuss with school authorities to provide toilet facility to girls students. During this period, 231223 meeting were organized where 1425757 adolescents and 877729 Mothers participated and 9295 street play were organized to sensitize the community on adolescent's health.

Mitanin Patient Help Desks in Hospitals:

210 help desks are functional in hospitals (CHC or above levels). Their role became even more important during the pandemic as they helped the patients to access care despite the risk of Covid infection. Under supplementary RoP 2020-21, another 20 help desks for MCH wing has been approved by NHM, where selection of Helpdesk Facilitators are under process.

S.N.	Type of Institution	No. of Institution	No. of Helpdesk
1	Medical College	6	15
2	District Hospital	24	50
3	MCH Wing	20	20
4	Civil Hospital	6	7
5	CHC	137	137
6	PHC	1	1
Total		194	230

Training and Capacity Building

Training of Rural Mitanins:

Annual training- Annual training of 53613 Mitanins against target of 68277 Mitanins (79%) has been done during 2020-21. This year training was hampered due to covid-19 lockdown situation. The main topics included for this year training are-

- Identification of high risk pregnant women and newborn
- Home Based care for Young Children
- Adolescent health
- TB, Leprosy
- BP, stroke, diabetes
- Sickle cell anemia
- Covid-19
- Nutrition security programmes

Induction training- Induction training of newly selected Mitanins in small town (Nagariya nikay) and rural area was planned for the year. Accordingly, training of 1566 Mitanins against target of 2000 Mitanins (78%) has been done during 2020-21. This year training was hampered due to covid-19 lockdown situation.

Supportive supervision training- Supportive supervision training of 35 District Coordinators, 292 Block Coordinators and 3242 Mitanin Trainers (99%) have been Completed. This year more focus has been given on quality of field visit, proper facilitations of review and planning meetings, how systematically to make an Advance Tour Plan, etc.

Training of Urban Mitanin:

Annual training- 10th round Annual training of 3594 Mitanins against target of 3771 Mitanins (95%) has been done during 2020-21. The main topics included for this year training are-

- Identification of high risk pregnant women and newborn
- Home Based care for Young Children, Adolescent health
- TB, Dengue, Hepatitis E
- BP, Stroke, Diabetes
- Sickle cell anemia
- Corona virus, Swain flu H1N1
- Mental Health
- Use of Ciprofloxacin Eye/ Ear drop, Providon Iodine and Permethrine lotion

Supportive supervision training- Supportive supervision training of 3 City Coordinators, 25 Area Coordinators and 202 Mitandin Trainers have been Completed. This year more focus has been given on quality of field visit, proper facilitations of review and planning meetings, how systematically to make an Advance Tour Plan, etc.

HWC- NCD training of Mitandins:

- NCD training of 15164 Mitandins against target of 15600 Mitandins (97%) has been done during 2020-21.
- 21.14 lakh CBAC forms have been filled-up by Mitandins in 2020-21.

Training of MAS (Mahila Arogya Samiti):

- Under 6th round of MAS training, 24687 members from 3691 MASs have been trained on Dengue, Hepatitis E, Covid-19, anti-tobacco, air pollution, gender and food security schemes.

Mitandin Career Development:

- New recruitment rules have been updated by the health department. They have given 5% reservation to Mitandins in ANM and Staff Nurse regular posts. This can help around 200-300 of the 700 jobless ANM/GNM trained Mitandins to get recruited.

Communication Activities:

In-house video production:

- With technical support of NGO called Digital Green, SHRC has built in-house capacity to produce good quality videos. Mitandin Trainers and Block Coordinators have learnt video-photography and SHRC staff have learnt editing.
- 22 films produced so-far on topics like Diarrhea, Malaria, Pneumonia, Family visits (care during pregnancy, care of newborn, care of 6-9 month and 9 month to 3 year children) IFA for pregnant women, Complementary feeding, Keeping babies warm, Family planning, BP measurement, ill effect tobacco, abortion and Food security.

Mitandin Paati: During this year, 14th and 15th edition for rural Mitandins and 7th and 8th edition for urban Mitandins newsletter have been published.

NIOS Certification:

SHRC has been accredited by NIOS as AVI for ASHA certification in Chhattisgarh. 20 state trainers and 361 ASHAs have been certified so far. Results of 197 ASHAs are awaited. One batch was done in 2020-21.

Introduction of Mobile App based reporting by Mitanin support structure:

With the objective of supporting the support structure Human Resources of Mitanin programme in their reporting, planning and review, an online data collection and reporting tool i.e. ODK (Open Data Kit) was introduced during this year. First of all a piloting was done in Raipur district. Looking at the advantages of this tool, this system of reporting was further introduced across the state. This system of reporting has the advantages of time saving, less dependency on paper work, review and feedback sharing of data at any point of time, etc. The use of this tool has not been made mandatory so far but around 50% of MTs have started using it.

Mobile App based work reporting was started for all District Coordinators. The plan is to implement it for all MTs, block coordinators as well.

Mitanin Kalyan Kosh:

Existing activities continued. Numbers of Mitanins benefited under MKK during 2020-21 are given below. Many payments got delayed due to shortage of funds but got resolved in March 2021.

Main Activities	No. of Mitanins benefited
Educational Incentive (for class class 8th Rs. 2000, for 10th Rs.5000, for 12 th , graduation, PG Rs. 10000)	807
Higher Education (for Mitanin's children who secured 75% and above in class 10 th Rs. 25000 and for class 12th Rs. 50000)	1928
Maternity Support (Rs. 15000)	1121
Old Age Support (Rs. 20000 for Mitanins who completed 60 years of age and not enrolled in Swavalamban pension fund)	47
Medical Support	710
Support to Mitanin on Husband's Death	362
