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The African continent is home to many diseases due to negligence and pollution. Many countries in Africa are famous for diseases. The African people suffer greatly from them. Many diseases there are considered fatal. Join this article to take a look at the ten most common diseases common in Africa. 10 Malaria is a disease caused by mosquitoes that affect more than 500 million people a year, killing about three million people each year, and it is generally considered the deadliest disease worldwide. In sub-Saharan Africa, the disease affects, and almost 90% of children suffer from the disease. Indeed, the disease was completely eliminated 30 years ago, but came back again. 9 The HIV and AIDS epidemic is deteriorating every year, and some 33 million people worldwide suffer from it. Indeed, 65% of them live in sub-Saharan Africa. While treatment options are on the rise, rising drug prices continue to be a major obstacle to treating the epidemic. Inadequate education on sexual health is a problem alongside general ignorance. 8 Dengue is another mosquito-borne disease. Dengue fever is thought to affect more than 50 million people a year. Epidemics are most common in Africa and Asia. In addition, the main symptoms of the disease are high fever, headaches, muscle pain, as well as possible circulatory failure. People suffering from it should seek medical care that is not always available to protect against the worst potential outcome. 7 Tuberculosis has become one of the most serious diseases in Africa, usually cooperating with both HIV and AIDS. In addition, more than 8 million new cases of tuberculosis are reported each year, and more than half of those infected have died if they are not cured. It is noted that every second in Africa there is a new tuberculosis infection due to malnutrition, lack of immunization and the weakening of HIV/AIDS. 6 Cholera is a water-induced disease that leads to sudden vomiting and diarrhea. The embryo exists in human faeces and enters the water. In 2012, the World Health Organization said it had a cholera outbreak in Guinea, where many residents of the Coastal slums had been affected. The risk of cholera is increasing due to congestion and unhygienic conditions. 5 Yellow Fever This yellow vaccination has been going on for 10 years, and a yellow proof certificate can stab in the passport. Travellers are expected to be vaccinated against yellow fever before travelling to African countries. The cause of yellow fever is the Aedes Aegypti mosquito, which grows in the jungle. The virus is caused by mosquitoes and uninfected bites and thus infects blood flow. 4 Dysentery Is a Disease in two forms: amoeba and bacillary. Human faeces have contaminated bacillus at the same time as dysentery attacks the colon. Dysentery causes abdominal pain, dyspepsia, and tremors of the limb. The incubation period can last up to three weeks, depending on the step-up procedure and the physical condition of the patient. 3 African trypanosomiasis It expands itsset to fly in many African countries. African trypanosomiasis is called sleep sickness, which can cause great neurological damage from tainted sleep cycles when still untreated, causing death. The World Health Organization said more than 450,000 cases occur each year. 2 River blindness It is also called onchocercosis, which is caused by a parasitic worm that can enter the human body and inhabit for years. About 100% of the 18 million river blind patients have been reported in Africa. They suffer from skin infections, and eye trauma often causes complete blindness. 1 Pneumonia is one of the most common diseases worldwide, but it and other respiratory diseases are common in Africa. Due to the unreliable right to access health care for infected people, treatment is very difficult. About 4.2 million lives are lost each year due to pneumonia. To report this announcement In order to continue to use our site, we ask you to confirm your identity as a person. Thank you so much for your cooperation. Infectious or infectious diseases are caused by microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi that can spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another. Some are transmitted through insect bites, while others are caused by ingest contaminated food or water. Diseases potentially acquired from trips to East Africa - UpToDate Additional Resources for African Health and Disease, prepared by the African Science Center at the University of Pennsylvania. Common rabbit diseases are tropical diseases in Africa - Many diseases there are considered fatal. Join this article to take a look at the ten most common diseases common in Africa. The mosquito-borne disease affects more than 500 million people a year, killing about three million people each year, and is generally considered the deadliest disease worldwide. 8 Deadly diseases in southern Africa that kill more than Ebola These figures make river blindness one of the most common diseases in Africa. Pneumonia is a respiratory infection that causes inflammation in the lungs. The causes of this deadly infection include bacteria, viruses and fungi. People with this disease have difficulty breathing. Pneumonia has taken many lives around the world. Diseases potentially acquired as a result of travel to Africa - UpToDatecommon Diseases in AfricaFactsheet: The main causes of death in Africa in 2012. Explored by Africa Check. Ebola epidemic in West Africa, worst in history, disease, international attention to sub-Saharan Africa in 2014 and rightly so given the virulence and rapid spread of the virus. However, other deaths in the region overshadow those of those. The Ebola epidemic in West Africa attracted the attention of the international community in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014. The English-language site of the site is French-speaking. Although virulence and the rapid spread of the Ebola virus are the main causes for concern. Group 2, death as a result of noncommunicable diseases, accounts for. Top 10 diseases in Africa - Most of the deadly skin diseases cat pictures His sad fact that preventable diseases are taking so many lives every year, especially in regions of Africa where health care is unreliable. Many Africans do not have access to clean drinking water, adequate sanitation or medicine, and some preventable deadly diseases can be part of their daily lives. Diseases potentially acquired by travel to West Africa by THE Regional Office for Africa disease is a major problem in Africa. In this lesson we are going to study some diseases with high rates of infection and mortality, and see how their impact on the lives of Africans and how they are. Top 10 most common diseases in Africa - TopTeny Magazine infectious, or infectious diseases, are caused by microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi that can spread, directly or indirectly. For many people, especially in the Western world, Africa is synonymous with disease, war, conflict and hunger. While Africa cannot accept to be synonymous with such claims, the continent cannot escape the fact that it is home to some of the deadliest diseases in history, which have claimed more lives in history than war and famine combined. Every continent has diseases that predominate in them, and it is the same for Africa. Most diseases in Africa are such that can be completely prevented by simple measures, starting with proper education and personal hygiene. In most cases, these diseases affect women and children, who constitute the most vulnerable demographic class. In this article, we explore the 10 deadliest diseases in Africa that have claimed the lives of many10. SyphilisImage Credit - Herbert L. Fred, MD, and Hendrik A. van DijkSyphilis is arguably one of the most killer diseases in Africa. The rash/boiling plague is responsible for the infection to 12.2 million people worldwide each year with a quarter of these cases occurring in Africa due to poor sex education health. The disease is transmitted through contact with bodily fluids, blood and blood products. It is also known that it is passed from mother to child. On average, 157,000 people lose their lives every year. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), infection rates in major African cities, such as zambia; East African country and Cameroon; countries in Central Central Central have been reported to be as high as 10% and 6% in both sexes, respectively, while studies conducted in Madagascar have shown that the infection rate can be up to 30%. In addition to Africa, syphilis is also common in Southeast Asia and South America9. MeningitisMeningitis is a major disease in Africa and the world at large. One unpleasant thing about this disease is that it is able to reduce the quality of life even after recovery. Meningitis is mainly common in northern and central Africa and is usually seasonal; occurs mainly during the dry season between December and June. More than 1 million people become infected with some form of meningitis each year as a result of 174,000 deaths each year. A typical infection involves covering the brain and spinal cord, leading to swelling of these tissues. Meningitis has a high mortality rate, so even with early diagnosis and treatment, up to 5 to 10% of affected individuals still end up dead and above 10 to 20% of survivors suffer from permanent brain damage and some form of hearing impairment or learning disability. The prevalence of meningitis can be easily reduced with adequate vaccination and prevention for those who may be exposed8. Tetanus tetanus is a disease of negligence and negligence. It is one of the ten deadliest diseases in Africa because, although it affects fewer people, it leaves fewer survivors. The number of new cases has dropped from 800,000 to about 500,000 each year over the past decade, but he claims that nearly half of those it affects (up to 214,000 deaths) each year. Tetanus is ubiquitous and can easily infect a person when there is a violation in the first layer of the barrier against diseases - skin and mucous membranes. Sometimes a disorder caused by a small cut or wound can be contaminated by clostridium tetani (a microorganism that causes tetanus) with the disease manifested a few days after contamination (usually 3 to 21 days after). In sub-Saharan Africa, about 84,000 tetanus deaths occur each year. Neonatal tetanus is prevalent in many developing countries, particularly in African and South-East Asia, accounting for about 14% (215,000) of all neonatal deaths, and it should be noted that deaths from neonatal tetanus have declined since WHO called for the global eradication of tetanus in 1989. READ 10 Mouth watering Tanzanian foods you shouldn't miss7. Pertussis (whooping cough) is the 7th most deadly disease in Africa. Between 20 and 40 million cases of whooping cough are diagnosed each year, causing between 200,000 and 300,000 deaths each year, most of them and children under the age of 5. Whooping cough is a highly contagious disease and often takes 7 to 14 days for an established infection to treat. A typical manifestation is protracted cough with shortness of breath resulting in the characteristic sound of an exclamation. More than 90% of whooping cough occurs in developing countries in Africa and can be easily prevented by simple immunization6. MeaslesMeasles is a disease that has gained some credibility due to its ability to spread like wild fire during outbreaks. The deadly disease kills about 530,000 people each year after more than 30 million people (usually infants and children under the age of 5) are infected each year. This large number leads to 1,400 people who die from measles every day with almost 50% of deaths occurring in Africa (242,000 deaths). However, everything is not gloomy, because once vaccination has become more accessible, measles will drop dramatically. However, the task of maintaining a cold chain and reaching villages in the interior remains a challenge in most developing countries in Africa. A typical measles infection is airborne, spread by coughing and sneezing and usually affecting malnourished children. These highly contagious and common symptoms include high-quality fever, cough, maculo-papular rash with associated diarrhea, pneumonia and ear infections as common complications. Tuberculosis is a major disease in Africa that kills after a long period of causing debilitating conditions for victims. More than 2 million people die each year from tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is much more common in Africa, and since HIV/AIDS began to devastate many people's lives, the duo has formed a wicked alliance. In Africa, people die more from tuberculosis than in other countries. About one third of the world's population is infected with tuberculosis, and more than 8 million new cases are reported each year. This means that every 3-4 people you encounter on the street is infected with tuberculosis. However, the disease only resumes when the immune system is low or when you become closely exposed to chronic patients and you start to harbor a lot of mycobacterium tubercule. A typical TB infection affects the lungs, but is not limited to it, as it can equally infect other parts of the body. Tuberculosis is so deadly that it kills more than 50% of those infected when they are not treated. New infections occur at a rate of about once a second, and in Africa more people are more likely to be infected with tuberculosis because of a low immune system caused by higher rates of AIDS and malnutrition. Immunization, which ensures proper ventilation, proper nutrition and good personal hygiene, is one of the best ways to prevent tuberculosis.4 DiarrhoeaDiarrhoea is the passage of three or more chairs on any given day. In some it is defined as the passage of the chair more often than is normal for a person). It is a disease that is so prevalent in Africa, especially in the poorest and Countries. There are 4 billion cases of diarrhea each year, causing between 1 and 3 million deaths. It has become a household name in Africa, and when it comes to making a living, it does so without mercy. The 2012 study on malaria found that malaria kills twice as many people each year as previously thought, taking 1.2 million lives and causing the deaths of many, including older children and very young people, especially those under the age of 15. Malaria prevalence is prohibitive, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where up to 90% of all cases are known to occur. Complications such as anemia, cerebral malaria and swelling of the spleen2 may occur after infection. The Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) HIV/AIDS is a virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a disease that affects the immune system, causing its progressive failure and at the end, allowing opportunistic infections. HIV/AIDS is one of the top ten most common African diseases, but it is one of the most preventable. There is not a single region in Africa that is exempt from HIV/AIDS. Heterosexual transmission accounts for the majority of HIV transmissions. More than 33 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS, and 65 per cent of these people live in sub-Saharan Africa. Other routes of infection include: needle exchange, syringes, or unsterilized invasive tools, and children born to an infected mother. There is strong evidence that we are winning the race against HIV/AIDS; reports from some African countries with the highest ever HIV prevalence indicate that the rate of new HIV infections has declined sharply since 2001; 41 per cent in south Africa and Swaziland, 50 per cent in zimbabwe, 58 per cent in Namibia, 68 per cent in Namibia, 71 per cent in Botswana and 73 per cent in Malawi. 1 n in addition, sub-Saharan Africa has reduced AIDS-related deaths by one third in the last six and increased the number of people on antiretroviral treatment by 59% in the last two years alone.1 Pneumonia and other lower respiratory tract infectionsXray lungs infected with pneumonia We have to the ultimate killer disease in Africa, Pneumonia and other lower respiratory tract infections are the leading cause of death among Africans. It affects both children and adults and unlike most other diseases, it leaves little room for intervention. In most cases of lower respiratory tract infections, early treatment is key. Diseases such as pneumonia, bronchitis and bronchitis kill an estimated 4.2 million people worldwide, and the death toll is higher in countries with limited access to health facilities. Pneumonia alone causes 90% of all lower respiratory tract infections and is one of the deadliest diseases in Africa, where it kills more than 800,000 people each year. Most diseases in Africa are those that can be prevented for less than \$5 vaccines or with medications that sell for less than \$10. With adequate education, vaccination programmes and a proper staff-trained health facility, the mortality caused by these diseases will inevitably have no choice but to drop dramatically. Dramatically.

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