

# SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES



*Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai*  
*Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.*  
**Coimbatore -641035**

COURSE NAME: SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE PHARMACY (BP 802 T)

B.PHARM. VIII SEM / IV YEAR

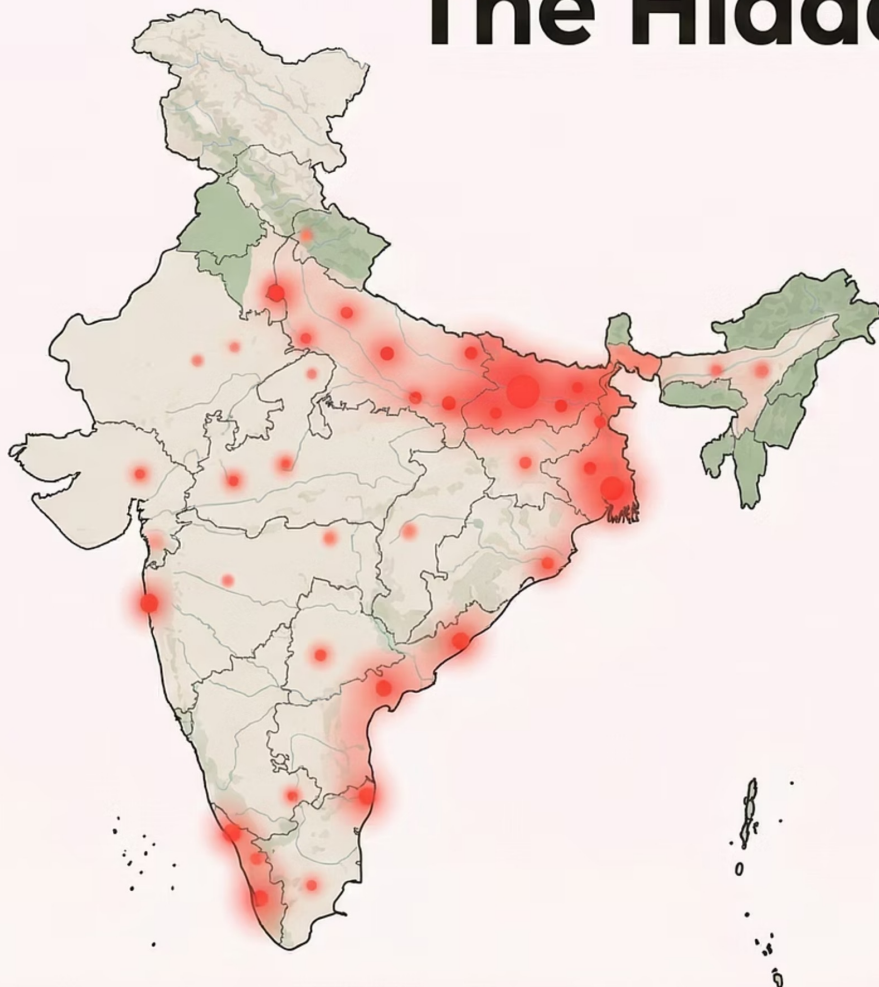
UNIT II: TOPIC 3: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF FILARIASIS

# Lymphatic Filariasis: Breaking the Chain of Silent Suffering



Epidemiology, Pathophysiology, Prevention and Control

# The Hidden Epidemic



Over **120 million** people worldwide are infected with lymphatic filariasis, with **40 million** disfigured and incapacitated by the disease.

In India alone, **73 million** people are at risk, making it the world's largest burden.

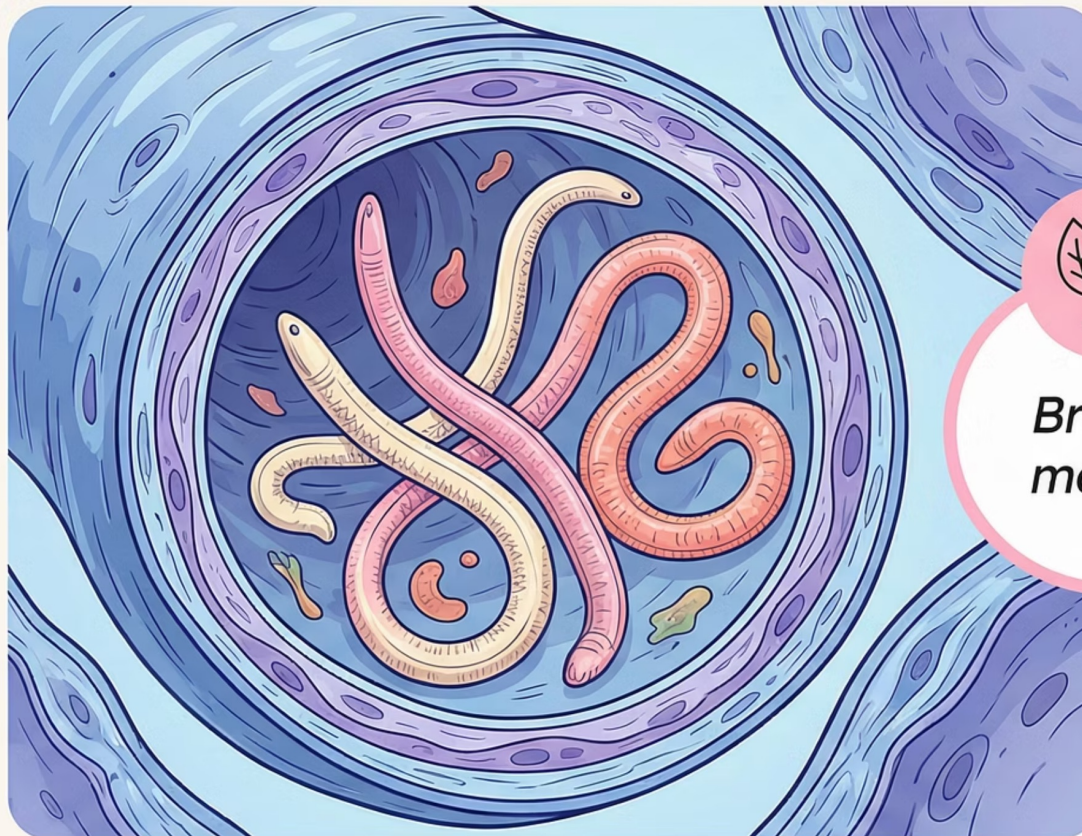




# Three Parasitic Enemies



*Wuchereria bancrofti* -  
90% global  
infections



*Brugia malayi*

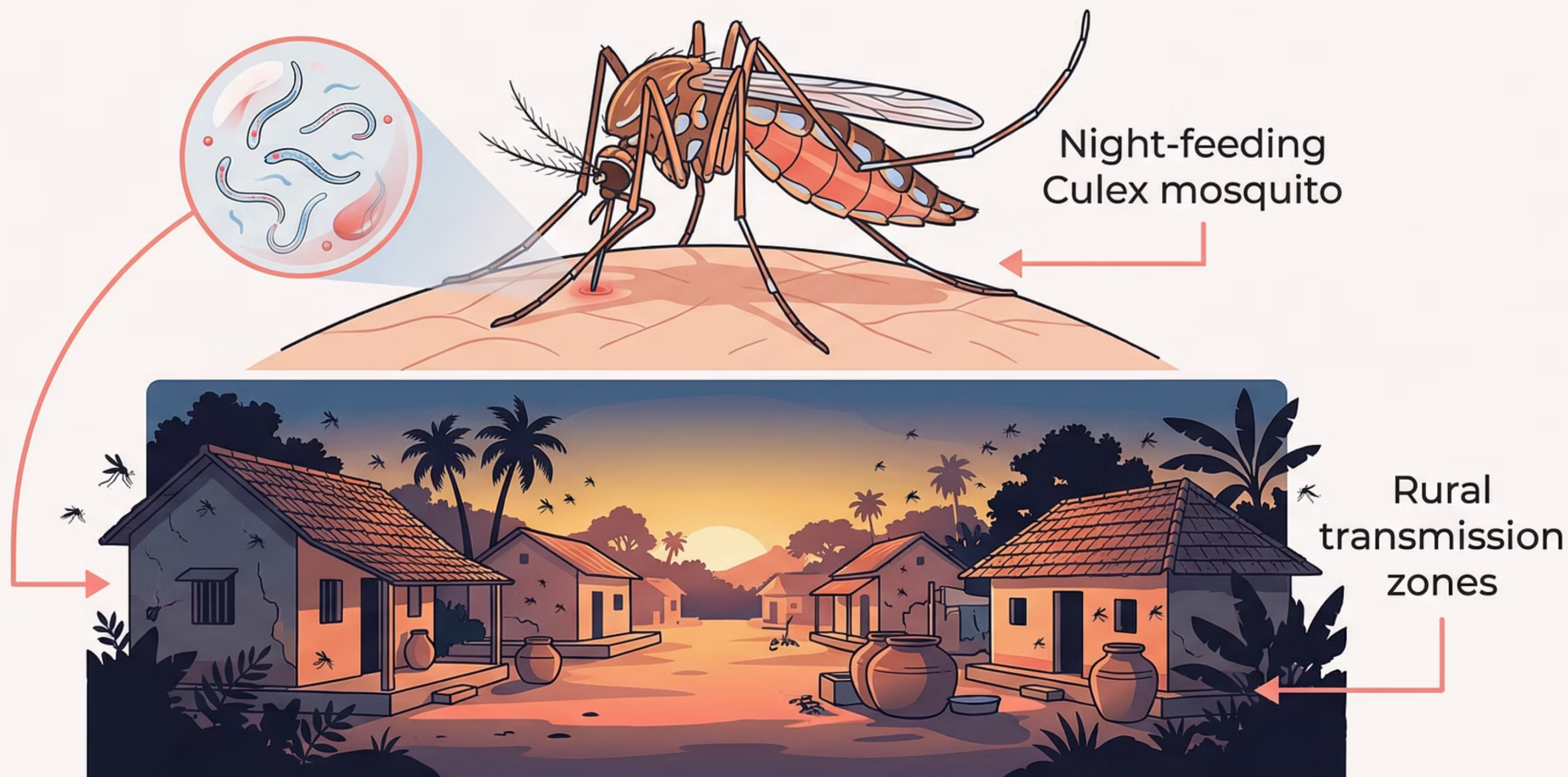


*Brugia timori*

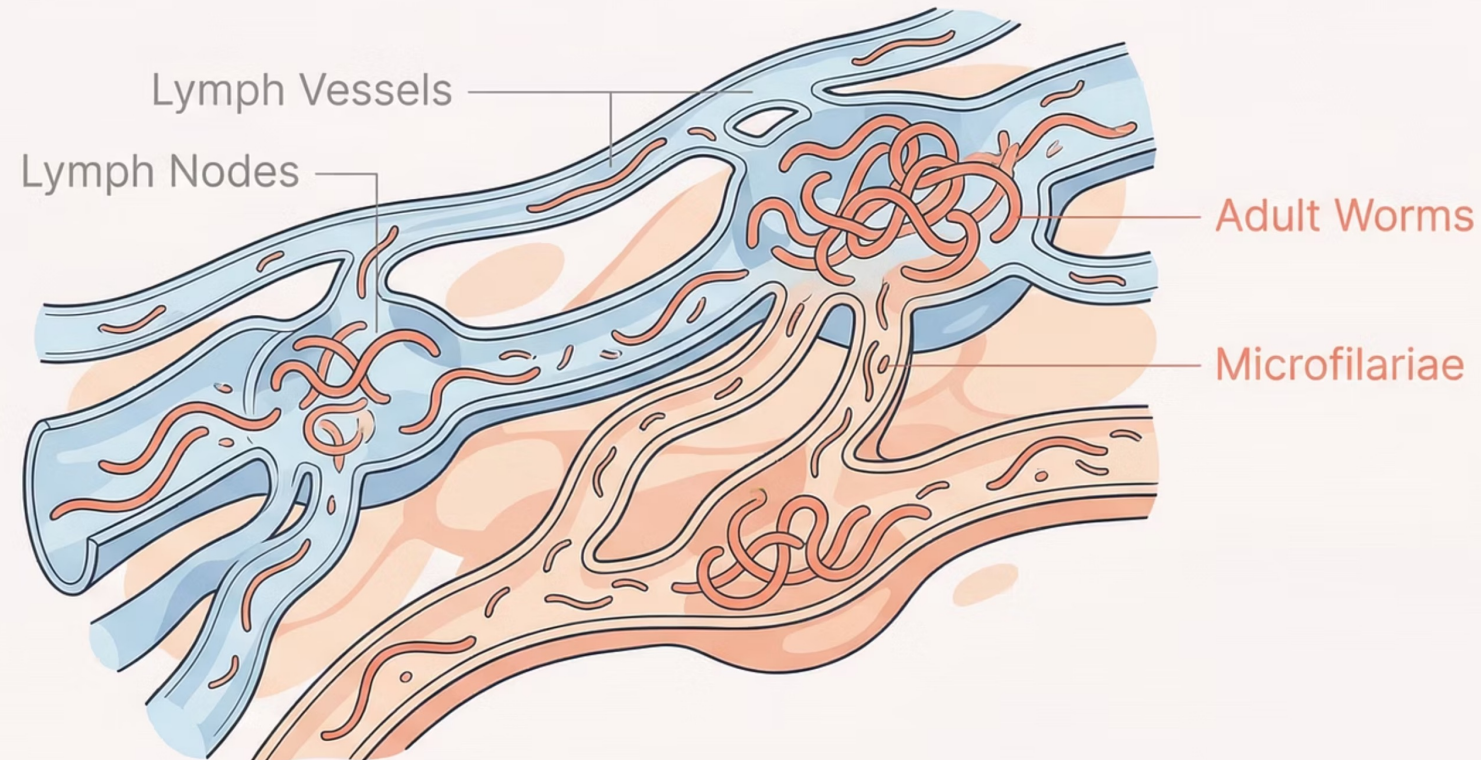
*Wuchereria bancrofti* causes 90% of infections globally, while *Brugia malayi* and *Brugia timori* complete this parasitic trio.



# The Mosquito Vector Highway



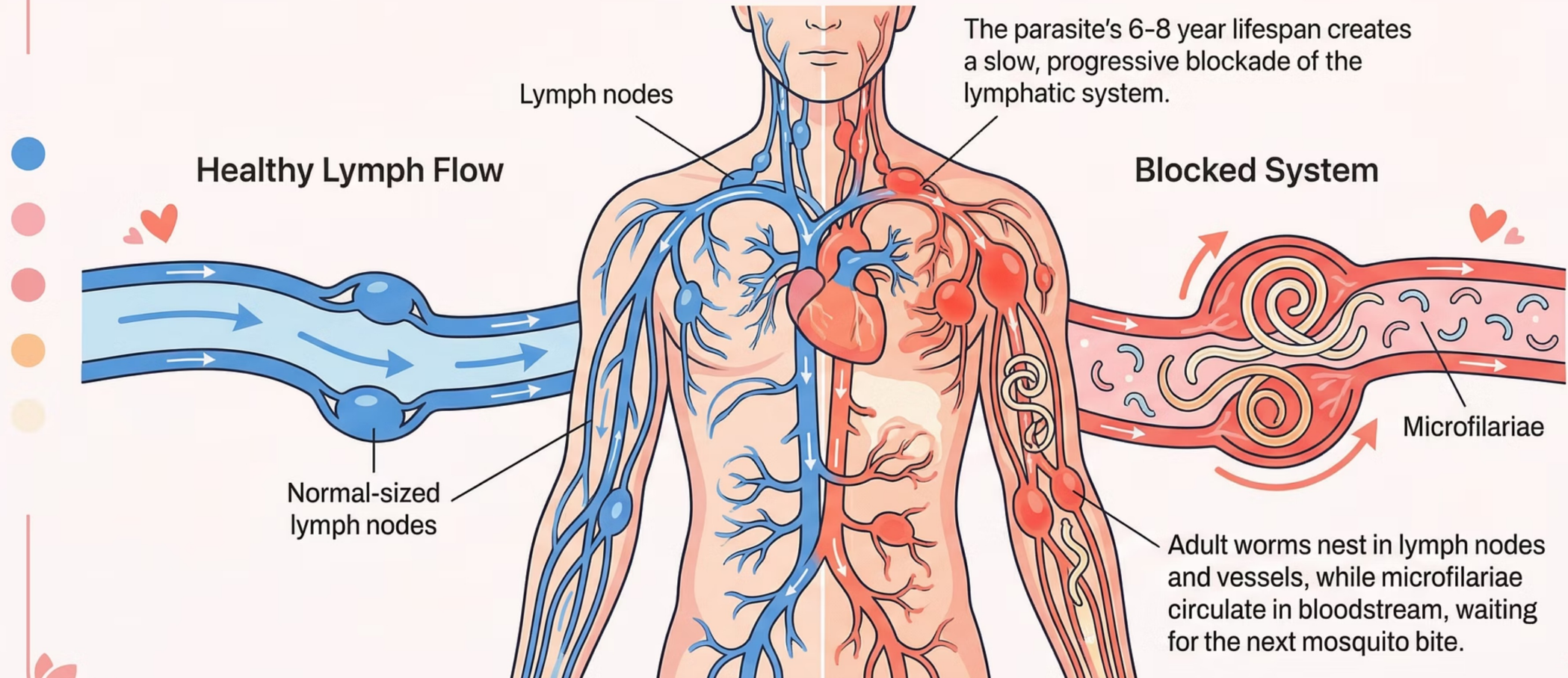
# The Parasite's Journey



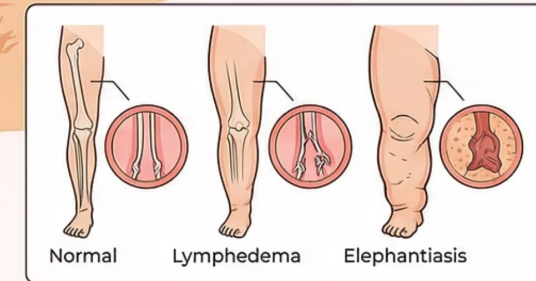
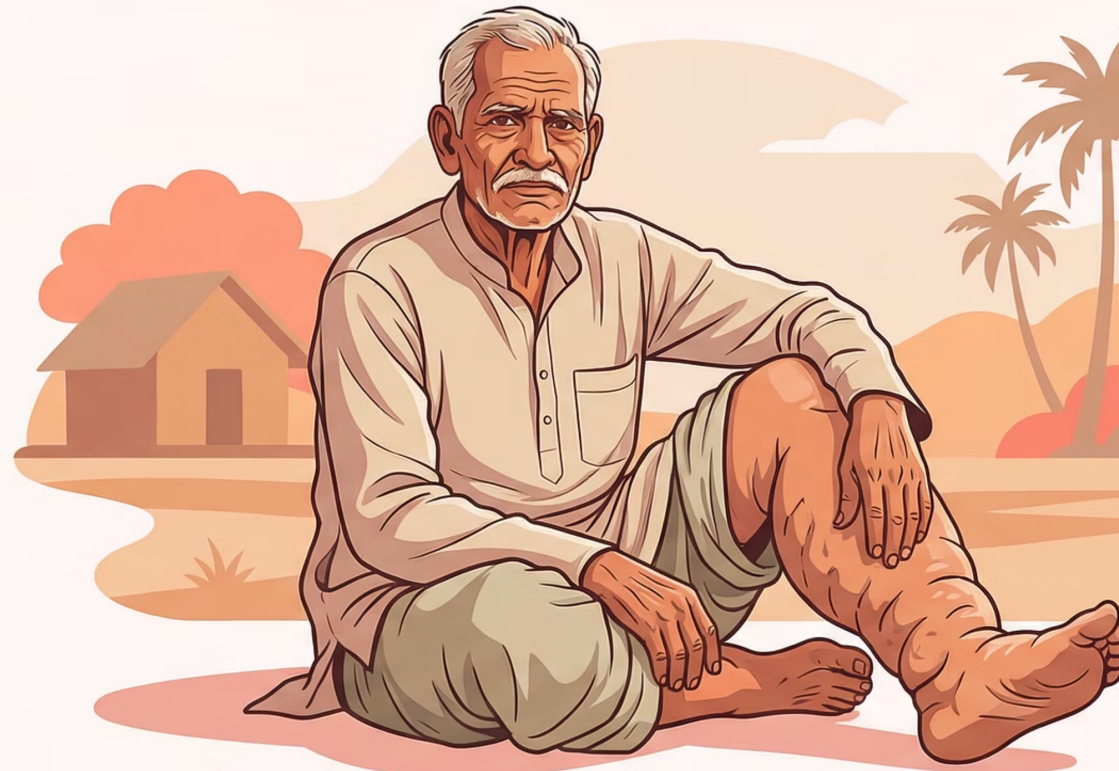
8-10 year lifespan inside human host



# 'Journey of Destruction'



# The Face of Elephantiasis

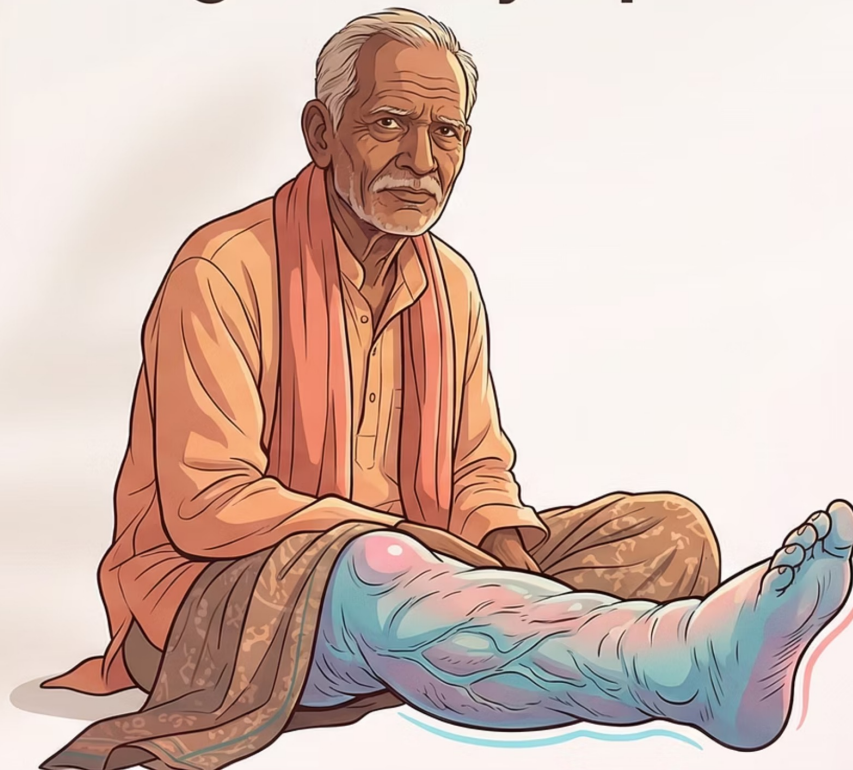


Chronic infection leads to lymphedema, elephantiasis, and hydrocele—causing lifelong disability and social stigma.



# 51 Million

## Indians Living with Lymphatic Filariasis



Global burden:  
120 million worldwide

# Mass Drug Administration



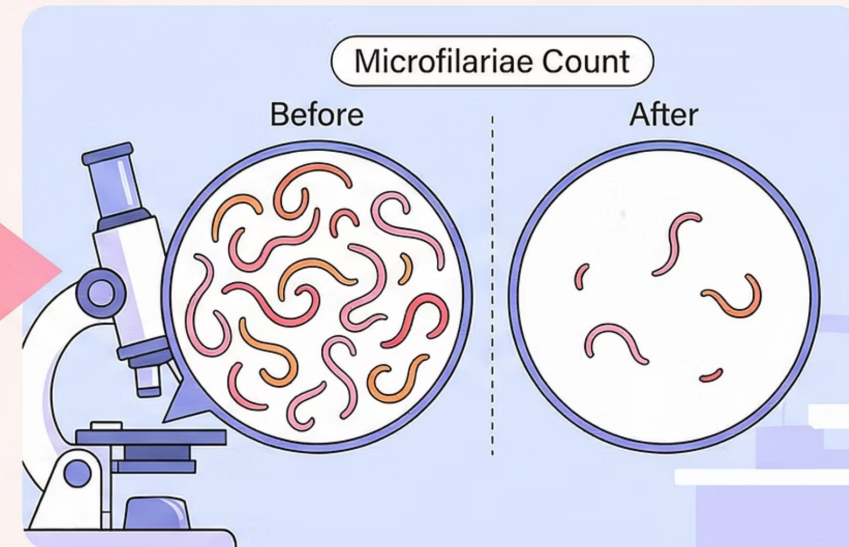
Annual treatment reaching 650+ million



# Breaking the Transmission Cycle



Mass Drug Administration  
in action

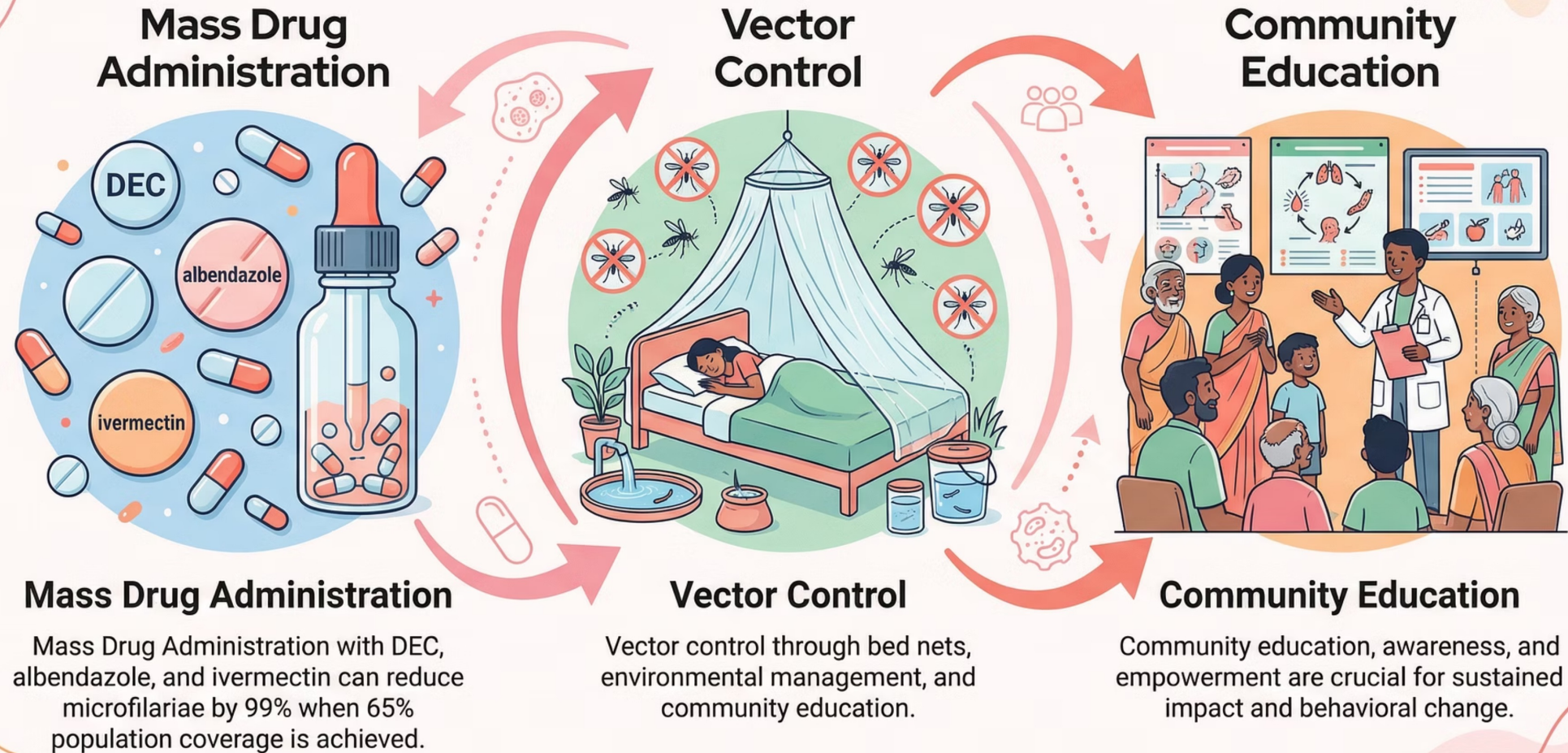


Laboratory-confirmed reduction



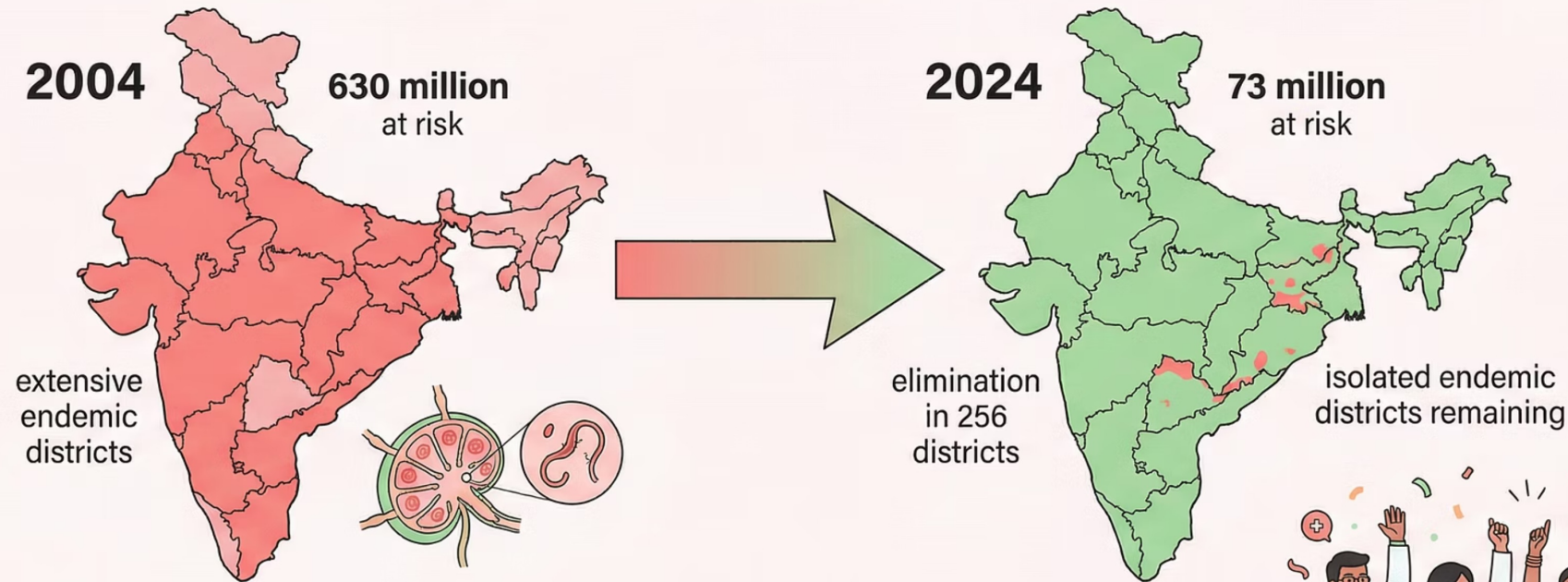


# WHO's Elimination Strategy





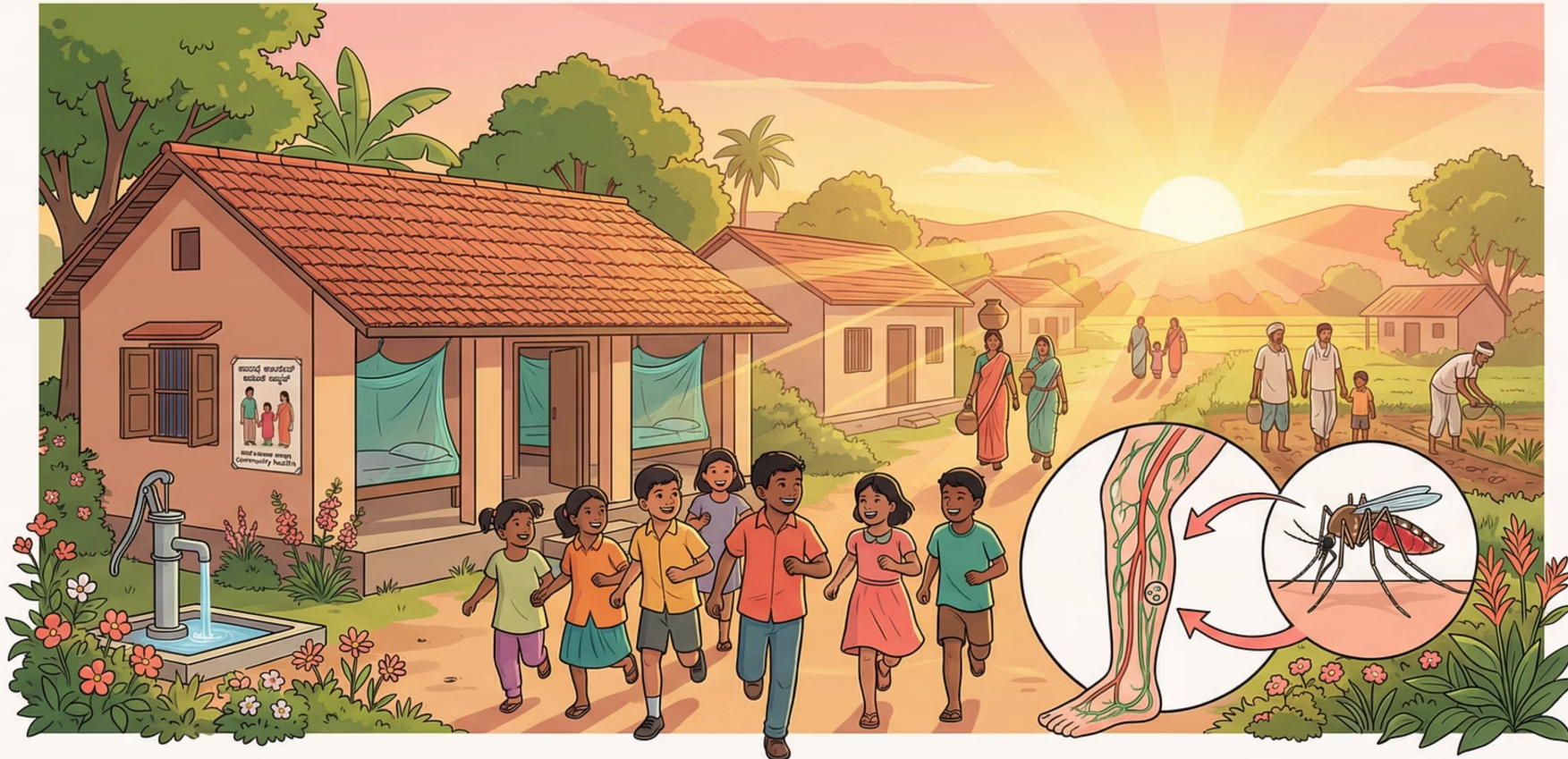
# India's Success Story



From **630 million** people at risk in 2004 to **73 million** in 2024—India has eliminated lymphatic filariasis from **256 districts**.



# The Path to Zero



With sustained commitment to mass drug administration and vector control, we can eliminate lymphatic filariasis as a public health problem by **2030**.<sup>:-</sup>



# ASSESSMENT 1



Based on the image, identify the **most effective preventive strategy** to control filariasis transmission ?

# ASSESSMENT 2

Which **level of prevention** is illustrated in the image?





# ASSESSMENT 3

What is the **main objective** of  
Mass Drug Administration in  
filariasis control?



# ASSESSMENT 4

Why is **night blood sampling** important in filariasis surveillance?





# ASSESSMENT 5



Which strategy is being highlighted in the image?

## REFERENCES

1. Short Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, Prabhakara GN, 2nd Edition, 2010, ISBN: 9789380704104, JAYPEE Publications
2. Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine (Mahajan and Gupta), Edited by Roy Rabindra Nath, Saha Indranil, 4th Edition, 2013, ISBN: 9789350901878, JAYPEE Publications
3. Review of Preventive and Social Medicine (Including Biostatistics), Jain Vivek, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2014, ISBN: 9789351522331, JAYPEE Publications
4. Essentials of Community Medicine—A Practical Approach, Hiremath Lalita D, Hiremath Dhananjaya A, 2nd Edition, 2012, ISBN: 9789350250440, JAYPEE Publications



# Thank you