പതിമൂന്നാം കേരളനിയമസഭ അഞ്ചാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്രചിഹ്നമിടാത്ത നിയമസഭാ

ചോദ്യം നം.2275

<u>20.06.2012</u> ൽ മറ്റപടിക്ക്

എൻഡോസൾഫാൻ പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട്

	ചോദ്യം	ഉത്തരം
:	ശ്രീ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞിരാമൻ (ഉദുമ):	 ശ്രീ.വി.എസ്.ശിവകമാർ (ആരോഗ്യവും കുടുംബക്ഷേമവും ദേവസ്വവും വകപ്പ് മന്ത്രി)
(എ)	എൻഡോസൾഫാൻ തളിക്കുന്ന മേഖലയിലെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് പഠിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ സർക്കാർ കോഴിക്കോട് മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജ് കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി മെഡിസിൻ വിഭാഗത്തെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നോ ;	
(ബി)	ഇത് സംബന്ധിച്ച് പഠനറിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ; എങ്കിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ പ്രധാന ഉള്ളടക്കങ്ങൾ എന്താണെന്ന് വിശദമാക്കാമോ ; എങ്കിൽ ആയതിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമാക്കാമോ ;	വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ മനാഷ്യ രക്തത്തിൽ കീടനാശിനി
(സി)	ഇങ്ങനെ പുനപരിശോധനയ്ക്കായി ഈ പഠനറിപ്പോർട്ട് പുനപരിശോധിക്കണ മെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് ആരോഗ്യവകപ്പ് പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി മേൽ പഠനസംഘത്തിന് കത്ത് നൽകാനു ണ്ടായ സാഹചര്യം എന്താണെന്ന് വിശദമാക്കാമോ ?	(സി) കമ്പനി പ്രതിനിധിയെ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ട് പുന:പരിശോധിക്കാൻ, കമ്പനി അയച്ച വക്കീൽ നോട്ടീസിന്മേൽ അഭിപ്രായം അറിയിക്കാനായി നിയമ വകപ്പിന്റെ ഉപദേശപ്രകാരം കത്ത് അയച്ചിരുന്നു.

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

2245

Broatensono

Summary and conclusion

.

*

3

An epidemiological school based study among adolescents from 2 schools in Kasargod district from an area with history of exposure to endosulfan spraying vs a Comparison area was done in November 2010 to February 2011.

Area 1 - BRHS Bovikanum, Muliyar Panchayath -was the Study group. Area 2- Government High school Kalichandukam., Kodom belur panchayat being the Comparison group.

All the children enrolled in the school registers of classes 8,9,10 were selected as subjects. BRHS Bovikanum -----383. students
GHS Kalichanadukam 259. students.

Total data from 642 students ie...322 boys and 320 girls were collected. The mean age of students from both schools were comparable $14.38.\pm1.19$ in the study group and 14.45 ± 1.32 in the comparison group.

The mean heights and weights of students from the study group was lower than in the comparison group.

Current morbidity was higher in the study group 96(25.6%) vs 20 (8.6%) in the comparison group.

Skin diseases (19.8% vs 11.2%), vision problems (18% vs 6.6%), asthma (9.7% vs 4.8%) and seizures (3.1% vs 1.5%) were higher in the study group than in the comparison groups.

History of death among the siblings was higher 9.5% vs 6.6% in the comparison group.

Any congenital anomaly 2.2% vs 1.6% and Congenital heart disease 7.8% vs 3.9% were higher in the study group than in the comparison group.

3

्र 'वृद्ध

...

Summary and Conclusion

A community based descriptive field study on the health status and morbidity of of the population in Kasargod district, Kerala was conducted in two areas from October 2010 to February 2011.

Areal: Muliyar subcentre area (Muliyar panchayar) -Endosulfan affected ಇಕ್ಟ

1156 households with a population of 6103 were surveyed.

Less affected Area 2 :Banam subcentre (Kodum belur panchayat) comparison area. 842 households with a population of 3714 were surveyed.

The following were the key observations:

Demography:

Total population covered in area 1 was 6107 and in area 2 was 3742.

Age composition was similar in both areas.

In area 1, the sex ratio of 957 females/1000 males was lower than that in area 2 (1016/1000 males).

Environment:

Dug wells were the major drinking water sources for 57% of the households in both areas. Bore wells were used more in Area I (20.29%).

In the area 1 - 52% of the house holds are staying within 1 km distance from the PCK estate and 17% are within 100 meters while in the area 2 all house holds were more than 10 Km away from any of the PCK estates

Health events in domestic animals: In the area 1 - 41 (3.5%) of the informants have noticed health events like abortion, death or birth defects in their domestic animals compared to 4 (0.5%) in area 2 which was significantly higher.

Cerebral palsy, undescended testis, Congenital Talipes equinovarus, Poly dactyly, Marfans syndrome, Congenital adrenal hyperplasia and short stature were some of the other anomalies noted.

Previous surgery for birth defects was higher in the study group. (1.5% vs 0.38%)

The mean age at menarche among the girls of the study group 13.20 ± 0.80 was higher than in the Comparison school of 12.60 ± 1.0 years

Students in the study area had a higher proportion of goitre, 163 (44.17 %) compared to 92 (37.86 %) in the Comparison area

A higher level of oestrogen and lower level of Follicular Stimulating Hormones (FSH) and (Leutenising Hormones) LH were found in the study group.

Recommendations

3

Monitoring of the health status, growth and development pattern and hormone levels among this population may be done periodically at an interval of at least 3 years

Monitoring of endosulfan residues in the blood samples may be done and correlated with the findings.

Medical care and rehabilitation services for those with disabilities should be ongoing.

All the blood samples contained alfa endosulfan and 59% samples contained endosulfan sulfate.

The results may be correlated with the soil, water levels of endosulfan residues menitored by the KSCSTE study team.

- > Periodic monitoring of human blood samples for insecticide residues may be conducted.
 - > Environmental monitoring should be done simultaneously.
 - Medical care and support programmes for those with morbidity may be implemented.

50