



SUMMER TRAINING AT CARE INDIA

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About Care India

CARE India is a part of the CARE International Confederation, which is helping millions of people in living a life of dignity. CARE has been working in India for over 70 years, focusing on ending poverty and social injustice.

MISSION

To save lives, enable social protection, and defeat poverty

VISION

Seek a world of hope that is inclusive and just, where all people live in dignity and security.

SWOT Analysis Of Care India

STRENGTH
Experience & Expertise
Extensive Network & Partnerships
Holistic Approach

WEAKNESS
Resource Constraints
Geographic Reach

OPPORTUNITY
Technological Advancements
Collaboration and Funding Opportunities

THREAT
Political and Regulatory Environment
Natural and Man-made Disasters

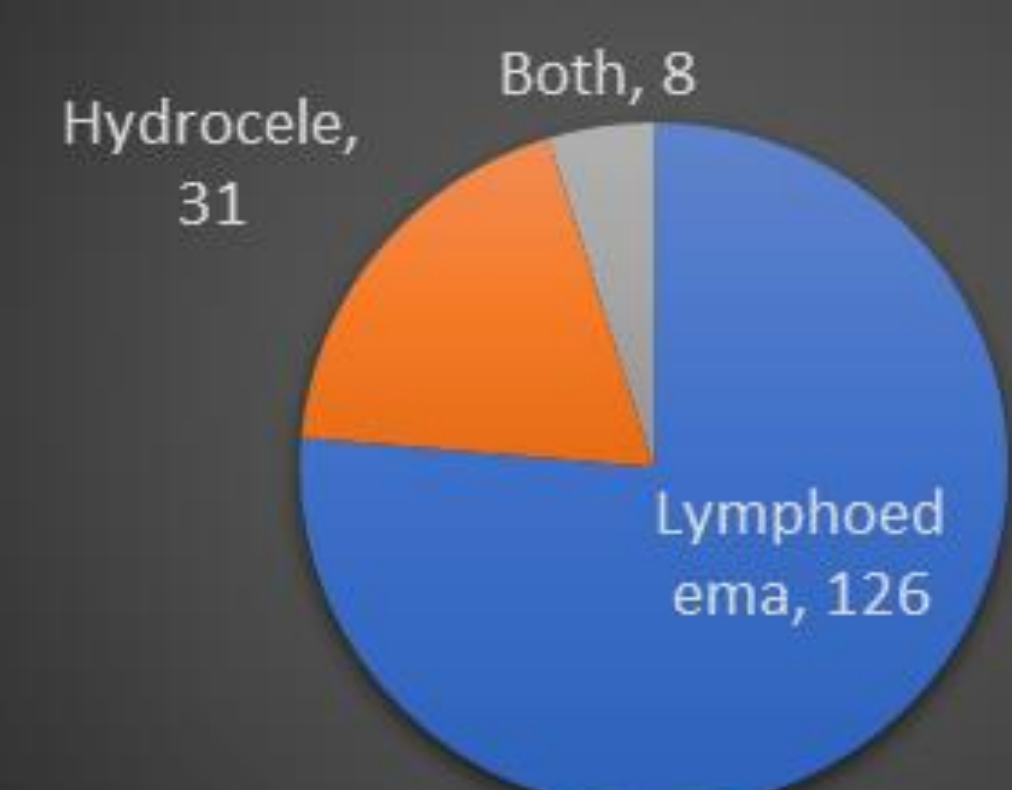
METHODOLOGY

Study Design: Cross-sectional study
Area of study: Deoghar (Jharkhand)
Period of study: 2 months (May-June, 2023)
Data Collection: Done by interviewing cases within 8 blocks of Deoghar district

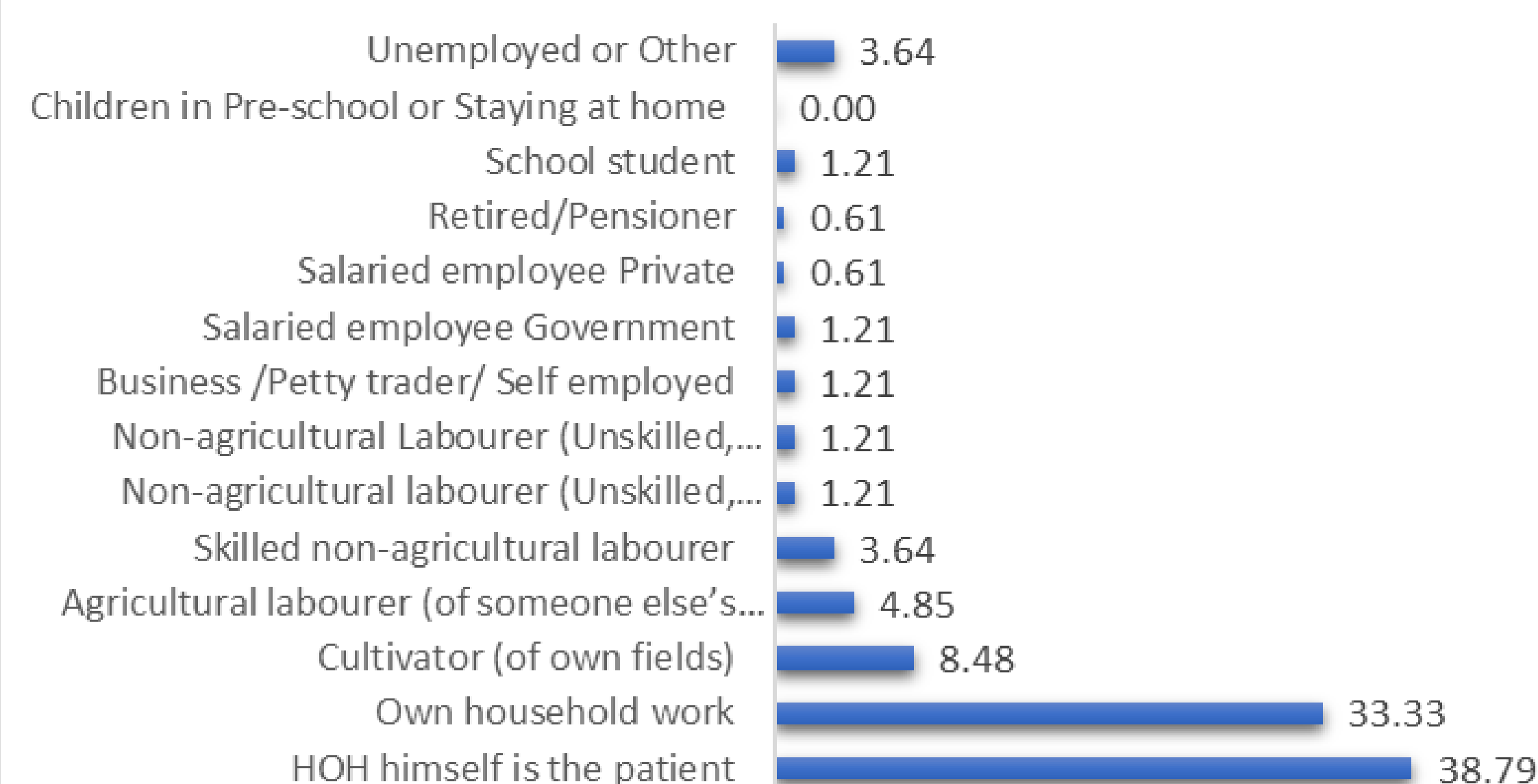
LF Profile Of Jharkhand

A survey was conducted to analyze the prevalence of LF in four districts of Jharkhand, namely Deoghar, Lohardaga, Pakur, and West Singhbhum. A total of 165 cases of the disease were recorded, and the survey was conducted using a specially designed questionnaire to gather information about the affected individuals in these districts.

Case Type:



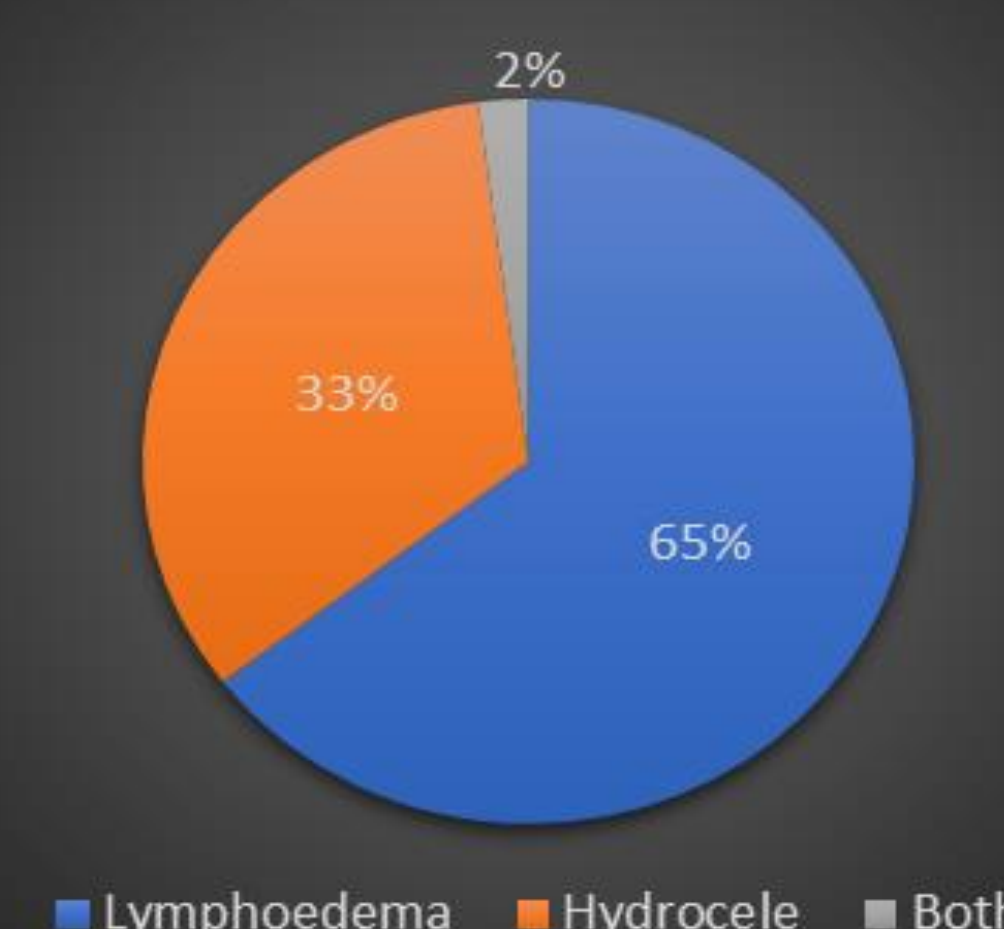
PRIMARY occupation of the Patient



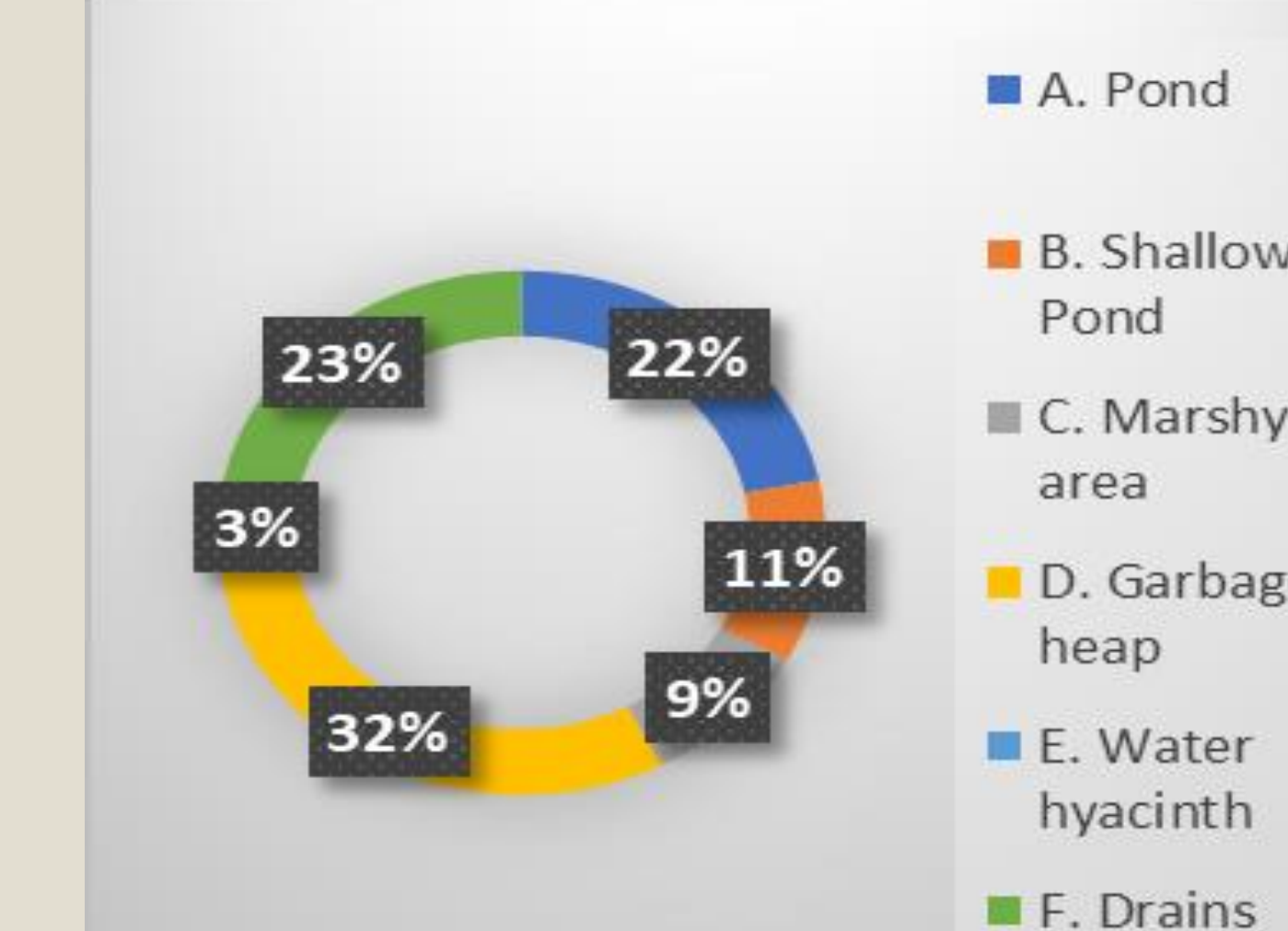
LF Profile Of Deoghar

A survey was conducted between the month of May & June to analyze the prevalence of LF in 8 blocks of Deoghar (Madhupur, Mohanpur, Sarwan, Jasidih, Karon, Palajori, Devipur, Sarath, Deoghar Urban).

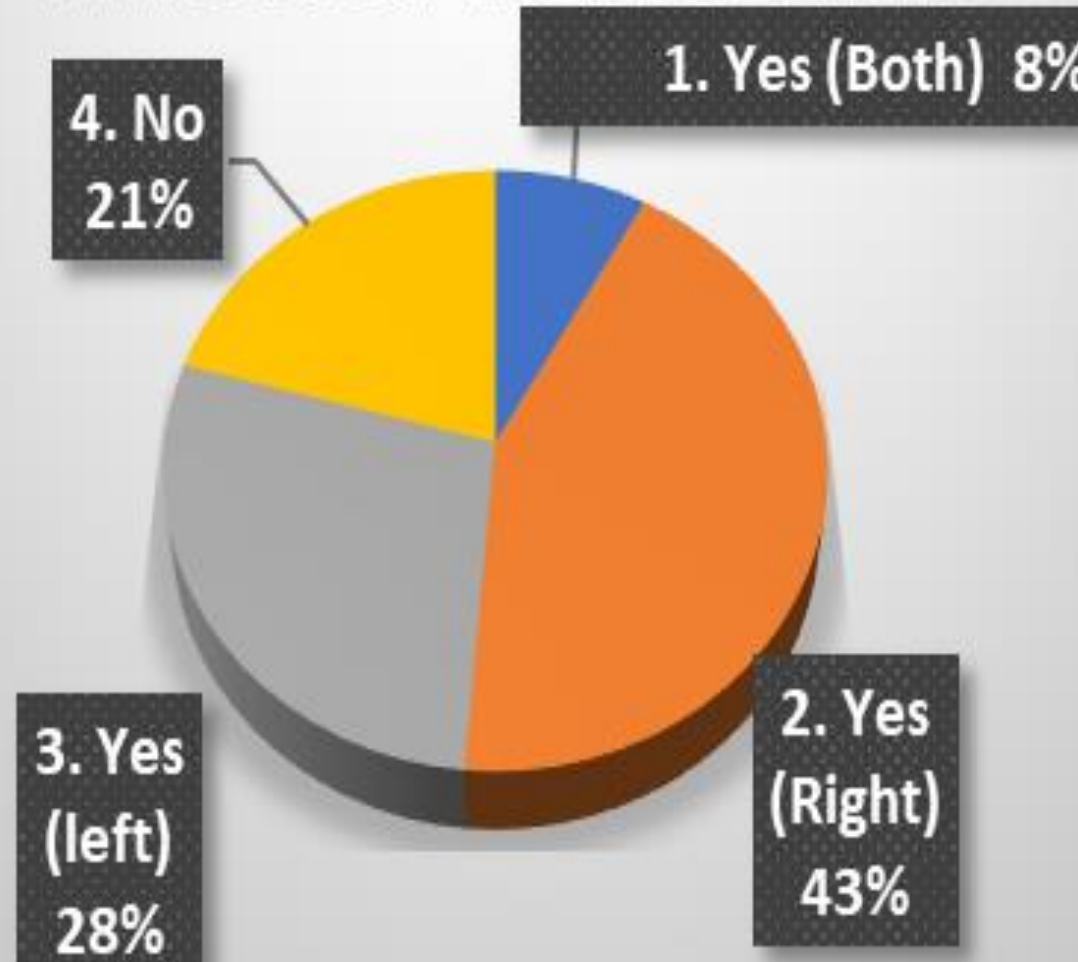
Types Of Cases



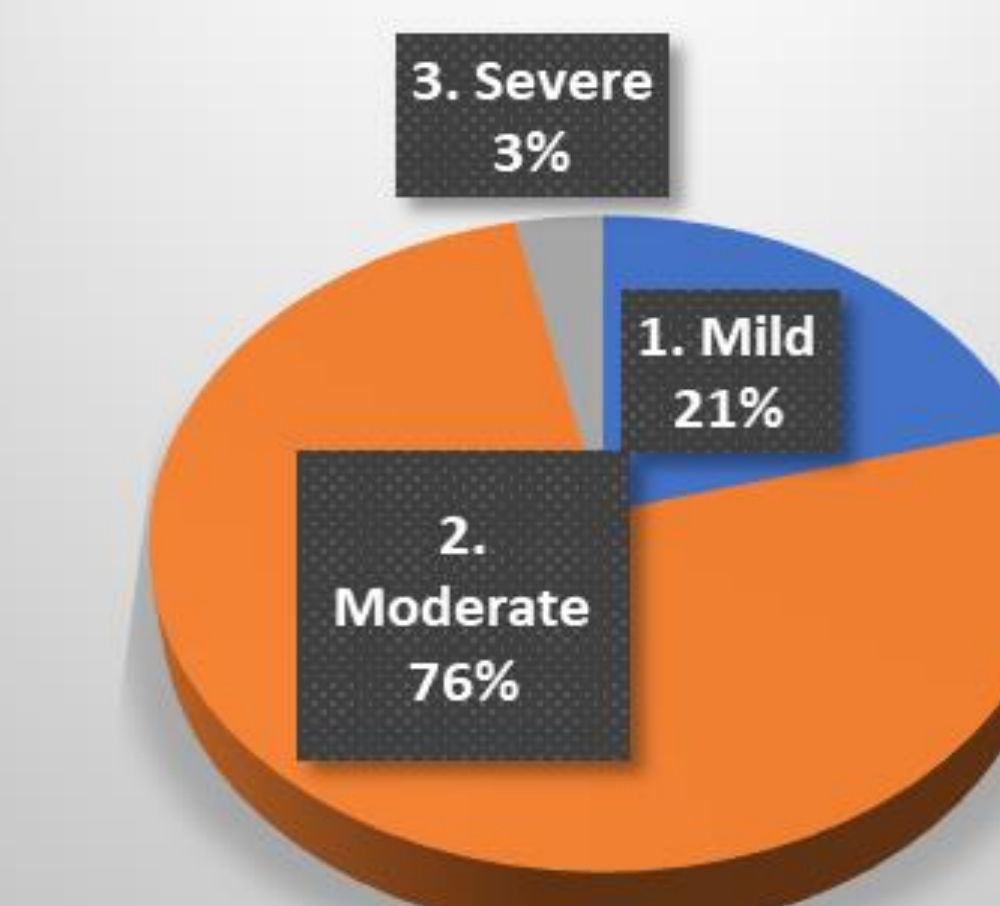
Types Of House



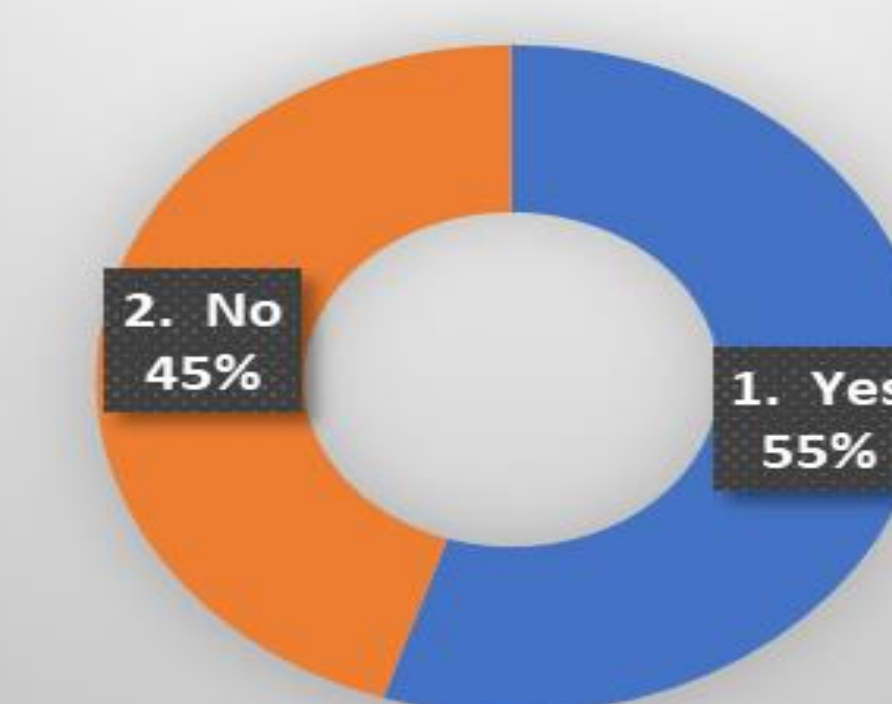
Affected Lower Limb



Severity of Hydrocele



Knowlage Of Using MMDP Kit



Regarding the administration of anti-filarial drugs

- 50.91% of the patients had the drug administrator visit their house.
- A significant 96.43% of the patients confirmed receiving the anti-filarial drug, 86.9% of the patients consumed the provided drug.
- Some individuals who chose not to take the drug cited fear of side effects as their main reason.

MMDP Kit Report By LF cases 36.36% stated that they have received an MMDP kit.

Challenges

- Language constraint for communication.
- Less participation of the community due to lack of interest.
- Outreach to the hard-to-reach area.

Usefulness of Internship

Exposure to a better understanding of a public health program & its proper implementation in a government setting. progress assessment of an ongoing capacity-building program (Primary Healthcare).

Suggestion

- Focused on Increasing Field Force in the Organization.
- More Focused on Promotional Strategy.
- Focus more on Catering Doctors.

Learnings & value additions

- **Robust primary research** conducted, overcoming on-field challenges.
- **Enhanced soft skills:** Efficient communication, empathetic problem understanding, professional networking, creative thinking for solutions.
- **Life skills developed:** Independence, smart traveling, spontaneous and mindful decision-making.

FILARIASIS CONTROL IN INDIA & ITS ELIMINATION

INTRODUCTION



Lymphatic filariasis is a mosquito-borne disease infecting over 120 million people globally. Lymphedema cases were predominant as it was seen in both males and females. Legs and genitals are the main affected organs resulting in elephantiasis and hydrocele in males and in females as breast filariasis. **It is the second leading cause of disability globally.** In the Indian local language, the disease is known as 'Hathipaon'.

OBJECTIVES

- It is to interrupt transmission of the disease and reduce the burden of infection, leading to its eventual eradication.
- The goal is to eliminate LF as a public health problem, improve the quality of life for affected individuals, and reduce the social and economic impact of the disease.