**REPORT**

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| **The number and gender distribution of persons with communication disorders as identified by ASHA Workers, ANM Worker through survey** | | | | | The total number and gender distribution of persons with communication disorders identified through survey by the ASHA Workers in Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagara District are shown in Tables 6, 7 and 8. |
| Table 6  *Total number and gender distribution of persons with communication disorders identified by ASHA Workers in Hunsur Taluk of Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *Hunsur Taluk* | *Total Population* | *Persons with communication disorders identified by ASHA Workers* | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *Total* | | Gavadagere Hobli (Rural) | 38,561 | 907 | 847 | 1,754 | | Kasaba Hobli (Rural) | 23,982 | 405 | 370 | 775 | | **Total** | **62,543** | **1,312** | **1,217** | **2,529***\** |   *\* False Positives Included*  Table 7  *Total number and gender distribution of persons with communication disorders identified by ASHA Workers in Pandavapura Taluk of Mandya District*   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Pandavapura Taluk | *Total Population* | *Persons with communication*  *disorders identified by ASHA Workers* | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *Total* | | Kasaba I (Rural) | 49,643 | 789 | 773 | 1562 | | Melkote (Rural) | 31,920 | 316 | 332 | 648 | | **Total** | **81,563** | **1,105** | **1,105** | **2,210***\** |   *\* False Positives Included*  Table 8  *Total number and gender distribution of persons with communication disorders identified by ASHA Workers in Chamarajanagara Taluk of Chamarajanagara District*   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *Chamarajanagara Taluk* | *Total Population* | *Persons with communication disorders identified by ASHA Workers* | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *Total* | | Harave Hobli (Rural) | 80,572 | 1,422 | 1,239 | 2,661 | | **Total** | **80,572** | **1,422** | **1,239** | **2,661***\** |     *\* False Positives Included* | | | | | |
| **False Positive identification by ASHA Workers and Patients with communication disorders evaluated at Camps and Door to Door screening** | | | Comparisons were made to check for correct identifications and false positives by the ASHA workers against the diagnosis made after evaluation at Camps and door to door screening by the professionals. | | |
| Table 9, 10 & 11 provides the details of false positiveidentifications by ASHA Workers in the three districts, respectively. In Mysuru district, correct identification (as confirmed through detailed evaluation at Camps and Door to Door Screening) and false positive referrals across Gavadgere and Kasaba Hoblis (Rural) were 84.94% and 1.34%, respectively. On the other hand, correct identification and false positive referrals across Kasaba I and Melkote Hoblis (Rural) of Mandya district were 88.60% and 1.53%. Similarly, there were 90.02% correct identification and 0.56% false positive referrals across Harave Hobli (Rural) of Chamarajanagara district.  Table 9  *Number of persons evaluated at Camps and Door to Door, percent follow up and false positive identifications by ASHA Workers in Hunsur Taluk ( Gavadgere and Kasaba Hobli)*   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Total | | Number of persons identified with communication disorders by ASHA Workers through survey | 2,529 | | Number of persons in total found to have communication disorders after evaluation | 2,495 | | Number of persons who did not attend/complete the evaluation  N=(2,495) | 375  (14.82%) | | False Positive identification by the ASHA Workers (N=2,529) | 34  (1.34%) | | Number of persons with communication disorders (Correct identification by the ASHA workers) (N=2,495) | 2,120  (84.96%) | | Number and % evaluated (Camps) (from identified) to have communication disorders (N=2,120) | 1,643  (77.5%) | | Number of persons evaluated through door to door survey (N=2,120) | 444  (20.94%) | | Identified with no communication disorder after evaluation (N=2,120) | 33  (1.55%) |   Table 10  *Number of persons evaluated at Camps and Door to Door and False positive identifications by ASHA workers in Pandavapura Taluk (Kasaba I and Melkote Hoblis)*   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Total | | Number of persons identified with communication disorders by ASHA Workers through survey | 2,210 | | Number of persons in total found to have communication disorders after evaluation | 2,176 | | Number of persons who did not attend/complete the evaluation  N=(2,176) | 248  (11.39%) | | False Positive identification by the ASHA Workers (N=2,210) | 34  (1.53%) | | Number of persons with communication disorders (Correct identification by the ASHA workers) (N=2,176) | 1,928  (88.60%) | | Number and % evaluated (Camps) (from identified) to have communication disorders (N=1,928) | 1,320  (68.46%) | | Number of persons evaluated through door to door survey (N=1,928) | 595  (30.86%) | | Identified with no communication disorder after evaluation (N=1,928) | 13  (0.67%) |   Table 11  *Number of persons evaluated at Camps and Door to Door and False positive identifications by ASHA workers in Chamarajanagara Taluk (Harave Hobli)*   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Total | | Number of persons identified with communication disorders by ASHA Workers through survey | 2,661 | | Number of persons in total found to have communication disorders after evaluation | 2,646 | | Number of persons who did not attend/complete the evaluation  N=(2,646) | 264  (9.97%) | | False Positive identification by the ASHA Workers (N=2,661) | 15  (0.56%) | | Number of persons with communication disorders (Correct identification by the ASHA workers) (N=2,646) | 2,382  (90.02%) | | Number and % evaluated (Camps) (from identified) to have communication disorders (N=2,382) | 1,852  (77.74%) | | Number of persons evaluated through door to door survey (N=2,382) | 528  (22.16%) | | Identified with no communication disorder after evaluation (N=2,382) | 2  (0.08%) | |  |  | | | | | | |
| **100% Follow up** | | 100% of the persons identified were followed up for evaluation in Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagara districts. It was observed that out of the 2,529 persons identified in Gavadgere and Kasaba Hoblis (Rural) of Mysuru district, 2,120 persons were found to have communication disorders after evaluations. There were 34 false positive identifications, 33 persons identified to be normal and 375 persons could not be evaluated. Therefore, **3.63%** of the population surveyed during this phase (N = 62,543) were found to have communication disorders.  In Mandya district Kasaba I and Melkote Hoblis*-* (Rural*)*, a total of 2,210 cases were identified to have communication disorders out of the 1,915 cases identified by ASHA Workers and 141 self registered cases. There were 34 false positive identifications while 248 persons could not be evaluated. Therefore, **2.52 %** of the population surveyed during this phase (N =81,563) in Mandya district were found to have communication disorders.  Similarly, out of the 2,661 cases identified in Chamarajanagara Taluk (Harave hobli - Rural), 2,380 cases were identified to have communication disorders by ASHA Workers and 115 self registered cases. The number of false positive identifications and those who could not be evaluated were 15 and 264 persons respectively. Hence, **3.09%** of the population surveyed during this phase (N = 80,572) in Chamarajanagara district were found to have communication disorders. The reasons for persons with communication disorders not undergoing evaluation in each of the three districts are outlined in Table 12. | | | |
| Table 12  *Details of persons with communication disorders who could not be evaluated in Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagara District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *Details of Cases not evaluated* | *Mysuru* | | *Mandya* | | *Chamarajanagara* | | *Hunsur Taluk* | | *Pandavapura Taluk* | | *Chamarajanagara*  *Taluk* | | *Gavadgere* | *Kasaba* | *Kasaba I* | *Melkote* | *Harave* | | Not interested to get evaluated | 89 | 42 | 65 | 15 | 59 | | Health issues | 5 | - | - | - | - | | Expired | 15 | 8 | 10 | 04 | 27 | | Migrated | 19 | 6 | 33 | 21 | 26 | | Not at Home | - | - | 16 | 05 | 36 | | Door Lock | - | - | 12 | 04 | - | | Gone for Delivery | 1 | - | - | - | - | | Out of Station | 70 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 21 | | Previously consulted at AIISH | - | - | - | - | - | | Consulted AIISH on their own | - | - | - | - | - | | Working/School | 69 | 22 | - | - | - | | Bedridden | - | - |  |  | 33 | | Phone Switched off (not able to contact) | - | - | - | - | - | | Incomplete | - | - | 20 | 12 | 53 | | No response on phones | - | - | - | - | - | | Other Reasons | - | - | 15 | 07 | 09 | | **Sub total** | 268 | 107 | 179 | 69 | 264 | | **375** | | **248** | | **264** | | **Total** | **887** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICATION DISORDERS IN MYSURU, MANDYA AND CHAMARAJANAGARA DISTRICTS** | | | | | |
| The prevalence of persons with communication disorders established after evaluation at Camps and Door to door screening in Hunsur Taluk-Gavadgere and Kasaba Hobli (Rural), Mysuru District was found to be **3.63%.** | | | | | |
| Table 13  *Prevalence of communication disorders in the population surveyed at Hunsur Taluk-* Gavadgere and kasaba Hoblis *(Rural) of Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *Hoblis* | *Total villages* | *Total Houses* | *Total Population* | *Prevalence (No.& Percentage)(N=62,543)* | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *Total* | | *Hunsur Taluk-Gavadagere Hobli* | | | | | | | | Gavadagere Hobli | 38 | 9,360 | 38,561 | 766  (1.22%) | 678  (1.08%) | 1,444  (2.30%) | | Self registered cases | | | | 39  (0.06%) | 47  (0.07%) | 86  (0.13%) | | Sub Total | 38 | 9,360 | 38,561 | 805  (1.28%) | 725  (1.15%) | 1,530  (2.44%) | | *Kasaba Hobli* | | | | | | | | Identified through survey | 35 | 5,977 | 23,982 | 323  (0.51%) | 320  (0.51%) | 643  (1.02%) | | Self registered cases | | | | 56  (0.08%) | 47  (0.07%) | 103  (0.16%) | | Sub Total | 35 | 5,977 | 23,982 | 379  (0.60%) | 367  (0.58%) | 746  (1.19%) | | **Total** | | | | | | | |  | **73** | **15,337** | **62,543** | **1,184 (1.89%)** | **1,092 (1.74%)** | **2,276 (3.63%)** |   In Pandavapura Taluk of Mandya District, the prevalence of persons with communication disorders in Kasaba I and Melkote Hobli was **2.52%.** The details of the same are given in Table 14.  Table 14  *Prevalence of communication disorders in the population surveyed at Kasaba I & Melkote Hoblis in Mandya district*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Hoblis | Total villages | Total Houses | Total Population | Prevalence (*No.& Percentage)*N=81,563) | | | | Male | Female | Total | | Pandavapura Taluk- Kasaba I and Melkote Hoblis (Rural) | | | | | | | | Kasaba I | 49 | 12,101 | 49,643 | 681  (0.834%) | 639  (0.783%) | 1320 | | Melkote | 68 | 7,585 | 31,920 | 295  (0.361%) | 300  (0.367%) | 595  (0.729%) | | Self registered cases | | | | 67  (0.082%) | 74  (0.090%) | 141  (0.172%) | | Total | **117** | **19,686** | **81,563** | **1043**  **(1.27%)** | **1013**  **(1.24%)** | **2056**  **(2.520%)** | | | | | | |
| The prevalence of persons with communication disorders in Chamarajanagara Taluk of Chamarajanagara District (Harave Hobli was **3.09%.** as indicated in Table 15.  Table 15  *Prevalence of communication disorders in the population surveyed at Harave Hobli (Rural) in Chamarajanagara Taluk.*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | *Total villages* | *Total Houses* | *Total Population* | *Prevalence (No.& Percentage) (N=80,572)* | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *Total* | | *Santhemaralli Hobli (Rural)* | | | | | | | | Harave Hobli | 58 | 19,746 | 80,572 | 1323 (1.61%) | 1057  (1.28%) | 2,380  (2.89%) | | Self registered cases | | | | 70  (0.08%) | 45  (0.05%) | 115  (0.14%) | | Total | **58** | **19,746** | **80,572** | **1393**  **(1.70%)** | **1102**  **(1.36%)** | **2495**  **(3.09%)** | | | | | | |
|  | | | |  | |
| **PREVALENCE OF TYPES OF COMMUNICATION DISORDERS** | | | | Data was analyzed to study the prevalence of four groups of communication disorders, viz., Speech and Language disorders, Hearing Impairment, ENT diseases and conditions & Dual/Multiple disorders. The details of types of communication disorders in the population surveyed in each of the three districts are given in Tables 16, 17 & 18, respectively. | |
| Table 16  *Prevalence of Types of Communication Disorders in Mysore District - Hunsur Taluk*   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Sl. No.** | **Disorders/**  **Diseases** | ***Hunsur Taluk*** | | **Total Prevalence**  **& %**  **(N= 62,543)** | | **Gavadagere Hobli**  **(Rural)** | **Kasaba Hobli**  **(Rural)** | |  | Speech and Language Disorders | 302 (0.48%) | 153 (0.24%) | **455 (0.72%)** | |  | Hearing Impairment | 512 (0.81%) | 217 (0.34%) | **729 (1.16%)** | |  | ENT Conditions & Diseases | 627 (1.00%) | 363 (0.58%) | **990 (1.58%)** | |  | Dual Disorders | 22 (0.03%) | 3 (0.004%) | **25 (0.03%)** | |  | Consulted Elsewhere & Resolved | 67 (0.10%) | 10 (0.01%) | **77 (0.12%)** | |  | **Total** | **1,530 (2.44%)** | **746 (1.19%)** | **2,276 (3.63%)** | | | | | | |
| Table 17  *Prevalence of Types of Communication Disorders in Mandya District - Pandavapura Taluk*   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Sl. No** | **Disorders/Diseases** | ***Pandavapura Taluk*** | | **Total Prevalence**  **& %**  **(N=81,563)** | | **Kasaba 1 Hobli**  **(Rural)** | **Melkote Hobli**  **(Rural)** | |  | Speech and Language Disorders | 261 (0.319%) | 113 (0.138%) | **374 (0.458%)** | |  | Hearing Impairment | 657 (0.805%) | 343 (0.420%) | **1000 (1.226%)** | |  | ENT Diseases | 510 (0.625%) | 138 (0.169%) | **648 (0.794%)** | |  | Dual & Multiple Disorders | 08 (0.009%) | 05 (0.006%) | **13 (0.015%)** | |  | Consulted else where | 17 (0.020%) | 4 (0.004%) | **21 (0.025%)** | |  | **Total** | **1453(1.781%)** | **603 (0.739%)** | **2056 (2.52%)** |   Table 18  *Prevalence of Types of Communication Disorders in Chamarajanagara District - Chamarajanagara Taluk*   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Sl. No | Disorders/Diseases | **Harave Hobli (Rural**)  Total Prevalence  & %  (N= 80,572) | | |  | Speech and Language Disorders | **422(0.523%)** | |  | Hearing Impairment | **1513(1.877%)** | |  | ENT Diseases & Conditions | **521(0.646%)** | |  | Dual & Multiple Disorders | **4(0.004%)** | |  | Consulted elsewhere | **35(0.043%)** | |  | **Total** | **2495(3.09%)** | | | | | | |
| **TYPE & GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS COMMUNICATION DISORDERS IN THE POPULATION SURVEYED** | | | Based on the reports from United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA-2012), United Nations International Children’s Emergency Funds (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), a criterion to classify the population according to age was followed. The population was classified into 8 age groups (in years) as follows: (i) Children = >0≤4.0; >4.0≤10.0; and >10.0≤15.0 (ii) Adults = >15.0≤25.0; >25.0≤60.0; (iii) Geriatric = >60.0≤69.0; >69.1≤79.0; >80.0 (for the sake of convenience and longevity observed in the older age groups).  In the district of Mysuru, the percentage prevalence of different communication disorders in the population surveyed was (i) (**0.935%** in children, (ii) **1.691%** in adults and (iii) **0.104%** in geriatrics. It was found that 0.460% males and 0.267% females had speech and language disorders; 0.650% males and 0.601% females had hearing impairment; 0.753% males and 0.900% females had ENT conditions and diseases and 0.028% males, females 0.011% had dual and multiple conditions.  The percentage prevalence of different communication disorders in the population surveyed in Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya district was (i) **0.546%** in children, (ii) **1.279%** in adults and (iii) **0.736%** in geriatrics. It was found that 0.304% males and 0.154% females had speech and language disorders; 0.613% males and 0.658% females had hearing impairment; 0.383 % males and 0.434% females had ENT conditions and diseases and 0.009% males and 0.006%had dual and multiple conditions.  In Chamarajanagara district, the percentage prevalence of different communication disorders in the population surveyed was (i) **0.413%** in children, (ii) **1.224%** in adults and (iii) **1.454%** in geriatrics. It was found that 0.330% of males and 0.193% of females were diagnosed to have speech and language disorders; 1.054% of males and 0.856% of females had hearing impairment and 0.335% in males and 0.317% in females had ENT conditions and disorders. Dual and multiple conditions were found to be prevalent in 0.003% of males and 0.001% in females.  The details of age group and gender wise distribution of communication disorders (Speech-Language, Hearing disorders, ENT Diseases & Conditions and Dual & Multiple Conditions) in Hunsur Taluk of Mysuru District are shown in Tables 19 to 21, Pandavapura Taluk of Mandya District in Table 22 to 24 and Chamarajanagara Taluk of Chamarajanagara District in Table 25, respectively | | |
| Table 19  *Age and Gender distribution of types of communication disorders in Gavadgere (Rural) of Hunsur Taluk, Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Disorder/Disease/  Gender | | AGE GROUPS IN YEARS | | | | | | | | Total Prevalence & %  (N= 62,543) | Total & % | | Children | | | Adults | | Geriatric | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | SLD | M | 14  (0.022%) | 51  (0.081%) | 35  (0.055%) | 29  (0.046%) | 49  (0.078%) | 10  (0.015%) | 3  (0.004%) | - | 191  (0.305%) | 302  (0.482%) | | F | 8 (0.012%) | 29  (0.046%) | 18  (0.028%) | 21  (0.033%) | 30  (0.047%) | 4  (0.006%) | 1  (0.001%)) | - | 111  (0.177%) | | HI | M | 1  (0.001%) | 9  (0.014%) | 9  (0.014%) | 8  (0.012%) | 82  (0.131%) | 66  (0.105%) | 79  (0.126%) | 41  (0.065%) | 295  (0.471%) | 555  (0.887%) | | F | - | 6  (0.009%) | 1  (0.001%) | 4  (0.006%) | 90  (0.143%) | 59  (0.094%) | 65  (0.103%) | 35  (0.055%) | 260  (0.415%) | | ENT | M | 11  (0.017%) | 58  (0.092%) | 36  (0.057%) | 40  (0.063%) | 111  (0.177%) | 21  (0.033%) | 14  (0.022%) | 5  (0.007%) | 296  (0.473%) | 664  (1.061%) | | F | 8  (0.012%) | 58  (0.092%) | 23  (0.036%) | 37  (0.059%) | 201  (0.321%) | 29  (0.046%) | 12  (0.019%) | - | 368  (0.588%) | | DMD | M | 6  (0.009%) | 5  (0.007%) | 2  (0.003%) | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.003%) | - | - | - | 16  (0.025%) | 22  (0.035%) | | F | - | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.003%) | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.003%) | - | - | - | 6  (0.009%) | | Sub Total | | 48  (0.076%) | 217  (0.346%) | 126  (0.201%) | 141  (0.225%) | 567  (0.906%) | 189  (0.302%) | 174  (0.278%) | 81  (0.129%) | 1,543  (2.467%) |  | | **Total** | | **391**  **(0.625%)** | | | **708**  **(1.132%)** | | **444**  **(0.709%)** | | |  |   *(Note – SLD- Speech Language Disorders, HI- Hearing Impairment, ENT- ENT Diseases and Conditions, DMD- Dual and Multiple Disorders,* M = Males F = Females, Age groups - 1=>0≤4.0; 2=>4.0≤10.0; 3=>10.0≤15.0; 4=>15.0≤25.0; 5=>25.0≤60.0; 6=>60.0≤69.0; 7=>69.1≤79.0; 8= >80.0) | | | | | |
| Table 20  *Age and Gender distribution of types of communication disorders in Kasaba Hobli (Rural) of Hunsur Taluk, Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Disorder/  Disease/  Gender | | AGE GROUPS IN YEARS | | | | | | | | Total Prevalence & %  (N= 62,543) | Total & % | | Children | | | Adults | | Geriatric | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | SLD | M | 5  (0.007%) | 37  (0.059%) | 16  (0.025%) | 13  (0.020%) | 21  (0.033%) | 5  (0.007%) | - | - | 97  (0.155%) | 153  (0.244%) | | F | 4  (0.006%) | 17  (0.027%) | 7  (0.011%) | 7  (0.011%) | 15  (0.023%) | 3  (0.004%) | 2  (0.003%) | 1  (0.001%) | 56  (0.089%) | | HI | M | 2  (0.003%) | 4  (0.006%) | 4  (0.006%) | 1  (0.001%) | 36  (0.057%) | 24  (0.038%) | 25  (0.039%) | 16  (0.025%) | 112  (0.179%) | 228  (0.364%) | | F | - | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.004%) | 3  (0.004%) | 41  (0.065%) | 27  (0.043%) | 28  (0.044%) | 13  (0.020%) | 116  (0.185%) | | ENT | M | 6  (0.009%) | 14  (0.022%) | 23  (0.036%) | 16  (0.025%) | 74  (0.118%) | 26  (0.041%) | 11  (0.017%) | 5  (0.007%) | 175  (0.279%) | 370  (0.591%) | | F | 4  (0.006%) | 21  (0.033%) | 23  (0.036%) | 21  (0.033%) | 102  (0.163%) | 11  (0.017%) | 10  (0.015%) | 3  (0.004%) | 195  (0.311%) | | DMD | M | - | 2  (0.003%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2  (0.003%) | 3  (0.004%) | | F | - | - | 1  (0.001%) | - | - | - | - | - | 1  (0.001%) | | Sub Total | | 21  (0.033%) | 96  (0.153%) | 77  (0.123%) | 61  (0.097%) | 289  (0.462%) | 96  (0.153%) | 76  (0.121%) | 38  (0.060%) | 754  (1.205%) |  | | **Total** | | **194**  **(0.303%)** | | | **350**  **(0.406%)** | | **210**  **(0.154%)** | | |  |   (Note – SLD- Speech Language Disorders, HI- Hearing Impairment, ENT- ENT Diseases and Conditions, DMD- Dual and Multiple Disorders, M = Males F = Females, Age groups - 1=>0≤4.0; 2=>4.0≤10.0; 3=>10.0≤15.0; 4=>15.0≤25.0; 5=>25.0≤60.0; 6=>60.0≤69.0; 7=>69.1≤79.0; 8= >80.0) | | | | | |
| Table 21  *Age and Gender distribution of types of communication disorders in Gavadgere and Kasaba Hobli (Rural) of Hunsur Taluk of Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Disorder/  Disease/  Gender | | AGE GROUPS IN YEARS | | | | | | | | Total Prevalence & %  (N= 62,543) | Total & % | | Children | | | Adults | | Geriatric | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | SLD | M | 19  (0.030%) | 88  (0.140%) | 51  (0.087%) | 42  (0.067%) | 70  (0.111%) | 15  (0.023%) | 3  (0.004%) | - | 288  (0.460%) | 455  (0.727%) | | F | 12  (0.019%) | 46  (0.073%) | 25  (0.039%) | 28  (0.044%) | 45  (0.071%) | 7  (0.011%) | 3  (0.004%) | 1  (0.001%) | 167  (0.267%) | | HI | M | 3  (0.004%) | 13  (0.020%) | 13  (0.020%) | 9  (0.014%) | 118  (0.188%) | 90  (0.143%) | 104  (0.166%) | 57  (0.091%) | 407  (0.650%) | 783  (1.251%) | | F | - | 7  (0.011%) | 4  (0.006%) | 7  (0.011%) | 131  (0.209%) | 86  (0.137%) | 93  (0.148%) | 48  (0.076%) | 376  (0.601%) | | ENT | M | 17  (0.027%) | 72  (0.115%) | 59  (0.094%) | 56  (0.089%) | 185  (0.295%) | 47  (0.075%) | 25  (0.039%) | 10  (0.015%) | 471  (0.753%) | 1,034  (1.653%) | | F | 12  (0.019%) | 79  (0.126%) | 46  (0.073%) | 58  (0.091%) | 303  (0.484%) | 40  (0.063%) | 22  (0.035%) | 3  (0.004%) | 563  (0.900%) | | DMD | M | 6  (0.009%) | 7  (0.011%) | 2  (0.003%) | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.003%) | - | - | - | 18  (0.028%) | 25  (0.039%) | | F | - | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.004%) | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.003%) | - | - | - | 7  (0.011%) | | Sub Total | | 69  (0.110%) | 313  (0.500%) | 203  (0.324%) | 202  (0.322%) | 856  (1.368%) | 285  (0.455%) | 250  (0.399%) | 119  (0.190%) | 2,297  (3.672%) |  | | **Total** | | **585**  **(0.935%)** | | | **1,058**  **(1.691%)** | | **654**  **(0.104%)** | | |  |   *(Note – SLD- Speech Language Disorders, HI- Hearing Impairment, ENT- ENT Diseases and Conditions, DMD- Dual and Multiple Disorders,* M = Males F = Females, Age groups - 1=>0≤4.0; 2=>4.0≤10.0; 3=>10.0≤15.0; 4=>15.0≤25.0; 5=>25.0≤60.0; 6=>60.0≤69.0; 7=>69.1≤79.0; 8= >80.0)  Table 22  *Age and Gender distribution of types of communication disorders in Kasaba I Hobli (Rural) of Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | DISORDER / DISEASE/  GENDER | | AGE GROUPS IN YEARS | | | | | | | | Total Prevalence  & %  (N=81,563) | Total  & % | | Children | | | Adults | | Geriatric | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | SLD | M | 14  (0.017%) | 58  (0.071%) | 26  (0.031%) | 26  (0.031%) | 47  (0.057%) | 7  (0.008%) | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 179  (0.219%) | 265  (0.324%) | | F | **11**  (0.013%) | 18  (0.022%) | 12  (0.014%) | 19  (0.023%) | 24  (0.029%) | 2  (0.002%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 86  (0.105%) | | HI | M | 2  (0.002%) | 6  (0.007%) | 7  (0.008%) | 7  (0.008%) | 116  (0.142%) | 100  (0.122%) | 67  (0.082%) | 20  (0.024%) | 325  (0.398%) | 671  (0.822%) | | F | 0  (0.000%) | 3  (0.003%) | 3  (0.003%) | 5  (0.006%) | 173  (0.212%) | 92  (0.112%) | 50  (0.061%) | 20  (0.024%) | 346  (0.424%) | | ENT | M | 11  (0.013%) | 37  (0.045%) | 47  (0.057%) | 20  (0.024%) | 108  (0.132%) | 22  (0.026%) | 8  (0.009%) | 0  (0.000%) | 253  (0.310%) | 529  (0.648%) | | F | 6  (0.007%) | 43  (0.052%) | 33  (0.040%) | 12  (0.014%) | 159  (0.194%) | 14  (0.017%) | 7  (0.008%) | 2  (0.002%) | 276  (0.338%) | | DMD | M | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.002%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 3  (0.003%) | 6  (0.007%) | | F | 0  (0.000%) | 3  (0.003%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 3  (0.003%) | | Sub Total | | 44  (.053%) | 169  (0.207%) | 130  (0.159%) | 89  (0.109%) | 627  (0.768%) | 237  (0.290%) | 132  (0.161%) | 43  (0.025%) | 1471  (1.687%) |  | | **Total** | | **343**  **(0.420%)** | | | **716**  **( 0.877% )** | | **412**  **(0.505%)** | | |  |   *(Note – SLD- Speech Language Disorders, HI- Hearing Impairment, ENT- ENT Diseases and Conditions, DMD- Dual and Multiple Disorders,* M = Males F = Females, Age groups - 1=>0≤4.0; 2=>4.0≤10.0; 3=>10.0≤15.0; 4=>15.0≤25.0; 5=>25.0≤60.0; 6=>60.0≤69.0; 7=>69.1≤79.0; 8= >80.0)  Table 23  *Age and Gender distribution of types of communication disorders in Melkote Hobli (Rural) of Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | DISORDER / DISEASE  GENDER | | AGE GROUPS IN YEARS | | | | | | | | Total Prevalence  & % (N=81,563) | Total & % | | Children | | | Adults | | Geriatric | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | SLD | M | 5  (0.006%) | 12  (0.014%) | 20  (0.024%) | 15  (0.018%) | 16  (0.019%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 69  0.084% | 109  (0.133%) | | F | **2**  **(0.002%)** | 14  (0.017%) | 6  (0.007%) | 8  (0.009%) | 10  (0.012%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 40  0.049% | | HI | M | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.002%) | 2  (0.002%) | 8  (0.009%) | 73  (0.089%) | 47  (0.057%) | 29  (0.035%) | 13  (0.015%) | 175  0.214% | 366  (0.448%) | | F | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 1  (0.001%) | 7  (0.008%) | 97  (0.118%) | 62  (0.076%) | 18  (0.022%) | 5  (0.006%) | 191  (0.234%) | | ENT | M | 2  (0.002%) | 7  (0.008%) | 7  (0.008%) | 5  (0.006%) | 30  (0.036%) | 6  (0.007%) | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.002%) | 60  0.073% | 138  (0.169%) | | F | 2  (0.002%) | 11  (0.013%) | 6  (0.007%) | 5  (0.006%) | 49  (0.058%) | 4  (0.004%) | 1  (0.001%) | 0  (0.000%) | 78  0.095% | | DMD | M | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 2  (0.002%) | 2  (0.002%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 5  0.006% | 7  (0.008%) | | F | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 2  0.002% | | Sub Total | | 12  (0.014%) | 48  (0.058%) | 43  (0.052%) | 50  (0.061%) | 278  (0.340%) | 119  (0.145%) | 49  (0.060%) | 21  (0.025%) | 620  **0.760%** |  | | **Total** | | **103**  **(0.122%)** | | | **328**  **(0.402%)** | | **189**  **(0.231%)** | | |  |   *(Note – SLD- Speech Language Disorders, HI- Hearing Impairment, ENT- ENT Diseases and Conditions, DMD- Dual and Multiple Disorders,* M = Males F = Females, Age groups - 1=>0≤4.0; 2=>4.0≤10.0; 3=>10.0≤15.0; 4=>15.0≤25.0; 5=>25.0≤60.0; 6=>60.0≤69.0; 7=>69.1≤79.0; 8= >80.0)  Table 24  *Age and Gender distribution of types of communication disorders in Kasaba I & Melkote Hoblis (Rural) in Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Disorder/  Disease/  Gender | | AGE GROUPS IN YEARS | | | | | | | | Total Prevalence  & % (N=81,563 | Total & % | | Children | | | Adults | | Geriatric | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | SLD | M | 19  (0.023%) | 70  (0.085%) | 46  (0.056%) | 41  (0.050%) | 63  (0.077%) | 7  (0.008%) | 0  (0.000%) | 2  (0.002%) | 248  (0.304%) | 374  (0.458%) | | F | 13  (0.015%) | 32  (0.039%) | 18  (0.022%) | 27  (0.033%) | 34  (0.041%) | 2  (0.002%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 126  (0.154%) | | HI | M | 3  (0.003%) | 8  (0.009%) | 9  (0.011%) | 15  (0.018%) | 189  (0.231%) | 147  (0.180%) | 96  (0.117%) | 33  (0.040%) | 500  (0.613%) | 1037  (1.271%) | | F | 0  (0.000%) | 4  (0.004%) | 4  (0.004%) | 12  (0.014%) | 270  (0.331%) | 154  (0.188%) | 68  (0.083%) | 25  (0.030%) | 537  (0.658%) | | ENT | M | 13  (0.015%) | 44  (0.053%) | 54  (0.066%) | 25  (0.030%) | 138  (0.169%) | 28  (0.034%) | 9  (0.011%) | 2  (0.002%) | 313  (0.383%) | 667  (0.817%) | | F | 8  (0.009%) | 54  (0.066%) | 39  (0.047%) | 17  (0.020%) | 208  (0.255%) | 18  (0.022%) | 8  (0.009%) | 2  (0.002%) | 354  (0.434%) | | DMD | M | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.003%) | 2  (0.002%) | 2  (0.002%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%)- | 8  (0.009%) | 13  (0.015%) | | F | 3  (0.003%) | 1  (0.001%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 1  (0.001%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 0  (0.000%) | 5  (0.006%) | | Sub Tot | | 59  (0.072%) | 214  (0.262%) | 173  (0.212%) | 139  (0.170%) | 905  (1.109%) | 356  (0.436%) | 181  (0.221%) | 64  (0.078%) | 2091  (2.563%) |  | | **Total** | | **446**  **(0.546%)** | | | **1044**  **(1.279%)** | | **601**  **(0.736%)** | | |  |  |   *(Note – SLD- Speech Language Disorders, HI- Hearing Impairment, ENT- ENT Diseases and Conditions, DMD- Dual and Multiple Disorders,* M = Males F = Females, Age groups - 1=>0≤4.0; 2=>4.0≤10.0; 3=>10.0≤15.0; 4=>15.0≤25.0; 5=>25.0≤60.0; 6=>60.0≤69.0; 7=>69.1≤79.0; 8= >80.0) | | | | | |
| Table 25  *Age and Gender distribution of types of communication disorders in Harave Hobli (Rural) of Chamarajanagara Taluk.*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Disorder/  Disease/  Gender | | AGE GROUPS IN YEARS | | | | | | | | **Total Prevalence & %**  **(N=80,572)** | Total & % | | Children | | | Adults | | Geriatric | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | SLD | M | 20  (0.024%) | 59  (0.073%) | 46  (0.057%) | 54  (0.067%) | 73  (0.090%) | 11  (0.013%) | 03  (0.003%) | 00  (0.000%) | 266  (0.330%) | **422**  **(0.523%)** | | F | 17  (0.021%) | 36  (0.044%) | 22  (0.090%) | 29  (0.027%) | 50  (0.062%) | 01  (0.001%) | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 156  (0.193%) | | HI | M | 02  (0.002%) | 02  (0.002%) | 12  (0.014%) | 15  (0.018%) | 189  (0.234%) | 250  (0.310%) | 261  (0.323%) | 119  (0.147%) | 850  (1.054%) | **1540**  **(1.911%)** | | F | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 03  (0.003%) | 13  (0.016%) | 247  (0.306%) | 195  (0.242%) | 161  (0.199%) | 70  (0.086%) | 690  (0.856%) | | ENT | M | 03  (0.003%) | 23  (0.028%) | 26  (0.032%) | 20  (0.024%) | 132  (0.163%) | 32  (0.039%) | 22  (0.090%) | 12  (0.014%) | 270  (0.335%) | **526**  **(0.652%)** | | F | 07  (0.008%) | 32  (0.039%) | 19  (0.023%) | 23  (0.028%) | 141  (0.174%) | 18  (0.022%) | 11  (0.013%) | 05  (0.006%) | 256  (0.317%) | | DMD | M | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 03  (0.003%) | **4**  **(0.004%)** | | F | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | | Sub Tot | | 50  (0.062%) | 154  (0.191%) | 129  (0.160%) | 154  (0.191%) | 833  (1.033%) | 507  (0.629%) | 459  (0.569%) | 206  (0.255%) | 2492  (3.092%) |  | | **Total** | | **333**  **(0.413%)** | | | **987**  **(1.224%)** | | **1172**  **(1.454%)** | | |  |   *((Note – SLD- Speech Language Disorders, HI- Hearing Impairment, ENT- ENT Diseases and Conditions, DMD- Dual and Multiple Disorders,* M = Males F = Females, Age groups - 1=>0≤4.0; 2=>4.0≤10.0; 3=>10.0≤15.0; 4=>15.0≤25.0; 5=>25.0≤60.0; 6=>60.0≤69.0; 7=>69.1≤79.0; 8= >80.0) | | | | | |
| **SPEECH –LANGUAGE**  **DISORDERS** | | | | Prevalence of Speech-Language disorders in the population of Hunsur Taluk, Mysuru District were **0.482 %** **and** **0.244%.in** Gavadagere and Kasaba Hobli (Rural), respectively**.** The speech-language disorders were found to be more prevalent in males compared to females in both Gavadagere Hobli (**0.305% in** males and **0.177%** in females) and in Kasaba Hobli (**0.155%** and **0.089%**). Within the various speech and language disorders, across Gavadagere Hobli, percentage of (i) Intellectual Disability and Fluency disorders were found to be higher (ii) Global Developmental Delay, Cerebral Palsy and Voice disorders were found to be very less and (iii) other speech and language disorders had fewer variations in the prevalence count. Similarly, in Kasaba Hobli, percentage of (i) Intellectual Disability, Fluency disorders and Speech Sound disorders were found to be higher (ii) Voice disorders, Cerebral Palsy, Dysarthria, and Dual disorders were found to be very less, and (iii) other speech and language disorders had similar prevalence count. The distribution of various types of Speech-language disorders in the population of Gavadagere and Kasaba Hoblis are shown in Tables 26 and Figures 11, respectively. | |
| Table 26  *Types and Gender distribution of Speech-Language disorders in the population of Gavadgere Hobli (Rural) and Kasaba Hobli of Hunsur Taluk, Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Speech and Language disorders | Hobli | Male | Female | Total | % Prevalence in Population  (n=62,543) | % Prevalence within speech and language disorders  (n= 302 in GA, n= 153 in KB) | | Spoken Language Disorders | GA | 11 | 06 | 17 | 0.027% | 5.62% | | KB | 04 | 06 | 10 | 0.015% | 6.53% | | Total | 15 | 12 | 27 | 0.043% | 5.93% | | SLD with Intellectual Disability | GA | 46 | 37 | 83 | 1.327% | 27.48% | | KB | 21 | 14 | 35 | 0.055% | 22.87% | | Total | 67 | 51 | 118 | 0.188% | 25.93% | | SLD with Hearing loss | GA | 17 | 15 | 32 | 0.051% | 10.59% | | KB | 08 | 11 | 19 | 0.030% | 12.41% | | Total | 25 | 26 | 51 | 0.081% | 11.20% | | Fluency disorders | GA | 51 | 12 | 63 | 0.100% | 20.86% | | KB | 25 | 08 | 33 | 0.052% | 21.56% | | Total | 76 | 20 | 96 | 0.153% | 21.09% | | Speech Sound disorder | GA | 27 | 15 | 42 | 0.067% | 13.90% | | KB | 15 | 06 | 21 | 0.033% | 13.74% | | Total | 42 | 21 | 63 | 0.100% | 13.84% | | Voice disorders | GA | 03 | 07 | 10 | 0.015% | 3.31% | | KB | 02 | 03 | 05 | 0.007% | 3.26% | | Total | 05 | 10 | 15 | 0.023% | 3.29% | | Learning disability | GA | 05 | - | 05 | 0.007% | 1.65% | | KB | 05 | 04 | 09 | 0.014% | 5.88% | | Total | 10 | 04 | 14 | 0.022 | 3.07% | | Cerebral Palsy | GA | 02 | 04 | 06 | 0.009% | 1.98% | | KB | 03 | - | 03 | 0.004% | 1.96% | | Total | 05 | 04 | 09 | 0.014% | 1.97% | | Cleft Lip and palate-Unrepaired | GA | 02 | 03 | 05 | 0.007% | 1.65% | | KB | - | - | - | - | - | | Total | 02 | 03 | 05 | 0.007% | 1.09% | | Cleft Lip and Palate-Repaired | GA | 03 | 05 | 08 | 0.012% | 2.64% | | KB | - | 02 | 02 | 0.003% | 1.30% | | Total | 03 | 07 | 10 | 0.015% | 2.19% | | Global Developmental Delay | GA | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.33% | | KB | - | - | - | - | - | | Total | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.21% | | Aphasia | GA | 08 | - | 08 | 0.012% | 2.64% | | KB | 08 | - | 08 | 0.012% | 5.22% | | Total | 16 | - | 16 | 0.025% | 3.51% | | Dysarthria | GA | 08 | 02 | 10 | 0.015% | 3.31% | | KB | 02 | - | 02 | 0.003% | 1.30% | | Total | 10 | 02 | 12 | 0.019% | 2.63% | | Laryngectomy | GA | - | 01 | 01 | 0.001% | 0.33% | | KB | - | - | - | - | - | | Total | - | 01 | 01 | 0.001% | 0.21% | | Dual Disorders | GA | 04 | 04 | 08 | 0.012% | 2.64% | | KB | 02 | 02 | 04 | 0.006% | 2.61% | | Total | 06 | 06 | 12 | 0.019% | 2.63% | | Others | GA | 03 | - | 03 | 0.004% | 0.99% | | KB | 02 | - | 02 | 0.003% | 1.30% | | Total | 05 | - | 05 | 0.007% | 1.09% | | Total | GA | 191 | 111 | 302 | 0.482% |  | | KB | 97 | 56 | 153 | 0.244% | | Total | 288  (0.460%) | 167  (0.267%) | 455 | 0.727% | | (Note: GA = Gavadagere Hobli; KB = Kasaba Hobli) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Figure 11*. Percentage of Speech-Language disorders in Gavadagere Hobli (Rural) *and Kasaba Hobli* (N=455) | | | | | |
| In Mandya district, combined prevalence of Speech-Language disorders in Kasaba I and Melkote Hoblis (Rural) was 0.318% and 0.139%. It was found that speech-language disorders were more prevalent in males compared to females 0.305% in males and 0.153% in females in Pandavapura rural. Within the speech-language disorders, it was found that fluency disorders were more prevalent followed by Intellectual disability, Fluency disorder and Speech sound disorder in Pandavapura rural, The distribution of various types of speech-language disorders in the population across Kasaba I and Melkote Hoblis is shown in Tables 27 and Figures 12, respectively.  Table 27  *Types and Gender distribution of Speech-Language disorders in Kasaba I and Melkote Hoblis (Rural) of Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Speech and Language disorders | Hobli | Male | Female | Total | % Prevalence in Population  (n=81,563) | % Prevalence within speech and language disorders  (n= 260 in KBI, n= 114 in Mel) | | Spoken language disorders | KB I | 15 | 10 | 25 | 0.030% | 9.61% | | Mel | 11 | 01 | 12 | 0.014% | 10.52% | | Total | 26 | 11 | 37 | 0.045% | 9.89% | | SLD with Intellectual Disability | KB I | 38 | 26 | 64 | 0.078% | 24.61% | | Mel | 15 | 15 | 30 | 0.036% | 26.31% | | Total | 53 | 41 | 94 | 0.115% | 25.13% | | SLD with Hearing loss | KB I | 10 | 02 | 12 | 0.014% | 4.61% | | Mel | 13 | 08 | 21 | 0.025% | 18.42% | | Total | 23 | 10 | 33 | 0.040% | 8.82% | | Fluency disorders | KB I | 38 | 12 | 50 | 0.061% | 19.23% | | Mel | 14 | 06 | 20 | 0.024% | 17.54% | | Total | 52 | 18 | 70 | 0.085% | 18.71% | | Speech Sound disorder | KB I | 27 | 17 | 44 | 0.053% | 16.92% | | Mel | 09 | 07 | 16 | 0.019% | 14.03% | | Total | 36 | 24 | 60 | 0.073% | 16.04% | | Voice disorders | KB I | 12 | 01 | 13 | 0.015% | 5.00% | | Mel | 03 | - | 03 | 0.003% | 2.63% | | Total | 15 | 01 | 16 | 0.019% | 4.27% | | Learning disability | KB I | 11 | 04 | 15 | 0.018% | 5.76% | | Mel | - | 02 | 02 | 0.002% | 1.75% | | Total | 11 | 05 | 17 | 0.020% | 4.54% | | Cerebral Palsy | KB I | 02 | 03 | 05 | 0.006% | 1.92% | | Mel | 01 | 03 | 04 | 0.004% | 3.50% | | Total | 03 | 06 | 09 | 0.011% | 2.40% | | Cleft Lip and palate-Unrepaired | KB I | 01 | 01 | 02 | 0.002% | 0.76% | | Mel | - | - | - | - | - | | Total | 01 | 01 | 02 | 0.002% | 0.53% | | Cleft Lip and Palate-Repaired | KB I | 07 | 02 | 09 | 0.011% | 3.46% | | Mel | - | - | - | - | - | | Total | 07 | 02 | 09 | 0.011% | 2.40% | | Autism/ PDD-NOS | KB I | - | - | - | - | - | | Mel | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.87% | | Total | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.26% | | Global Developmental Delay | KB I | 02 | - | 02 | 0.002% | 0.76% | | Mel | - | 01 | 01 | 0.001% | 0.87% | | Total | 02 | 01 | 03 | 0.003% | 0.80% | | Aphasia | KB I | 02 | 02 | 04 | 0.004% | 1.53% | | Mel | 02 | - | 02 | 0.002% | 1.75% | | Total | 04 | 02 | 06 | 0.007% | 1.60% | | Dysarthria | KB I | 11 | 02 | 13 | 0.015% | 5.00% | | Mel | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.87% | | Total | 12 | 02 | 14 | 0.017% | 3.74% | | Laryngectomy | KB I | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.38% | | Mel | - | - | - | - | - | | Total | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.26% | | Dysphagia | KB I | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.38% | | Mel | - | - | - | - | - | | Total | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.26% | | Total | KB I | 178 | 82 | 260 | 0.317% |  | | Mel | 71 | 43 | 114 | 0.138% | | Total | 249  (0.305%) | 125  (0.153%) | 374 | 0.456% |   [Note: KB I = Kasaba I hobli; Mel = Melkote hobli  *Figure 12.* Total Number of persons with different Speech and language disorders in Pandavapura Taluk-  Rural (Kasaba I and Melkote hoblis)(N=374)  Prevalence of Speech-Language disorders in Harave Hobli (Rural), Chamarajanagara Taluk, Chamarajanagara District was **0.513%**.The Speech-Language disorders were found to be more prevalent in males compared to females both in Harave Hobli (0.330% in males and 0.193% in females). Within Speech-Language disorders, it was found that in Harave Hobli (Rural), Intellectual disability, Fluency disorders and speech Language disorder were more prevalent compared to Dysarthria/slurred speech, Hypernasality and Aphasia. The distribution of various types of speech-language disorders in the population across *Harave* Hoblis is shown in Tables 28 and Figures 13, respectively.  Table 28  *Types and Gender distribution of Speech-Language disorders in Harave Hobli (Rural) of Chamarajanagara Taluk, Chamarajanagara District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Speech - Language disorders | Hobli | Male | Female | Total | %Prevalence in Population  (N=80,572) | %Prevalence within speech -language disorders  (N= 422 ) | | Spoken language disorders (SLD) | Harave | 17 | 17 | 34 | 0.042% | 8.05% | | SLD with Intellectual Disability | Harave | 75 | 64 | 139 | 0.172% | 32.93% | | SLD with Hearing loss | Harave | 16 | 17 | 33 | 0.040% | 7.81% | | Fluency disorders | Harave | 76 | 32 | 108 | 0.134% | 25.59% | | Speech Sound disorder | Harave | 36 | 14 | 50 | 0.062% | 11.84% | | Voice disorders | Harave | 05 | 01 | 06 | 0.007% | 1.42% | | Learning disability | Harave | 02 | 03 | 05 | 0.006% | 1.18% | | Cerebral Palsy | Harave | 10 | 03 | 13 | 0.016% | 3.08% | | Cleft Lip and palate- Unrepaired | Harave | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.23% | | Cleft Lip and Palate-Repaired | Harave | 03 | 02 | 05 | 0.006% | 1.18% | | Autism/ PDD-NOS | Harave | 01 | - | 01 | 0.001% | 0.23% | | Global Developmental Delay | Harave | 02 | - | 02 | 0.064% | 0.47% | | Aphasia | Harave | 17 | 01 | 18 | 0.022% | 4.26% | | Dysarthria | Harave | 04 | - | 04 | 0.004% | 0.94% | | Developmental Delay | Harave | 01 | 02 | 03 | 0.003% | 0.71% | | Total |  | 266  (0.33%) | 156  (0.193%) | 422 | (0.513) |  |   *Figure 13.* Percentage of Speech-Language disorders in Harave Hobli (Rural) (N=422)  In summary, it was found that the prevalence of Speech-Language Disorders among the rural regions was highest in the villages of chamarajanagar Taluk (0.513%) followed by Pandavpura Taluk (0.456%) and Hunsur Taluk (0.244%) | | | | | |
| **HEARING DISORDERS** | | Irrespective of the type and degree of hearing loss, the percentage prevalence of hearing disorders was **0.887%** in the population of Gavadagere Hobli (Rural) and Kasaba Hobli was **0.364%**. Amongst the types of hearing loss, the percentage prevalence of Sensorineural hearing loss was the highest (**0.706%**), followed by Mixed loss **(0.127%)** and Conductive **(0.052%)** inGavadagere Hobli**.** In Kasaba Hobli, Sensorineural hearing loss had the highest prevalence ((0.314%), followed by mixed **(0.028%)** and conductive type of hearing loss **(0.020%).** ,With respect to degree of hearing loss, the percentage prevalence of Moderate degree of hearing loss was highest, followed by Mild, Severe, minimal and Profound degrees of hearing loss in Gavadagere Hobli. In Kasaba Hobli, Mild degree of hearing loss was maximally prevalent, followed by Moderately severe and mild degree of hearing loss. With respect to gender, the percentage prevalence of hearing loss in males was higher compared to females with respect to the type and degree of hearing loss in Gavadagere Hobli, but in Kasaba Hobli, females had higher prevalence than males**.** The details are shown in Tables 29 and 30. The percentage prevalence of types of hearing disorders are shown in Figures 14 and 15. | | | |
| Table 29  *Gender distribution, types of hearing disorders and degree of hearing loss in Gavadagere Hobli (Rural), Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | GAVADAGERE HOBLI | | | | | | | | | | | | | Degree  of Hearing loss | Types of Hearing disorders | | | | | | | | | | | | Conductive | | | Mixed | | | Sensorineural | | | Total & % Prevalence in population (N=62,543) | | | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | | Minimal | 6 | 3  (0.004%) | 4  (0.006%) | - | - | - | 14  (0.022%) | 15  (0.023%) | 29  (0.046%) | 15  (0.023%) | 18  (0.028%) | | Mild | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.004%) | 4  (0.006%) | 2  (0.003%) | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.004%) | 35  (0.055%) | 45  (0.071%) | 80  (0.127%) | 38 (0.060%) | 49  (0.078%) | | Moderate | 9  (0.014%) | 11  (0.017%) | 20  (0.031%) | 12  (0.019%) | 6  (0.009%) | 18  (0.028%) | 77  (0.123%) | 63  (0.100%) | 140  (0.223%) | 98 (0.156%) | 80  (0.127%) | | Moderately Severe | 1  (0.001%) | 4  (0.006%) | 5  (0.007%) | 21  (0.033%) | 15  (0.023%) | 36  (0.057%) | 67  (0.107%) | 48  (0.076%) | 115  (0.183%) | 89  (0.142%) | 67  (0.107%) | | Severe | - | - | - | 8  (0.012%) | 12  (0.019%) | 20  (0.031%) | 28  (0.044%) | 22  (0.035%) | 50  (0.079%) | 36  (0.057%) | 34  (0.054%) | | Profound | - | - | - | 2  (0.003%) | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.004%) | 17  (0.027%) | 11  (0.017%) | 28  (0.044%) | 19 (0.030%) | 12  (0.019%) | | Total | 12 | 21 | 33 | 45 | 35 | 80 | 238 | 204 | 442 | **295** | **260** | | **555 (0.887%)** | | | % Prevalence in population  (N=62,543) | 0.019% | 0.033% | 0.052% | 0.071% | 0.055% | 0.127% | 0.380% | 0.326% | 0.706% | (0.471%) | (0.415%) | | % Prevalence within hearing disorders  (N=555) | 2.16% | 3.78% | 5.94% | 8.10% | 6.30% | 14.41% | 42.88% | 36.75% | 79.63% | - | - |   [Note: M=Male, F=Female] | | | | | |
| *Figure 14.* Percentage of types of Hearing disorders in Gavadagere Hobli (N=555) | | | | | |
| Table 30  *Gender distribution, types of hearing disorders and degree of hearing loss in Kasaba Hobli, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | KASABA HOBLI | | | | | | | | | | | | | Degree  of Hearing loss | Types of Hearing disorders | | | | | | | | | | | | Conductive | | | Mixed | | | Sensorineural | | | Total & % Prevalence in population (N=62,543) | | | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | | Minimal | 2  (0.003%) | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.004%) | - | 1  (0.001%) | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.004%) | 11  (0.017%) | 14  (0.022%) | 5  (0.007%) | 13  (0.020%) | | Mild | 2  (0.003%) | 3  (0.004%) | 5  (0.007%) | 2  (0.003%) | - | 2  (0.003%) | 15  (0.023%) | 24  (0.038%) | 39  (0.062%) | 19  (0.030%) | 27  (0.043%) | | Moderate | 2  (0.003%) | 3  (0.004%) | 5  (0.007%) | 1  (0.001%) | 3  (0.004%) | 4  (0.006%) | 40  (0.063%) | 37  (0.059%) | 77  (0.123%) | 43  (0.068%) | 43  (0.068%) | | Moderately severe | - | - | - | 2  (0.003%) | 5  (0.007%) | 7  (0.011%) | 20  (0.031%) | 17  (0.027%) | 37  (0.059%) | 22  (0.035%) | 22  (0.035%) | | Severe | - | - | - | 3  (0.004%) | - | 3  (0.004%) | 15  (0.023%) | 7  (0.006%) | 22  (0.035%) | 18  (0.028%) | 7  (0.011%) | | Profound | - | - | - | - | 1  (0.001%) | 1  (0.001%) | 5  (0.007%) | 3  (0.004%) | 8  (0.012%) | 5  (0.007%) | 4  (0.006%) | | Total | 6 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 98 | 99 | 197 | **112** | **116** | | **228 (0.364%)** | | | % Prevalence in population  (N=62,543) | 0.009% | 0.011% | 0.020% | 0.012% | 0.015% | 0.028% | 0.156% | 0.158% | 0.314% | (0.179%) | (0.185%) | | % Prevalence within hearing disorder  (N=228) | 2.63% | 3.07% | 5.70% | 3.50% | 4.38% | 7.89% | 42.98% | 43.42% | 86.40% | - | - |   [Note: M=Male, F=Female] | | | | | |
| *Figure 15.* Percentage of types of Hearing disorders in Kasaba Hobli (N=228)  In Mandya District, Pandavapura Taluk, Irrespective of the type and degree of hearing loss, the percentage prevalence of hearing disorders was **0.822%** in the population of Kasaba I Hobli (Rural) and Melkote Hobli was **0.448%**.The percentage prevalence of Sensorineural hearing loss (1.113%) was highest followed by Mixed hearing loss (0.110%)and Conductive hearing loss (0.047%) in Pandavapura rural (Kasaba I and Melkote Hobli) population surveyed. With respect to the degree of hearing loss, the percentage prevalence of Moderate degree was the highest followed by Moderate-severe and mild degrees of hearing loss both in Kasaba I and Melkote Hobli (Rural). With respect to gender, the percentage prevalence of hearing loss with respect to both the type and degree of loss was higher in females compared to males in both Hoblis (Kasaba I and Melkotte Hobli). The distribution of types of hearing disorders in the population across Kasaba I and Melkotte are shown in Tables 31 & 32 and Figures 16 and 17.  Table 31  *Type and Gender distribution of Hearing Disorders in Kasaba Hobli (Rural) Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District.*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Degree  of Hearing loss | Kasaba I Hobli (Rural) | | | | | | | | | | | | **Types of Hearing disorders** | | | | | | | | | | | | Conductive | | | Mixed | | | Sensorineural | | | Total & % Prevalence in population  (N=81,563) | | | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | | Minimal | 00 | 04  (0.004%) | 04  (0.004%) | 0  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 12  (0.014%) | 25  (0.030%) | 37  (0.045%) | 12  (0.014%) | 29  (0.035%) | | Mild | 02  (0.002%) | 11  (0.013%) | 13  (0.015%) | 01  (0.001%) | 02  (0.002%) | 03  (0.003%) | 46  (0.056%) | 68  (0.083%) | 114  (0.139%) | 49  (0.060%) | 81  (0.099%) | | Moderate | 09  (0.011%) | 07  (0.008%) | 16  (0.019%) | 12  (0.014%) | 12  (0.014%) | 24  (0.029%) | 101  (0.123%) | 100  (0.122%) | 201  (0.246%) | 122  (0.149%) | 119  (0.145%) | | Moderately-severe | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.00%) | 15  (0.018%) | 11  (0.013%) | 26  (0.031%) | 59  (0.072%) | 55  (0.067%) | 114  (0.139%) | 74  (0.090%) | 66  (0.080%) | | Severe |  |  |  | 10  (0.012%) | 05  (0.006%) | 15  (0.018%) | 39  (0.047%) | 31  (0.038%) | 70  (0.085%) | 49  (0.060%) | 36  (0.044%) | | Profound |  |  |  | 03  (0.003%) | 01  (0.001%) | 04  (0.004%) | 16  (0.019\*%) | 14  (0.017%) | 30  (0.036%) | 19  (0.023%) | 15  (0.018%) | | Sub Total | 11 | 22 | 33 | 41 | 31 | 72 | 273 | 293 | 566 | **325** | **346** | | **671(0.822%)** | | | % Prevalence in population  (N=81,563) | (0.013%) | (0.026%) | (0.040%) | (0.050%) | (0.038%) | (0.088%) | (0.334%) | (0.359%) | (0.693%) | **(0.398%)** | **(0.424%)** | | % Prevalence within hearing disorder  (N=671) | 1.639% | 3.278% | **4.918%** | 6.110% | 4.619% | **10.730%** | 40.685% | 43.666% | **84.351%** | - | - |   *Figure 16. Types of hearing disorders in Pandavapura Rural (Kasaba 1 Hoblis ) (N=671)*  Table 32  *Type and Gender distribution of Hearing Disorders in Melkote Hobli (Rural) Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Melkote HOBLI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | Degree  of Hearing loss | **Types of Hearing disorders** | | | | | | | | | | | | Conductive | | | Mixed | | | Sensorineural | | | Total & % Prevalence in population (N=81,563) | | | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | | Minimal | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 01  (0.001%) | 02  (0.002%) | 06  (0.007%) | 07  (0.008%) | 3  (0.003%) | 7  (0.008%) | | Mild | 03  (0.003%) | 01  (0.003%) | 04  (0.004%) | 02  (0.002%) | 00  (0.000%) | 02  (0.002%) | 14  (0.0017%) | 40  (0.049%) | 53  (0.064%) | 19  (0.023%) | 41  (0.050%) | | Moderate | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 03  (0.003%) | 04  (0.004%) | 07  (0.008%) | 62  (0.076%) | 57  (0.069%) | 117  (0.143%) | 66  (0.080%) | 61  (0.074%) | | Moderately severe | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 05  (0.006%) | 01  (0.001%) | 06  (0.007%) | 47  (0.057%) | 46  (0.056%) | 87  (0.106%) | 52  (0.063%) | 47  (0.057%) | | Severe | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 01  (0.001%) | 22  (0.026%) | 27  (0.033%) | 37  (0.045%) | 22  (0.026%) | 28  (0.034%) | | Profound | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 00  (0.000%) | 01  (0.001%) | 12  (0.014%) | 07  (0.008%) | 15  (0.018%) | 13  (0.015%) | 7  (0.008%) | | Total | 05 | 01 | 06 | 11 | 07 | 18 | 159 | 183 | 342 | **175** | **191** | | **366**  **(0.448%)** | | | **% Prevalence in population**  **(N=81563)** | (0.006%) | (0.001%) | (0.007%) | (0.013%) | (0.008%) | (0.022%) | (0.194%) | (0.224%) | (0.149%) | (0.214%) | (0.234%) | | **% Prevalence within hearing disorder**  **(N=366)** | 1.366% | 0.273% | 1.639% | 3.005% | 1.912% | 4.918% | 43.442% | 50.000% | 93.442% | - | - |   *Figure 17. Types of hearing disorders in Pandavapura Rural (Melkote Hoblis ) (N=366)*  The overall percentage prevalence of hearing disorders was 01.718% in the population of Harave Hobli (Rural) Chamarajanagara Taluk, Chamarajanagara District. Amongst the type of hearing loss, the percentage prevalence of sensorineural hearing loss was the highest (**1.467%)** followed by mixed hearing loss (**0.176%)** and conductive hearing loss (0.075%) in Harave Hobli. With respect to the degree of hearing loss, the percentage prevalence of Moderate degree was the highest followed by Moderately Severe, Mild, minimal and Profound degrees of hearing loss both .With respect to gender, the percentage prevalence of hearing loss with respect to both the type and degree of loss was higher in males compared to females in Haravei Hobli. The details are shown in Tables 33 and the percentage prevalence of types of hearing disorders is shown in figures 18.  Table 33  *Type and Gender distribution of Hearing Disorders in Harave Hobli (Rural) Chamarajanagara Taluk, Chamarajanagara District.*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Degree  of Hearing loss | Harave Hobli | | | | | | | | | | | | Types of Hearing disorders | | | | | | | | | | | | Conductive | | | Mixed | | | Sensorineural | | | Total & % Prevalence in population  (N=80,572) | | | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | | Minimal | 08  (0.0099%) | 13  (0.016%) | 21  (0.026%) | 00  (0%) | 02  (0.0024%) | 02  (0.0024%) | 30  (0.037%) | 26  (0.032%) | 56  (0.069%) | 38  (0.047%) | 41  (0.050%) | | Mild | 13  (0.016%) | 11  (0.013%) | 24  (0.029%) | 04  (0.0049%) | 05  (0.006%2) | 09  (0.011%) | 136  (0.16%) | 117  (0.14%) | 253  (0.31%) | 153  (0.18%) | 133  (0.16%) | | Moderate | 08  (0.0099%) | 07  (0.0086%) | 15  (0.018%) | 26  (0.032%) | 22  (0.027%) | 48  (0.059%) | 163  (0.20%) | 193  (0.23%) | 356  (0.56%) | 197  (0.24%) | 222  (0.27%) | | Moderately-severe | 00  (0%) | 01  (0.0012%) | 01  (0.0012%) | 33  (0.040%) | 20  (0.024%) | 53  (0.065%) | 168  (0.20%) | 160  (0.19%) | 328  (0.40%) | 201  (0.24%) | 181  (0.225%) | | Severe | 00  (0%) | 00  (0%) | 00  (0%) | 21  (0.026%) | 09  (0.011%) | 30  (0.037%) | 91  (0.11%) | 59  (0.073%) | 150  (0.18%) | 112  (0.13%) | 68  (0.84%) | | Profound | 00  (0%) | 00  (0%) | 00  (0%) | 00  (0%) | 00  (0%) | 00  (0%) | 20  (0.024%) | 29  (0.035%) | 39  (0.048%) | 20  (0.024%) | 19  (0.023%) | | Sub-Total | 29 | 32 | 61 | 84 | 58 | 142 | 608 | 584 | 1182 | **721**  **(0.894%)** | **664**  **(0.824%)** | | **1385(1.718%)** | | | % Prevalence in population  (N=80,572) | 0.035% | 0.039% | 0.075% | 0.0104% | 0.071% | 0.176% | 0.754% | 0.712% | 1.467% | 0.894% | 0.824% | | % Prevalence within hearing disorder  (N=1,385) | 2.093% | 2.310% | 4.404% | 6.064% | 4.187% | 10.252% | 43.898% | 41.444% | 85.342% | 52.057% | 47.942% |   [Note: M=Male, F= Female, T=Total]  *Figure 18.* Percentage of types of Hearing disorders in Harave Hobli (Rural), (N=1,385)  In summary, the prevalence of hearing disorders was the highest in the villages of Taluk Chamarajanagara (1.718%), followed by Pandavapura (1.27%) and Hunsur Taluks (1.25%) among the rural regions. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| **ENT DISEASES &**  **CONDITIONS** | The prevalence percentage of ENT diseases and conditions in Hunsur Taluk, Mysuru District was **1.061%** and **0.591% i**n Gavadagere Hobli and Kasaba Hobli, respectively. Among the ENT diseases and conditions, the prevalence percentage was higher for Middle Ear diseases and Overall Ear related conditions, followed by other conditions (which included complaints such as ear pain, tinnitus, vertigo etc) in both Gavadagere Hobli and Kasaba Hobli. With respect to gender, the prevalence percentage was higher in females compared to males in both Gavadagere Hobli (0.473% in males and 0.588% in females) Kasaba Hobli (0.279% males and 0.311%in females). The details are shown in Tables 34 and 35. Figures 19 and 20 depict the distribution of ENT diseases and conditions in percentage. | | | | |
| Table 34  *Types and Gender distribution of* ENT diseases and conditions *in Gavadagere Hobli (Rural) Hunsur Taluk , Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **ENT Diseases and**  **Conditions** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **% Prevalence in population**  **(N=62,543)** | **% Prevalence within ENT conditions & diseases (N=664)** | | External Ear Diseases | 47 | 54 | 101 | 0.161% | 15.21% | | Middle Ear Diseases | 102 | 101 | 203 | 0.324% | 30.57% | | Inner Ear Diseases | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.004% | 0.45% | | Overall Ear Related Conditions | 87 | 107 | 194 | 0.310% | 29.21% | | Throat Related Conditions | 24 | 63 | 87 | 0.139% | 13.10% | | Nose Related Conditions | 10 | 8 | 18 | 0.028% | 2.71% | | Others | 20 | 30 | 50 | 0.079% | 7.53% | | Combined/Dual Conditions | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0.012% | 1.20% | | Total | 296 (0.473%) | 368 (0.588%) | 664 | 1.061% | - | | | | | | |
| Note: External Ear Diseases (**Ext Ear Dis)-** Wax, Otomycosis, Foreign Body, Otitis externa; Middle Ear Diseases **(Mid Ear Dis)-** Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media, Serous Otitis Media, Acute Suppurative Otitis Media, Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media- Tubo Tympanic Disease, Eustachian Tube Catarrah, Tympanic Membrane Abnormality, Ear Discharge, Otosclerosis; Inner Ear Diseases **(In Ear Dis)-**Hearing Impairment, Vertigo, Meniere’s Disease; Overall Ear related Conditions; Overall ear related conditions **(Ovrl Ear RelCond)**; Combined Ear only, Structural Abnormality of the Ear, Ear Pain, Tinnitus; Others **(Oth)** – Tympano Mandibular Joint Arthritis, Tongue Tie, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Sinusitis; Dual Conditions **(Dual Cond)-** Ear & nose and Ear & throat. | | | | | |
| *Figure 19.* Percentage of types of ENT diseases and conditions in Gavadagere Hobli (N=664)  Table 35  *Types and Gender distribution of ENT diseases and conditions in Kasaba Hobli Hunsur Taluk, Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **ENT Conditions &**  **Diseases** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **% Prevalence in population**  **(N=62,543)** | **% Prevalence within ENT conditions & diseases**  **(N=370)** | | External Ear Diseases | 35 | 30 | 65 | 0.103% | 17.56% | | Middle Ear Diseases | 52 | 67 | 119 | 0.190% | 32.16% | | Inner Ear Diseases | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.004% | 0.81% | | Overall Ear Related Conditions | 46 | 49 | 95 | 0.151% | 25.67% | | Throat Related Conditions | 20 | 24 | 44 | 0.070% | 11.89% | | Nose Related Conditions | 16 | 9 | 25 | 0.039% | 6.75% | | Others | 4 | 12 | 16 | 0.025% | 4.32% | | Combined/Dual Conditions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.004% | 0.81% | | **Total** | **175 (0.279%)** | **195 (0.311%)** | **370** | **0.591%** | - | | | | | | |
| *Figure 20.* Percentage of types of ENT diseases & Conditions in Kasaba Hobli (N=370)  The prevalence percentage of ENT diseases and conditions was **0.817**% in Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District (**0.648**% in Kasaba I and Melkote hoblis and **0.169**% in Pandavapura town). The prevalence was higher in females compared to males. It was 0.434% in females and 0.383% in males in Pandavapura Rural (Kasaba I and Melkote Hobli). Amongst the ENT diseases and conditions, the prevalence percentage in Pandavapura Rural was higher for Middle ear diseases (Such as Otitis media, Otosclerosis, Ossicular chain dysfunction, etc) followed by External Ear diseases (Keloid, Otomycosis, Otitis externa, etc ), and other conditions (which included complaints such as ear pain, tinnitus, vertigo etc). The details are shown in Tables 36. The distribution (in percentage) of ENT diseases and conditions in the hoblis of Pandavapura (Rural) are depicted in Figures 21, respectively.  Table 36  *Types and Gender distribution of ENT diseases and conditions in Kasaba I and melkote Hoblis, Panadavapura Taluk, Mandya District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **ENT Conditions &**  **Diseases** | **Hoblis** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **% Prevalence in population**  **( N=81, 563)** | **% Prevalence in ENT Conditions &**  **Diseases**  **( N=529 in Kasaba I; N=138 in Melkote)** | | External Ear Diseases | Kasaba I | 66 | 66 | 132 | 0.161% | 24.952 | | Melkote | 8 | 16 | 24 | 0.029% | 17.391% | | Total | 74 | 82 | 156 | 0.191% | 23.388% | | Middle Ear Diseases | Kasaba I | 112 | 86 | 198 | 0.242% | 37.429% | | Melkote | 30 | 20 | 50 | 0.061% | 36.231% | | Total | 142 | 106 | 248 | 0.304% | 37.181% | | Inner Ear Diseases | Kasaba I | 07 | 10 | 17 | 0.020% | 3.213% | | Melkote | 1 | 1 | 02 | 0.002% | 1.44% | | Total | 08 | 11 | 19 | 0.023% | 2.848% | | Overall Ear Related  Conditions | Kasaba I | 35 | 61 | 96 | 0.117% | 18.147% | | Melkote | 12 | 28 | 40 | 0.049% | 28.985% | | Total | 47 | 89 | 136 | 0.166% | 20.389% | | Throat Related  Condition | Kasaba I | 17 | 38 | 55 | 0.067% | 10.396 | | Melkote | 05 | 10 | 15 | 0.018% | 10.86 | | Total | 22 | 48 | 70 | 0.085% | 10.494 | | Nose Related  Condition | Kasaba I | 5 | 4 | 9 | 0.011% | 1.701% | | Melkote | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.004% | 2.898% | | Total | 8 | 5 | 13 | 0.015% | 1.949% | | Others | Kasaba I | 8 | 9 | 17 | 0.020% | 3.213% | | Melkote | 0 | 1 | 01 | 0.001% | 0.724% | | Total | 8 | 10 | 18 | 0.022% | 2.698% | | Dual Condition | Kasaba I | 3 | 2 | 05 | 0.006% | 0.945% | | Melkote | 1 | 1 | 02 | 0.002% | 1.449% | | Total | 4 | 3 | 07 | 0.008% | 1.049% | | Total | Kasaba I | 253 | 276 | 529 | 0.648% | 79.310% | |  | Melkote | 60 | 78 | 138 | 0.169% | 20.689% | | **Total** |  | **313**  **(0.383%)** | **354**  **(0.434)** | **667** | **0.817%** |  |   *Figure 21.* Percentage of types of ENT diseases & conditionsin Kasaba I Hobli and Melkote Hobli**(**Rural**) (**N=667)  In the district of Chamarajanagara, the prevalence percentage of ENT diseases and conditions was **0.629%** in Harave Hobli. Among the ENT diseases and conditions, the prevalence percentage in Harave Hobli was higher for Middle Ear diseases, External ear and Overall Ear related conditions, followed by other conditions (which included complaints such as ear pain, tinnitus, vertigo etc). Comparing between the genders, the prevalence of ENT diseases and conditions was higher in males (0.335%) than in females (0.317%) in Harave Hobli (Rural). The details are shown in Tables 37. Figures 22 depict the distribution (in percentage) of ENT diseases and conditions in Harave Hobli.  Table 37  *Types and Gender distribution of ENT* diseases and conditions *in Harave Hobli (Rural)of Chamarajanagara Taluk, Chamarajanagara District*   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ENT Diseases & Conditions | Hoblis | Male | Female | Total | % Prevalence in population  ( N=80,572) | % Prevalence in ENT Conditions &  Diseases  ( N= 526) | | External Ear Diseases | Harave | 53 | 55 | 108 | 0.134% | 20.532% | | Middle Ear Diseases | Harave | 141 | 131 | 272 | 0.337% | 51.711% | | Inner Ear Diseases | Harave | 5 | 8 | 13 | 0.016% | 2.471% | | Overall Ear Related  Conditions | Harave | 57 | 51 | 108 | 0.134% | 20.532% | | Throat Related condition | Harave | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0.007% | 1.140% | | Nose Related Condition | Harave | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0.007% | 1.140% | | Others | Harave | 7 | 6 | 13 | 0.016% | 2.471% | | Total | Harave | **270**  **(0.335%)** | **256**  **(0.317%)** | **526** | **0.629%** | - |   *Figure 22.* Percentage of types of ENT diseases and conditions in Harave Hobli (Rural) (N=526)  To summarize, the prevalence percentage of ENT diseases and conditions was found to be highest in the villages of Pandavapura Taluk (0.817%) followed by Chamarajanagara Taluk (0.629%) and Hunsur Taluk (0.591%) among the rural areas. | | | | | |
| **DUAL & MULTIPLE**  **DISORDERS OF COMMUNICATION** | In Hunsur Taluk of Mysuru District, the overall percent prevalence of dual and multiple disorders in Gavadagere Hobli and Kasaba Hobli (Rural) was (0.035%) and (0.004%) respectively indicating slightly greater prevalence in Gavadagere Hobli compared to Kasaba Hobli . The prevalence in males was higher compared to females in both the regions, as shown in Table 38. | | | | |
| Table 38  *Total and Gender distribution of Dual and Multiple disorders in Gavadgere and Kasaba Hoblis(Rural) of Hunsur Taluk, Mysuru District*   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Dual and Multiple disorders | Gender Distribution | | Total | % Prevalence  (N=62,543) | | Male | Female | | Gavadagere Hobli | 16 | 6 | 22 | 0.035 | | Kasaba Hobli | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.004 | | **Total** | **18**  **(0.028%)** | **7**  **(0.011%)** | **25** | **0.039** |   In Mandya District, the percent prevalence of Dual and Multiple disorders in the population of Kasaba I hobli, Melkote Hobli was 0.015%. The prevalence in males (0.007%) was higher compared to females (0.008%) in both the Hoblis of Pandavapura Taluk Details of the same are given in Table 39.  Table 39  *Total and Gender distribution of Dual and Multiple disorders in Pandavapura Rural (*Kasaba I Hobli and Melkote Hobli).   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Dual and Multiple Disorders | Gender Distribution | | Total | % Prevalence (N=81,563) | | *Male* | *Female* | | Kasaba Hobli | 03 | 05 | 08 | 0.0098% | | Melkote Hobli | 03 | 02 | 05 | 0.0061% | | **Total** | 06  **(0.007%)** | 07  **(0.008%)** | 13 | **0.0159%** |   In Chamarajanagara District, the overall percent prevalence of Dual and Multiple disorders in Harave Hobli (Rural)was 0.004%. The prevalence percentage was higher in males when compared to females in Harave Hobli (Rural).The details are shown in Table 40.  Table 40  *Total and Gender distribution of Dual and Multiple disorders in Harave Hobli (Rural) of Chamarajanagara Taluk, Chamarajanagara District*   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Dual and Multiple disorders | Gender | | Total | % Prevalence (N=80,572) | | Male | Female | | Harave Hobli | 03 | 01 | 04 | 0.004% | | Total | **0.003%** | **0.001%** |  |  |     In summary, the percent prevalence of Dual/Multiple Disorders was highest in Hunsur Taluk (0.039%) followed by Pandavapura Taluk (0.015%) and Chamarajanagara Taluk (0.004%). | | | | | |
| **DETAILS REGARDING PERSONS RECOMMENDED FOR SPEECH-LANGUAGE THERAPY AS TERTIARY REHABILITATION MEASURE** | | Persons identified with various communication disorders after evaluation in each of the three districts were recommended speech language therapy. Out of the total 62,543 persons surveyed in the district of Mysuru, 480 (0.76%) were identified with speech and language disorders and 309 individuals (64.37%) were recommended speech-language therapy. However, only 10 individuals (3.23%) attended speech-language therapy at AIISH whereas the remaining 299 (96.76%)did not attend speech and language therapy.  In Pandavapura Taluk of Mandya District (N=81,563), a total of 374 (0.452%) persons were diagnosed to have speech and language disorders, out of which 167 (44.652%) were recommended for speech and language therapy. However, only 20 persons (11.97%) while the remaining 147 (88.02%) persons did not attend therapy.  Similarly, in Chamarajanagara district, a total of 422 persons were diagnosed to have speech and language disorders out of the total population surveyed (N=80,572). Among these, 216 (51.184%) individuals were recomended for speech and language therapy out of which, only 15 (6.94%) attended therapy at AIISH whereas 201 (93.05%) did not attend speech and language therapy. | | | |
| **DETAILS OF FREE**  **HEARING AIDS**  **DISTRIBUTED BY**  **THE INSTITUTE** | | Hearing aids were distributed free of cost by AIISH to persons with hearing impairment who were evaluated at AIISH, Camps and Door to door screening. This was carried out through the Scheme for Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) and from Patient Welfare Funds of AIISH. In Mysuru District, Hunsur Taluk, a total of 376 hearing aids were distributed free of cost to persons recommended to wear hearing aids in the Institute and Camps. A total of 266 soft ear moulds were distributed along with hearing aids.  In Mandya District, Pandavapura Taluk, a total of 448 Hearing aids were distributed free to persons recommended to wear hearing aids under the scheme for Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances (ADIP) by the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysuru through the institute and Camps. A total of 266 soft ear moulds were distributed along with hearing aids.  In Chamarajanagara Taluk, Chamarajanagara District, a total of 699 Hearing aids were distributed to persons recommended to use hearing aids in Harave Hobli (Rural). A total of 505 soft ear moulds were distributed along with hearing aids. | | | |
|  | | | | | |