

NATIONAL FILARIA CONTROL PROGRAM

National Filaria control Program

- NFCP is India's first program (started in 1955) to control lymphatic filariasis.
Its aim is to reduce transmission, detect cases early, and treat people so the disease doesn't spread.
- Filariasis was (and still is) a major public health issue in India, especially in coastal and river areas.
NFCP was launched to bring down mosquito population and remove microfilariae from the community.
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Strategy of Program

A. Control the Mosquito Vector

- Filariasis spreads mainly through *Culex* mosquitoes. NFCP reduces mosquito breeding by:
- Spraying insecticides (IRS)
- Using anti-larval methods (temephos, Gambusia fish)
- Cleaning drains, removing stagnant water
- Fogging during outbreaks

Purpose: Reduce the mosquito that spreads the disease.

B. Detect Cases Early

- NFCP teams do: **Night blood surveys** (because microfilariae come into peripheral blood at night)
- Identify infected people
- Map high-risk areas

Purpose: Find carriers before they spread the parasite.

C. Treat Every Detected Case

- Treatment uses:
- **DEC (Diethylcarbamazine)** — main drug
- **DEC salt** tried in some places
- Treatment prevents complications and stops transmission.

D. Health Education

- NFCP teaches communities about:
- Using bed nets
- Preventing mosquito breeding
- Taking medicines on time
- Recognizing symptoms early

National vector born disease control program

- NFCP became part of **NVBDCP**, and India introduced the **National Programme for Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (NPELF)** in **2004**.
- Under NPELF:
- **Mass Drug Administration (MDA)** everywhere in endemic districts
- Annual dose of **DEC + Albendazole**
- In some districts, **three-drug therapy (IDA)**
- Focus on treating **lymphedema** and **hydrocele** patients

National Antimalaria Program

- National Malaria Control Program was launched in 1953, with objective of bringing down Malaria transmission to a level at which it would cease to be a major Public Health problem.
- **Objectives**
- Elimination of malaria deaths
- Reduction of malaria morbidity
- Maintenance of gains achieved so far by reducing transmission of malaria.
- **Current Focus (National Anti-Malaria Program)** : Aims for malaria elimination by 2030 with universal diagnosis, treatment, and vector control.

THANK YOU