Raju often defecates in the open, like other children in his village. He plays outdoors barefoot and often eats food without washing his hands. Lately, Raju’s mother has noticed that he often complains of stomach ache. Raju has diarrhoea and has become really weak. Because of this, he is unable to go to the Anganwadi regularly.

Didi, why does Raju keep complaining of stomach ache?
Raju might be suffering from worm infection.

What are worms?
Worms are parasites that thrive on nutrition from the human intestine.

Worm Transmission Cycle
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.

Three types of worms most commonly found in children
- Round worms
- Whip worms
- Hook worms

Impact of worm infection on children
- Anemia
- Nutritional impairment
- Loss of appetite
- Weakness and anxiety
- Stomach ache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea
- Weight loss

Benefits of deworming children:
Direct benefits:
- Controls anemia
- Improves nutritional uptake
Indirect benefits:
- Helps improve concentration, capacity to learn, and attendance at school and Anganwadi
- Helps improve work potential and livelihood opportunity
- Benefits the community by reducing worms in the environment

On this day, all children aged 1-19 will be administered the deworming tablet free-of-cost in all schools and Anganwadis.
Your role as an Anganwadi worker on National Deworming Day

- Sufficient drugs
- Keep the ANM’s and the nearest healthcare centre’s contact number handy
- National Deworming Day reporting form
- ASHA will prepare a list of out-of-school children during home visits to give to the Anganwadi worker
- Plan with ASHA to mobilize unregistered and out-of-school children to the Anganwadi
- Generate awareness about National Deworming Day among children, parents, and community members
- Inform parents about the date of National Deworming Day to ensure maximum attendance
- Display posters, banners and other IEC properly for maximum visibility

Before National Deworming Day

Checklist of necessary material:

- Sufficient drugs
- Clean drinking water and glasses
- Sufficient tablets
- Spoons to crush and administer the tablets
- Emergency phone numbers
- Attendance register

On National Deworming Day

- ASHA should encourage all children who could not be dewormed on deworming day, to be dewormed at the Anganwadi centre on mop-up day

- Anganwadi worker will compile all records of deworming and mop-up day and give to the ANM in the attached reporting form

- The Anganwadi worker will use the list created by the ASHA to report the number of out-of-school children aged 6-19 who are dewormed. The Anganwadi worker will submit a copy of the reporting form to the ANM by 22 August 2018

- Encourage parents and children to keep their surroundings clean to prevent further worm infection
1. Why should I administer the deworming tablet to all children, even though some children do not appear sick?

- It is essential to deworm all children to reduce worm infection in the community
- Children can carry worms for a long time and not have visible symptoms. But it has long-term impact on the health, education, and overall well-being of the child. The deworming tablet helps control worm infection
- The deworming tablet is safe and effective for all children. WHO and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India recommends this treatment on National Deworming Day. It is not possible to screen every child for worm infection, so it is better to administer this tablet to all children aged 1-19 on a designated day (National Deworming Day)
- The deworming tablet helps in overall physical and cognitive development

2) Can this tablet be administered on an empty stomach?

Yes, this tablet can be administered on an empty stomach also. Instruct children to chew the tablet properly. For children aged 1-2, administer half of a crushed tablet mixed in water. 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.

Frequently Asked Questions:

1. Why should I administer the deworming tablet to all children, even though some children do not appear sick?

- It is essential to deworm all children to reduce worm infection in the community
- Children can carry worms for a long time and not have visible symptoms. But it has long-term impact on the health, education, and overall well-being of the child. The deworming tablet helps control worm infection
- The deworming tablet is safe and effective for all children. WHO and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India recommends this treatment on National Deworming Day. It is not possible to screen every child for worm infection, so it is better to administer this tablet to all children aged 1-19 on a designated day (National Deworming Day)
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2) Can this tablet be administered on an empty stomach?

Yes, this tablet can be administered on an empty stomach also. Instruct children to chew the tablet properly. For children aged 1-2, administer half of a crushed tablet mixed in water.

3) Why have I been given the responsibility of reporting for National Deworming Day?

Timely reporting of each dewormed child is crucial because this helps to determine the success of the program. Your role is important in this process.

Important Information:

- Ensure that you receive all material in the National Deworming Day kit at the time of training:
  
  Tablets + This handout + IEC + Reporting Form = National Deworming Day Kit

- Close coordination with the ASHA is important for the success of this program

Fulfil your role in this program with enthusiasm and play a part in giving children a brighter future.
Raju now feels healthy and tells his friends about the importance of deworming. It is your responsibility to keep Raju free from worms.

In addition to deworming, there are other practices that help to reduce worm infections:

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

Talk to your community about these preventive measures.
* Please fill in all the details below and do not leave any box unfilled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Name:</th>
<th>District Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block Name:</td>
<td>Village Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name:</td>
<td>Name of Anganwadi Centre (AWC):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did Anganwadi Worker receive official National Deworming Day (NDD) training?</td>
<td>Yes / No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Albendazole Drug Coverage Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Details</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of children registered in the AWC (1-5 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of children un-registered in the AWC (1-5 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of children out-of-school at the AWC (6-19 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Administration of Albendazole Tablet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(T)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of registered children (1-5 years) who were administered Albendazole on NDD and Mop-up day (MUD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of unregistered children (1-5 years) who were administered Albendazole on NDD and MUD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of out-of-school children (6-19 years) who were administered Albendazole on NDD and MUD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL of number of children who were administered Albendazole (T = 1+2+3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of severe adverse events reported from the AWC (submit adverse event reporting format as applicable)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Albendazole tablets given to the AWC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. Albendazole tablets left with AWC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Anganwadi Worker:</th>
<th>Signature of Anganwadi Worker:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number of Anganwadi Worker:</td>
<td>Date of Submission of Form:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**THE ANGANWADI WORKER SHOULD SUBMIT THIS FORM TO ANM BY AUGUST 22, 2018**

ANM will submit the Anganwadi Reporting Form to the Block by **AUGUST 29, 2018**
Remember:

National Deworming Day: 10 August 2018
Mop-up Day: 17 August 2018
Date of submission of Anganwadi Reporting Form: 22 August 2018

Note:

1. On the other side of this page, is the National Deworming Day reporting form
2. Separate the reporting form from the handout by the perforation
3. Anganwadi worker should ensure compilation of the correct data into the reporting form and submit it as per the schedule to the ANM

Reporting Guidelines for Anganwadi

- Take a copy of the list of out-of-school children from ASHA (ASHA Reporting Form)
- Anganwadi worker should use ASHA's list to update her record when filling the form
- On National Deworming Day, along with administering the tablet, every Anganwadi worker will mark a single tick (✓) next to each dewormed child's name in the Anganwadi register in the list prepared by the ASHA
- On Mop-up Day, every Anganwadi worker will mark a double tick (✓✓) next to each dewormed child's name in the Anganwadi register
- The Anganwadi worker will count number of ticks after National Deworming Day and Mop-up-Day separately. She will use the list prepared by ASHA for the number of out-of-school children aged 6-19 years
- The Anganwadi worker will compile the reported data and submit the Anganwadi Reporting Form to the ANM
- The Anganwadi worker should ensure that the reported data must match with the actual records before filling the form
- Keep one copy of the reporting form at your Anganwadi center for records and verification purposes