




# NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME

# INTRODUCTION

- ↓ Chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*
- ↓ It usually affect the skin and peripheral nerves.
- ↓ Long incubation period generally 5-7 years
- ↓ Classified as paucibacilliary and multibacilliary
- ↓ Permanent disability and deformity
- ↓ Transmitted through droplet from nose and mouth.
- ↓ It is curable with MDT (multi drug therapy)
- ↓ Apart from physical deformity ,persons affected also facs stigmatisation and discrimination.

# MILESTONES

- ↴ 1955- Government of India launched National Leprosy Control Programme with the main objective of controlling leprosy through domiciliary treatment with dapsone.
- ↴ 1970-definite cure was identified in the form of MDT
- ↴ 1981- Govt of India established a committee under chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan for dealing with the problem of leprosy.
- ↴ 1982-the MDT came into use from 1982
- ↴ 1983-based on the recommendation of committee NLEP was launched in 1983 with the objective to arrest the disease in all known cases of leprosy.
- ↴ 1991- world health assembly resolved to eliminate leprosy at global level by the year 2000.
- ↴ 1993-2000-1st phase of world bank supported NLE project AND IT WAS IMPLEMENTED SUCCESSFULLY
- ↴ 1998-2004-the NLEP introduced the modified leprosy elimination campaign in the year 1997-98.
- ↴ 2001-2004-the 2nd phase of world bank supported national leprosy elimination project which was started in 2001 and completed in december 2004

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- ↴ 2005- India achieved elimination of leprosy as a public health programme at national level.
  - ↴ 2012-special action plan for 209 high endemic districts in 16 states and ut
  - ↴ 2016-Right of person with disabilities act ,2016
  - ↴ 2017-2019- SPARSH leprosy awareness campaign,active case detection campaigns in high endemic districts.
  - ↴ 2020-active case detection and regular surveillance guidelines rolled out

# NLEP

- ↵ NLEP is centrally sponsored health scheme under the ministry of health and family welfare, govt of India.
- ↵ The programme is headed by the Deputy director of health and services under the administrative control of DGHS.
- ↵ The major concern of the programme is to detect cases of leprosy at an early stage and provide complete treatment, free of cost, in order to prevent occurrence of grade 2 disability in affected persons.

# COMPONENTS OF NLEP

- ↓ Decentralised leprosy services
- ↓ Capacity building of health space providers
- ↓ IEC activities (information, education and communication)
- ↓ Prevent disability and medical rehabilitation
- ↓ Intensified monitoring and surveillance

# OBJECTIVES OF NLEP

- ↓ The primary objective of NLEP IS TO PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE LEPROSY SERVICES TO THE PERSON AFFECTED BY LEPROSY.
- ↓ To reduce prevalence rate less than 1/10,000 population
- ↓ To reduce grade 2 disability %<1 among new cases at national level
- ↓ To reduce grade 2 disability cases < 1 cases per million population at national level.
- ↓ Zero disabilities among new child cases
- ↓ Zero stigma and discrimination against person affected by leprosy.
- ↓ Early detection of leprosy cases and complete treatment
- ↓ Follow up of such persons so that they do not land with any complications

# ACTIVITIES UNDER NLEP

- ↓ Diagnosis and treatment of leprosy: free of cost at all govt institutions
- ↓ Training of all health workers once per year
- ↓ Urban leprosy control- in urban areas having population size of more than 1 lakh MDT services and follow up of patients
- ↓ Intensive IEC activities: awareness generation and reduction of stigma
- ↓ Strengthening of Disability prevention and medical rehabilitation services.
- ↓ Involvement of ASHA in the detection and completion of treatment of leprosy cases on time
- ↓ Carry out household contact survey for early detection of cases
- ↓ Supervision and monitoring



# ACHIEVEMENTS AS ON 2021-22

- ↓ Prevalence rate has decreased to 0.41 per 10,000
- ↓ Annual new case detection rate has declined to 4.58/100000
- ↓ Percentage of grade 2 disability among new cases detected has decreases to 2.48%
- ↓ The grade 2 disability amongst new cases per million population is decreased to 1.14 per million population in 2020-21

# INITIATIVES UNDER NLEP

- ↓ Active new case finding
- ↓ Micro cellular rubber footwear is provided to patient.
- ↓ Dressing material,supportive medicine,ulcer kits are provided
- ↓ Rs 5000 incentives to affected person from BPL family
- ↓ Incentives to ASHA - Rs-250 for early case finding and Rs 200 for cases with visible deformities.