



Figure 1. Study districts and known LF-endemic districts in Orissa state, India. Dark gray indicates the five study districts. Light gray indicates non-study districts previously known to be LF-endemic (microfilaremia $\geq 1\%$).

Table 1. Lymphatic filariasis (LF) prevalence (ICT positive) by district

District	Overall (n = 1,563)	Sambalpur (n = 260)	Balangir (n = 339)	Bargarh (n = 556)	Kendujhar (n = 325)	Kandhamal (n = 83)
ICT positive %*	21%	32%	27%	15%	16%	16%
(95% CI)	(17-25%)	(24-40%)	(21-33%)	(9-22%)	(10-21%)	(4-27%)

*Adjusted for sampling design to generalize measurements to the sampled population.

CI = confidence interval

Table 2. Migration indices of sampled population.

	Ever lived in another district for ≥ 6 months^a	Ever lived in an LF-endemic^b district in Orissa	Born in an LF-endemic^b district in Orissa	Relocated between 2007 and 2009
Entire sample %	13%	3%	2%	5%
(n)	(173/1379)	(35/1340)	(32/1355)	(75/1559)
ICT+ %	12%	2%	2%	4%
(n)	(37/318)	(6/307)	(5/313)	(13/354)
ICT- %	13%	3%	3%	5%
(n)	(136/1061)	(29/1033)	(27/1042)	(62/1205)
p-value^c for ICT+ vs. ICT-	0.47	0.16	0.11	0.51

^a Includes districts in any Indian state.

^b LF-endemic districts in Orissa are defined having a microfilaremia rate $\geq 1\%$ based on a 2005 Orissa survey (Babu BV and others, unpublished data). These include: Anugul, Baleshwar, Baudh, Cuttack, Debagarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajapur, Jharsuguda, Khordha, Nayagarh and Puri.

^c p-values from Pearson chi-squared statistic corrected for sampling design.

ICT: immunochromatographic card test