4. FILARIASIS

Mode of Transmission: bite from an infected mosquito
- Caused by:
  a. Wuchereria bancrofti – Aedes, Anopheles, Culex
  b. Brugia malayi – Mansonoid spp.
  c. Loa Loa
  d. Onchocerca volvulus – blackfly (simulium)

Signs & Symptoms:
- Lymphadenitis (inflammation of the lymph nodes)
- Lymphangitis (inflammation of the lymph vessels)
- Elephantiasis
- Hydrocele
- Orchitis (red, painful, tender scrotum) in male
- Epididymitis
- Funiculitis

Lab diagnosis: **Nocturnal blood examination (NBE)**
- Taken at patient’s residence / hospital at night
- Immunochromatographic Test
- Rapid assessment method
- An antigen test can be done at daytime

Treatment: **Diethylcarbamazine (DEC) or Halofantrine**

Prevention measures:
- Environmental control
  - Small fly / insecticides
  - Use of mosquito nets, long sleeves, pants, socks

5. MALARIA

Etiologic agent:
- Plasmodium falciparum
- Plasmodium vivax
- Plasmodium ovale
- Plasmodium malariae
  - Vectors peak biting = 9pm – 3am

Signs & Symptoms:
- Recurrent chills
- Fever
- Profuse sweating
- Anemia
- Malaise
  - Hepatomegaly
  - Spleenomegaly

Treatment: Chloroquine