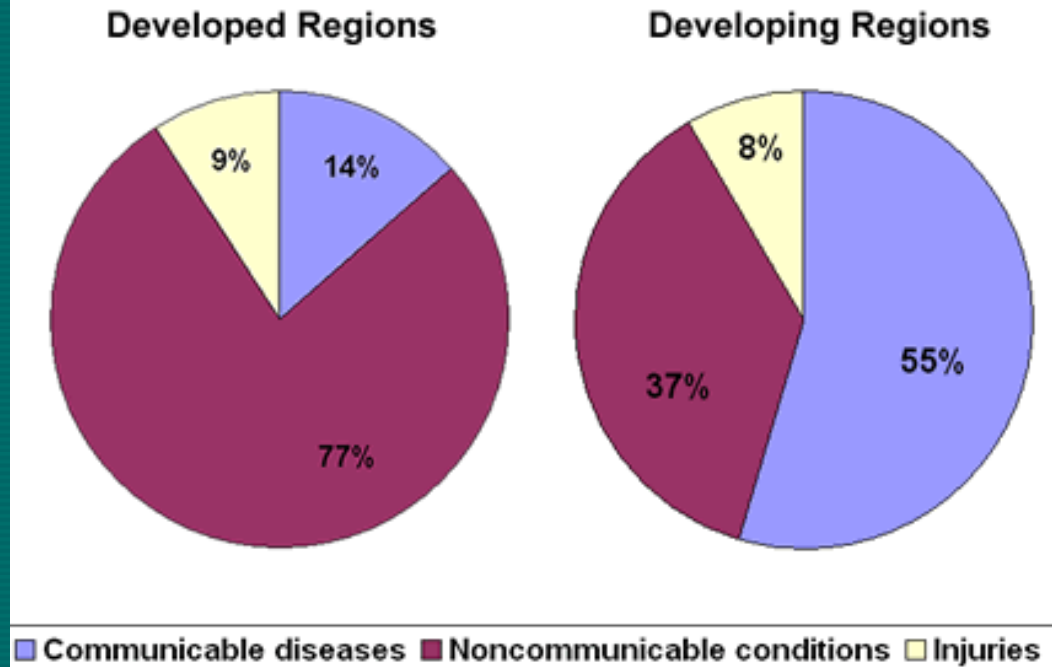


# Taking Stock of Neglected Diseases

The background is a solid teal color. In the lower half, there is a faint, semi-transparent image of two hands shaking, symbolizing agreement or partnership. The text is centered in the upper half in a white, serif font with a drop shadow.

## Deaths by Broad Cause Group



- **Communicable diseases:** Diseases that are contagious and which can be transmitted from one source to another by infectious bacteria or viral organisms.

- Examples: AIDS/HIV, tuberculosis, polio, malaria and measles.

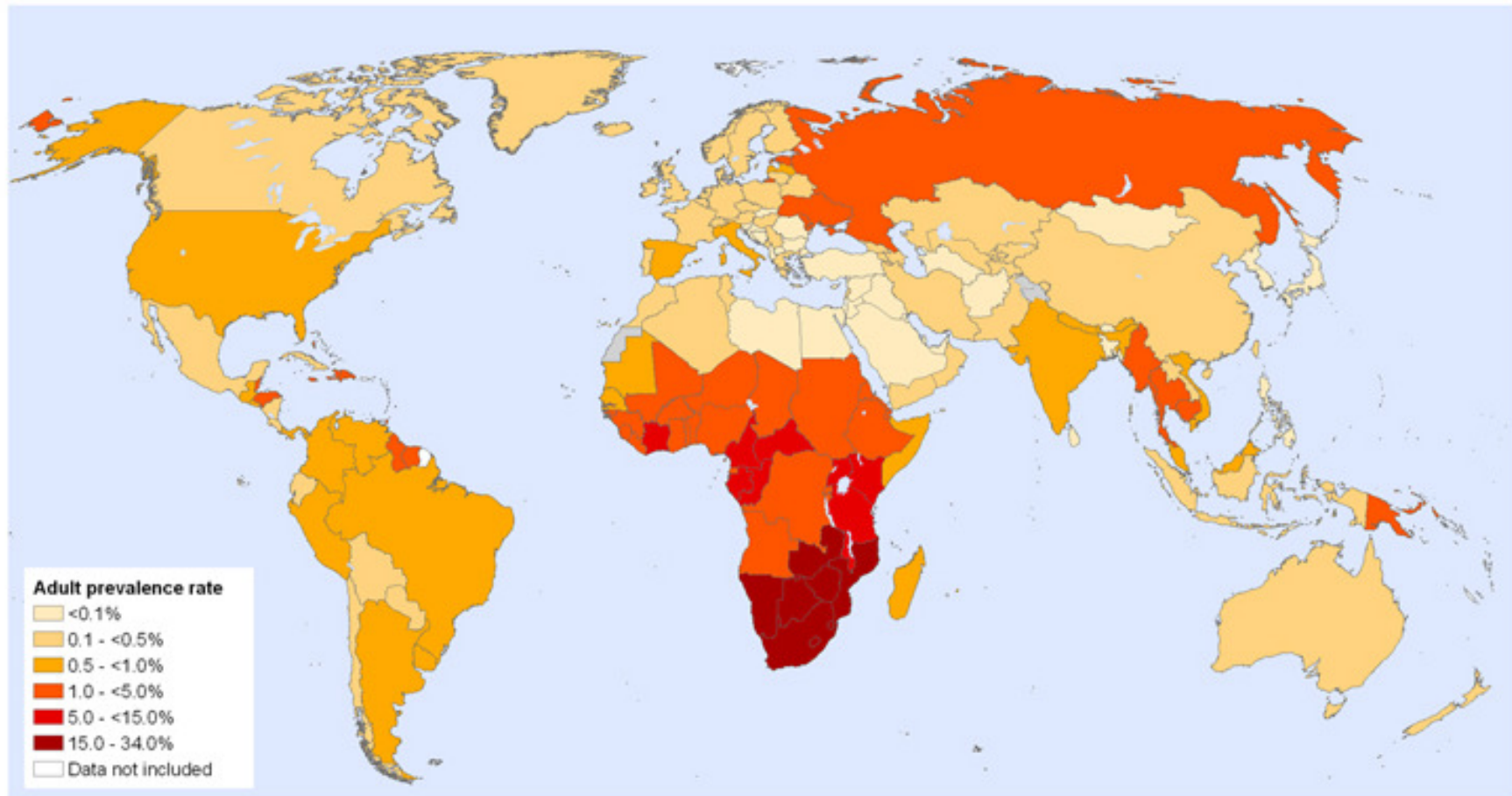
- **Noncommunicable diseases:** Diseases that are not contagious

- Examples: cancer and heart disease

Leading Causes of Death	California	Haiti	Swaziland
#1	Heart disease	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS
#2	Cancer	Lower respiratory infections	Lower respiratory infections
#3	Cerebrovascular disease	Cerebrovascular disease	Tuberculosis
#4	Chronic lower respiratory disease	Meningitis	Diarrhoeal diseases
#5	Accidents	Diarrhoeal diseases	Heart disease
#6	Alzheimer's disease	Perinatal conditions	Cerebrovascular disease
#7	Diabetes Mellitus	Tuberculosis	Perinatal conditions
#8	Influenza and Pneumonia	Heart disease	Malnutrition
#9	Chronic liver disease and cerrosis	Anaemia	Accidents
#10	Intentional self-harm	Diabetes Mellitus	Pulmonary disease
Life expectancy	78 years	55 years	37 years

State of California, Department of Public Health, 2005; WHO Mortality Country Fact Sheet, 2006

**A global view of HIV infection**  
39.5 million people [34.1-47.1] living with HIV in 2006



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: WHO / UNAIDS  
Map Production: Public Health Mapping and GIS  
Communicable Diseases (CDS)  
World Health Organization



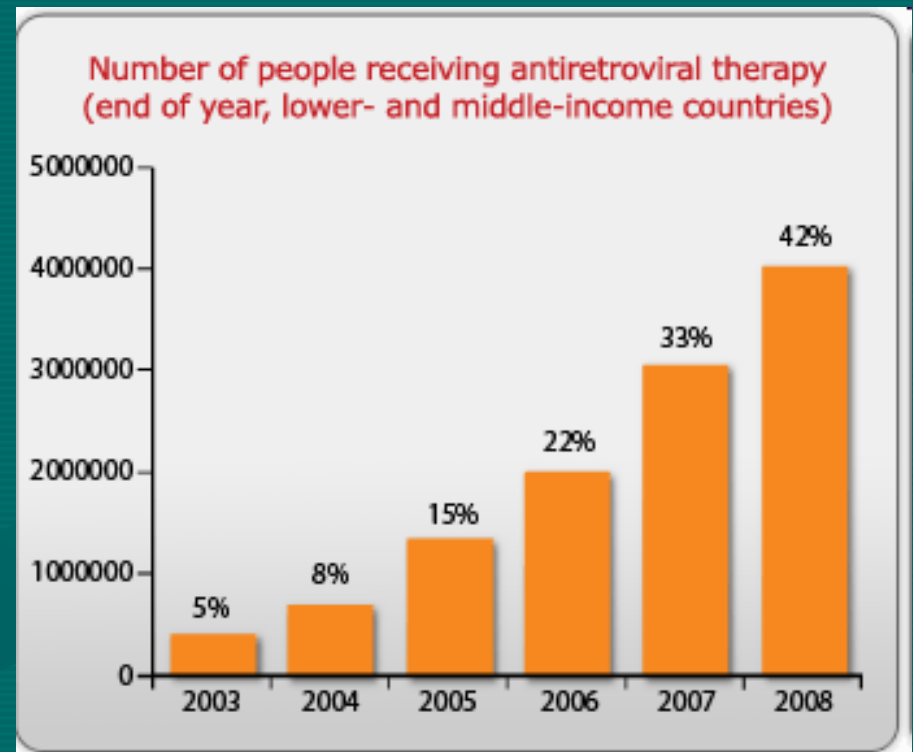
© WHO 2007. All rights reserved

# HIV/AIDS facts

- HIV is a leading cause of death worldwide and the number one cause of death in Africa.
- 33.4 million are currently living with HIV/AIDS
  - 97% of these people reside in low and middle income countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa
- More than half of new HIV infections are among those under age 25.
- Total global spending on HIV rose from \$300 million in 1996 to \$13.7 billion in 2008

# HIV/AIDS Treatment

- Combination antiretroviral therapy, first introduced in 1996, has led to dramatic reductions in morbidity and mortality
- The number of people with HIV receiving treatment in poor countries has increased 10-fold since 2002, reaching an estimated 4 million by 2008



# Big Pharma

- Average cost of developing a new pharmaceutical drug: \$800 million – \$1.7 billion
- Only 10% of global health research is devoted to conditions responsible for 90% of the global burden of disease
- Neglected disease research and development has high risk and low expected return on investment due to poverty of relevant populations and distortions in disease markets

# Works Referenced

- *13 Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnic Group and Sex, California 2005*. Rep. State of California, Department of Public Health, 2005. Web.
- "AIDS, Drug Prices and Generic Drugs." AVERT: AVERTing HIV and AIDS, 11 Mar. 2010. Web. 20 Apr. 2010. <<http://www.avert.org/generic.htm>>.
- "Cause of Death." *UC Atlas of Global Inequality*. Web. 20 Apr. 2010. <<http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/cause.php>>.
- "Drug Development Costs Hit \$1.7 Billion." *Research Management*. Drugresearcher.com, 8 Dec. 2003. Web. 20 Apr. 2010. <<http://www.drugresearcher.com/Research-management/Drug-development-costs-hit-1.7-billion>>.
- *The Global Aids Epidemic Fact Sheet*. Rep. Kaiser Family Founding, Nov. 2009. Web.
- *Mortality Country Fact Sheet*. Rep. World Health Organization, 2006. Web.
- "Universal Access to AIDS Treatment: Targets and Challenges." AVERT: AVERTing HIV and AIDS, 19 Apr. 2010. Web. 20 Apr. 2010. <<http://www.avert.org/universal-access.htm>>.