

**Prevention and
Control of
Communicable
Diseases
and
Non-Communicable
Diseases**





Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases prevention and control is one of the priority tasks of Ministry of Health in achieving its objectives of enabling every citizen to attain full life expectancy and enjoy longevity of life and ensuring that every citizen is free from diseases.

The ultimate aim of the Control Programme is to reduce morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases so as to eliminate them from arising as public health problems and to mitigate subsequent social and economic problems.

As emphasis has been given for control of communicable diseases, plans have been developed systematically for preventing and controlling diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, filariasis, dengue haemorrhagic fever, water borne epidemic diseases - diarrhoea, dysentery, viral hepatitis and other preventable diseases.

As in many other countries, AIDS, TB and Malaria primarily affect the working age. As these diseases can result in negative impact on economic, social and development of the country, these three diseases are considered as a national concern and treated as a priority. The ministry has determined to tackle these diseases with the main objectives of reducing the morbidity and mortality related to them, of being no longer a public health problem, and of meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

Other communicable diseases and emerging communicable diseases that have regional importance are also tackled through activities encompassing surveillance and control.

Under the Disease Control Division and with the support of Central Epidemiological Unit, supervision, monitoring and technical support are provided by disease control teams at central level and state/regional levels.