Table 2 Gender-, Age-, and occupation-wise distribution of Lymphatic filariasis in West Bengal

Category	Sub-category	Relative prevalence/Risk level	Key observations	Public health implication
Gender	Male	Higher (↑)	Greater outdoor exposure, occupational risk	Target adult male population in MDA campaigns
	Female	Lower (↓)	Less outdoor exposure; underreporting possible	Improve access and awareness among women
Age Group	0-10 years	Low (↓)	Early exposure possible but low clinical manifestation	Important for surveillance (TAS)
	11-20 years	Moderate (↔)	Increasing exposure	Preventive awareness needed
	21-50 years	High (↑↑)	Maximum exposure and active infection	Priority group for intervention
	>50 years	Moderate-High (↑)	Chronic manifestations common	Focus on morbidity management
Occupation	Agricultural labourers	High (↑↑)	Exposure to stagnant water and mosquito habitats	Targeted vector control in rural areas
	Fishermen	High (↑↑)	Prolonged exposure near water bodies	Personal protection measures needed
	Construction workers	Moderate-High (↑)	Work in waterlogged sites	Urban vector control required
	Students	Moderate (↔)	Act as reservoirs of infection	School-based screening (TAS)
	Indoor workers	Low (↓)	Limited exposure	Lower priority group

Source: Compiled and synthesized from Rao and Bandyopadhyay (2022), and related epidemiological studies from eastern India