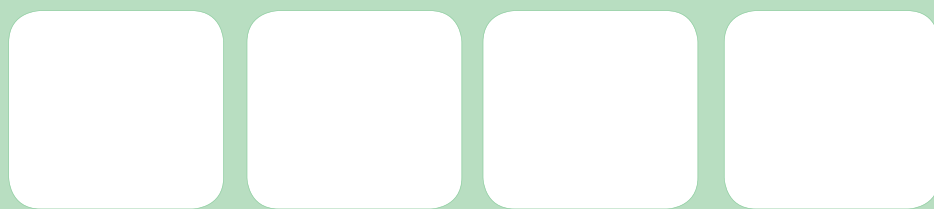


WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
GLOBAL PROGRAMME TO ELIMINATE
LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

MONITORING AND
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF MASS DRUG ADMINISTRATION

LYMPHATIC **FILARIASIS**



TAS

A MANUAL FOR NATIONAL ELIMINATION PROGRAMMES



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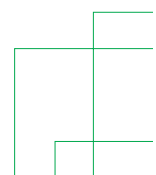
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Preface

The Global Programme to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis (GPELF) was launched by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2000. Since then, coverage of mass drug administration (MDA) using combinations of two medicines recommended by WHO has expanded from 3 million people in 12 countries in 2000 to more than 496 million people in 53 countries in 2009.

The Programme includes two main components:

- interrupting transmission of lymphatic filariasis (LF); and
- managing morbidity and preventing disability.

In 2010, WHO published GPELF's progress report and strategic plan to review the first 10 years of the Programme and outline an approach and milestones for the second 10 years.¹ One of the milestones in the Strategic Plan is to publish revised guidance for monitoring and evaluation of national LF elimination programmes.

This document focuses only on updating procedures for monitoring and evaluation in line with the programme's first component: to interrupt transmission of LF through MDA. Guidance on activities for the second component is being developed separately.

What is the aim of this manual?

Effective monitoring, epidemiological assessment and evaluation are necessary to achieve the aim of interrupting LF transmission. This manual is designed to ensure that national elimination programmes have available the best information on methodologies and procedures for (i) monitoring MDA, (ii) appropriately assessing when infection has been reduced to levels where transmission

¹ *Global Programme to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis progress report 2000–2009 and strategic plan 2010–2020*. (WHO/HTM/NTD/PCT/2010.6). Geneva, World Health Organization, 2010.

is likely no longer sustainable, (iii) implementing adequate surveillance after MDA has ceased to determine whether recrudescence has occurred, and (iv) preparing for verification of the absence of transmission. The manual provides general guidance to national programmes; relevant background information on technical issues is contained in the annexes. As real-life situations may not correspond to predefined categories, consultation with WHO and experts is recommended in complicated situations.

The first edition of this document was published in 2005.² In 2010, the STAG-NTD recommended that WHO revise the 2005 document to provide clearer and more feasible methodologies to national programmes on monitoring, epidemiological assessment and evaluation in order to achieve the global target of eliminating LF by 2020. This revised document reflects better understanding of epidemiological aspects of the disease, further field experience, and operational research in monitoring and evaluation of activities to eliminate LF.

For whom is this manual intended?

This manual is intended for managers of national LF elimination programmes; programme staff working at national, regional and district levels; development and technical agencies; nongovernmental organizations; regional programme review groups (RPRGs); and other organizations involved in supporting MDA activities for LF.

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