

The Threat of Vector-Borne Diseases

A double whammy during COVID 19 pandemic

WHAT WE KNOW?

- Vector-borne diseases account for more than 17 per cent of all infectious diseases globally, and cause more than 700,000 deaths annually.
- Most vector-borne diseases are preventable through protective measures and community mobilisation

\$4bn

Burden of vector-borne diseases in India¹

Missed

Deadline for elimination of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) India²

<1.5%

Of GDP, government spends on Healthcare³

IMMEDIATE ACTION



Discover

First gather what is, and isn't working

- Have we ignored the risks from malaria, dengue and chikungunya?
- Did the COVID-19 lockdown help curb vector-borne pathogens?



Plan for Pandemic

- Effective management of resources
- Establish **Public Private Partnership** to utilize sectoral expertise and resources in a powerful manner
- Encourage and leverage non-profits for social entrepreneurship
- Focus on community engagement



Design Solutions

- Enforce integrated preventive measures for SARS-CoV-2 and existing pathogens
- Focus on human **Biomimics** to balance microbial ecology through transformations in human lifestyles

STRATEGIES FOR AN ONGOING PANDEMIC



Change Management

- Develop and deploy a roadmap to sustain acceleration and determine what can be done to stay the course towards the vision
- Enforce cultural and behavioral shift. Ensure **prevention as a way of life**
- Educate oneself and those around about the upcoming or available vaccine



Audit & Adapt

Pulse surveys, regular audits and ongoing engagement

- Develop mechanisms to capture useful feedback from society, medical fraternity and academia to gauge the impact of efforts
- Foster innovations to transform singular healthcare approaches into an integrated health management framework

LOOKING TO A RE-IMAGINED FUTURE



Re-Invent Public Health Strategy

- Explore innovative models of no-frill healthcare facilities, ambulatory care and home healthcare
- Re-define governance and accountability
- Monitor indicators of zoonotic diseases



Model your New Normal 'Policies'

- Multi-sectoral policy development and implementation should be foundational pillars of prevention, early detection and response in future

(UN) SHIELDED
AMID COVID 19

Interventions for malaria, dengue and chikungunya have been pushed back in 2020 due to COVID-19 outbreak. States such as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh still contribute 80 per cent of the Kala-azar cases in the country⁴.

Transforming and reinventing a large and complex health care system in India to deal with multiple threats simultaneously is a hurricane task. COVID-19 reminds us about the urgency to priorities healthcare.