Indonesia is currently pursuing a strategy to be a filariasis-free country by 2019. In line with the goal, the government is collaborating with many parties, including WHO and Eiichi Indonesia, to deliver DEC tablets to support the upcoming Filariasis Elimination program.

Filariasis, known as elephantiasis, is a disease caused by worms that live in lymphatic vessels and eventually clog the vessels, causing swelling and hardening of the skin and organs. The disease is spread by mosquitoes and is endemic in many parts of the world, including Indonesia.

The Indonesian government has declared October 2016 to 2019 as the national Filariasis Elimination Program period. The program aims to reach at least 80% of the population in endemic areas through mass drug administration (MDA) twice a year, involving the use of DEC tablets. The goal is to reduce the prevalence of the disease to less than 0.1% in the affected population.

In preparation for the program, the government has conducted several studies and awareness campaigns to educate the public about the risks and symptoms of filariasis. DEC tablets are available at pharmacies and health facilities across the country.

Despite the efforts, challenges persist. Limited access to healthcare facilities, especially in remote areas, remains a barrier to the program's success. In addition, public awareness about the disease and the importance of medication administration is still low.

To overcome these challenges, the government is working closely with international partners like WHO and Eiichi Indonesia. By collaborating and sharing resources, they hope to achieve the goal of eradicating filariasis in Indonesia by 2019.

Despite the challenges, the Indonesian government remains committed to eradicating filariasis. With continued effort and collaboration, it is possible to achieve this goal and improve the health of the Indonesian population.