

May 2026

Edition 10

SUSTAINABLE HEALTH APPROACHES FOR KEY TRIBAL COMMUNITIES HEALTH INTERVENTIONS (SHAKTHI) PROJECT

SHAKTHI Project Performance Highlights New Confirm Cases Initiate for Treatmet



Tuberclosis



91
Performance
Highlights



Malaria



38
Performance
Highlights



Leprosy



110
Performance
Highlights



Sickle Cell Disease.



790
Performance
Highlights



Scabies



2783
Performance
Highlights

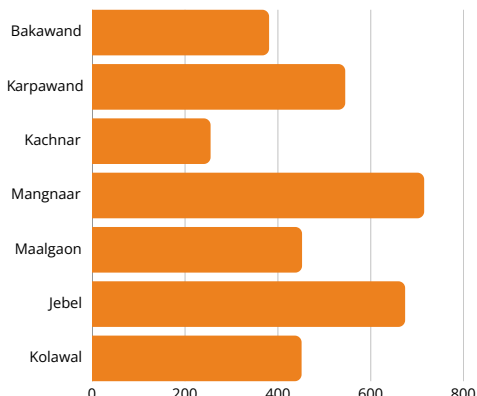


Lymphatic filariasis



206
Performance
Highlights

Sector wise confirm case



Overall Coverage Evaluation

91.59 %

AGGREGATE SURVEY
COVERAGE



Targeted Population: 175,376
citizens evaluated



Households Surveyed: 31,304
homes visited



Successfully Examined: 143,391
active screenings

Leprosy Care and Support Camp

- A leprosy camp was successfully organised at Malgaon PHC under Malgaon Sector to support persons affected by leprosy through treatment, self-care, and disability prevention services.
- Leprosy patients who had not received medicines earlier were provided with the required medicines to ensure continuity of treatment.
- Self-Care Kits were distributed to ulcer patients to support wound care and daily self-management practices.
- MCR footwear was provided to patients to help prevent further complications, reduce pressure on affected feet, and improve mobility.
- The camp helped strengthen treatment adherence, promote self-care, and ensure essential services reached persons affected by leprosy in the community.



Forum Meeting Successfully Organised at Nalpawand

- A Leprosy Forum Meeting was successfully organised at Nalpawand Gram Panchayat with the active participation of 21 leprosy patients, their family members, and community representatives.
- The meeting aimed to create awareness about leprosy, improve understanding of the disease, and encourage confidence and community support among persons affected by leprosy.
- Health education was provided on signs and symptoms of leprosy, early diagnosis, regular treatment adherence, self-care practices, disability prevention, wound care, personal hygiene, and reducing stigma and discrimination.
- Participants' doubts and questions were openly discussed and clarified during the meeting.
- Four ulcer patients attended the meeting and were provided with Self-Care Kits for wound care and daily self-management.
- A practical self-care demonstration was conducted by Staff Nurse and the CHW team.
- MCR footwear was distributed to patients through Sarpanch Ji to support disability prevention and improve mobility.
- At the end of the meeting, all patients took a pledge to continue treatment regularly, practice self-care, and not become defaulters.



Malaria & Dengue Awareness Drive Held at Bakawand

A collaborative awareness meeting was held at Bakawand CHC, Bastar on malaria and dengue prevention along with awareness on 7 key diseases affecting community health. The session was attended by CHC staff, Mitans, and Mitans Trainer, who actively participated and shared key health messages. The meeting focused on disease prevention, early identification, timely treatment, and positive health-seeking behaviour. A community rally was also organised to spread messages on prevention, cleanliness, and better community health.



Meet Our Staff



Ritu Joshi

Community Health worker- SHAKTHI

1. What does a typical day in your role as a Community Health Worker look like in your village/area?

My daily work includes visiting households in the village, meeting community members, identifying people with health concerns, conducting awareness sessions, supporting screening activities, and following up with patients to ensure they receive proper care and treatment.

2. What role do you think community participation plays in the success of the SHAKTHI Project?

Community participation is very important for the success of the SHAKTHI Project. When people actively take part, it becomes easier to spread awareness, identify cases early, encourage treatment, and build trust within the community.

3. What role do you play in disease surveillance and reporting?

I support disease surveillance by identifying people with symptoms during household visits, sharing information with the supervisor and health staff, maintaining records, supporting referrals, and following up with patients in the community.

4. How do you feel your work contributes to improving community health?

My work helps increase awareness among community members, supports early identification of diseases, encourages timely treatment, and connects people with health services. This contributes to better health and well-being in the community.

5. What strategies do you use to help improve coordination between the community and the public health system?

I regularly communicate with community members, Mitans, ANMs, and PHC staff, support village meetings and awareness sessions, and help ensure that people can access health services and government programmes easily.

Thank you to LEPRASociety team for your unending support

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