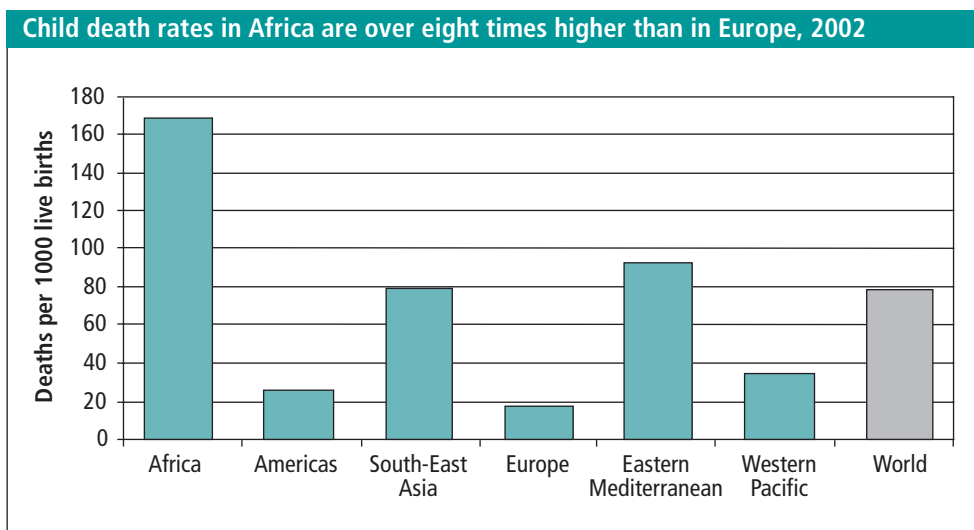




Child and adult deaths: global trends



Leading causes of mortality among adults, worldwide, 2002

Mortality – adults aged 15–59

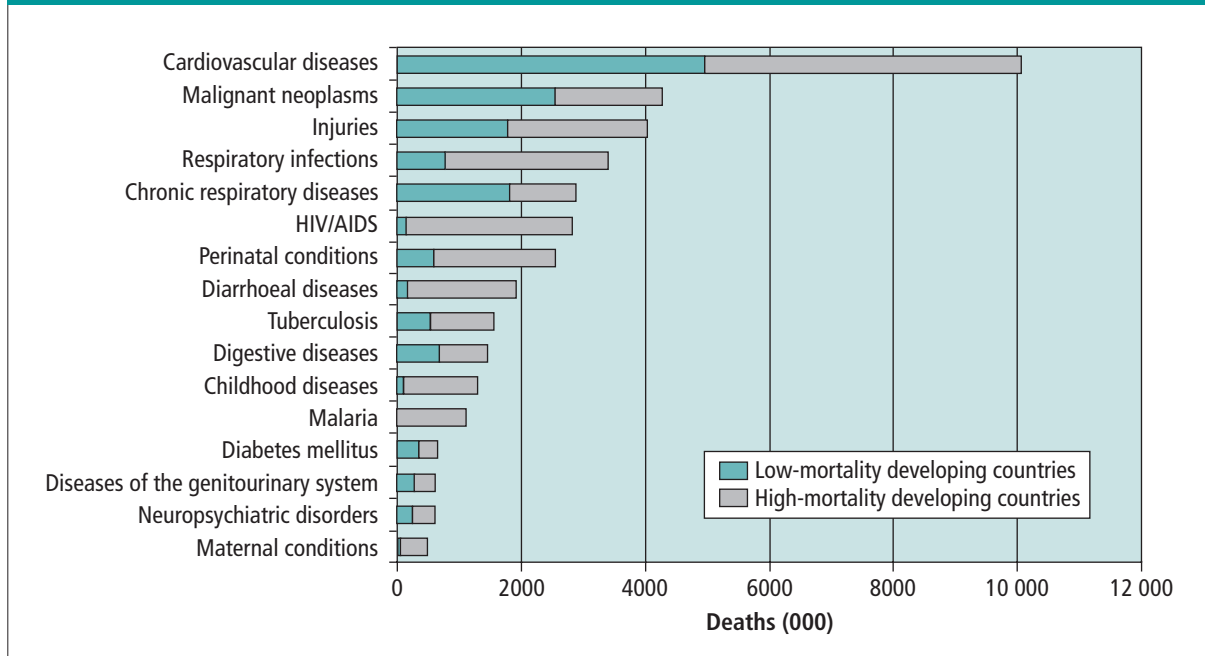
Rank	Cause	Deaths (000)
1	HIV/AIDS	2279
2	Ischaemic heart disease	1332
3	Tuberculosis	1036
4	Road traffic injuries	814
5	Cerebrovascular disease	783
6	Self-inflicted injuries	672
7	Violence	473
8	Cirrhosis of the liver	382
9	Lower respiratory infections	352
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	343

Mortality – adults aged 60 and over

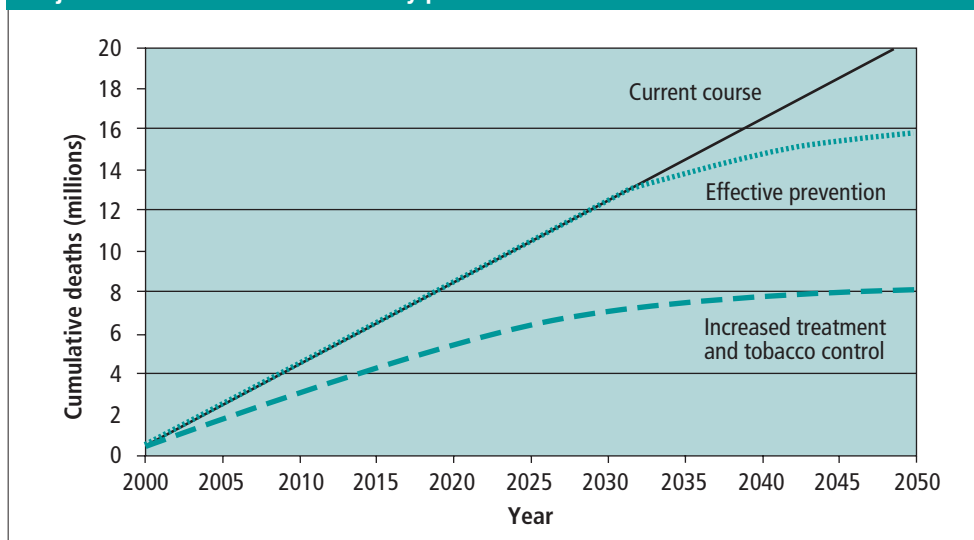
Rank	Cause	Deaths (000)
1	Ischaemic heart disease	5825
2	Cerebrovascular disease	4689
3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2399
4	Lower respiratory infections	1396
5	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	928
6	Diabetes mellitus	754
7	Hypertensive heart disease	735
8	Stomach cancer	605
9	Tuberculosis	495
10	Colon and rectum cancers	477

Child and adult deaths: global trends

Noncommunicable diseases are a major cause of death in developing countries, 2001

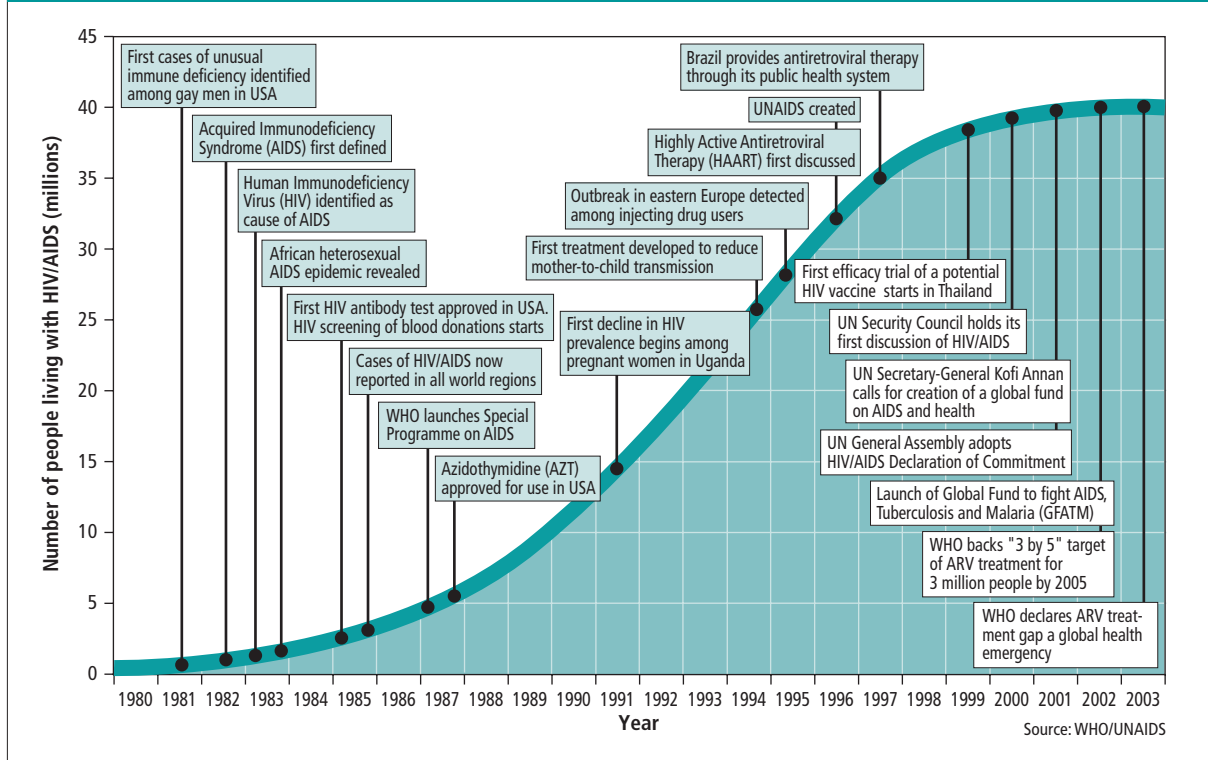


Projected tobacco-related mortality patterns

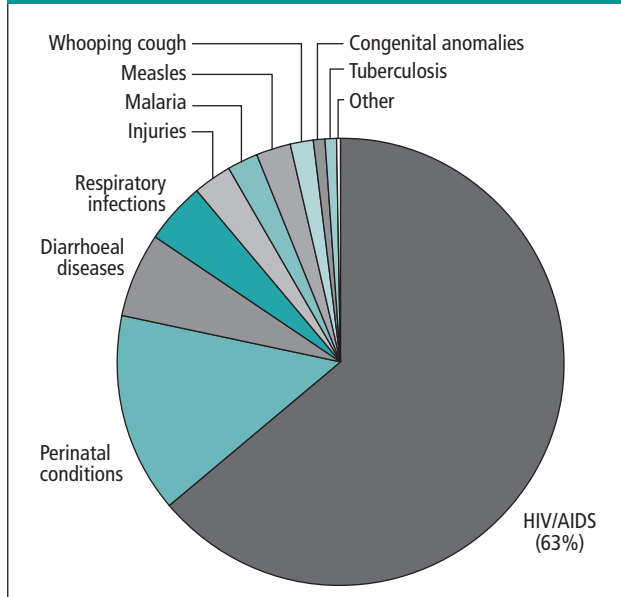


HIV/AIDS epidemic: the need for treatment

HIV/AIDS: episodes in an evolving epidemic



HIV/AIDS causes over 60% of child deaths in Botswana, 2002

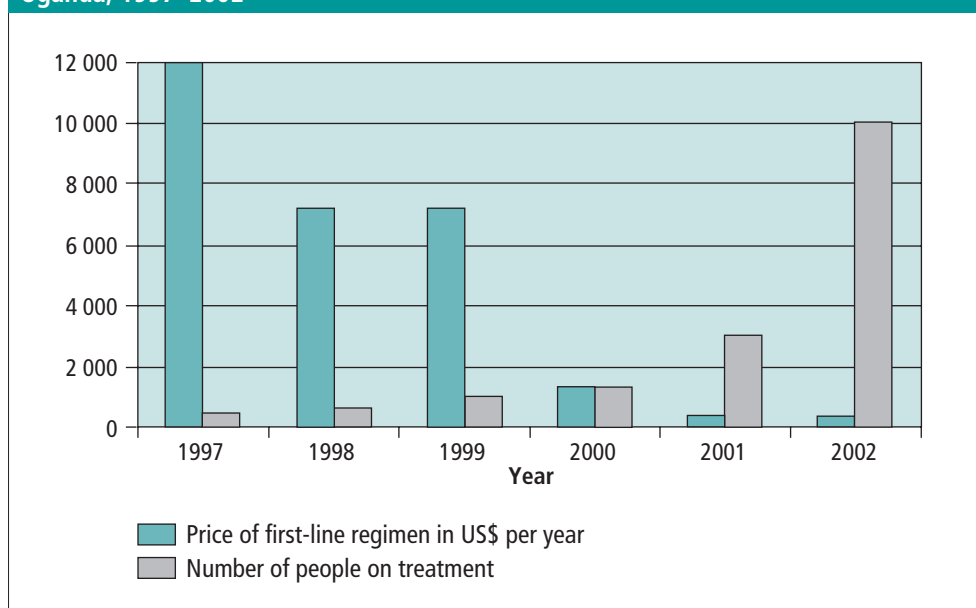


HIV/AIDS epidemic: the need for treatment

Coverage of adults in developing countries with antiretroviral therapy, by WHO region, December 2002

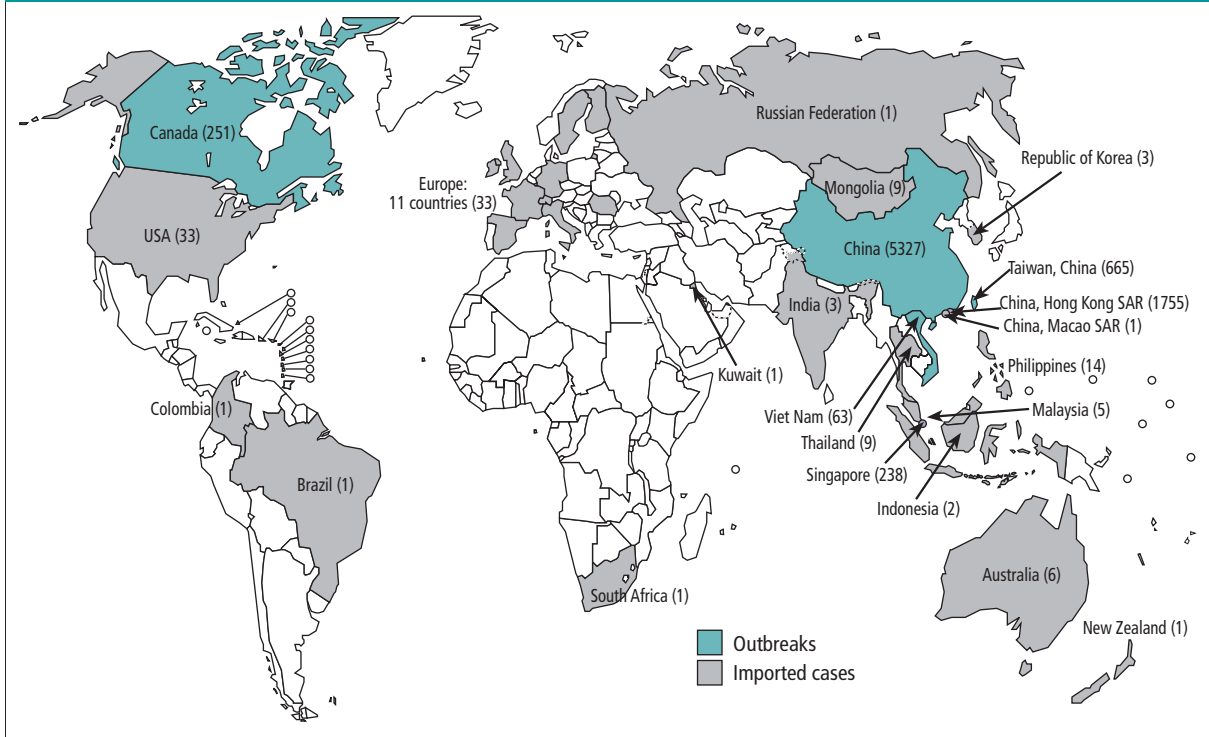
Region	Number of people	Estimated need	Coverage
Africa	50 000	4 100 000	1%
Americas	196 000	370 000	53%
Europe	7 000	80 000	9%
Eastern Mediterranean	3 000	9 000	29%
South-East Asia and Western Pacific	43 000	1 000 000	4%
All WHO regions	300 000	5 500 000	5%

Trends in the cost of ARV drugs and the number of people on treatment, Uganda, 1997–2002

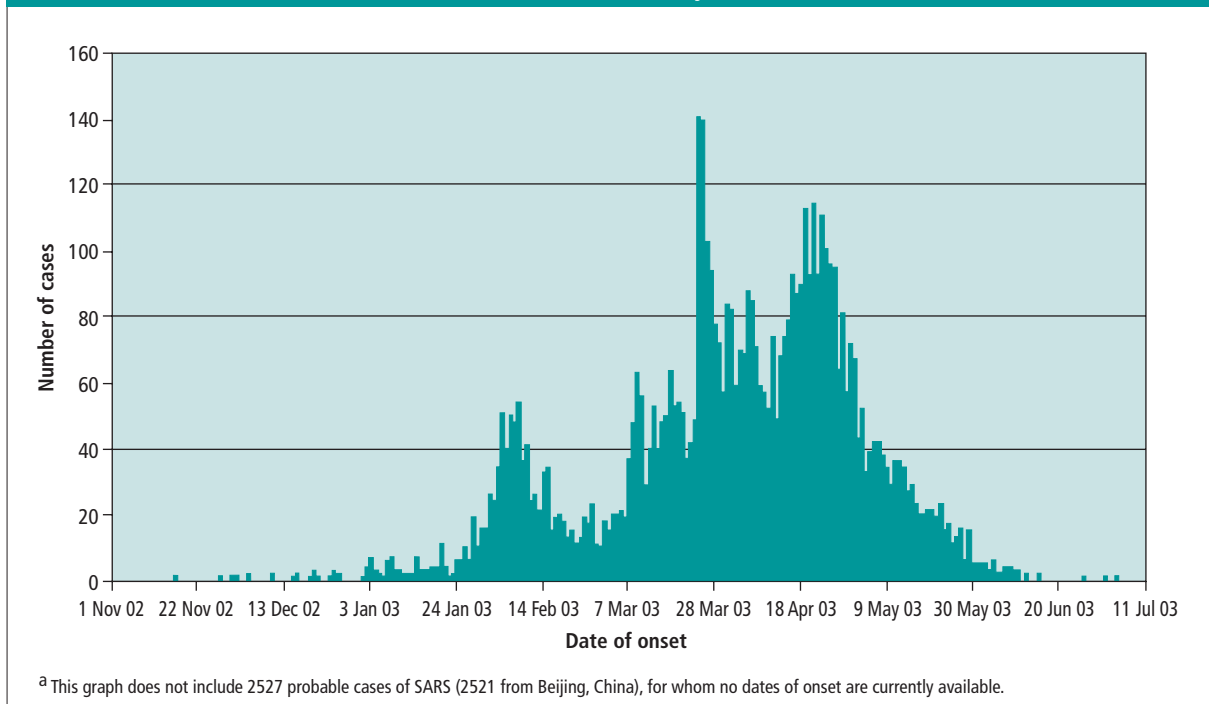


SARS: the global impact

Probable cases of SARS worldwide, 7 August 2003



Probable cases of SARS worldwide,^a 1 November 2002–11 July 2003



Polio: a disappearing disease

Endemic polio in 1988 and mid-2003

