

## Site Visit 2: National JALMA Institute for Leprosy & other Mycobacterial Diseases 12 March 2018, full day, Agra

<b>Focal Point</b>	Dr. A.K.Bansal., Scientist D HOD Epidemiology	<b>Phone</b>	+91-8811003824
<b>Organization</b>	National JALMA Institute for Leprosy & Other Mycobacterial Diseases, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	<b>E-mail</b>	bansalavikumar@gmail.com
<b>Stop TB counterpart</b>	Dr A. Sreenivas	<b>Phone and Email</b>	+91- 9810312734 sreenivasa@who.int asreenivas@stoptb.org

### Description

This Institute was originally established as "**India Centre of JALMA**" in 1966 and was managed by a Tokyo based voluntary organisation -JALMA (Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia). This Institute is one of the fine examples of international human links and compassion for each other. The Institute has a major thrust on leprosy (40%), relevant areas of tuberculosis and other mycobacteriosis (40%), HIV (10%) and Filariasis, etc. (10%). During its existence as a research Institute under ICMR the scientists of the Institute have continued to contributed on almost all aspects of leprosy and several cutting edge areas of tuberculosis (DNA fingerprinting methods, drug resistance etc). The Institute is participating in and co-coordinating several multi-centric studies on Leprosy and Tuberculosis. The Institute has state of the art facilities like BSL-3 labs, DNA chip lab, Proteomics Lab, all well-equipped laboratories, modern hospital and well set Field Programmes at Ghatampur as well as Agra.



Participants will have the opportunity to visit the **National Reference Laboratory (NRL) of RNTCP** at JALMA Agra. The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) of the Government of India states that the quality assured diagnosis of TB cases is one of the cornerstone strategies in case detection. This is a visit to a quality assured laboratory network for bacteriological examination of sputum in a three tier system consisting of: 1) National Reference Laboratories (NRLs), 2) state level Intermediate reference laboratories (IRLs) and 3) Culture & Drug Susceptibility Testing (C & DST) laboratories and peripheral level laboratories as designated microscopy centres (DMCs). It is also responsible for offering second line DST for MDR TB treatment failures.

### Logistics & Practical Information:

Participants should note the following:

- Participants should arrive in New Delhi a day prior the visit, on Sunday 11 March 2018;
- March is the dry season and it may not be very hot and participants should wear appropriate clothes;
- Lunch will be provided at the end of the site visit (around 1:30 pm) in JALMA itself
- Water and snacks will be available in all vehicles;
- During the morning visit (from 11 am to 1 pm) Tea, Coffee will be provided. Rest Rooms are available.

### Site Visit Schedule:

approx.. time	Activity
<b>5:45 am</b>	<b>Departure from The Imperial Hotel</b> (from the Centre Delhi it would take about 3 hours to three and half hours to reach JALMA Agra. It is preferable to start as early as possible as it is important to exit the city before traffic time)

<b>approx.. time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
<b>09:30 am</b>	<b>Arrival at the JALMA Institute</b> in Agra. <b>(The arrival time is just indicative.</b> It may shorten or be longer depending upon the vehicular traffic faced both within the city or en route Agra)
<b>10:00 am onwards</b>	Welcome by the Director to all the participants and the visit of the Institute starts.
<b>13:00</b>	<b>Lunch at JALMA Agra</b>
<b>14:00</b>	<b>Brief Visit of the Taj Mahal</b> (building next to the JALMA)
<b>15:00</b>	Departure from Agra
<b>18:30</b>	Arrival back at The Imperial Hotel in Delhi

**Minimum number of participants:** Any number not exceeding 20 in total.

**Total Distance from New Delhi city center:** Approximately 210 Kilometers. The team will have to cover about 450 Kms in total in the whole day from morning to evening until the return back to the Hotel. As indicated in the departure time it is always better to leave early so that the team reaches Agra in about three hours. It is very important to exit the Delhi City before the vehicular population increases within the city.