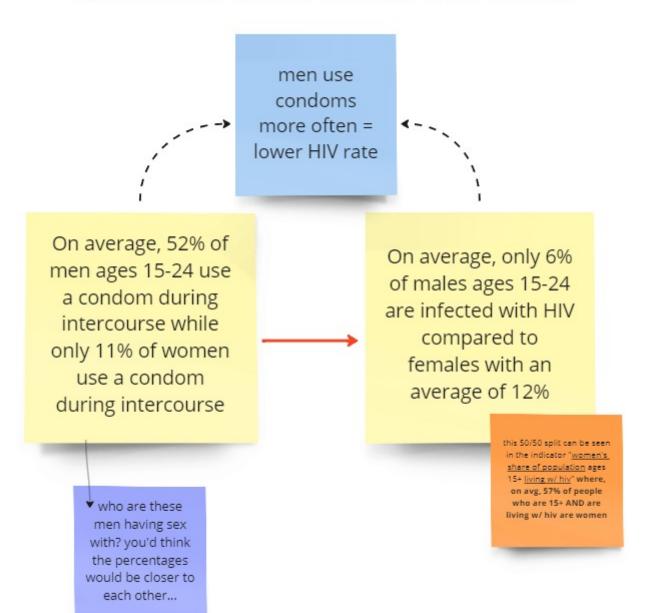
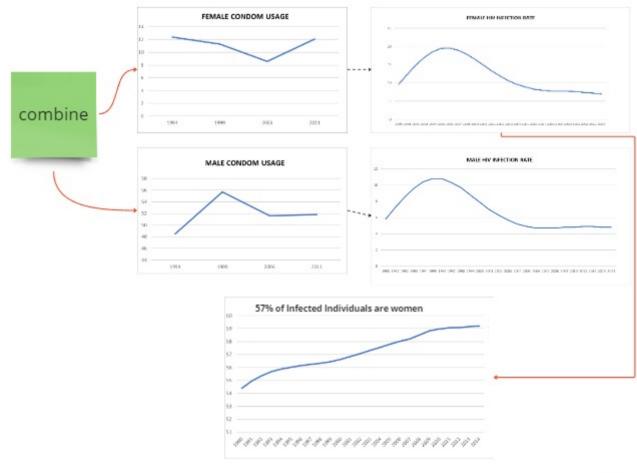
### INTRODUCTION

- 1. Overview
- 2. Mortality Rate
- 3. HIV Epidemic
- 4. Poverty vs. Health Access

5.

#### CONDOMS & HIV INFECTION RATES





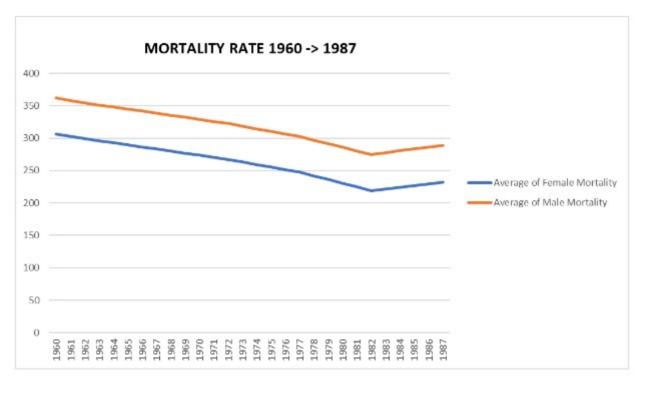
#### SPIKE IN MORTALITY RATE

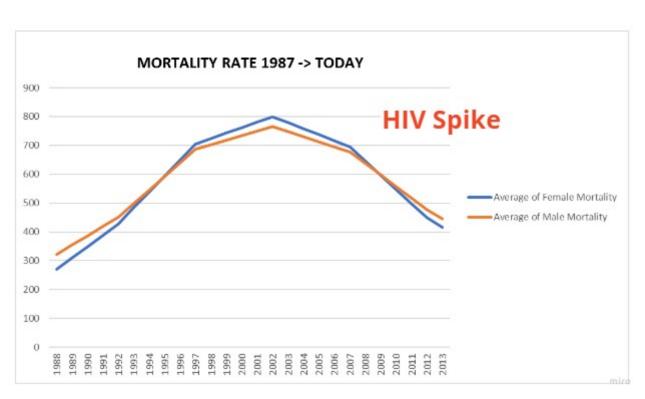
Prior to 1987, the average mortality rate was 260 / 1000 females & 315 / 100 males

Post 1987, the average mortality rate was 591 / 1000 females & 590 / 100 males

- 127% increase females - 87% increase in males

## **BUT WHY?**



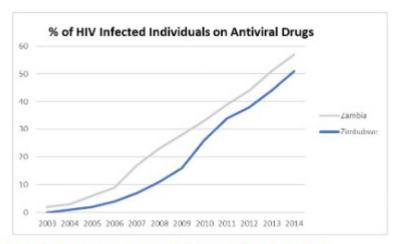


## Resolution

# Wrap up, Conclusion, and summary

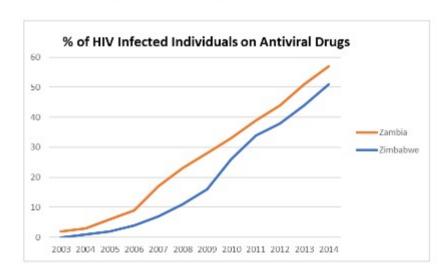
#### ANTIVIRALS & LOWER COMMUNICABLE CAUSES OF DEATH

Since the introduction of antiretroviral drugs in 2004, on average, 19% of HIV infected individuals are on antiviral drugs

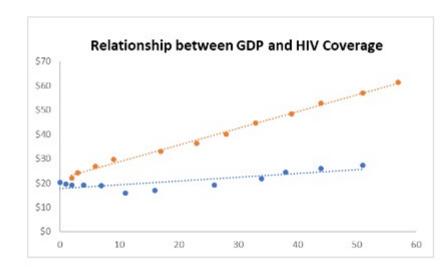


## This also means that on average 81% of infected individuals don't have access to antiretroviral drugs

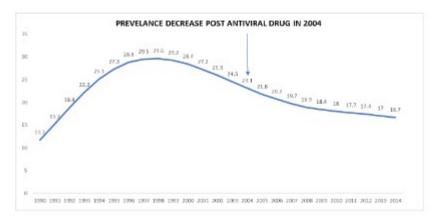
If we compare Zimbabwe to it's neighboring country Zambia, we can see that Zambia, a country w/ a higher GDP, has more access to antiviral drugs



The relationship between GDP & access to
Antiretrovirals can be seen in this scatterplot that shows that the higher the country's GDP, the larger percentage of people will have access to life-saving drugs



Post antiviral, 19% of individuals have HIV compared to pre antiviral where 24% of individuals had HIV



Since 2000, deaths due to communicable diseases has decreased by 19%

