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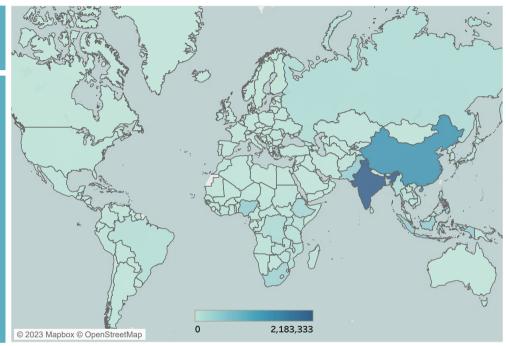
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# Analyzing Tuberculosis Burden

- TB is an infectious disease, primarily affecting the lungs
- Transmitted through droplets from coughs and sneezes
- A leading causes of death from infectious diseases worldwide
- Control Efforts focus on early detection, vaccination, and effective treatment





Estimated Total Cases Since 1990

216,004,364

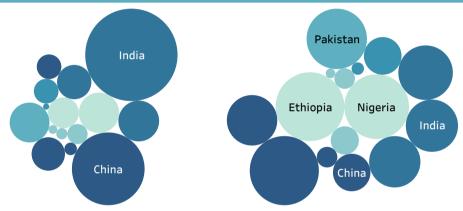
Estimated Total Deaths Since 1990

44,352,169

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# Overview

#### 1. Totals vs Normalized values



Incidences vs Incidences per 100k

### 3. Progress



#### 2. Mortality and TB-HIV Co-infection



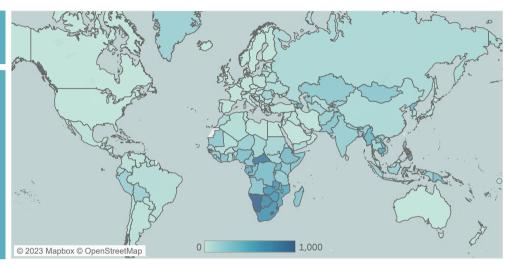
#### 4. Recap

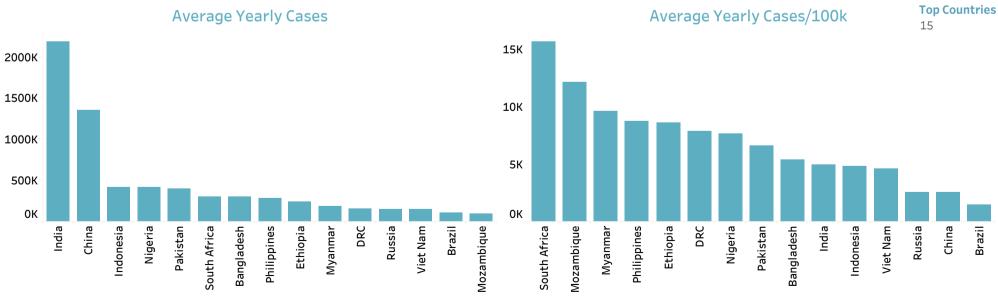


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## **Data Normalization**

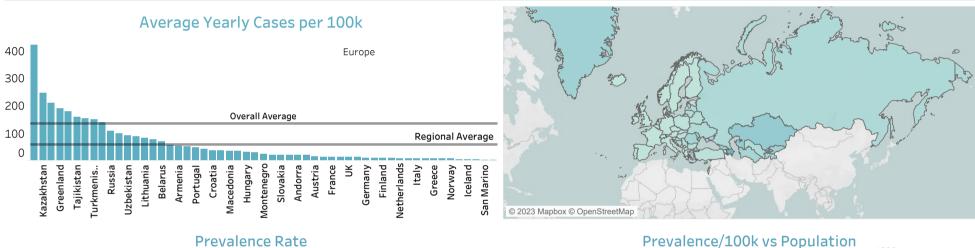
- The distribution of total cases is skewed extremely large populations
- Normalized values show that the infection rate is typically higher in Africa
- Smaller variance

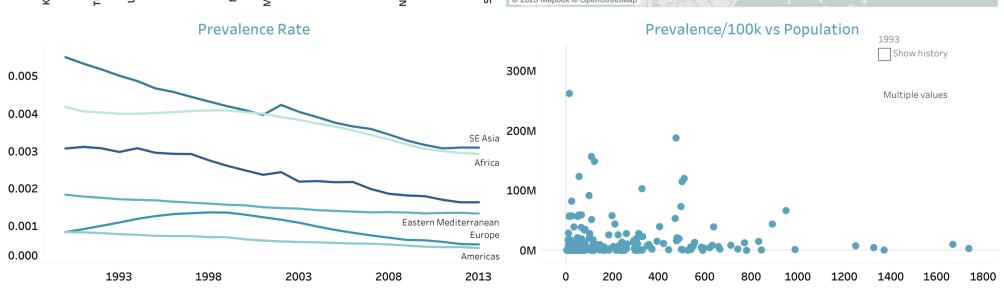




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## **Data Normalization**



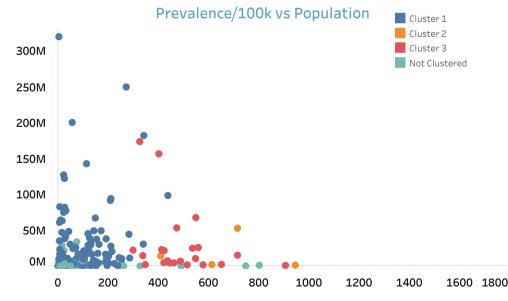


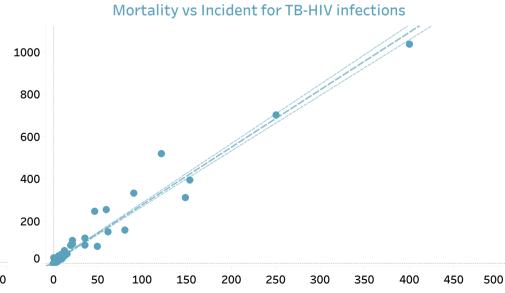
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# Mortality Rates and HIV

- In order to determine burden, need to consider mortality rates
- Lower deaths per case implies treatment strategies are effective
- Country could have high cases but low death rate
- Co-infection rates for TB-HIV as high as 65%

# Average Deaths per 100k Africa SE Asia Eastern Mediterranean Western Pacific Europe Americas O 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

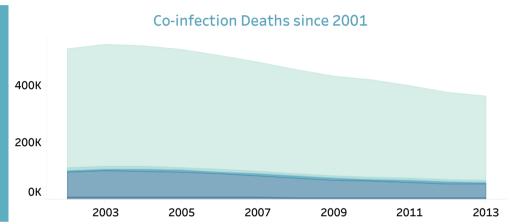


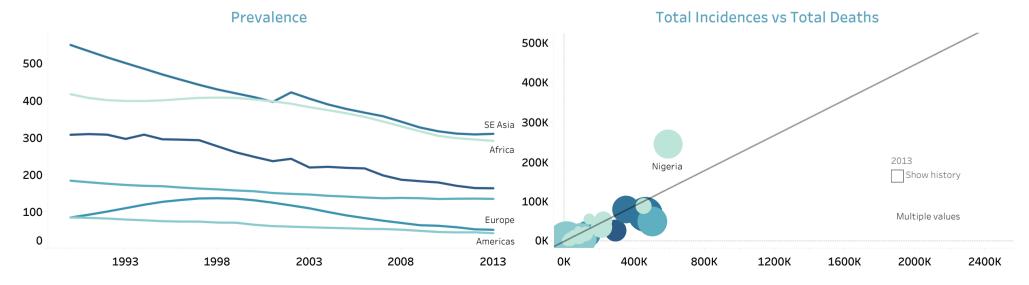


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# Positive Trends and Progress

- Evidence of progress being made in fight against TB
- Prevalence rates are trending downward
- Mortality rates trending downward
- HIV co-infection rates are trending downward since height of HIV epidemic





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# Conclusion

- Data must be normalized when determining the relative burden on a country
- Data shows that prevalence is greatest in SE Asia and Africa
- Mortality rates are strongly linked to TB-HIV co-infection
- Positive trends can be seen in all regions for the time period
- Progress has accelerated since the height of the HIV pandemic



