

Census (SECC) 2011. All such beneficiary families under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana that do not figure in the targeted groups as per SECC data are also entitled for benefits under the scheme.

(b) to (d) Under AB-PMJAY, the addition of missed out family member(s) within the beneficiary families already figuring in the SECC database is permissible. However, there is no proposal to extend the coverage of AB-PMJAY at present.

Preventive measures against brain fever

†1211. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has paid attention to the problem of brain fever which is common during the monsoon season;

(b) the steps taken by Government for prevention of areas affected by brain fever; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to educate people about identifying this disease at an early stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. The brain fever is caused by various pathogens including virus, bacteria, parasite and other reasons. During monsoon season Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is one of the prime causes of brain fever/encephalitis transmitted by culex mosquito (which breeds in rice fields). National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) deals with prevention and control of JE. The prevention strategy adopted for the prevention and control of JE includes vaccination of children, vector control, surveillance involving ASHA and Anganwadi worker, referral, management of cases and rehabilitation. The diagnosis of JE is done by demonstration of antibodies in the Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) and blood, for which kits are provided by the Government of India to 142 sentinel sites in 24 States of the country. JE is usually reported after monsoon rains. Every year before the transmission period of JE, a review is done for assessing the preparedness followed by visit to the States and Districts. This exercise has been undertaken during the current year also, including for creating awareness in the public for identification of disease at an early stage and its prevention using different methods for extensive education like inter-personal communication (IPC), focused group discussion with the help of ASHA and health workers, mass media.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.