

# National Epilepsy Programme for India



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9<sup>th</sup> AOEC, Manila 23 March 2012

### Treatment Gap



**→** Developing countries : 60 to 90%

→ India: 38% to 80%

**→** More in rural areas

**→** Kerala 38% (high rate of literacy)

→ 3 to 6 million PWE would never have been treated.

Gourie-Devi et al. Epilepsia 2003;44(suppl 1) 58-62

Meinardi et al. Epilepsia 2001;42:136-149

Radhakrishnan et al. Epilepsia 2000;41:1027-1035

# Anti – Epileptic Drugs



Drug	Unit Cost (Rs)	Cost per year	
		Rupees	US\$
Phenobarbitone (60mg)	0.25 - 0.96	90 - 350	2 - 8
Phenytoin (100mg)	0.45 - 0.92	164 - 336	4 - 7
Carbamazepine (200mg)	1.0 – 1.9	365 - 694	8 - 15
Sodium Valproate (200mg)	1.5 – 1.9	548 - 694	12 - 15

## Ratio of Neurologists / population

Country	One Neurologist/	
	population	
France	38000	
Holland	25000	
Italy	8000	
UK	170000	
USA	18000 to 50000	
India	1000000	

## Solutions for Management of Epilepsy

- Decentralization and development of resources at primary level
- Integration into existing vertical Programmes
- Role for NGOs in community programmes
- Training of Doctors/ Paramedical personnel in Health Care pyramid
- Availability of first line AED

## **Epilepsy Care for the Community**

- Rural Epilepsy Care
- Community Health Care Unit Model
- Satellite Clinic Model
- District Model

## Rural Epilepsy Control Model

**Primary Care Physicians + Para Medical Workers** 

Mani KS .et al. Lancet 2001;357: 1316-20

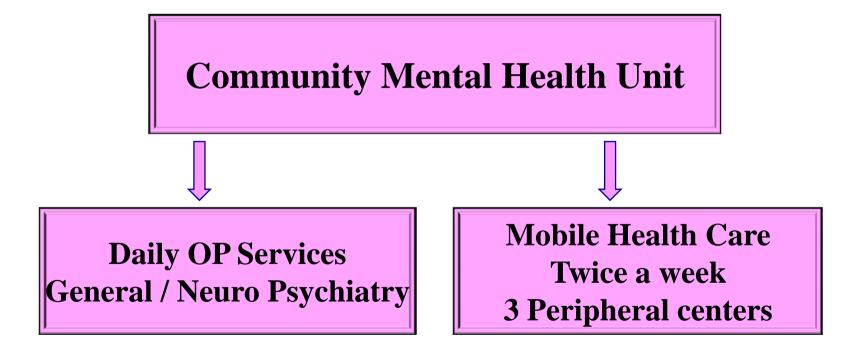
- Training in practical epileptology
- Identification of disease suspects
- Institution of inexpensive AEDs (Phb and DPH)
- Home distribution of drugs
- Regular follow up by paramedical workers
- Intensive health education

## Community healthcare unit model

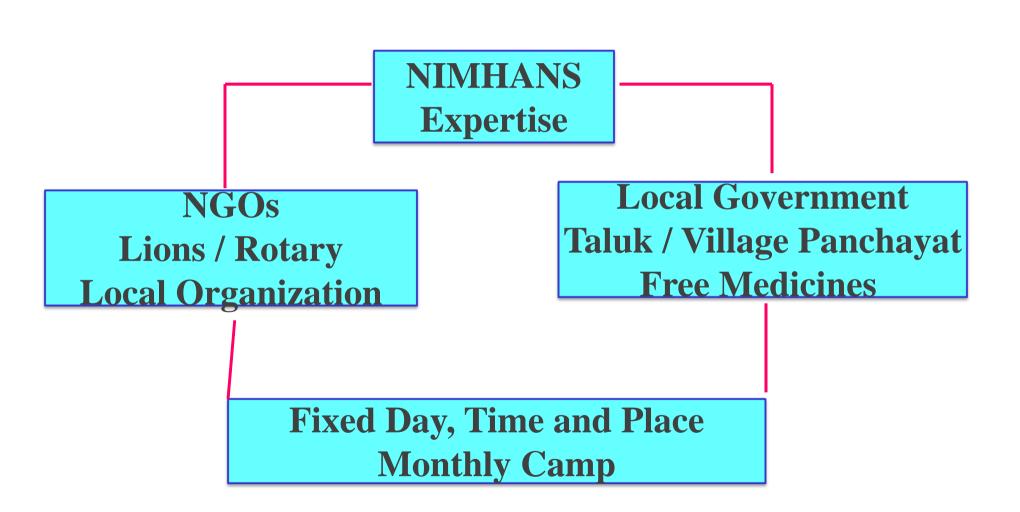
- Attached to a Medical college /Medical Institution
- Cover population of 100,000
- Healthcare including epilepsy care at doorstep
- Free distribution of Phb/DPH to poor and needy
- Regular monthly follow up Simple case records
- Health education, Training to primary care doctors
- Neurologists/residents involved in the programme

#### **Community Health Care Model**

**National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences** 



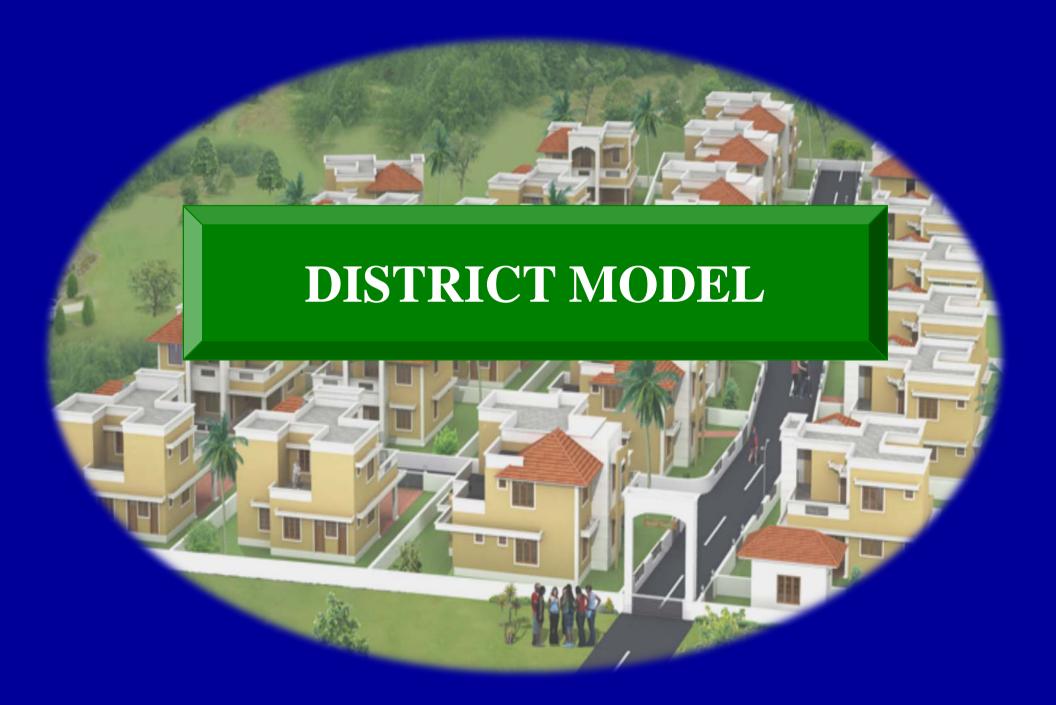
# NIMHANS Satellite Clinic Model (Started in 1982)



#### NIMHANS Satellite Clinic Model (1982-2001)

## **Objectives**

- → To provide regular service to rural community
- → Participation of NGOs and community in organization
- → To provide free drugs at doorstep to needy
- → Follow up at regular intervals





28 States and

7 Union territories

640 districts

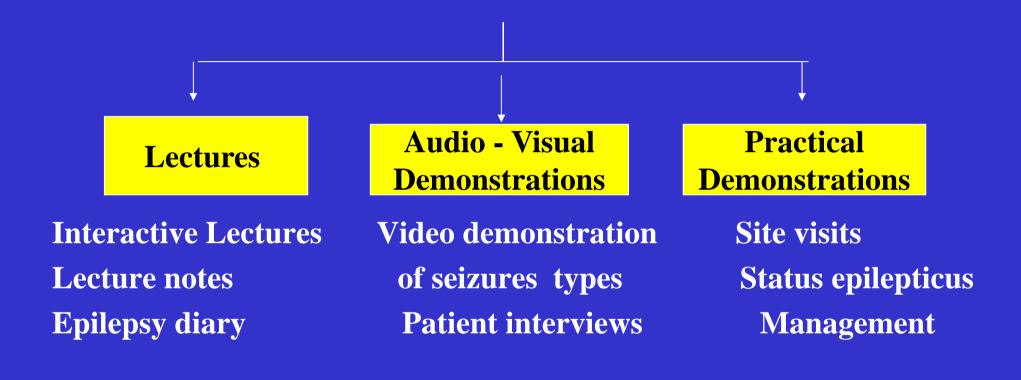
Average population

1.5 - 2 million

#### **Training of District Medical Officers**

- Target Group:
  - Physicians, Paediatricians, Psychiatrists
- Training focussed on following issues of Epilepsy
  - â Diagnosis
  - **â** Management
  - â Counselling
  - â Psychosocial aspects

#### District Medical Officers Training Programme

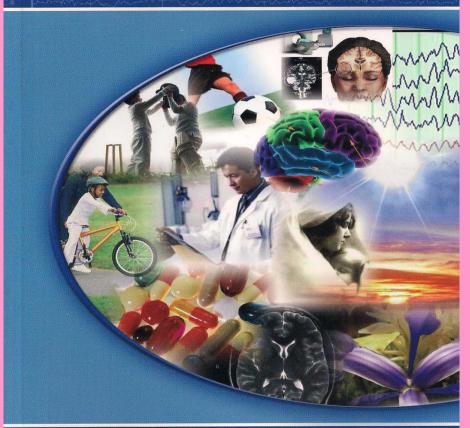


**Training manual** 

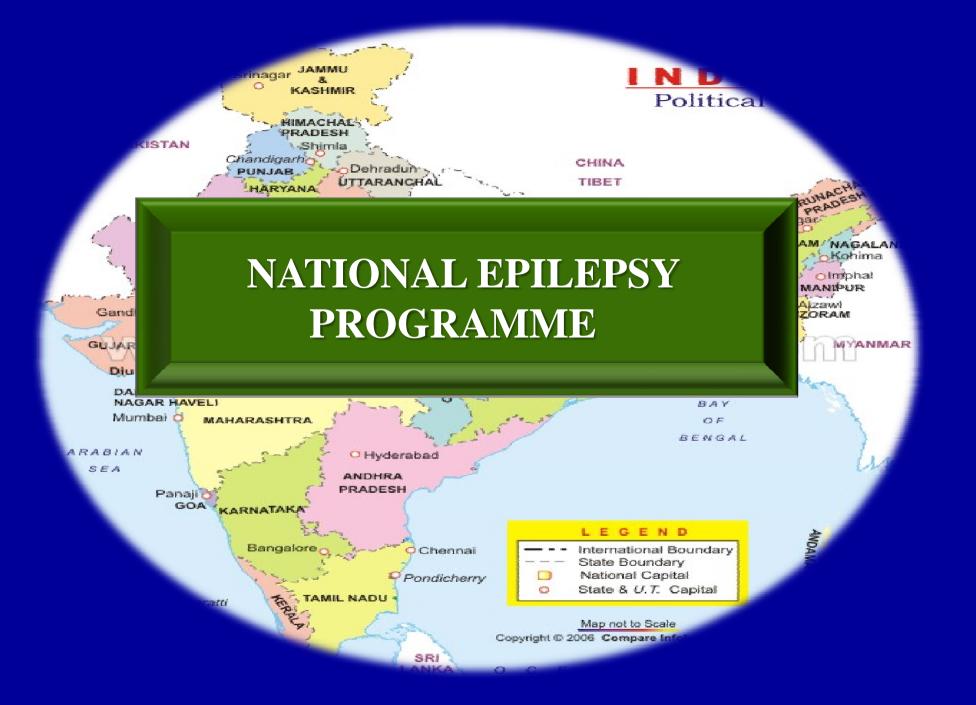
Guidelines for the Management of Epilepsy in India

GEMIND
2008
Indian Epilepsy Society
Indian Epilepsy
Association
18<sup>th</sup> International
Epilepsy Congress Trust

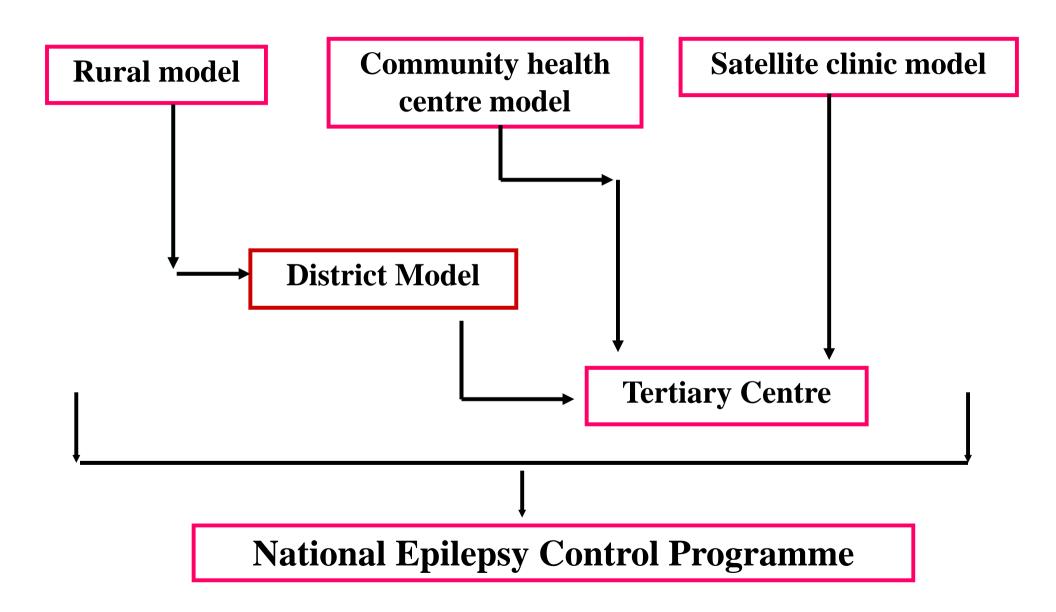
INDIAN EPILEPSY SOCIETY
Guidelines for the
Management of Epilepsy
in India



INDIAN EPILEPSY ASSOCIATION-18th INTERNATIONAL EPILEPSY CONGRESS TRUST



#### **Models for Epilepsy Control**



#### National epilepsy programme

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1.Provide health care for people with epilepsy on a national basis within the existing health structure.
- 2. Establish programme to guarantee political and operational support.
- 3 Develop treatment guidelines.
- 4. Develop training programe for physicians and paramedical workers.
- 5. Ensure regular supply of first line antiepileptic drugs.
- 6. Establish monitoring system.
- 7. Develop parameters to assess the outcome.