

Combating Filariasis

Why in News?

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched a nationwide **Mass Drug Administration (MDA)** campaign aimed at ending filariasis disease.

- India aims to eliminate filariasis by 2027, three years ahead of the global target.
- **High-burdened areas** are Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

What is Filariasis?

- About:
 - Filariasis is a parasitic infection caused by microscopic, thread-like worms known as
 filariae. It is spread by the bite of infected mosquitoes, and it affects millions of people in
 tropical and subtropical regions worldwide.
- Causes and Transmission:
 - Lymphatic filariasis is caused by infection with parasites classified as nematodes (roundworms) of the family Filariodidea.
 - There are 3 types of these thread-like filarial worms:
 - Wuchereria bancrofti, which is responsible for 90% of the cases,
 - · Brugia malayi, which causes most of the remainder of the cases,
 - Brugia timori, which also causes the disease.
- Symptoms:
 - Lymphatic filariasis infection involves asymptomatic, acute, and chronic conditions.
 - In chronic conditions, it leads to lymphoedema (tissue swelling) or elephantiasis (skin/tissue thickening) of limbs and hydrocele (scrotal swelling).
- Treatment:
 - The <u>World Health Organization (WHO)</u> recommends three drug treatments to accelerate the global elimination of lymphatic filariasis. The treatment, known as IDA, involves a combination of ivermectin, diethylcarbamazine citrate and albendazole.
 - The plan is to administer these drugs for two consecutive years. The life of the adult worm is hardly four years, so it would die a natural death without causing any harm to the person.

What are the Related Initiatives?

- WHO's New Roadmap for 2021-2030
- Global Programme to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis.
- National Symposium on Lymphatic Filariasis.
- National Health Mission

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