

## CHAPTER 16

### HEALTH

Medical care is considered as an essential public service required for the development of any nation. The policies for better health, poverty reduction, and less inequality, throughout the world, require thorough understanding of both the processes and causal paths that underlie the intricate relationship between health and wealth (income). According to World Health organization, "hospital is an integral part of a social and medical organization. The function of which is to provide for the population complete health care, both curative and preventive and whose outpatient services reach out to the family and its home environment; the hospital is also a centre of training of health workers and for biosocial research".

2. Medical facility is an integral part of any developed city and Delhi ranks among the best in medical facilities in India. The expertise and reputation of Delhi's hospitals has been attracting patients not only from other states in India but also from other parts of the globe. In Delhi, there are a number of government and non-government organizations offering health care facilities to the citizens. Directorate of Health Services (DHS), under the Government of NCT of Delhi, is the agency committed to deliver better health care. It coordinates with other government and non-government organizations to deliver the best medical facilities in Delhi. The information regarding share of health sector in the development plans is presented in Statement 16.1.

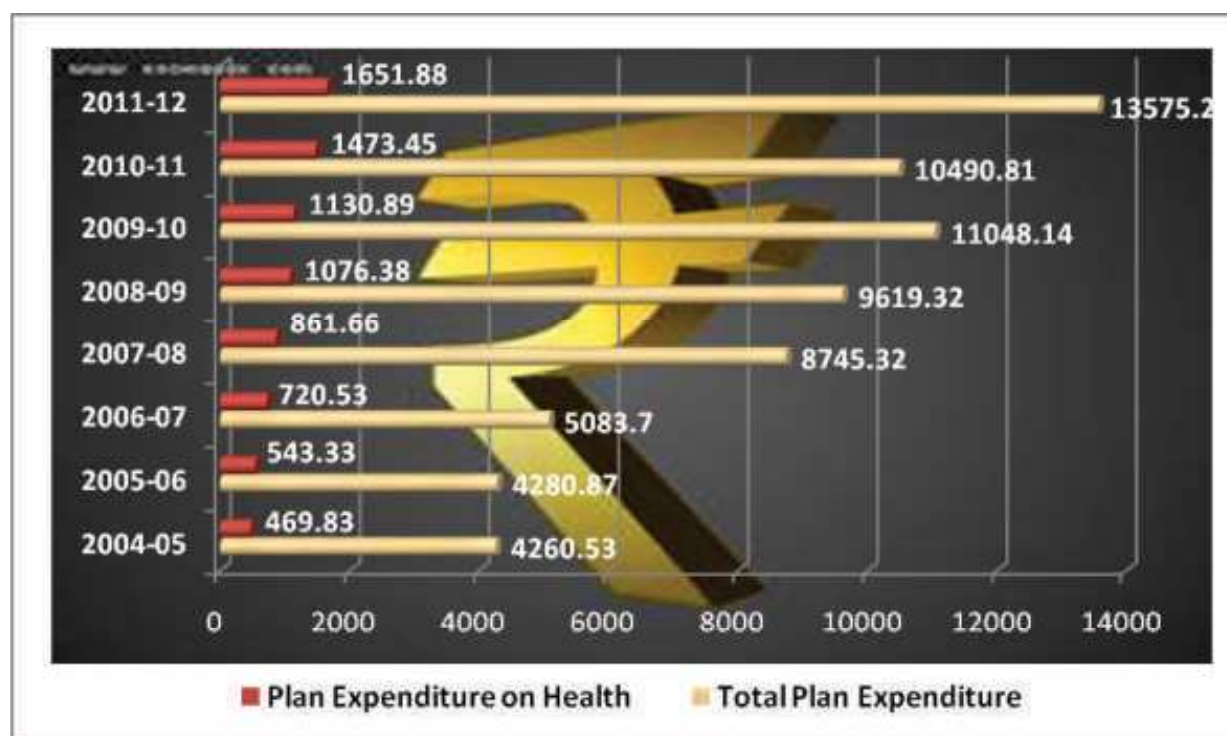
#### Statement 16.1

#### PLAN EXPENDITURE UNDER HEALTH SECTOR BY DELHI GOVT.

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No	Years	Delhi's Total Plan Expenditure	Plan Expenditure on Health	% Plan Expenditure on Health
1.	2004-05	4260.53	469.83	11.03
2.	2005-06	4280.87	543.33	12.69
3.	2006-07	5083.70	720.53	14.17
4.	2007-08	8745.32	861.66	9.85
5.	2008-09	9619.32	1076.38	11.19
6.	2009-10	11048.14	1130.89	10.24
7.	2010-11	10490.81	1473.45	14.05
8.	2011-12	13575.27	1651.88	12.17

**Chart 16.1**  
**PLAN EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH SECTOR**



3. It may be inferred from Statement 16.1 that the investment in health sector under annual plans of Delhi Govt. increased from ₹469.83 crore in 2004-05 to ₹1651.88 crore in 2011-12, recorded an annual compound growth rate of 20.56 per cent. The revised outlay of health sector in Delhi during the annual plan period 2011-12, ₹1739.20 crore constituted 12.24 per cent of total plan outlay.

**Statement 16.2**  
**MEDICAL COLLEGES OF ALL SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES IN DELHI**

S. No.	Name of the Medical College	Established in (year)	Course	Annual Intake
1	Lady Harding Medical College (LHMC)	1916	MBBS	200
2	A& U Tibbia College	1921	BAMS & BHMS	88 (44- Ayurveda and 44 - Unani)
3	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) - Autonomous	1956	MBBS	77
4	Maulana Azad Medical College (MAMC) - DU	1958	MBBS	250

S. No.	Name of the Medical College	Established in (year)	Course	Annual Intake
5	Postgraduate Institute of Medical & Research (PGMER)	1962	MBBS	NA
6	Nehru Homeo Medical College (BHMS)	1963	BHMS	100
7.	University College of Medical Sciences (UCMS) (DU)	1971	MBBS	150
8.	Maulana Azad Dental College	1983	BDS	40
9	Dr. B R Sur Homeopathy Hospital & Medical College	1985	BHMS	50
10	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College (VMMC) – IP Univ	2002	MBBS	150
11	Army College of Medical Science (ACMC)	2008	MBBS	NA
12	Chaudhary Braham Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan (IP)	2012	BAMS	100

### Statement 16.3

#### PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH IN DELHI BY GNCTD AND LOCAL BODIES

(in ₹)

Year	Delhi
2006-07	710
2007-08	816
2008-09	1047
2009-10	1221
2010-11	1418

### Chart 16.2

#### PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH IN DELHI BY GNCTD AND LOCAL BODIES



4. As per the 66th Round of National Sample Survey, conducted during July 2009 and June 2010 in Delhi, the average monthly consumer expenditure of a household was estimated to the tune of ₹12055. Out of this, ₹263.18 was spent on medical facilities (institutional and non-institutional) which constitute nearly 2.18 per cent. Thus the annual expenditure of an individual of Delhi towards medical facilities was around ₹ 3158/-

## 5. Expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP

The expenditure on health has been calculated on the basis of expenditure incurred under plan head and Non-plan head of Govt. of Delhi and local bodies (MCD) which indicates that the total expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP of Delhi vary from 1.05% in 2006-07 to 1.12% in 2011-12.

**Statement 16.4**  
**EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO GSDP**

Year	GSDP at current prices (₹ in cr)	Exp. On Health (₹ in cr)	% of GSDP on Medical
2006-07	135584	1423.56	1.05
2007-08	157947	1637.64	1.03
2008-09	189533	2146.75	1.13
2009-10	219396	2626.80	1.20
2010-11	261470	3080.43	1.18
2011-12	310736	3480.77	1.12

## 6. Growth of Health Care Institutions

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011, there were 91 hospitals, 8 public health centres, 1239 dispensaries, 259 maternity and sub centers, 16 polyclinics, 679 nursing homes and 21 special clinics existing in Delhi. The information regarding the number medical institutions in Delhi during the last eight years is depicted in Statement 16.5.

**Statement 16.5**  
**MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI- 2004-11**

S. No.	Details	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Hospitals	87	86	85	85	85	86	86	91*
2.	Primary Health Centers	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
3.	Dispensaries	993	972	1022	1030	1035	1059	1101	1239
4.	Maternity & Sub Centers	209	204	284	284	284	267	260	259
5.	Polyclinics	5	5	10	10	10	15	15	16
6.	Nursing Homes	559	558	611	607	609	613	676	679
7.	Special Clinics	44	44	21	21	21	22	22	21
8.	Medical Colleges	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12

Source : Dte. of Health Services (DHS)

\* All Government Hospitals including Maternity & Gyane Hospitals.

7. Govt. is facing hurdles such as non-availability of land, shortage of manpower and multiplicity of agencies, etc in the extension of healthcare facilities. Moreover all the hospitals, especially major hospitals in Delhi, are overcrowded because of heavy patient load.
8. The agency-wise information regarding number of medical institutions and bed capacity in Delhi as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 is given in the Statement 16.6:-

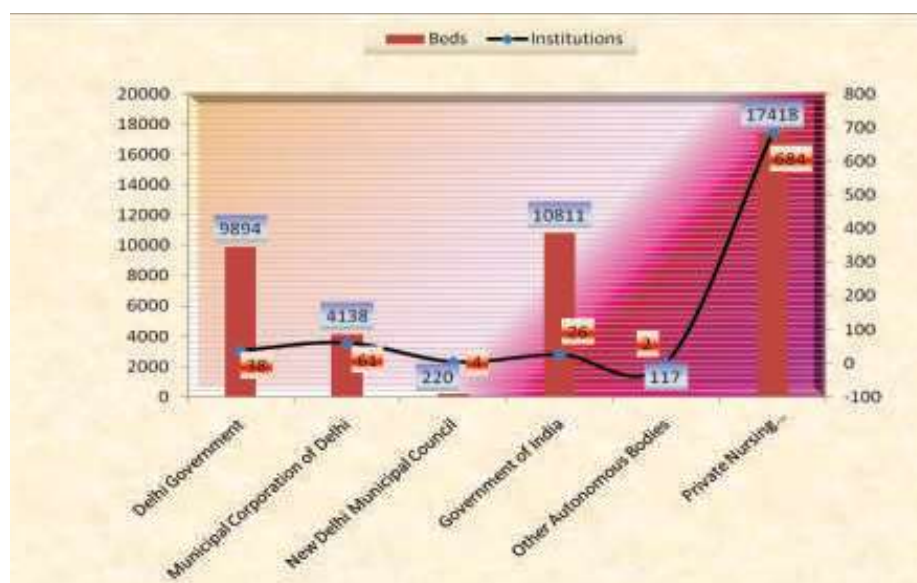
**Statement 16.6**  
**AGENCY WISE NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI**

	Agencies	Institutions	Beds
1.	Delhi Government	38	9894
2.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	61	4138
3.	New Delhi Municipal Council	4	220
4.	Government of India	26	10811
5.	Other Autonomous Bodies	2	117
6.	Private Nursing Homes/ Hospitals/ Voluntary Organizations	684	17418
	<b>Total</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>42598</b>

Source : Dte. of Health Services (DHS)

**Chart 16.3**

**AGENCY WISE NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI**



**9. Growth of Bed Capacity Since 2004**

According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the bed population ratio to be achieved by 2000 AD was 5 per thousand. But the bed population ratio in Delhi during 2011 was half of the prescribed level. The information regarding growth in number of beds in medical institutions and bed population ratio from 2004 onwards is presented in the following statement:-

**Statement 16.7**

**BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS & BED POPULATION RATIO IN DELHI 2004-11**

Sl. No	Years	Population as per ACGR	Number of Hospital beds	
			Beds	Beds per 1000 Persons
1.	2004	14664105	32941	2.25
2.	2005	14945790	32998	2.21
3.	2006	15232885	33278	2.18
4.	2007	15525496	35520	2.29
5.	2008	15823727	36352	2.30
6.	2009	16127687	39305	2.44
7.	2010	16437485	41706	2.54
8.	2011	16753235	42598	2.55*

Source : Dte. of Health Services (DHS)

\* Bed population ratio has been calculated on the basis of provisional results of census, 2011. While for other periods populations were projected as ACGR 1.92 per cent obtained during 2001 to 2011.

- 10.** The total bed capacity of medical institutions in Delhi was 42598 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 for total 815 Medical Institutions working in Delhi. The number of beds in the Medical institutions operated by Government of India and Delhi Government constituted at 25.38 per cent and 23.23 per cent respectively and beds in private nursing homes/ hospitals/ voluntary organizations was recorded at 40.89 per cent. In addition to the renowned government hospitals, Delhi has also showed the highest private sector participation in health sector. The information regarding agency-wise medical institutions having the bed capacity in Delhi as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 is depicted in Statement 16.6 & 16.7
- 11.** It may be observed from the Statement 16.7 that the number of beds in medical institutions of Delhi increased from 32941 in 2004 to 42598 in 2011 and recorded an annual growth rate of 3.28 per cent. During the same period the number of beds per thousand populations increased at a lesser rate at 1.79 per cent per annum.

## 12. Primary Health Care

As on March 2011, there are 496 dispensaries of Allopathic, Homeo, Ayurvedic, Unani, managed by Delhi Govt. for providing the primary health care services in all over the city.

## 13. Status of Hospitals

The status of Delhi Government hospitals which are under construction, up gradation, expansion is indicated below:-

200 bedded Deep Chand Bandhu Hospital , Ashok Vihar	Estimated Cost of this project = ₹ 92.68 crore. Date of Approved by EFC = 22 <sup>nd</sup> January 2008. IPD to be started in 2013-14
200 bedded Hospital , Burari	Delhi Government has already approved the Estimates of ₹ 208.11 crores (₹182.77 crore for capital component & ₹ 25.34 crore for revenue component). Construction work started.
ILBS	Construction of PH-I of building of ILBS with estimated cost of ₹ 83.66 crore completed and made functional with the provision of 165 beds. Construction of Ph-II building of ILBS with an estimated cost of ₹ 389 crore, undertaken by DMRC, is in progress.
Expansion of RTRM Hospital at Jaffarpur from 100 beds to 200 beds.	Consultant appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.



Expansion of Maharishi Valmiki Hospital at Pooth Khurd from 100 beds to 200 beds.	Consultant appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14. Project cost = ₹ 51.37 crore
225 bedded Hospital at Chattarpur	Consultant Appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.
200 bedded Hospital at Madipur.	Consultant Appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.
200 bedded Hospital at Siraspur	Consultant Appointed . Construction work will start shortly.
100 bedded Hospital at Sarita Vihar	Consultant Appointed . Construction work will start shortly.
750 bedded Hospital cum Medical college at Dwarka	Original cost estimate being revised FAR and requirement Medical College/Medical University. Construction work will start in 2013-14
300 bedded Superspeciality Hospital in Janakpuri	This hospital will run under society mode . IPD Services to be started in 2013-14
650 bedded Superspeciality Hospital in Tahirpur	This hospital will run under society mode. IPD Services to be started in 2013-14
Additional Block for 200 bedded at Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital	At present the intake bed capacity is 300 and additional 200 beds to be added Consultant is to be appointed. Construction work will start shortly.
Construction of IInd Phase of Delhi State Cancer Institute	Consultant appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.
Construction of IInd Phase of MAIDS	Consultant appointed . Construction work will start in 2013-14.

## 14. Vital Statistics

### 14.1 Birth Registration

- The total number of births registered during 2011 was 3.54 lakhs as against 3.59 lakhs during 2010.
- Average number of births per day in Delhi worked out to 969 in 2011 as against 985 in 2010.
- Out of the total births registered, 186870 (52.82%) were male and 166889 (47.18%) were female.
- Out of the total births 2.82 lakhs (79.75%) were institutional and 0.72 lakhs (20.25%) are domiciliary in nature.



## 14.2 Death Registration

- In Delhi, 112142 deaths were registered during 2011 as compared to 124353 deaths registered during 2010.
- Out of the total deaths registered 69732 (62.18%) were male and 42410 (37.82%) were female.
- MCD accounted for 79.54% of total registered deaths while the share of NDMC was 19.05% and Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) registered only 1.41% of the total.
- The average number of deaths per day in Delhi worked out to 307 in 2011 as against 341 during 2010.
- 60.93% of the total deaths were reported by the medical institutions and the remaining 39.07% were domiciliary deaths during 2011.

### Statement 16.8 MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATHS IN DELHI

Death by Cause (Medically certified or otherwise 2011)		
S. No.	Cause of Deaths	No. of Deaths
1	Measles	19
2	Cholera	199
3	Meningitis	377
4	Transport Accidents	448
5	Renal Failure	998
6	Influenza	1035
7	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	1209
8	Accidental Burns	1300
9	Pneumonia	1598
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1642
11	Bronchitis and Asthma	1828
12	Anemia	3691

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Cause of Deaths</b>	<b>No. of Deaths</b>
13	Tuberculosis	3968
14	Tetanus	4788
15	Cancer	5073
16	Septicaemia	5326
17	Heart Disease and Heart Attacks	7022
18	Senility	7686
19	Others	63935
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,12,142</b>

**Statement 16.9**  
**BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE**

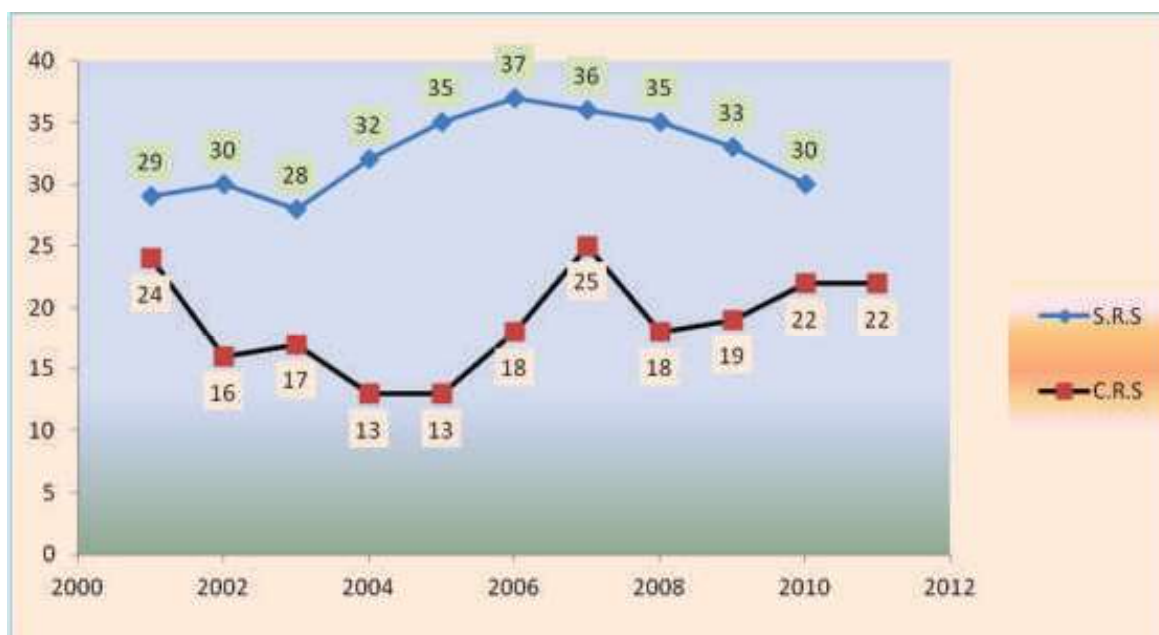
Comparative position of Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate of Delhi is tabled as follows:-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Birth Rate</b>	<b>Death Rate</b>
1991	28.48	6.35
2001	21.30	5.83
2004	20.76	5.79
2005	21.59	6.27
2006	21.07	6.46
2007	20.63	6.47
2008	20.98	6.76
2009	21.85	6.90
2010	21.73	7.52
2011	20.98	6.65

**Statement 16.10**  
**INFANT MORTALITY RATE**

Year	Delhi	
	S.R.S	C.R.S
2001	29	24
2002	30	16
2003	28	17
2004	32	13
2005	35	13
2006	37	18
2007	36	25
2008	35	18
2009	33	19
2010	30	22
2011	-	22

**Chart 16.4**  
**INFANT MORTALITY RATE**



## 15. Implementation of various activities for reduction of MMR and IMR:-

### 15.1 Strengthening and augmentation of institutional delivery through:-

- Public private partnership scheme (MAMTA)
- Promotion of Janani Suraksha Yojna, under which pregnant women of BPL , SC, ST families get 600/- (urban) and 700/- (rural)
- Strengthening of maternity homes.
- Role of ASHA workers
- Creation of seed PUHCs in the unserved populations - 31 functional @ 50000 populations per seed PUHC.
- Awareness creation through IEC and publicity.
- Free emergency ambulance service for pregnant women.
- Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahayug Yojna through convergence of social welfare, Samazik Suvidha Kendra and health departments in 2 districts ( North West & West), using the conditional cash transfer as an incentive for improving antenatal and pre- natal care of prenat and lactating women.

15.2 **Strengthening of Level II (secondary level)**, Neonatal Care services, to cater to sick neonates (from birth to 28 days of life), 11 hospitals ( BSA, SGMH,LBS, Kasturba, Hindu Rao, SDN, GGSH, MBH, MMMH, Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital & AAAH) have been taken up for strengthening their neonatal services.

15.3 **Provision of Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling services** in all above 11 hospitals + 3 tertiary hospitals (KSCH, LNJP & GTB) have already been made in the last two years. Hundreds of pregnant and lactating women ( mostly belonging to poorer sections of society) are counseled on exclusive breast feeding and its benefits along side healthy weaning food from their own domestic resources daily at these centers.

16 **Routine Immunization Services in Delhi** are available twice a week regularly at all nearly 650 health facilities (as against once a week country wide) Delhi is the only State, to have included through its own resources, vaccines of MMR (in1999), Typhoid (in 2004) and Hepatitis B (in 2001). All these additional vaccines are a strategy in itself, when it comes to improved child survival.

16.1 **Special catch up campaigns for immunizing children** up to 5 years of age, who have missed their vaccines earlier ( specially directed to slum and JJ clusters, where most of dynamic population resides) are organized as a regular feature twice a year. The state is immunizing children against 10 diseases as compared to 7 in the National Immunization Programm. The % of drop out children are about 7% to 10%. By these measures, immunization coverage will be reached about 85% by the end of 2012-13.

- 16.2 **Extensive publicity of all the programs**, through health education and sensitization events, are a part of the department activity. International Breast Feeding Week (1st to 7th August annually), Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Saptah (14th to 21st November, 2009 ), and Hepatitis B Campaign (4th December, every year), are some of the important public health campaigns and events, which facilitate in improving the demand of above mentioned services with the ultimate objective of reducing Infant and <5 child mortality rates in the state.

## 17. Indian System of Medicine (ISM) and Homeopathy

- To promote Indian System of Medicine (ISMH), a separate Directorate was set up in August 1996.
- Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and hospital is imparting BHMS Degree and have a capacity of 100 seats. This institute has 100 beds indoor facility for the homeopathic treatment of chronic patients. Post Graduate course have also been introduced in this institute from last academic session onwards.
- The government has taken over Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic College where degree courses have already been started with an intake of 50 students. 50 beds for indoor patients have also been commissioned in this hospital.
- The government has also taken over the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College in 1998. This college is affiliated to Delhi University is imparting BAMS and BUMS degree and have admission capacity of 88 seats (44 for BAMS & 44 for BUMS) for students. This institute is also running post graduate courses in Ayurveda & Unani in the subjects Kayachikitsa, Sharir and Moalijat respectively along with 150 beds indoor facility. A new separate block of 60 bedded maternity in A&U Tibbia College has started functioning.
- Delhi Homeopathic Anusandhan Parishad and Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad have been set up to promote research activities..
- Ch. Bharam Prakesh Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur has been made functional. OPD & IPD services have already started. The 1st batch of Ayurveda Medical College started with the sanctioned capacity of 100 seats. This Institute has started with 210 bedded IPD services.

## 18. Revised National TB Control Programme

- Delhi is the first state to start DOTS Plus for MDR TB patients for the entire State in 2008.
- Tuberculosis prevalence in Delhi is estimated to be around 250 cases per lac of population with total number of cases to be around 45000.
- TB control being done by a network of 26 Chest Clinics, 198 quality assured labs doing more than 10 lacs tests and 620 treatment centers. The diagnosis and treatment services are totally free of cost in govt. institutions. The NGO partnership is strong with 30% stake holding in treatment centres.

- Delhi has been the best performing state in terms of achieving international objective of the programme in detecting new infectious TB patients (70%) and their success rate at 85% consistently for the last seven years.
- The State has been able to bring down the death rate due to tuberculosis at the lowest level of 2.9% (all India 4.3%) amongst new infected patients, 1.9% (3.4% all India) amongst new sputum negative patients and 0.9% (2.5% all India) amongst new extra pulmonary cases. Therefore the State is saving lot of lives and achieving the goal of the Programme to decrease mortality due to TB.
- Delhi has been treating maximum number of children suffering from TB at the rate of 14% against 6% all India figures.

### Statement 16.11

#### PERFORMANCE OF REVISED NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME

Indicator	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total number of patients put on treatment	26,149	43920	49,060	49,505	50,693	50476	51,644
New Infectious patients put on treatment	8630	11925	13695	14000	14156	13680	13770
Conversion rate from infectious to non infectious status at three months of treatment (Target 90%)	88%	90%	89%	90%	89%	89%	89.5%
Case detection rate of new infectious patients (Target 70%)	74%	92%	86%	86%	80%	82%	85%
Case detection rate of all types of TB patients (Target 70%)	83%	125%	114%	113%	105%	112%	118%
Success rate (cure + completion ) of new smear positive (Target 85%)	83%	85.5%	86%	87%	87%	86%	86%
Death Rate (Target < 5%)	3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3%	3%
Default Rate (Target < 5%)	9%	6.5%	5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%
Failure Rate (Target < 5%)	4%	4%	4.5%	4%	4.5%	4%	4%
Number of persons saved from death	4775	8449	9328	9690	9921	9489	9690
Number of persons prevented from getting infected with TB	311973	440044	504126	522900	528714	504633	507310

- 19. Delhi State Health Mission :** DSHM is implementing the National Health Mission Programmes of Govt. of India :
- National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Program
  - Integrated Disease Surveillance Program
  - National Vector Borne Disease Control Program
  - National Leprosy Eradication Program
  - National Control of Blindness
  - Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program
- 20. ASHA Scheme:** ASHA is a flagship program of NRHM wherein the local volunteers women is trained to facilitate access of the vulnerable households to the existing health facilities and to provide basic first aid care in the community. There are 3700 ASHA in State spread over all the slums / J.J. clusters / re-settlement colonies and villages. A total of 5450 ASHA have been approved for 109 Lakh populations. The fund for training / selection / supporting structure are provided by Govt. of India under NRHM. The State specific incentive are to be funded from the State fund which will be over and above the contribution of the State to the resource envelope under NRHM.
- 21. Strengthening of Maternity Home:** 23 Maternity homes of MCD have been strengthened to provide 24x7 basic obstetric care. Also a new maternity home at Nithari under Delhi Government has been started in North West District.
- 22. Screening of JJ Clusters for Diabetes and Hypertension:** The Population of 685 slum and JJ cluster has been screened for diabetes and hypertension.
- 23. Health Management Information System:** Approximately 485 Computers have been provided in all primary health care / hospital to enable the tracking of pregnant mothers and children to ensure that all the preventive service are delivered to mother and child. 173722 Pregnant women and 189496 children have been registered under MCTS till date.
- 24. Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS):** RKS has been registered in 25 Delhi Government Hospitals.
- 25. Mobile Dental Clinics:** Provision for 2 mobile dental clinics & 4 IEC vans has been made under MFP which is being co-ordinated by MAIDS.
- 26. Mobile Mental Health Units:** 2 Mobile Mental Health Units have been operationalised by IHBAS for care of destitute/homeless.
- 27. School Health Program:** 50 teams of Medical Officer and Public Health Nurse are provided under Mission Flexipool. As on date, 30 team are implementing the School Health Program under Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana.



## 28. Family Welfare Programmes

28.1 Population Challenge and Family Welfare in India is related to the population explosion problem which most of the countries in the world are facing today, specially the developing nations. The information regarding the family welfare programmes in Delhi during the last seven years (2005-2012) is presented in Statement 16.12

**Statement 16.12**  
**FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES**

S. No	Details	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Family Welfare Centers including PP units	109	109	109	75	101	99	99
2.	Insertion of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD)	55810	53003	46020	39687	35238	40759	43238
3.	Sterilizations	34168	28882	29238	29431	22891	19226	19651
	a. Males	1616	1320	5447	5282	4386	2849	2495
	b. Females	32552	27562	23791	24149	18505	16377	17156
4.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	122594	119549	158613	181412	297358	222068	247300
5.	Condoms ('000)	10742	12377	12443	9476	8255	7717	8833

Source:- Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012

28.2 It may be observed from the table that the majority of family welfare programmes in Delhi showed a negative trend.

## 29. Leprosy Elimination Campaigns, Delhi

Free treatment of Leprosy is available in all government hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011, there were 1309 cases of leprosy patients from Delhi in various health care institutions. At the end of March 2012, there were 1324 cases of leprosy treatment in Delhi thus making the prevalence rate as 0.78 per 10000 population. During 2011-12 major hospitals and dispensaries registered 2504 cases. Out of which 1295 are from Delhi and 1209 from neighbouring states. On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 Delhi was providing MDT to 3205 cases both from Delhi and neighboring states. In addition to this 379 patients were provided protective footwear and 185 reconstructive surgeries were carried out to correct deformities.