Instructions for Trainer

• Prepare for the training by reviewing this flipchart and understanding the trainer notes.

• Before the training, distribute the training handout to the teachers. Make sure that during the explanation session, you also explain how the handout should be used.

• Explain the reporting form given with the training handout and the reporting guidelines in detail.

• There are 10 essential points of training that you must cover during the training session. Do not skip any of the 10 points. Each point in this flipchart is presented with an image for the participants to see and notes for the trainer to explain.

• Explain the details in this flipchart in a conversational manner to ensure participant learning.
Swati often defecates in the open, like other children in her village.
This is Swati. Like other children in her village she:

- Plays outside barefoot
- Does not wash her hands before eating food
- Defecates in the open
- Does not wash her hands after using the toilet
- Eats fruits and vegetables without washing them
- Does not keep her food covered, which may result in food contamination
Swati is often sick and has become really weak. Because of diarrhoea and weakness, she is unable to attend school regularly.
Swati often suffers from:

- Anemia
- Nutritional impairment
- Weakness and anxiety
- Stomach ache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea
- Loss of appetite
- Fatigue
- Weight Loss

All these are **symptoms** of worm infection. **Worms** are parasites that live in the intestine
1. An infected child contaminates soil with faeces containing worm eggs. These eggs develop into larvae in the soil.

2. Other children are infected by eggs ingested through food or dirty hands, or by larvae penetrating the skin.

3. In an infected child, eggs and larvae develop into adult worms, which produce eggs and have an ill effect on the child’s health.

Transmission Cycle
Instructions: Ask the teachers to open the training handout

What are intestinal worms?
- Intestinal worms are parasites that thrive on nutrition from human intestines, which results in anemia, poor nutritional intake, and impaired growth
- The three most common types of worms are:
  • Round worm
  • Whip worm
  • Hook worm

Instructions: Refer to the pictures shown in the handout

Worm transmission cycle

Instructions: Ask the trainees to pay attention to the transmission cycle image in the handout while explaining it
- The greater the amount of worms in an individual (intensity), the more symptoms the infected child will have
- Children with mild infections usually have no symptoms
- Sometimes children will show mild symptoms of weakness, loss of appetite, anemia, malnutrition, nausea, mild abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, and fatigue, which can be expected if they have worms

Instructions: Explain that worm infection negatively affects a child’s physical and cognitive development, which could have long term negative impact on their work potential and wages in adulthood.

Studies show that deworming decreases absenteeism in schools by 25%
Deworming Program
Benefits of deworming children:

Direct Benefits:
- Controls anemia
- Improves nutritional uptake

Indirect Benefits:
- Helps improve concentration, capacity to learn, and attendance at school/Anganwadi
- Helps improve work potential and livelihood opportunity
- Benefits the community by reducing worms in the environment

Age specific dosage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Albendazole (Chewable tablet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Children aged 6-19</td>
<td>Albendazole (One full tablet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Deworming Day and Mop-up Day

School

Worm Free Children Are Healthy Children

National Deworming Day

Did you know that children who have worms:

- Always feel tired because of malnutrition and anemia
- Can have impaired physical and cognitive development

Worm infection is easy to control.

All children aged 1-19 will be administered the deworming tablet at all schools and Anganwadis free-of-cost.

Unregistered and out-of-school children will be dewormed at Anganwadis.

10 August 2018

Children who could not be dewormed on National Deworming Day must be administered the tablet on mop-up day 17 August 2018.
• National Deworming Day is on ________________

• This program is organized by the Departments of Health, Education, and Women and Child Development

• On this day, all registered, enrolled, unregistered, and out-of-school children aged 1-19 will be administered the albendazole tablet at schools and Anganwadis free-of-cost

• The Anganwadi worker will administer the tablet to all registered and unregistered children aged 1-5, and to out-of-school children aged 6-19 at the Anganwadi

• Teachers will administer the tablet to all enrolled children aged 6-19 at schools

• Rolling out National Deworming Day at schools and Anganwadis enables the program to get high coverage on a single day

• Children who could not be dewormed on National Deworming Day must be administered the tablet on mop-up day

• The ASHA should get all unregistered and out-of-school children to the Anganwadi on National Deworming Day
Your Role as a Teacher on National Deworming Day

- Worm infection is easy to control.
- All children aged 1-19 will be administered the deworming tablet at all schools and Anganwadis free-of-cost.
- Unregistered and out-of-school children will be dewormed at Anganwadis.

10 August 2018

Children who could not be dewormed on National Deworming Day must be administered the tablet on mop-up day 17 August 2018.
Benefits of School-based Deworming Program:

1. Schools
   • Offer a unique opportunity and a platform to safely administer deworming tablets to a large number of children
   • Enable high coverage on a single day, since most targeted children are available at the centre

2. Teachers
   • Are an invaluable resource who can administer the deworming tablet to children
   • Are highly respected in the community and play a significant role in informing children and parents about the program

For a successful deworming program, there are some responsibilities that a teacher needs to fulfil before, on, and after National Deworming Day

Before National Deworming Day:
1. Ensure there are sufficient tablets at your school
2. Keep ANM’s and nearest healthcare centre’s contact number handy
3. Inform children about National Deworming Day during morning assembly and in class. Ensure all children are present on this day
4. Ensure availability of the following:
   • Attendance register
   • Reporting form (School)
5. Train other teachers in your school on deworming and hand over required tablets and other resources to them
6. Display posters, banners, and other IEC properly for maximum visibility
7. Generate awareness about National Deworming Day among children, parents, and community members for maximum attendance in school
Your Crucial Role in Community Awareness
• Tell community members about the negative impact of worm infection on children

• Tell community members about National Deworming Day and its benefits

• Inform student about deworming during morning assembly and in class

• Inform parents about the benefits of deworming and about preventing worm infection during parent-teacher meetings and school management committee meetings

• Motivate all parents to get their children to school on National Deworming Day

• Inform parents about deworming messages appearing in radio, newspapers, TV and that they should watch/listen to carefully
On National Deworming Day

Worm Free Children Are Healthy Children

National Deworming Day

Did you know that children who have worms:

• Always feel tired because of malnutrition and anemia
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Worm infection is easy to control:

All children aged 1-19 will be administered the deworming tablet at all schools and Anganwadis free-of-cost.

Unregistered and out-of-school children will be dewormed at Anganwadis.

10 August 2018

Children who could not be dewormed on National Deworming Day must be administered the tablet on mop-up day 17 August 2018.
On National Deworming Day:
Ensure you have all necessary materials like:
• Clean drinking water • Clean glasses • Sufficient tablets • Spoons to administer the tablets • Emergency phone numbers • Attendance register

Guidelines on tablet administrations:
• Children aged 6-19 should be administered one full tablet. The tablets should always be chewed to avoid choking. Make sure clean drinking water is available
• Albendazole tablets that are not chewed may have significantly lower effectiveness
• The tablet can also be administered on empty stomach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO</th>
<th>DON’T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The tablet should always be CHEWED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Make sure clean drinking water is available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use a spoon to administer the tablet to the child yourself</td>
<td>• Never administer the tablet to children who are sick or have had any other medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Do not instruct children to swallow the tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Do not allow the child to take tablet home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Do not forcefully administer the tablet to any child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protocol incase of an adverse event at the school:
Albendazole is safe for both children and adults
• After having the tablet, sometimes children will show mild symptoms of nausea, mild abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, and fatigue which can be expected if they have worms. Please do not panic. Follow the adverse event management protocol
• Any adverse events are temporary and generally can be managed easily at schools
• In case of an adverse event, make the child lie down in an open, shaded area and give the child water to drink. Keep the child under observation
• Albendazole is an easily chewable tablet. Still, if the child chokes on part of the tablet, make the child bend over on your lap and pat the child on the back till the tablet comes out
• Call ________________for any medical assistance


**NATIONAL DEWORMING DAY - AUGUST 2018**

**SCHOOL REPORTING FORMAT**

*Please fill in all the details below and do not leave any box unfilled.*

**Please add number of children below class 1 (if any) in the category of “class 1-5”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Name:</th>
<th>District Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block Name:</td>
<td>Sub-center Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the School:</td>
<td>School DISE Code:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of school</td>
<td>Govt./Govt. aided school ( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did someone from the school attend the official National Deworming Day (NDD) training? Yes / No

**Albendazole Drug Coverage Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of enrolled children (class 1-5) who were administered Albendazole on NDD and Mop-up day (MUD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of enrolled children (class 6-12) who were administered Albendazole on NDD and MUD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL:  No. of children who were administered Albendazole (B = 1 + 2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of severe adverse events reported from the School (submit adverse event reporting formats as applicable)

**Stock Details**

Total No. of Albendazole tablets given to the school

Total No. of Albendazole tablets left with school

Name of the Signatory (Headmaster)

Signature (Headmaster)

Date of submission of form

Contact number of Headmaster

You may call up the State/District/Block Office (Name: _____________________ / Phone:____________________) for any assistance required.

**THE HEADMASTER SHOULD FILL AND SUBMIT THIS FORM TO ANM BY__________**

ANM will submit the School Reporting Form to the Block by __________

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Timely Reporting Helps to Determine the Success of the Program. Your Role is Important in This Process.
1. **Recording**
   - Along with administering the tablet, ensure that you mark a single tick (✓) next to each dewormed child’s name in the register
   - On mop-up day, mark double ticks (✓✓) next to each dewormed child’s name in the class register

   ➤ **Instructions:** Ask the teachers to tear off the reporting form given in the training handout. Explain the process of filling out this form in detail

2. **Reporting**
   - Every teacher will count the number of ticks on the form after National Deworming Day and mop-up day separately and report this number to the headmaster
   - The headmaster must ensure the accuracy of the reported data before filling it into the form. Designated teachers should ensure correct counting
   - The headmaster will compile the reported data from all classes into the attached reporting form and submit to ANM
   - Keep one copy of the filled form carefully in your school for records and verification

   ➤ **Instructions:** Trainer should explain the reporting guidelines
Keep your nails clean and short

Always drink clean water

Keep food covered

Wash fruits and vegetables with clean water

Wear shoes

Do not defecate in the open. Always use a toilet

Wash your hands with soap, especially before eating and after using the toilet

Simple Practices to Protect Yourself from Worm Infections
Swati now feels healthy and tells her friends about the importance of deworming. She tells her friend about these important points:

- Keep your surroundings clean
- Wear shoes
- Do not defecate in the open. Always use a toilet
- Wash your hands with soap, especially before eating and after using the toilet
- Wash fruits and vegetables with clean water
- Keep food covered
- Always drink clean water
- Keep your nails clean and short

Encourage all teachers to fulfil their role in this program with enthusiasm and play a part in giving children a brighter future.
Remember

National Deworming Day: _____________________

Mop-up Day: _____________________

Last date for submission of Reporting Form: _______________