

## **Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme**

### **GUIDELINES FOR INTRODUCTION OF INSECTICIDES UNDER NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NVBDCP)**

Under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) insecticides are used based on certain epidemiological and entomological criteria. The programme uses insecticides for indoor residual spray, indoor/outdoor space spray, treatment of mosquito nets, larvicides for urban malaria, filaria and other vector borne diseases control. The procedures adopted for introduction of insecticides under NVBDCP are as under:

1. NVBDCP under the Directorate General of Health Services, MOH&FW, Government of India is the Nodal Agency for introduction of insecticides under the programme
2. NVBDCP consider the introduction of new insecticide/ amendment or deletion in usage of already introduced insecticide on the basis of susceptibility status report received from states, National Centre for Diseases Control (earlier NICD), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Research institutes : National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC), Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRCs) and the impact of vector control on the vector borne diseases.
3. The programme collects information from research institutions about new insecticide/insecticide formulation/molecules/interventions. Sometimes the manufacturers also approach directly to NVBDCP for incorporation of their products under the programme. It is mandatory on part of research organization to inform the Dte of NVBDCP about any vector control measures including field trial.
4. The information thus collected/received about the product is submitted to the NVBDCP Expert group on vector control constituted by Directorate General Health services. Expert group then examine the following issues:
  - i) Usefulness of insecticide/ larvicide/intervention in the programme
  - ii) Feasibility of its use with respect of its effectiveness based on the information/field trial data generated by institutes and submitted by the firm/institutions
  - iii) Doses of application/ dosage
  - iv) Frequency of application
  - v) Registration status with CIB

vi) Human safety and Effect on non-target organism

5. The NVBDCP expert group on vector control examines the data with reference to issues mentioned above and would recommend multicentric field trials to be conducted by Government research institutions using standard protocol “Protocols for Uniform Evaluation of Insecticides for use in vector control” developed jointly by NIMR and NVBDCP (<http://www.mrcindia.org>)

6. Expenditure regarding the field trial be borne by the manufacturers as per the norms fixed by the concerned institutions. Product will be supplied free of cost by the manufacturer to the trial institute. In case the product is to imported for the trials then the import permit is required to be obtained from the Secretariat of Central Insecticide Board (CIB) & Registration Committee (RC)

7. Duration of the various field trials as per common protocol are as under:

	<b>Phase-I</b>	<b>Phase-II</b>	<b>Phase-III</b>
i) Chem. Larvicide	3 MONTHS	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS
ii) Biolarvicide	2 MONTHS	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS
iii) Adulticide	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	6 MONTHS
iv) LLINs	9 months(wash resistance and bioefficacy studies in field)		
v) IGRs	3 MONTHS	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS

8. Phase-I may be avoided in case of World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) approved insecticides

9. Detailed data on field trial is submitted by the manufacturer and examined by the expert group for its recommendation to TAC

10. The manufacturer is required to apply and seek registration/approval from the CIB & RC based on the data submitted by the manufacturer as per the guidelines of the Registration Committee which inter-alia requires the submission of bio-efficacy data of field trial from ICMR institutes, NCDC or NVBDCP, besides other data (chemistry, toxicity, packaging) (<http://cibric.nic.in>)

11. Thereafter, the findings of the trials and recommendations of the committee are deliberated in the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), headed by the Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for its approval..

12. Such TAC decisions are then taken up by the NVBDCP after the approval of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for application

and appropriate policy decision. .

13. Before procurement of the products the specification are approved by a Technical Committee headed by the Additional Director General, Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. **NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME:**( Directorate General of Health Services, MOH&FW, Government of India)
  - i) Nodal Agency for introduction of Insecticide under the programme
  - ii) To organize TAC and Expert Group Meeting on vector control twice in a year
2. **RESEARCH INSTITUTES: National Institute of Malaria Research/National Centre for Diseases Control:**
  - i) To carry out multicentric field trials as per standard protocol “Protocols for Uniform Evaluation of Insecticides for use in vector control” on the advice of NVBDCP
  - ii) To inform about vector control measures to NVBDCP

### **3. CENTRAL INSECTICIDE BOARD**

CIB & RC gives registration/approval based on the data submitted by the manufacturer as per the guidelines of the Registration Committee