

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

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About RBSK

- Launched in **2013 under the National Health Mission (NHM)**, RBSK is focused on preventing disease and disability in **children**.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- An estimated **25 crore children below the age of 18** will be screened for the **two infectious diseases**, and if a person is suspected to have either of the two, s/he will be sent to a **higher centre for confirmation**.
- The existing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (**RBSK**) **infrastructure will be used for the screening**.

What is Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)?

- RBSK is focused on **preventing disease and disability in children**.
- This initiative is aimed at screening **children from 0 to 18 years** for **4Ds – Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies and Development Delays including Disabilities**.
- Children diagnosed with illnesses shall **receive follow up including surgeries at tertiary level, free of cost under NHM**.

Objective :

- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is an innovative and ambitious initiative, which envisages **Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services**, a systemic approach of early identification and link to care, support and treatment.

Key features of the scheme:

- The RBSK programme corresponds to the **Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Adolescent Health strategy (RMNCH+A)**, Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, and Child Survival and Development – **A Call to Action summit held in Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu in 2013.**
- The scheme aims at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 D’s viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.
- The **0 – 6 years** age group specifically managed at **District Early Intervention Center (DEIC)** level while for the 6 -18 years age group, managed at existing public health facilities.
- The services aim to cover children of **0 -6 years of age in rural areas and urban slums** in addition to children enrolled in **classes I to XII in Government and Government aided Schools.** It is expected that these services will reach about 27 crores children in a phased manner.

National Health Mission

- In May 2013, the government had launched the National Urban Health Mission, which was later integrated into the National Rural Health Mission and a **new National Health Mission was created from 2014-15.**
- Both NUHM and NRHM are now two of six components of NHM.
The six components of National Health Mission as follows:
 - National Rural Health Mission
 - National Urban Health Mission
 - Flexible pool for Communicable disease
- Flexible pool for Non communicable disease including Injury and Trauma
 - Infrastructure Maintenance
 - Family Welfare Central Sector component.

The broad objectives of National Health Mission includes the following

- Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births
- Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births
 - Reduce TFR to 2.1
- Prevention and reduction of anaemia in women aged 15–49 years
- Prevent and reduce mortality & morbidity from communicable, non-communicable; injuries and emerging diseases
- Reduce household out-of-pocket expenditure on total health care expenditure
- Reduce annual incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis by half
 - Reduce prevalence of Leprosy to <1/10000 population and incidence to zero in all districts
 - Annual Malaria Incidence to be <1/1000
 - Less than 1 per cent microfilaria prevalence in all districts
- Kala-azar Elimination by 2015, <1 case per 10000 population in all blocks