

## THE TOP-10 INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY INCIDENCE

	PEOPLE INFECTED	DEATHS ANNUALLY	GEOGRAPHY	CHALLENGES
TUBERCULOSIS	> 2 billion	1.7 million in 2004	TB's highest incidence per capita is in Sub-Saharan Africa, but the largest number of new TB cases in 2004 occurred in South-East Asia Region	Strains of TB resistant to all major anti-TB drugs have emerged. Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) resists isoniazid and rifampicin, the two most powerful anti-TB drugs. Tuberculosis is a leading cause of death for those with HIV.
HEPATITIS B	2 billion	~600,000	Hepatitis B exists around the world but is most common in Sub-Saharan Africa, most of Asia, and the Pacific	Rates decrease dramatically after using a hepatitis vaccine, but many countries do not use it.
MALARIA	300-500 million	~1 million	Malaria is found in 90 countries, but this disease occurs primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, South-East Asia, and Oceania.	Malaria was almost eradicated 30 years ago, but it is now on the rise in 29% of areas where it exists. The development and spread of drug-resistant strains of malaria parasites have been identified as a key factor in this resurgence.
SCHISTOSOMIASIS	>200 million	~20,000	Schistosomiasis occurs in 74 developing countries, but most of the cases are in Sub-Saharan Africa.	Large-scale treatment with praziquantel can be expensive, and there are concerns that resistant strains will emerge.
HEPATITIS C	170 million	>50,000	Hepatitis C occurs globally, with higher rates in some countries in Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asia, and the Western Pacific.	This disease can be difficult to diagnose because 80% of infected people show no symptoms. Moreover, no vaccine exists.
SHIGELLOSIS	165 million	1 million	Shigellosis is prominent in sub-Saharan Africa, Central America, and South and South-East Asia. It is also common in areas of upheaval and natural disaster, like Rwanda in 1994.	The major obstacle is resistance to antimicrobials, but vaccines are in late-stage development.
PNEUMONIA	113 million	Pneumonia comes in many forms so death-rate statistics vary. It accounts for about 60,000 deaths in the US annually. In developing countries, it accounts for 20% of deaths for children under the age of 5.	Pneumonia exists worldwide.	In developing countries, a lack of antibiotics exacerbates the problem.
DENGUE AND DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER	50 million	~12,500	These fevers are endemic in more than 100 countries in Africa, the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean, most Asian countries, and the Western Pacific.	Explosive outbreaks are occurring. For example, Brazil reported over 390,000 cases in 2001. Vaccine development has been elusive because of several different virus serotypes.
MEASLES	30 million	345,000 in 2005	Measles exists worldwide.	Although measles deaths worldwide are decreasing, developing countries need better healthcare infrastructure to ensure greater elimination of disease.
HIV/AIDS	~40 million	2.9 million in 2006	Worldwide, especially Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.	Unsafe sex and IV-drug use can spread this disease, and lack of regular drug treatment in developing countries allows more mutations to form, making the disease more drug resistant and harder to treat.