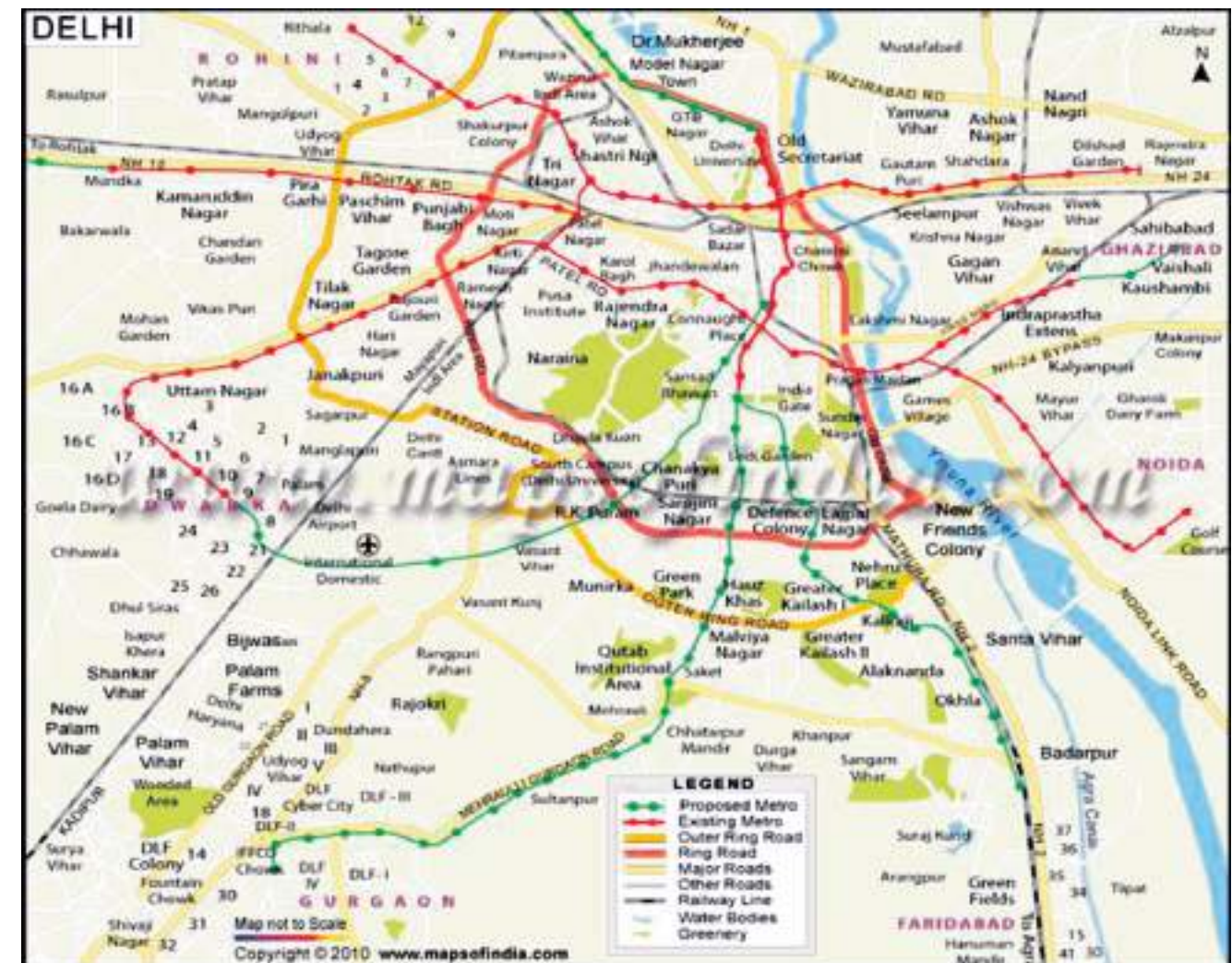


NCDC

National Centre for Disease Control

LOCATION

NCDC ON THE MAP OF DELHI



HOW TO REACH NCDC

NCDC is located in North Delhi near ISBT Kashmiri Gate, Delhi University-North Campus. There are several buildings and landmarks in the area, which are well known. The National Centre is adjacent to Civil Lines Station on Delhi Metro (Yellow Line – Samaypur Badli to HUDA City Centre route), opposite to Indraprastha College for Women (IP College). Metro services are available from the Airport Express Line to be changed at New Delhi Metro Station. It is about a kilometer from the Maharana Pratap Inter State Bus Terminus (ISBT), Kashmere Gate. Pre-paid taxi services are available from both the domestic and international airports. The distance between international airport and NCDC is approximately 25 Kms.

Contact

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NATIONAL CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL (NCDC)

**Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
www.ncdc.gov.in**

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National Centre for Disease Control

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INTRODUCTION

The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) had its origin in Central Malaria Bureau, established at Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh) in 1909, which after expansion was renamed in 1927 as the Malaria Survey of India to cater the need for malaria control in British India. The organization was shifted to Delhi at its present location at 22-Shamnath Marg, Civil Lines in 1938 which was earlier occupied by Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army of that time and called as the Malaria Institute of India (MII) spread out in 13 acre area. The headquarters of the Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is also located in the same campus.

In view of the drastic reduction achieved in the incidence of malaria in independent India under National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) and National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) during 1953-1963, Government of India decided to reorganize and expand the activities of the Institute to cover other communicable diseases. Thus, on July 30 1963, the erstwhile MII was renamed as National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) to shoulder these additional responsibilities. The Institute was established to function as a National Centre of Excellence for disease control. The function of the Institute included the control, elimination and eradication of the communicable diseases using multi-disciplinary integrated approach through capacity building of health workforce and operational research in various aspects of communicable diseases with the help of States and Union Territories. Surveillance of communicable diseases also formed a part of its activities. The Institute is entrusted with the task of providing technical support to the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for disease control in policy formulation, preparation of action plan, operational guidelines and monitoring and evaluation.

The Institute was instrumental in eradication of Smallpox, Guineaworm Disease and Yaws. The institute has been responsible for putting in place an effective disease surveillance and response mechanism round the clock including, during disaster situation and disease outbreaks. After plague outbreak of 1994 and as per recommendations of the Bajaj Committee, 1996 to revamp the Public Health System in India, National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases (NSPCD) was started with NICD as the nodal agency which has culminated as Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). Two year India Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) training programme with CDC, USA support is flagship activity of the Institute. With the growing need to work for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and to work on health implications of environmental factors, climate change and occupational exposure, the scope of NICD has been expanded and has been renamed as National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) on the occasion of its 100 years existence in 2009.

ORGANISATION

The NCDC is under the administrative control of the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The Director, an officer of the Public Health sub-cadre of Central Health Service, is the administrative and technical head of the Institute and is also Programme Director of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), National Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) Containment Programme, National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP), Programme for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis (PPCL), Inter-sectoral Coordination Programme for Prevention and Control of Zoonotic Diseases (ISCPCZD) and National Programme on Surveillance of Viral Hepatitis (NPSVH) in different geographical locations.

The NCDC has its headquarters in Delhi and has eight outstation branches located at Alwar (Rajasthan), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Kozhikode-Calicut (Kerala), Coonoor (Tamil Nadu), Jagdalpur (Chhatisargh), Patna (Bihar), Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh) and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh). There are 14 Technical Centres/Divisions at the headquarters viz. Centre of Epidemiology, Division of Microbiology, Division of Zoonosis, Centre for Medical Entomology & Vector Management (CME&VM), Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), Centre for AIDS & Related Diseases (CARD), Division of Biochemistry & Toxicology, Division of Biotechnology, Division of Parasitic Disease (DPD), Division of Malariology & Coordination (M&C), Centre for Environmental & Occupational Health, Climate Change and Health (CEOH&CCH), Centre for Non-Communicable Diseases (CNCD), Statistical Monitoring & Evaluation Centre (SM&EC) and Division of Planning, Budget & Administration (PBA). In each centre/division, there are sections and laboratories dealing with different communicable and non-communicable diseases. The activities of each division are supervised by the officer-in charge supported by medical and non-medical scientists, research officers and other technical and paramedical staff.

The NCDC branches are also equipped and staffed to carry out field studies, training activities and research.

The NCDC at its headquarter has 61 Group A officers (Central Health Services and Non-Medical Scientists), 10 Group B (Gazetted), 108 Group B (Non-Gazetted) and 129 Group C officials besides about 37 contractual consultants/support staff. The existing eight NCDC branches have 83 officials.

The Budget allocated for NCDC is Rs. 269.44 crore (approx. USD 40 million) for financial year 2018-19 including for upgradation of NCDC.

FUNCTIONS

TRAINED HEALTH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Special emphasis is given to trained health manpower development that is essential for the successful implementation of different health programmes in the country. Besides the regular training programmes, numerous short-term training activities are conducted every year. The course curricula of these training programmes are designed to develop the necessary need-based skills. The participants to these courses come from different States/Union Territories of India. In addition, trainees from some of the countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Maldives, Timor Leste and North Korea also participate in the training programmes. The NCDC also conducts customized training programmes for international participants. These courses are sponsored by international agencies like WHO, UNICEF, CDC and USAID.

Training programmes carried out by NCDC are:

a. India EIS Programme

NCDC conducts two year India Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) Programme in collaboration with CDC, Atlanta. The programme focuses on hands-on training in epidemiologic service for public health professionals. Trainees engage in outbreak investigation, designing and analyzing epidemiological studies, analysis and evaluation of surveillance data, scientific communication, and other activities in preparation for careers as field epidemiologist. Every year nominations are invited by an advertisement. Eligibility criteria and other details of the programme are also available on NCDC website.

b. MPH (FE) Course

NCDC conducts two year Master in Public Health (Field Epidemiology) course affiliated to the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi. Total numbers of seats are 20 out of which two seats are earmarked for WHO sponsored candidates.

c. Regional Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP)

A tailor made programme for the middle and senior level health personnel from countries of South East Asia Region to strengthen their epidemiological skill. This three month programme is conducted once a year.

d. Regional Training Programme on Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases

The four week programme is conducted once every year and is designed to augment the capacity to understand disease dynamics in community and intervention for its prevention and control.

e. Vector Borne Diseases

Training of four weeks in Vector Borne Diseases is carried out in partnership with NVBDCP, NIMR (ICMR) and NIHFW.

f. M.Sc., MPH and Ph.D. Programme

NCDC is recognized as the approved centre for guiding the students under Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi other Universities.

APPLIED RESEARCH

Applied research in various aspects of communicable as well as non-communicable diseases has been one of the prime functions of the NCDC. To achieve this, the NCDC is actively engaged in research in the following broad areas:

- Applied research in the field of bacteriology, virology, mycology, immunology, parasitology and quality control of diagnostic reagents with an aim of improving diagnostic capabilities of diseases of public health importance and giving laboratory support to the investigation and control of disease outbreaks. The important diseases include Cholera, Dengue, Diphtheria, Filariasis, Fungal infections, Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, Influenza, JE, Kala-azar, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Meningitis, Rabies, Rubella, Rickettsial Diseases, Soil Transmitted Helminthes, Tuberculosis, and Zika Virus Disease etc.
- Field based research through longitudinal studies of various epidemic prone diseases
- Laboratory and field oriented research in the transmission dynamics of arthropod borne diseases with the ultimate objective of vector control
- Evaluation of new formulations of insecticides and biocides and screening of indigenous herbs to evaluate their insecticidal properties
- Studies on biological hazards of pesticides
- In-vitro culture of pathogens, rapid diagnostic tests including molecular techniques
- The Department of Parasitic Diseases (DPD) is conducting operational research on “Monitoring prevalence and intensity of STH infections at various stages of NDD strategy”. Other areas of research include “Estimation of prevalence and intensity of STH infections in high risk groups (pregnant women and children)”, “Monitoring efficacy of Albendazole against *Ascaris lumbricoides*” and “Testing and validating newer diagnostic techniques for STH infections”

SPECIALISED SERVICES

The NCDC provides various referral services and technical support to individual patients, community, medical colleges, research institutions and State Health Directorates. These include laboratory diagnostic support, teaching aids, storage, supply and quality control of diagnostic reagents. The different services available are given below:

Diagnostic: NCDC provides referral diagnostic services for various communicable diseases, some of which are ordinarily not available in hospitals and medical colleges. These include diagnosis of Cholera, Dengue, Diphtheria, Filariasis, Fungal infections,

Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, Influenza, JE, Kala-azar, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Meningitis, Chickenpox, Epstein Barr Virus, Mumps, Parvo Virus, Rabies, Rubella, Rickettsial Diseases including Scrub Typhus, Soil Transmitted Helminthes, Tuberculosis, and Zika Virus Disease.

Storage and supply of Diagnostic Reagents: The NCDC stores reagent and test kits on behalf of the Directorate General of Health Services and distributes to various State Health Directorates and medical colleges.

Entomological Services: Includes identification of arthropods of medical importance specially during disease outbreak situations, provides larvivorous fishes for the biological control of mosquitoes to various public health agencies.

Quality Control of Insecticides: The NCDC undertakes laboratory and field evaluation of insecticides/biocides to meet the requirements of the Registration Committee (RC) of Central Insecticide Board (CIB).

Supply of research materials: Various bacterial and fungal isolates, virus cell lines, Malaria, Filaria, Kala-Azar, Rabies, Diphtheria, Meningococcus slides, live cultures and preserved materials of arthropods are provided to medical colleges and research institutions.

Outbreak investigations: The NCDC investigates and recommends control measures for the outbreaks of various communicable diseases to the States/UTs all over the country as well as to some neighbouring countries.

Verification of rumours of eradicated diseases: Guineaworm, Yaws and Poliomyelitis.

Supply of teaching materials: The NCDC provides teaching materials on various communicable diseases in the form of slides, charts, maps, procedure manuals, pamphlets and books etc.

PUBLICATIONS

CD Alert is a technical bulletin of the NCDC, Directorate General of Health Services, to disseminate information on various aspects of communicable diseases to medical fraternity and health administrators. It is widely circulated to different parts of the country including Directorates of Health Services of different States, Districts, Primary Health Centres, Medical Colleges and individuals.

NCDC Newsletter is a quarterly publication with the purpose to provide a forum for sharing information on outbreaks, programme updates and information on any event of public health importance.

UPGRADATION



Proposed layout plan of NCDC

NCDC is a premier public health centre in the country tasked to meet the challenges of emerging public health problems. Infrastructure/Laboratories are being strengthened through new modern buildings, procurement of modern equipment to make the diagnostic services modernized, including induction of diagnostic support services. Proposal also envisages creation of newer centres, newer divisions and up scaling of the existing ones to cope with the ever increasing horizon and magnitude of emerging public health problems. The mandate of the NCDC broadly covers three areas viz. services, trained health manpower development and operational research. The expected outcomes from proposed upgradation, amongst others, would include:

- Enhanced scope of referral diagnostic support services for disease outbreak investigators and networking of public health laboratories
- Enhanced capacity of disease surveillance and response
- Enhanced capacity for development of trained manpower in public health
- Trained, Central Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) available for 24x7 for disease outbreak control
- Enhanced quality operational research for better diseases control
- Preparedness against threats of bioterrorism

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMS AND NEW INITIATIVES

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) was launched with World Bank assistance in November 2004. The programme continues under National Health Mission with the objective to strengthen/ maintain decentralized laboratory based IT enabled disease surveillance system for epidemic prone disease to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase through trained Rapid Response Teams (RRTs).

The main components of the programme are:

- Integration and decentralization of surveillance activities through establishment of surveillance units at Centre, State and District level
- Human Resource: Training of State Surveillance Officers, District Surveillance Officers, Rapid Response Team and other Medical and Paramedical staff on principles of disease surveillance
- Use of IT for collection, collation, compilation, analysis and dissemination of data
- Strengthening of public health laboratories
- Inter-sectoral coordination for zoonotic diseases

Under the programme, surveillance units have been established in all districts of the country. More than 2000 outbreaks are detected and responded to by district/States annually. The programme helps in response to post disaster/Mass Gathering disease surveillance and response. A new Integrated Health Information Portal (IHIP) is being launched for real time reporting of 33 priority diseases.

Yaws Eradication Programme (YEP)

Yaws Eradication Programme (YEP) covered 51 Yaws endemic districts in ten states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh). Strategy for YEP included:

- Case finding: Active case search, passive surveillance, rumour reporting
- Treatment of cases and contacts
- Manpower development
- IEC activities

As a result of the YEP, number of reported cases came down from 3571 in 1996 to 46 in 2003. No Yaws case has been reported after 2004 till date. India was declared free of Yaws in the 2016, after verification by International WHO team.

Guineaworm Eradication Programme

Guineaworm Disease was declared eradicated in year 2000 after verification by International Certification Team for Dracunculiasis Eradication (ICTDE). Last case was reported from Jodhpur in 1996. NCDC is keeping a watch on reported suspect cases of Guineaworm disease throughout the country. NCDC has been investigating Guineaworm rumours reported from various parts of the country. Recently, rumours from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & Uttar Pradesh were investigated and found negative for Guineaworm.

Support to Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis

Division of Parasitic Diseases, through three NCDC branches, plays important role in operational research and manpower development for elimination of filariasis. Training courses of 10 days and 5 days are conducted at Rajahmundry, Kozhikode and Varanasi branches for technical staff and officers involved in the elimination of lymphatic filariasis.

Support to National Deworming Day

Soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH) commonly known as intestinal worms are the most common infections worldwide. Most commonly the infections are with round worm, whip worm and hook worm. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India identified NCDC Delhi as the technical nodal agency for STH prevention and control activities in India.

National De-worming Day (NDD) was launched in year 2015 as the strategy towards STH control. The objective of NDD is to de-worm all preschool and school-age children between the ages of 1-19 years with single dose Albendazole tablet.

National Programme on Containment of Anti-Microbial Resistance

Activities undertaken under the AMR program are:

- Surveillance for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance in various geographical regions in the country (a network of 15 labs has been developed)
- National treatment guidelines for use of antimicrobials have been developed for use of clinicians
- National Infection Control Guidelines have been drafted
- Training and capacity building of professionals in relevant sectors
- IEC for dissemination of information about rational use of antibiotics

National Programme on Surveillance of Viral Hepatitis in different geographical regions of India

Objectives:

- Detection of outbreaks
- Describe trends in type-specific acute hepatitis and identify risk factors

- Estimate the proportion of chronically infected persons
- Estimate the burden of chronic infections
- Estimate the incidence of HCC and cirrhosis
- Numerous actionable opportunities for intervention

To achieve the above objectives the following initiatives have been taken:

- Constitution of Technical Resource Group
- Network of nine Laboratories have been established across the country for generation of reliable and actionable data from surveillance is underway
- The Viral Hepatitis – Prevention, Control and Treatment guidelines have been prepared by a group of experts and released by the DGHS. The same has been uploaded on the NCDC website for reference

Support to National Polio Surveillance

The laboratory is WHO accredited National Polio Lab of the Global Polio Laboratory Network, WHO. It carries out both Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Surveillance and Environmental Surveillance for Polio viruses.

Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance:

Stool specimens from AFP cases are received from Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand, some parts of Uttar Pradesh and rarely from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Virus isolation and RT-PCR for intra-typic differentiation of polio viruses is done for all samples. The Laboratory tests around 15,000 stool samples annually from AFP cases.

Environmental Surveillance:

The Laboratory carries out environmental surveillance by testing sewage specimens from seven sites of Delhi on a weekly basis, four sites from Punjab and four sites from Uttar Pradesh on a fortnightly basis. Sewage sample concentrate preparation, virus isolation and RT-PCR for intra-typic differentiation of polio viruses is done for all samples. The Laboratory tests around 450 sewage specimens annually.

National Rabies Control Programme

Rabies is endemic throughout the country with the exception of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands. Dog rabies is major public health problem accounting for about 96% of the mortality and morbidity. Estimates suggest that annual human rabies death incidence to be around 20,000 and the annual incidence of animal bites to be 1.7% (17.5 million per year). Control of rabies involves two components viz Human health component and Animal health component. Human health component involves training of health professionals, implementing use of intradermal route of inoculation of cell culture vaccines and judicious and appropriate use of immunoglobulins. The strategy of human health component is being rolled out throughout the country. The strategy of animal health component i.e. population

survey of dogs, mass vaccination of dogs, dog population management and strengthening surveillance and response is being pilot tested in Haryana and Chennai. In addition, IEC activities and laboratory strengthening of five laboratories will be carried out together in coordinated manner. It is expected that all animal bite victims will receive appropriate management thereby reducing human mortality due to rabies and there will be decrease in transmission of dog rabies.

Programme for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is public health problem in Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra & Andaman. Frequent outbreaks of leptospirosis are being reported, predominantly affecting young adult males. The disease is easily treatable and the mortality is preventable if detected and treated early. Under XII plan, Programme for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis is being implemented in six endemic states. The strategy includes strengthening of diagnostics laboratories for early diagnosis, strengthening of patient management facilities, trained manpower development, strengthening of inter-sectoral coordination and creating awareness in general community. It is expected that there will be reduction in mortality and morbidity due to leptospirosis. During XII five year plan (2012-17) the three programmes viz National rabies control programme, Programme for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis and Strengthening intersectoral coordination for zoonotic diseases have been added to zoonosis division.

Intersectoral Coordination for Prevention and Control of Zoonotic Diseases

Major public health zoonotic disease in India are Rabies, Brucellosis, Toxoplasmosis, Cysticercosis, Echinococcosis, JE, Plague, Leptospirosis, Scrub typhus and KFD. New emerging disease of public health importance is Nipah, Trypanosomiasis, CCHF and H1N1. Since the country has vector, susceptible host and conducive environment, it also faces potential threat from Yellow fever, SARS, Hanta virus, Rift Valley Fever, Ebola and Marburg disease. 75% of emerging infections are zoonotic. New pathogens (viruses) continue to emerge and spread across countries. For effective prevention and control of zoonotic diseases there is requirement of multi-sectoral integrated response among medical, veterinary and other related departments. This has been adopted on “need basis” for prevention of zoonoses in the country. Under XII plan a programme for strengthening mechanism of Intersectoral Coordination for Prevention and Control of Zoonotic Diseases is being implemented. The strategy includes strengthening of inter-sectoral co-ordination utilizing existing surveillance system of IDSP for collection and collation of animal disease data for setting up early warning signals, strengthening of SSU under IDSP, trained manpower development, sensitization of professionals in various sectors and IEC to create awareness among community and professionals. It is expected that continuous collaboration will be set up which will help in outbreak investigations and response and prevention and control of zoonoses.

Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)

In this project NCDC is collaborating with US CDC in strengthening public health systems in India through nine (9) concerted activities in the area of disease prevention, detection and response. These activities are proposed to be implemented by different divisions of NCDC. The activities are:

- Presently only EIS Training is being undertaken
- Prevent antimicrobial resistance
- Prevent zoonotic diseases
- Training in bio risk management in medical laboratories
- Strengthen laboratory systems for influenza and ARI
- Establish lab QMS in IDSP labs and strengthen capacity for ADD surveillance
- Strengthen viral hepatitis surveillance
- Strengthen emergency management and emergency operations centre
- Strengthen management capacity for IHR in India.

DIVISIONS AND TECHNICAL CENTRES

Centre of Epidemiology

- Organization and coordination of training courses in Epidemiology to develop trained health manpower. Development of teaching materials such as Modules, Manuals etc. on disease surveillance and outbreak investigation of epidemic prone communicable diseases.
- Investigation of outbreak of diseases of known/unknown etiology and recommend measures for its prevention and control to the States/UTs of the country. Provision of technical support to State government for investigation and control of disease outbreaks.
- Provision of technical support to various National Health Programmes in the form of developing guidelines for control, manpower development, evaluation of different components/ indicators.
- Assisting the Director for publication of monthly Bulletin “CD Alert” and NCDC Newsletter.
- Carry out field research on different aspects of communicable diseases.

Division of Microbiology

Microbiology Division is one of the oldest and largest divisions of NCDC, Delhi. The main objective of the Division is to provide technical support for national health programme, outbreak investigation, operational research and manpower development in the field of communicable diseases.

- Laboratory support to various National Health Programmes
- Provide laboratory support to Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)
- Provide laboratory support for diagnosis of respiratory viruses infections
- Monitoring drug resistance in bacterial pathogens of public health importance

- Identification of bacterial and viral Enteropathogens (Vibrio cholerae, Salmonella, Shigella, Escherichia coli and Rotavirus) in suspected acute gastroenteritis cases
- Diagnostic medical mycology services
- Referral services for identification and typing of bacterial and viral isolates received from medical colleges and other institutes across the country
- Bacteriological testing of drinking water
- Conducting of training programmes/workshops for laboratory personnel
- Evaluation of diagnostic reagents
- Co-ordination of National health programmes
- Referral laboratory diagnostic services
- Investigation of outbreaks and support of laboratory tests for the same

Division of Zoonosis

Zoonosis Division is primarily a laboratory division which provides referral diagnostic services for Zoonotic diseases of public health importance including outbreak prone and emerging infectious diseases. Laboratories under zoonosis division are of national importance comprising of Plague laboratory, Anthrax laboratory, Leishmania laboratory, Toxoplasma laboratory, Cysticercosis laboratory, Hydatid laboratory, Arbovirus diseases laboratory, Leptospira laboratory, Brucella laboratory, Rickettsia laboratory, Borrelia laboratory, Rabies laboratory, Quality control and Quality assurance laboratory, Tissue culture laboratory, Molecular laboratory, Media laboratory, Sterilization and Washing laboratory. Zoonosis division also has two National Surveillance Centers viz Plague Surveillance Centre and WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Epidemiology.

Centre for Medical Entomology & Vector Management

Centre for Medical Entomology and Vector Management is reorganised to develop it as a National Centre par excellence for undertaking research, providing technical support and to develop trained manpower in the field of vector-borne diseases and their control.

Major Activities

- Phase III field trial of Duranet LLIN against malaria mosquitoes at three ecologically different locations
- Aedes surveillance in Delhi and NCR area.
- Dengue and JE viral detection in mosquitoes.
- Aedes surveillance from 11 International Airports/seaports to keep airports and seaports mosquito free as per International Health Regulation, MOH&FW under IHR Act-2005
- One month training course on Public Health Entomology for District Malaria Officers/Entomologists/Municipal Corporation Department

- Division maintains the vector mosquito colonies of *Anopheles stephensi*, vector of Malaria, *Culex quinquefasciatus*, vector of Filariasis and *Aedes aegypti* vector of Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika virus
- Mosquito Proof Desert Cooler (NICD Cooler): The NICD cooler is a patented item and registered with National Research Development Corporation and is being manufactured and marketed by the 12 agencies in the country.

Centre for AIDS & Related Diseases

This laboratory was initially started as AIDS Reference Laboratory in Division of Microbiology (since 1985). Subsequently this laboratory was upgraded as a “Division” in the year 1995 and later as a “Centre” known as Centre for AIDS & Related Diseases (CA&RD) in the year 2004. This centre is one of the 13 National Reference Laboratories (NRL) for HIV testing under the aegis of National AIDS Control Organization (NACO). The activities of the centre are to conduct External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS) for HIV serology for 13 State reference laboratories (SRLs) of 4 states Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana & Jammu and Kashmir, confirmation of HIV sero status of referred samples from SRLs, CD4 testing on HIV samples referred from Deep Chand Bandhu & DDU ART centers, providing HIV counseling and testing services under Integrated counseling & testing centre (ICTC), diagnosis of Syphilis by RPR & TPHA, testing under HIV surveillance (ANC & High risk group) & Quality control testing of HIV, HBV & HCV diagnostic kits. The Centre achieved NABL accreditation as per ISO 15189:2007 in the year 2011 and renewal of the same as per ISO 15189:2012 in the year 2015 and the certificate is valid up to February 2020

Division of Biochemistry & Toxicology

For the effective and efficient functioning of the Biochemistry Division a proposal for strengthening of Biochemistry Division is under process. Two different committees were constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. N.S. Dharamshaktu, Additional Director General, DGHS, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi and Director of NCDC. As per the recommendations of these two committees a proposal has been sent to DGHS & Ministry of Health & FW for Infrastructure, Equipments & HR requirement. Physical facilities and other requirements of laboratories of Biochemistry Division are under process. Moreover, the main thrust areas of Biochemistry Division are:

- Training needs Assessment (TNA) for HR at National, state and District level public health Labs monitoring Iodine deficiency Disorder and Fluorosis. Design trainings thereafter.
- To monitor the national public health programmes (NIDDCP, NPPCF etc.).
- Research priorities in medical and public health Biochemistry.

As per the recommendations of advisory committee, the division has initiated to set down specification of instruments and finally submitted to 'specification committee' of NCDC for further action.

Presently the division is conducting routine blood tests, lipid profile, Routine urine examination of the referred patients and employees posted at NCDC.

Division of Parasitic Disease

Department of Parasitic Diseases is associated with activities related to Neglected Tropical Diseases namely Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis, Lymphatic Filariasis and Guinea worm Disease. The department functions as National Nodal Technical Agency for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis and Guinea worm Eradication Programme. India was declared free of Guinea worm disease in year 2000. Surveillance is being maintained for Guinea worm Disease in the post eradication phase through monthly reports, verification of Guinea worm rumours & maintaining rumor record till Global Eradication is achieved. The department has been continuously monitoring the STH disease burden in the country through periodic prevalence assessment surveys. Monitoring efficacy of principal anti-helminthic drugs, expanding the scope of STH preventive chemotherapy to other vulnerable population groups and research on newer diagnostic techniques also form the core activities of department. Also, active contribution is being made towards Filaria Elimination from the country through capacity building of medical & para-medical state health personnel. Regular disease & morbidity management clinics as well as diagnostic support (Night blood smear and serological examination) is being provided through the branches.

Division of Malariology & Coordination

Broad objectives/ activities

- Provide technical support for outbreak investigations, conduct operational research and trained manpower development in the field of malarial diseases and their control in the country.
- Diagnostic support is provided to State Governments for laboratory diagnosis of malaria infection.
- Coordination of visits of dignitaries /delegations to NCDC.
- Coordination & conduct of the short term orientation/training visits & conference etc. of under and post graduate medical, nursing and homeopathic students & other professionals.
- Contribute academically/ technically in various meetings, seminars, symposium and review meetings/missions when invited as participant.
- Coordinate with various divisions at NCDC in finalization of draft material of Parliament Questions, compilation of various technical/administrative materials as requested to NCDC from Ministry etc.

Centre for Environmental & Occupational Health and Climate Change & Health

NCDC found a new CEOH&CCH Division in the year 2015 with objectives to create awareness and to promote advocacy among professionals from health as well as other sectors in issues relating to environmental-occupational health and health consequences of climate change. The Division provides technical support to the Central and State governments in environmental health and climate change and health related policy making and planning interventions. The Division supports development of technical capacity in areas of environmental health, occupational

health as well as climate change and health by facilitating appropriate training of health personnels. It also guides the states in making an assessment of their vulnerability and building adaptation capacity to climate change from health sector perspective.

Centre for Non-Communicable Diseases

Centre for Non-communicable Diseases established in Feb. 2015 with a mandate to provide the technical support to National Programme for prevention & Control of Cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers and stroke (NPCDCS) in areas of surveillance, Monitoring & Evaluation, Capacity development, Advocacy and research. Achievements of Centre for NCD, NCDC (i) Internal review of NPCDCS in the initial 100 districts of programme implementation (2010-11), Nov 2015 -Feb 2016 (ii) Celebration of World Health Day at National Level 2016 (iii) Organized a National Seminar on RHD in Joint Collaboration of Dte GHS, MoHFW 2017, (iv) prepared module for medical officers for prevention and control of common NCDs under NPCDCS, (v) Completed National Level TOTs for medical officer from 29 states and 4 UTs to roll out Population Level Screening for NCD in 2017 . (vi) worked as one of the implementing agency for National NCD Monitoring Survey 2017-18 in seven northern states of India.

Statistical Monitoring & Evaluation Centre

The Statistical Monitoring and Evaluation Cell (SM&EC) provides Professional Statistical support to the various Divisions of NCDC office, which are broadly categorized as under:

- Participation in teaching and training of Statistics to the participants of various courses/training programmes organized by NCDC
- Provide statistical support to all Divisions in planning research studies and interpretation of data
- Preparation of weekly reports on Cholera and H1N1 Cases tested by Microbiology Division of NCDC
- Conducting Training programme on Biostatistics including computer training for officers/staff of NCDC including branches



New Building Housing Director's Office and Administration



Epidemiology & Disease Control Complex



Cell Culture



PCR



Director, NCDC attending “Capacity Building Workshop on Risk Communication during Public Health Emergencies” on 14-15 May 2018 at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh



Training course at Central Seminar Room



Entomological Museum



Central Library

ENTOMOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Centre for Medical Entomology & Vector Management maintain an entomology museum which housed with many species of insects (Diptera, Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Odonata, Hemiptera & Orthoptera) and few arachnids. A total of 1,08,757 specimens (89,464 Mosquitoes belonging to 31 genera and 539 species) are placed in the museum. Besides these, there are 19,293 entomological Specimens, other than mosquitoes. The oldest specimen is from United Kingdom collected in 1902, and the oldest collection from India is of malaria vector *Anopheles culicifacies* collected, in 1905 from Karnal, Haryana.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

NCDC is the only library in the country, which has got early literature in the field of Malaria and other vector borne diseases prevalent in the country. An archival book on Entomology, published as early as 1745, is available in the library. It has a collection of rare books, reference books, manuscripts, original reports, etc. The library has up to date literature on vector-borne diseases, communicable diseases (Bacteriology, Parasitology, Microbiology, Mycology, etc), Biochemistry, Immunology, Epidemiology, and other specialties. The NCDC library has a total of 37618 books and bound journals, and 174 Theses/Dissertations.

Also, the library provides the following services to the readers and scientific workers:

Bibliographies: The library regularly provides literature (CD-Alert, Laboratory Manuals, etc) on various subjects of interest to the research workers and participants attending various courses at the NCDC.

Reference article retrieving service: Reference articles are retrieved from JCCC-ERMED, Consortium from National Medical Library, Delhi on receipt of request from Members.

Liaison with other libraries: The library maintains liaison with Scientific and Medical Libraries in the country through inter-library loan facilities to meet the demand of the research workers and the participants attending various courses at this National Centre. The library also gives books and journals to other libraries on inter library loan.

Net searching and Photocopying Services: The library is providing net searching and photocopying services to the readers and the researchers.

Newspapers/Magazines: The library subscribes 45 newspapers and 28 Magazines, both in English and Hindi.

Newspaper Clippings: Daily Health news clippings are scanned from the selected English and Hindi Newspapers and Magazines. The news items on subjects related to Cholera, Typhoid, Rabies, Yellow Fever, Measles, Japanese Encephalitis, Salmonella, Influenza, Hepatitis and other epidemic prone diseases and Health Sciences are

retrieved and provided urgently for information to the concerned health officials for initiation of rapid measures for control.

The Library is in the process of upgradation and is moving towards digitization, on-line journals, and preservation of archival material.

BRANCHES

The NCDC has eight branches located in different parts of the country. Though originally conceived and established for carrying out some specific activity, these branches now represent NCDC in the geographical area where they are situated. The branches are multipurpose in function and carry out various activities including investigation of outbreaks of communicable diseases, rendering expert advice to the states on matters pertaining to public health etc. In addition to these activities each of the branches lays special emphasis on diseases of importance in the area of its location. A brief on the different branches is given below:

NCDC Branch, Alwar

In 1973, the NCDC established a Field Practice Unit at Alwar in Rajasthan. The unit is carrying out longitudinal studies on different communicable diseases and initiates pilot studies on their control measures. It also serves as the field practice area for the participants attending different training courses conducted at NCDC Delhi.

NCDC Branch, Bengaluru

In view of the resurgence of plague in some of the countries of South-east Asia and because of sylvatic foci of plague in the country, a Plague Surveillance Unit was established at Bengaluru (Karnataka) in 1975. The unit is carrying out surveillance of plague. Regular training courses are also being conducted by the unit for medical and paramedical workers.

NCDC Branch, Coonoor

This branch was established by the Rockefeller Foundation for research in malaria and was handed over to the Malaria Institute of India in 1942. It now undertakes research on epidemiology and control of different communicable diseases which are common in Nilgiri areas and also on the ecology and control of vectors of different diseases. It has a field station at Mettupalayam for entomological investigations.

NCDC Branches at Kozhikode, Rajahmundry and Varanasi

There are three erstwhile Regional Filaria Training and Research Centres (RFTRC) functioning at Kozhikode in Kerala, Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. These centres were established during 1955, 1963 and 1965 respectively and conduct training courses for personnel for the National Filaria Control Programme Units in different regions of the country. These centres also undertake research projects on different problems of Filaria. A centre was established at Thuravoor in Kerala state in 1966 to undertake a pilot project for the control of

Malayan filariasis which is a special problem in that state. This unit has been converted into a research unit since 1980 with headquarters at RFTRC, Kozhikode and Field station at Chertallai (Kerala).

NCDC Branch, Jagdalpur

Field operation research on malaria was established in February, 1979 at Jagdalpur as an ICMR Scheme. The area was chosen as it formed a contiguous tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and was hard-core for persistent malaria transmission. The scheme was established (i) to undertake in-depth study on the ecology and biology of frank and potential vectors of malaria, (ii) to devise and demonstrate strategies of integrated control of malaria in problem areas and (iii) to collect data for assessing the epidemiological response of malaria to control measures.

Upon the recommendation of a High Power Board on Malaria, this field station was taken over by Government of India as a branch of NCDC w.e.f. 1.3.1988. Thereafter, the scope of the branch has been widened to include studies on other communicable diseases like meningitis, gastroenteritis, viral hepatitis, yaws etc. in the tribal population of Bastar district and other surrounding areas of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining states.

NCDC Branch, Patna

Kala-azar or Visceral leishmaniasis which ceased to be a problem under the impact of vector control measures under NMEP, reappeared in Bihar during 1974. To investigate the possible cause of its reappearance as well as other aspects of epidemiology and control, a Kala-azar Unit was established at Patna (Bihar) in 1976. The unit undertakes studies on epidemiological, entomological and aerological aspect of Kala-azar. The unit also conducts training courses in Kala-azar.

Establishment of New Branches

During 12th Five Year Plan a proposal of NCDC for “Strengthening of existing branches and Establishment of 30 new branches of NCDC” was approved by the planning commission. The SFC for 367.60 Cr. for “Establishment of 30 new branches (including 8 existing branches) of NCDC in all States and One UT” has been approved by the Secretary (H&FW) on 24.04.2015. Each branch will have state-of-the-art laboratories with sophisticated equipment to provide diagnostic support to the State authorities in diagnosis of emerging infectious diseases and will be provided the manpower support of Experts in Public Health, Microbiology, Entomology and of other paramedics/ technocrats.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Description of Anopheline fauna of British India (1933)
- Development of a mounting media (Bhatia media) for the larvae of mosquitoes (1949)
- Preparation of identification keys for larvae and adults of Indian Anophelines (1953)
- The Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre (RFT&RC), Kozhikode was established. A field station of this Centre, Brugia Malayi Research unit is functioning at Cherthala, Alappuzha District, Kerala (1955)
- Preparation of a region-wise identification key for the Indian anophelines (1961)
- Establishment of Field station at Kolar, Mysore state to investigate the epidemiology and control of epidemic plague (1963)
- Establishment of Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre at Rajahmundry (1963)
- Establishment of Regional Filaria Training and Research Centre at Varanasi (1965)
- Establishment of Unit for testing of Small Pox freeze dried vaccine manufactured in the country and imported from abroad under National Smallpox Eradication Programme (1965)
- Preparation of identification key for Indian anophelines (1965)
- Polio Vaccine testing unit started functioning at Division of Microbiology (1968)
- Central survey team was formed under filariology division to determine the transmission of filariasis in non-endemic areas of the country (1970)
- Establishment of unit for testing and quality control of freeze dried BCG vaccine (1972)
- A new culture medium, "NICD medium", developed to diagnose acute case of cholera within 6 hours (1972)
- Field Practice Unit established at Alwar to carry out studies on various communicable diseases (1973)
- Detection, for the first time, of existence of zoonotic reservoir of Cutaneous leishmaniasis in the vicinity of Rajasthan Canal Area (1973)
- First time detection of resistance against Malathion in Anopheles culicifacies, a vector of malaria (1973)
- First time detection of resistance against DDT in Anopheles culicifacies, a vector of Malaria (1973)
- Discovered zoonotic focus of human malaria in Greater Nicobar (1973)
- NICD declared as Central Water laboratory under Prevention and Control of Pollution Act (GOI) (1974)

- Establishment of Plague Surveillance Unit (PSU) at Bangalore to develop expertise in detection and control of plague in man and rodents (1975)
- NICD played a leading role in the "Small Pox Zero" target in the country (1975)
- NICD notified as a national laboratory for insecticide testing by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (1975)
- Establishment of Kala-azar Unit at Patna (1976)
- Establishment of In-vitro cultivation of Plasmodium falciparum (1978)
- Establishment of field station at Jagdalpur (MP) to intensify research in Malaria (1979)
- Guineaworm Eradication Programme was launched (1983)
- Communicable Diseases Bulletin was started with the purpose of widespread dissemination of information on epidemic prone diseases (1985)
- Cell for monitoring of epidemic prone diseases was established (1985)
- Recognized as WHO Collaboration Centre for Rabies epidemiology for South East Asia Region (1985)
- Establishment of National Reference Centre for AIDS/HIV (1985)
- NICD amongst the first to start Laboratory based training for testing of HIV/AIDS in India (1986)
- Malaria Research Field Station, Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) was taken over by NICD (1988)
- Initiation of 9 month Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP) with USAID support (1989)
- Preparation of identification keys for adults of Anopheles mosquitoes in India (1990)
- Polio laboratory recognized as Regional Reference Laboratory for Polio for South East Asia Region (1991)
- Division of Biochemistry identified as National Reference Laboratory for monitoring of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (1992)
- First time detection of the mosquito larvicidal properties of indigenous plant, Yucca aloifolia (1994)
- Establishment of the state-of-the-art BSL-2 Plague laboratory (1995)
- Establishment of Division of AIDS incorporating the Reference Centre for AIDS (1995)
- Recognized as WHO Collaborating Centre for Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP) for South -East Asia Region (1995)
- Establishment of the state-of-the-art Biotechnology Laboratory with full fledged facilities for diagnosis (1996)

- Yaws Eradication Programme was launched (1996)
- Certification of Guinea Worm Eradication by WHO (2000)
- Participation in the nationwide multi-centric study on Refinement of H₂S-Strip Test for Safe Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas, sponsored by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (Govt. of India) and the UNICEF (2001-2004)
- Molecular diagnosis based on DNA fingerprinting developed for 25 important pathogens of public health importance (2002)
- Confirmation and containment of Plague outbreak in Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal in the shortest possible time (2002 and 2004)
- First time detection of mosquito larvicidal properties of indigenous plant, *Carica papaya* (2004)
- Over 200 gene sequences of Indian strains of important human pathogens unveiled by NICD, accepted by Global Genome Bank of NCBI, NIH, USA, submitted to gene bank (2004)
- First time detection of the mosquito larvicidal properties of indigenous plant, *Ipomoea cairica* (2004)
- Establishment of Tissue Culture facility for isolation of Arboviruses (Dengue, JE, CHIKV) (2004)
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Project launched (2004)
- Microbiological evaluation of Solar Disinfection (SODIS) method of drinking water purification (2004-2005)
- MoU signed between NICD and GGSIP University, Delhi for PhD courses. NICD recognized as advanced research centre in the School of Medicine & Paramedical Health Services by GGSIP University (2005)
- First inventory of Museum Specimens published (2005)
- First time detection of JE virus in *Culex vishnui* mosquitoes from Karnal (Haryana) (2006)
- India formally declared elimination of Yaws on 19th September (2006)
- International patent granted to a potential bio-control agent, *Chilodonella uncinata*, for mosquito larval control (2006)
- Masters in Public Health (Field Epidemiology) 2 year course started at NICD (2006)
- Nodal laboratory for national Avian Influenza surveillance (2006)
- First time detected JE virus in *Culex vishnui* mosquitoes from Saharanpur (UP), and Karnal (Haryana) (2007)
- Participation of Central Plague Laboratory in EQAS programme for Plague with National Institute of Communicable Diseases, South Africa (2007)

- National patent filed on the invention of desert cooler which prevents the breeding of *Aedes aegypti*, vector of Dengue and Chikungunya inside the cooler (2007)
- Proposal for up-gradation of NICD to NCDC was approved (2007)
- First time detected Dengue virus in *Aedes aegypti* and *Ae. Albopictus* mosquitoes from Delhi (2008)
- First time detected JE virus in *Culex vishnui* mosquitoes from Baghpat (UP) (2008)
- Pilot Projects of control of Leptospirosis and Prevention and Control of Human Rabies started under XI Five Year Plan (2008)
- First time identified the soil factors supporting the breeding of Leishmaniasis transmitting sand flies in India (2008)
- Member of Consortium of NRLs on kit Quality, testing quality of diagnostic kits for HIV, HBV & HCV (2008)
- 100 year Celebration. NICD re-designated as NCDC (2009)
- Achieved certificate of accreditation for HIV & CD4 testing by NABL as per ISO 15189:2007 (2011) and subsequently renewal of accreditation achieved as per ISO 15189:2012 (2015)
- Establishment of Centre for Non-communicable Disease, Centre for Environment & Occupational Health and Division of Climate Change at NCDC (2015)
- India declared Yaws free (2016)
- The STH prevalence data generated by DPD, NCDC led to the addition of one additional round of de-worming in 27 states of the country (since August 2016)
- Notified as National Coordination Centre for AMR Containment (2017)
- Completed National Level TOTs for Medical Officers from 29 states and 4 UTs to roll out Population Level Screening for Non-Communicable Disease (2017)

LIST OF DIRECTORS

S.No.	Name	Period
1.	Sir Richard Christophers	1909-1927
2.	Brigadier J.A. Sinton	1927-1936
3.	Major General Sir Gordon Covell	1937-1947
4.	Lt. Col. Jaswant Singh	1947-1957
5.	Dr. B. Ananthaswamy Rao	1957-1958
6.	Dr. S. P. Ramakrishnan	1958-1965
7.	Dr. J. B. Srivastav	1965-1967
8.	Dr. N. G. S. Raghavan	1965-1971
9.	Dr. M. I. D. Sharma	1971-1976
10.	Dr. R. K. Sanyal	1977-1979
11.	Dr. Sharad Kumar	1979-1981
12.	Dr. A. N. Raichowdhury	1981-1984
13.	Dr. R. N. Basu	1984-1986
14.	Dr. P. N. Sehgal	1986-1987
15.	Dr. P. C. Roy	1989-1989
16.	Dr. T. Verghese	1990-1994
17.	Dr. K. K. Datta	1994-1997 & 2000-2001
18.	Dr. Jotna Sokhey	1997-2000
19.	Dr. Shiv Lal	2002-2010
20.	Dr. L. S. Chauhan	2010-2014
21.	Dr. S. Venkatesh	2014-2017
22.	Dr. A. C. Dhariwal	2017 - 2018
23.	Dr. Sujeet Kumar Singh	2018 -

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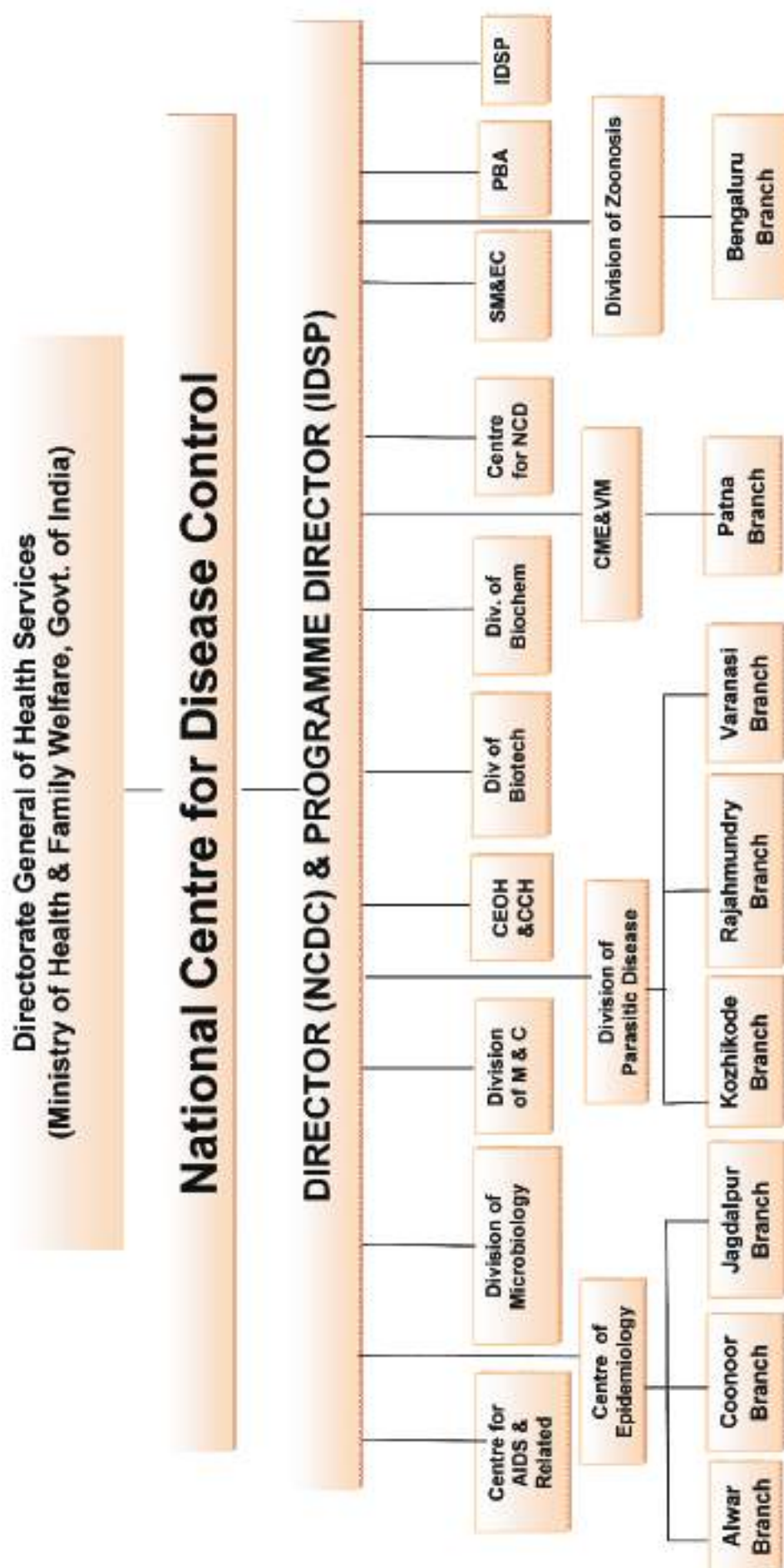
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ORGANISATIONAL CHART





Faculty and staff of NCDC