

KALYAN COLLEGE OF NURSING, RAJURA

Survey Report on Elephantiasis and Distribution of Medicines

Introduction

Elephantiasis, also known as Lymphatic Filariasis, is a serious parasitic disease caused by worms transmitted through mosquito bites. It affects the lymphatic system and can lead to swelling of body parts such as legs, arms, breasts, and genitals. The Government of India conducts regular awareness programs and Mass Drug Administration (MDA) campaigns to eliminate this disease.

This survey was conducted to study awareness about elephantiasis and the distribution of preventive medicines in the community.

Objectives of the Survey

To create awareness about elephantiasis.

To collect information about people affected by the disease.

To study the distribution of preventive medicines.

To understand public response towards the government health program.

Area of Survey

The survey was conducted in Rajura

Methodology

A door-to-door survey was conducted.

People were interviewed using a simple questionnaire.

Information was collected regarding awareness, symptoms, and medicine intake.

Health workers were observed distributing medicines.

Findings of the Survey

Many people had heard about elephantiasis but lacked detailed knowledge.

Some residents were unaware that mosquito bites cause the disease.

Government health workers distributed preventive medicines such as Diethylcarbamazine (DEC) and Albendazole.

Most people accepted and consumed the medicines.

A few individuals refused medicines due to fear of side effects.

Awareness programs helped improve understanding about the disease.

Role of Health Workers

Conducted door-to-door visits.

Explained the importance of taking medicines.

Informed people about possible mild side effects.

Maintained records of medicine distribution.

Conclusion

The survey revealed that awareness about elephantiasis is improving, but more efforts are needed to educate people about prevention. The Mass Drug Administration program plays a vital role in preventing the spread of the disease. Community participation is essential for complete eradication of elephantiasis.









