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**Abstract**

The Global Strategy to Eliminate Lymphatic Filiariasis (GFELF) through Mass Drug Administration (MDA) has been implemented in Ghana since the year 2000 and transmission has been interrupted in 76 out of 98 endemic districts. To improve the MDA in the remaining districts with microfilaria (MF) prevalence above the 1% threshold need for the interruption of transmission, there is the need to identify and implement appropriate quality improvement (QI) strategy for the elimination of the disease as a public health problem in Ghana.

Due to the complexities associated with implementing evidence based programs (EBP) such as the lymphatic filariasis MDA and variability in their context, an initial assessment to identify implementation bottlenecks associated with the implementation of lymphatic filariasis MDA in Bole District of Ghana was conducted. A context specific QI strategy was designed and operationalized using intervention mapping (IM) strategy in terms of seven domains: actor, the action, action targets, temporality, dose, implementation outcomes addressed, and theoretical justification.

This article describes the processes and the methods used in selecting the context specific tailored QI strategies to address identified bottleneck within an existing evidence based intervention for elimination of lymphatic filariasis in Bole District of Ghana.

**Keywords:** Lymphatic Filariasis, Quality Improvement, Mass Drug Administration, Intervention Mapping, Ghana.