



प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल

Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel

MD (Med.)

स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. Suja,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

Leptospirosis presents with symptoms like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness. In view of this, a high index of suspicion should be always kept in mind in endemic areas and accordingly appropriate diagnosis and management is to be done. Surveillance needs to be strengthened. **Refer to IDSP case definitions at Annexure I.**

As the monsoon is starting, I would urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years.

Preparatory checklist and National Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis prepared by NCDC are hereby shared for your reference (Copy Attached).

Preventive measures: Important preventive measures to be propagated through IEC in community –

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.

Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

1. If you suspect you have been exposed to leptospirosis or are experiencing symptoms (like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness), it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly.
2. Inform your healthcare provider about any potential exposures, such as contact with contaminated water or animals, to aid in diagnosis.

In addition to guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested to undertake the following measures for strengthening preparedness:

- To instruct the State & district surveillance units and RRTs of IDSP of the affected districts to prepare a contingent outbreak prevention & management plan and closely monitor the situation
- To organize the sensitization workshops and training programs (webinars) for the health professionals and health workers about diagnosis, case management and prevention and control of Leptospirosis as per the national guidelines
- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards

Yours Sincerely


(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Suja Anthony**, Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair
2. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of South Andaman, Nicobar Islands and North and Middle Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair

Copy to,

1. **Smt. U. Kavitha**, Chairperson of the Port Blair Municipal Council, South Andaman
2. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
3. PS to Director NCDC
4. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

A person having acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with a history of exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine with one or more of the following:

- Calf muscle tenderers
- Conjunctival suffusion
- Anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
- Jaundice
- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

A presumptive case with-

- IgM ELISA positive OR
- Isolation of leptospire from clinical specimen OR
- Four-fold or greater rise in the MAT titre between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens run in parallel OR
- PCR test



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Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Shini Asker Aliji*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

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Preventive measures: Important preventive measures to be propagated through IEC in community –

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
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3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.

Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

1. If you suspect you have been exposed to leptospirosis or are experiencing symptoms (like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness), it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly.
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- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Shri S. Asker Ali, IAS**, Director of Medical and Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
2. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Daman and Dadar

Copy to,

1. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
2. PS to Director NCDC
3. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

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- Jaundice
- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

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27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. Umesh ji / Dr Anup ji,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

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- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely


(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Umesh Phangsu**, Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Govt of Assam
2. **Dr. Anup Barman**, Director Medical Education, Govt of Assam

Copy to,

1. **Smti Pranati Gogoi**, ACS, Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Department of Housing & Urban Affairs PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
2. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
3. PS to Director NCDC
4. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

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DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

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Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

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Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Geeta Kakodkar**, Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Govt of Goa
2. **Shri Shailesh Zingade**, Director Medical Education, Govt of Goa
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of North and South Goa

Copy to,

1. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
2. PS to Director NCDC
3. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

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27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. Nilam Patel*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

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Enclosed as above

Warm Regards

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Nilam Patel (Additional Director (Public Health))**, Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Gujarat
2. **Dr. R N Dixit**, Director Medical Education, Govt. of Gujarat
3. **Office of Municipal Cooperation of Navsari, Surat, Tapi, Vadodara, Valsad**

Copy to,

1. **Shri Manish Shah**, Deputy Secretary (Municipalities), Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Gujarat
2. PS to Director NCDC
3. State Surveillance Officer

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

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27 May 2024

Dear *Randeep ji,*

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Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Randeep. D, IAS, Commissioner**, Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Karnataka
2. **Dr. B L Sujatha Rathod**, Director Medical Education, Govt of Karnataka
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Bagalkot, Ballari, Belagavi, Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Bidar, Chamarajanagar, Chikballapur, Chikkamagaluru, Govt of Karnataka
4. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannad, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kalaburagi, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysuru, Raichur, Govt of Karnataka
5. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Udupi, Uttara Kannad, Vijayanagar, Vijayapura, Yadgir Govt of Karnataka

Copy to,

1. **Sri. C Shivanna**, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt of Karnataka
2. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
3. PS to Director NCDC
4. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

A person having acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with a history of exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine with one or more of the following:

- Calf muscle tenderers
- Conjunctival suffusion
- Anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
- Jaundice
- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

A presumptive case with-

- IgM ELISA positive OR
- Isolation of leptospires from clinical specimen OR
- Four-fold or greater rise in the MAT titre between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens run in parallel OR
- PCR test



प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल

Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel

MD (Med.)

स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES



भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय

Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. Nitin Ambadekar,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

Leptospirosis presents with symptoms like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness. In view of this, a high index of suspicion should be always kept in mind in endemic areas and accordingly appropriate diagnosis and management is to be done. Surveillance needs to be strengthened. **Refer to IDSP case definitions at Annexure I.**

As the monsoon is starting, I would urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years.

Preparatory checklist and National Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis prepared by NCDC are hereby shared for your reference (Copy Attached).

Preventive measures: Important preventive measures to be propagated through IEC in community –

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.

Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

1. If you suspect you have been exposed to leptospirosis or are experiencing symptoms (like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness), it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly.
2. Inform your healthcare provider about any potential exposures, such as contact with contaminated water or animals, to aid in diagnosis.

In addition to guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested to undertake the following measures for strengthening preparedness:

- To instruct the State & district surveillance units and RRTs of IDSP of the affected districts to prepare a contingent outbreak prevention & management plan and closely monitor the situation
- To organize the sensitization workshops and training programs (webinars) for the health professionals and health workers about diagnosis, case management and prevention and control of Leptospirosis as per the national guidelines
- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Dr. Nitin Ambadekar**, Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Maharashtra
2. **Dr Dileep Mhaisekar**, Director Medical Education & Research, Govt. of Maharashtra
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Ratnagiri, Raigad, Thane, Sindhudurg, Nagpur, Pune, Nashik, Palghar, Kolhapur, Govt. of Maharashtra

Copy to,

1. **Mr. Sudhanil Baburao Tumbare**, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of Maharashtra
2. PS to Director NCDC
3. State Surveillance Officer

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

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- Anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
- Jaundice
- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

A presumptive case with-

- IgM ELISA positive OR
- Isolation of leptospires from clinical specimen OR
- Four-fold or greater rise in the MAT titre between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens run in parallel OR
- PCR test



प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल

Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel

MD (Med.)

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स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. Bryesh,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

Leptospirosis presents with symptoms like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness. In view of this, a high index of suspicion should be always kept in mind in endemic areas and accordingly appropriate diagnosis and management is to be done. Surveillance needs to be strengthened. **Refer to IDSP case definitions at Annexure I.**

As the monsoon is starting, I would urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years.

Preparatory checklist and National Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis prepared by NCDC are hereby shared for your reference (Copy Attached).

Preventive measures: Important preventive measures to be propagated through IEC in community –

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.

Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

1. If you suspect you have been exposed to leptospirosis or are experiencing symptoms (like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness), it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly.
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In addition to guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested to undertake the following measures for strengthening preparedness:

- To instruct the State & district surveillance units and RRTs of IDSP of the affected districts to prepare a contingent outbreak prevention & management plan and closely monitor the situation
- To organize the sensitization workshops and training programs (webinars) for the health professionals and health workers about diagnosis, case management and prevention and control of Leptospirosis as per the national guidelines
- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards.

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Brijesh Rathor**, Director General Medical & Health, Department of Medical, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh
2. **Shruti Singh**, Director General, Medical Education, Directorate General Medical Education and Training, Government of Uttar Pradesh
3. **Office of Municipal Cooperation of Allahabad**, Gautam Budha Nagar, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Copy to,

1. Sri Raghuvir, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Planning, Government of Uttar Pradesh
2. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
3. PS to Director NCDC
4. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

A person having acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with a history of exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine with one or more of the following:

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- Conjunctival suffusion
- Anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
- Jaundice
- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

A presumptive case with-

- IgM ELISA positive OR
- Isolation of leptospires from clinical specimen OR
- Four-fold or greater rise in the MAT titre between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens run in parallel OR
- PCR test



प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल

Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel

MD (Med.)

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Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. S. Neogi,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

Leptospirosis presents with symptoms like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness. In view of this, a high index of suspicion should be always kept in mind in endemic areas and accordingly appropriate diagnosis and management is to be done. Surveillance needs to be strengthened. **Refer to IDSP case definitions at Annexure I.**

As the monsoon is starting, I would urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years.

Preparatory checklist and National Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis prepared by NCDC are hereby shared for your reference (Copy Attached).

Preventive measures: Important preventive measures to be propagated through IEC in community –

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.

Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

1. If you suspect you have been exposed to leptospirosis or are experiencing symptoms (like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness), it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly.
2. Inform your healthcare provider about any potential exposures, such as contact with contaminated water or animals, to aid in diagnosis.

In addition to guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested to undertake the following measures for strengthening preparedness:

- To instruct the State & district surveillance units and RRTs of IDSP of the affected districts to prepare a contingent outbreak prevention & management plan and closely monitor the situation
- To organize the sensitization workshops and training programs (webinars) for the health professionals and health workers about diagnosis, case management and prevention and control of Leptospirosis as per the national guidelines
- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. S Niogi**, Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of West Bengal
2. **Dr Kaustav Nayek**, Director Medical Education, Govt. of West Bengal
3. **Office** of Municipal Corporation of Birbhum, Medinipur West, Alipurduar, Coochbehar, Maldah, Medinipur East, Nadia, Purba Bardhaman, Govt. of West Bengal

Copy to,

1. Sri Hirakjyoti Majumder, WBCS(Exe.), Deputy Secretary, Department of Urban Development & Municipal Affairs, Govt. of West Bengal
2. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
3. PS to Director NCDC
4. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

A person having acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with a history of exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine with one or more of the following:

- Calf muscle tenderers
- Conjunctival suffusion
- Anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
- Jaundice
- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

A presumptive case with-

- IgM ELISA positive OR
- Isolation of leptospire from clinical specimen OR
- Four-fold or greater rise in the MAT titre between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens run in parallel OR
- PCR test



प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल

Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel

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स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक

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Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. Kasinath,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

Leptospirosis presents with symptoms like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness. In view of this, a high index of suspicion should be always kept in mind in endemic areas and accordingly appropriate diagnosis and management is to be done. Surveillance needs to be strengthened. **Refer to IDSP case definitions at Annexure I.**

As the monsoon is starting, I would urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years.

Preparatory checklist and National Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis prepared by NCDC are hereby shared for your reference (Copy Attached).

Preventive measures: Important preventive measures to be propagated through IEC in community –

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
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5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.

Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

1. If you suspect you have been exposed to leptospirosis or are experiencing symptoms (like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness), it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly.
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In addition to guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested to undertake the following measures for strengthening preparedness:

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- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Kasinath Nayak**, Director of Health Services, Government of Odisha
2. **Prof. (Dr.) Sachidananda Mohanty**, Director Medical Education and Training, Government of Odisha
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Khordha, Rayagada, Jagatsinghapur, Kandhamal, Baleswar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Kalahandi, Puri
4. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Anugul, Nayagarh, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Cuttack. Mayurbhanj, Sonepur, Kendujhar, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Balangir
5. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Nuapada, Bhadrak, Jajapur, Sambalpur, Kendrapara, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati

Copy to,

1. Ms. Arati Nanda, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban development, Government of Odisha
2. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
3. PS to Director NCDC
4. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

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- Nausea
- Vomiting
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L form (2019)

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प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल

Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel

MD (Med.)

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DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES



सत्यमेव जयते

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Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. S. Venkateswar,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

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Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr.S. Venkateswar, IAS**, Director, Health & Family Welfare, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Andhra Pradesh
2. **Dr. DSVL. Narasimham**, Director Medical Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh
3. **Office** of Municipal cooperation of Tirupati, Alluri Sitharama Raju, Anakapalli, Anantapur, Annamayya, Bapatla, Chittoor, East Godavari, Eluru, Guntu
4. **Office** of municipal Cooperation of Kakinada, Konaseema, Krishna, Kurnool, Nandyal, Ntr, Palnadu, Parvathipuram Manyam, Prakasam, Spsr Nellore
5. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Srikakulam, Sri Sathya Sai, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Y.S.R.

Copy to,

1. Smt K Siva Parvathi, Additional Director of Municipal Administration, Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration, Government of Andhra Pradesh
2. PS to Director NCDC
3. State Surveillance Officer

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

A person having acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with a history of exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine with one or more of the following:

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- Anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
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- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

A presumptive case with-

- IgM ELISA positive OR
- Isolation of leptospires from clinical specimen OR
- Four-fold or greater rise in the MAT titre between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens run in parallel OR
- PCR test



प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल
Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel
MD (Med.)

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सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
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Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Hitinder Kaur,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

Leptospirosis presents with symptoms like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness. In view of this, a high index of suspicion should be always kept in mind in endemic areas and accordingly appropriate diagnosis and management is to be done. Surveillance needs to be strengthened. **Refer to IDSP case definitions at Annexure I.**

As the monsoon is starting, I would urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years.

Preparatory checklist and National Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis prepared by NCDC are hereby shared for your reference (Copy Attached).

Preventive measures: Important preventive measures to be propagated through IEC in community –

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
2. Wear protective clothing, such as gloves and boots, when working or participating in activities that may involve contact with contaminated water or soil.
3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.

Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

1. If you suspect you have been exposed to leptospirosis or are experiencing symptoms (like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness), it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly.
2. Inform your healthcare provider about any potential exposures, such as contact with contaminated water or animals, to aid in diagnosis.

In addition to guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested to undertake the following measures for strengthening preparedness:

- To instruct the State & district surveillance units and RRTs of IDSP of the affected districts to prepare a contingent outbreak prevention & management plan and closely monitor the situation
- To organize the sensitization workshops and training programs (webinars) for the health professionals and health workers about diagnosis, case management and prevention and control of Leptospirosis as per the national guidelines
- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Hitinder Kaur**, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Punjab
2. **Dr. Avinash Kumar**, Director Medical Education, Government of Punjab
3. **Office of Municipal Cooperation's of S.A.S Nagar**, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Rupnagar

Copy to,

1. Kanwal Preet Brar, Chief Administrator, Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority, Government of Punjab
2. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
3. PS to Director NCDC
4. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

IDSP case definition

P form (2019)

A person having acute febrile illness with headache, myalgia and prostration associated with a history of exposure to infected animals or an environment contaminated with animal urine with one or more of the following:

- Calf muscle tenderers
- Conjunctival suffusion
- Anuria or oliguria and/or proteinuria
- Jaundice
- Haemorrhagic manifestations
- Meningeal irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

L form (2019)

A presumptive case with-

- IgM ELISA positive OR
- Isolation of leptospires from clinical specimen OR
- Four-fold or greater rise in the MAT titre between acute and convalescent phase serum specimens run in parallel OR
- PCR test



प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल

Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel

MD (Med.)

स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय

Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. A. Viswanathan,*

As you already aware, Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection that affects both humans and animals. It is caused by the Leptospira bacteria and is commonly transmitted through the urine of infected animals, such as rats, mice, and other rodents. It is an important disease of public health concern and epidemiological analysis shows that cases of leptospirosis start increasing during monsoon season in endemic states. By following the recommended practices outlined in the advisory, we can collectively minimize the spread of leptospirosis and ensure prompt and effective management of cases.

Leptospirosis presents with symptoms like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness. In view of this, a high index of suspicion should be always kept in mind in endemic areas and accordingly appropriate diagnosis and management is to be done. Surveillance needs to be strengthened. **Refer to IDSP case definitions at Annexure I.**

As the monsoon is starting, I would urge that the State officials prepare a contingent outbreak prevention plan for Leptospirosis depending upon eco-epidemiological analysis of Leptospirosis affected districts for previous years.

Preparatory checklist and National Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis prepared by NCDC are hereby shared for your reference (Copy Attached).

Preventive measures: Important preventive measures to be propagated through IEC in community –

1. Avoid contact with potentially contaminated water sources, such as stagnant water, flooded areas and areas frequented by rats and other rodents.
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3. Maintain proper sanitation and hygiene practices, such as washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after potential exposure to contaminated environments.
4. Keep living areas clean and free of rodent. Seal any gaps or holes in building to prevent rodent entry.
5. If someone has pets, ensure their living areas are clean and rodent-free. Consider vaccinating pets against leptospirosis.
6. When travelling to areas with higher risk of leptospirosis, precautions need to be taken such as avoiding swimming in freshwater bodies as they may be contaminated.

Management guidelines: It is imperative to highlight that early diagnosis and timely treatment are key to prevention of leptospirosis mortality-

1. If you suspect you have been exposed to leptospirosis or are experiencing symptoms (like fever, headache, myalgia and weakness), it is crucial to seek medical attention promptly.
2. Inform your healthcare provider about any potential exposures, such as contact with contaminated water or animals, to aid in diagnosis.

In addition to guidelines highlighted above, State is further requested to undertake the following measures for strengthening preparedness:

- To instruct the State & district surveillance units and RRTs of IDSP of the affected districts to prepare a contingent outbreak prevention & management plan and closely monitor the situation
- To organize the sensitization workshops and training programs (webinars) for the health professionals and health workers about diagnosis, case management and prevention and control of Leptospirosis as per the national guidelines
- To strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities, include in ensuring availability of kits and reagents in laboratories.
- To ensure regular supply of the drugs for prevention and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Ensure inter-sectoral coordination of concerned stakeholder such as a municipal corporation, PRIs, State public health engineering department for prevention of water clogging, effective drainage facilities for the water bodies with cattle and rat urine.

Please disseminate the advisory widely among health care workers to promote awareness and help prevent the spread of Leptospirosis. By implementing these prevention measures and following the recommended management guideline, we can safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and reduce the impact of Leptospirosis outbreaks to a great extent in this monsoon season.

Enclosed as above

Warm Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. A. Viswanathan, MS (GS)., Director of Family Welfare (FAC),** Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of Tamil Nadu.
2. **Dr. R. Shanthimalar, M.D., DA.,,** Director Medical Education, Govt of Tamil Nadu
3. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Ariyalur, Chengalpattu, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kallakurichi, Kancheepuram Govt of Tamil Nadu
4. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam, Kanniyakumari, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram Govt of Tamil Nadu
5. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Ranipet, Salem, Sivagangai, Tenkasi, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Trichirappalli, Govt of Tamil Nadu
6. **Office** of Municipal Cooperation of Thirunelveli, Tirupathur, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, The Nilgiris, Vellore, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar, Govt of Tamil Nadu

Copy to,

1. PS to Additional Secretary, Tmt M. Vijayalakshmi IAS. Department of Housing and Urban development, Tamil Nadu
2. PS to DGHS, MoH&FW, GoI
3. PS to Director NCDC
4. State Surveillance Officer, Integrated Disease Surveillance Program

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प्रो.(डॉ.) अतुल गोयल

Prof. (Dr.) Atul Goel

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स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES



सत्यमेव जयते

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Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Directorate General of Health Services

DO No. PPCL/56/6006/2022/DZDP/NCDC

27 May 2024

Dear *Dr. Reena,*

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Enclosed as above

Warm Personal Regards,

Yours Sincerely



(Atul Goel)

To,

1. **Dr. Reena K.J.**, Director of Health Services, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala
2. **Dr. Thomas Mathew**, Director Medical Education, Govt of Kerala
3. **Office of Municipal Cooperation** of Wayanad, Alappuzha, Kannur, Kottayam, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Idukki, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur, Govt of Kerala

Copy to

1. **M.G Rajamanickam** IAS, Director, Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt of Kerala
2. PS to Director NCDC
3. State Surveillance Officer

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