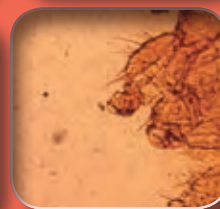


**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
GLOBAL PROGRAMME TO ELIMINATE  
LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS**

**LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS:  
PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGY**

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**A HANDBOOK  
FOR NATIONAL ELIMINATION PROGRAMMES**



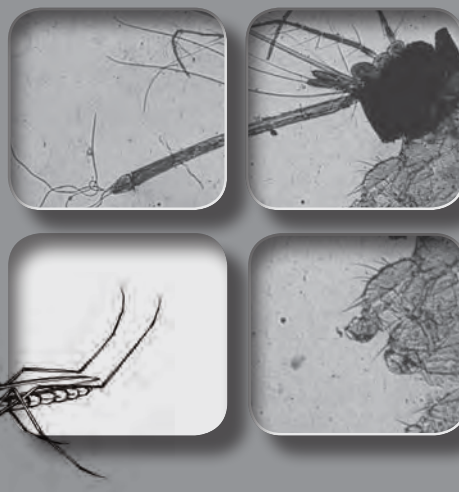
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# Preface

The goal of the World Health Organization's (WHO's) Global Programme to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis (GPELF) is to eliminate the disease as a public health problem by 2020 (1). The aims of the Programme are (i) to interrupt transmission with mass drug administration and (ii) to manage morbidity and prevent disability. In mass drug administration, all eligible people in all endemic areas are given a single dose of two medicines together once a year for at least 5 years.

The GPELF has scaled up its activities more rapidly than almost any other global public health programme. By the end of 2011, 53 of 73 endemic countries were implementing mass drug administration, and more than 3.9 billion treatments had been delivered to 952 million people (2). Challenges remain, however, in meeting the goal of eliminating the disease. Vector control is a possible complementary strategy in countries or areas where mass drug administration has not started, such as those where loiasis is co-endemic; where the burden is heaviest and mass drug administration must be rapidly scaled up or where the expected impact of

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