

Tropical climate creates incubator for disease

- Poverty spreads disease
 - polluted water
 - open sewers
 - bathing in parasite infected water
 - poor medical care

Ebola E

- Encephalitis
- Guinea worm
- Sleeping sickness
- Aids
- Malaria

Leishmaniasis, a parasitic disease transmitted by the sand fly, is almost always fatal if left untreated.

Ebola- is one of the deadliest viruses in the world, killing up to 90% of its victims in days.
 The disease begins with high fever, diarrhea, bleeding from the nose and gums, and can eventually induce massive internal hemorrhages.

African Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis) : This disease occurs in several countries of Central and East Africa. Most risk to tourists occurs when visiting game parks. Travelers to rural areas should take measures to prevent insect (tsetse fly) bites.

Sleeping Sickness



Sleeping Sickness



- African sleeping sickness affects as many as 500,000 people, 80 percent of whom eventually die, and the bite of the fly causes more than \$4 billion in economic losses annually.
- The tsetse fly has turned much of the fertile African landscape into an uninhabited "green desert," spreading sleeping sickness -- and killing 3 million livestock animals every year

Arboviral Fevers : Few if any cases of dengue are reported from North Africa. Sandfly fever is widely distributed, especially in Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia. Rift Valley fever and West Nile fever are significant risks in Egypt.

Cholera occurs in areas with inadequate sanitation, such as urban slums and rural areas. Travelers should consider vaccination. Prevention consists primarily in adhering to safe food and drink guidelines.

- Many diseases are carried by mosquito bites, rodent bites or tick bites.
- World Bank officials say diarrhea causes the deaths of more than 800 000 African children each year. Many of the deaths are in West Africa, where intestinal illnesses claim more young lives than malaria or AIDS.
- Programs are in place that encourage people to wash their hands with soap after using the toilet.

- Guinea worm disease is caused by a threadlike parasitic worm that grows and matures in people. Worms grow up to 3 feet long and are as wide as a paper clip wire.
- People get infected when they drink standing water containing a tiny water flea that is infected with the even tinier larvae of the Guinea worm.
- Inside the human body, the larvae mature, growing as long as 3 feet. After a year, the worm emerges through a painful blister in the skin, causing long-term suffering and sometimes crippling after-effects











AIDS IN AFRICA



Spread of HIV over time in sub-Saharan Africa, 1982–1997









Estimated percentage of adults (15-49) infected with HIV

16.0% - 32.0% 8.0% - 16.0% 2.0% - 8.0% 0.5% - 2.0% 0% - 0.5% trend data unavailable outside region





Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS as of end 1998



Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS as of end 2001

North America 940 000

Western Europe 560 000

Caribbean 420 000

North Africa & Middle East 440 000

Latin America 1.4 million Sub-Saharan Africa 28,1 million

Eastern Europe & Central Asia 1 million

> South & South-East Asia 6.1 million

> > East Asia & Pacific 1 million

Australia & New Zealand 15 000

Total: 40 million



AIDS IN AFRICA





Two orphaned children stand next to the graves of their parents who died from the AIDS virus.

An infected mother with her child who has the disease as well.



70% of the world's estimated 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are located in Sub-Saharan Africa.



Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 90% of the world's HIV infected children.



Of 30 children born in sub-Saharan Africa-10 will acquire the virus simply by being born-4 will be infected from breast feeding.



Most of these children will not live to see their 5th birthdays.



12 million African children have been orphaned due to the AIDS virus.



17 million Africans have already died since the epidemic began in the late 1970's.



In recent years the government budget for Health care per person in Kenya has dropped from \$9.50 to less than \$3.00.



Within 10 years the average life expectancy in 11 countries in Africa will drop below 40 as HIV/AIDS continues to shorten life spans.