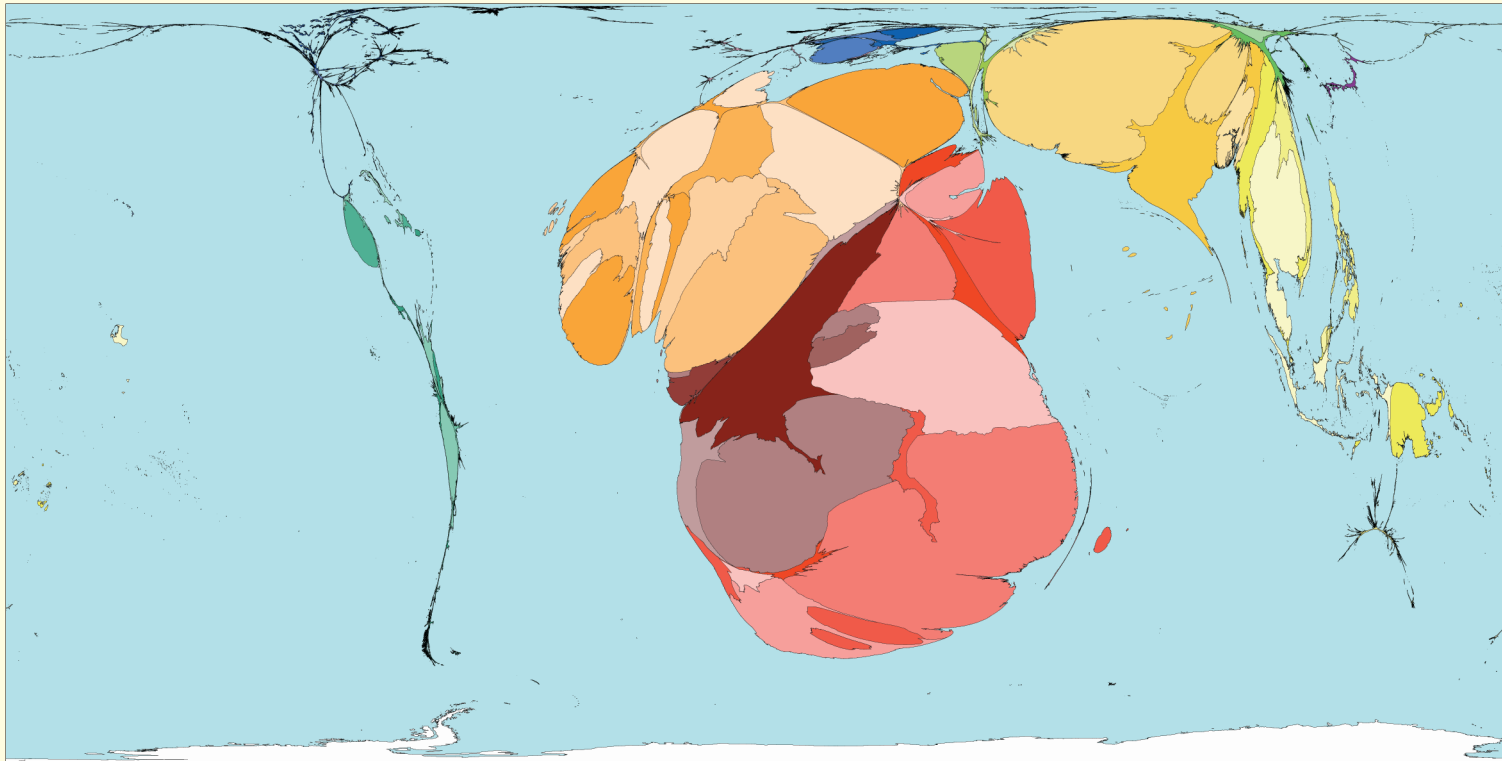


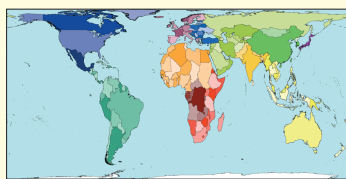
Cholera Cases



Cholera is an infection of the intestine, that causes copious watery diarrhoea, vomiting and leg cramps, and can quickly result in dehydration and death. Cholera is most common where there is poor sanitation and no access to clean water.

In 2004, 70% of all cholera cases identified were in the regions of Southeastern Africa, Northern Africa and Central Africa. Mozambique had the highest count of cholera cases, at 20 thousand. An epidemic in 1978 in the small population of the Maldives affected 3.8 people in every 100. The Maldives are barely visible on this map.

Territory size shows the proportion of all cholera cases that were found there, in 2004 or in the most recent year for which data are available.



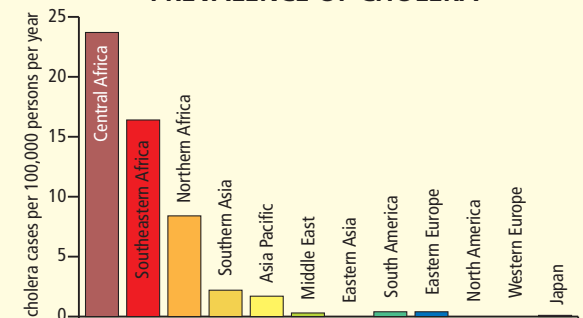
Land area

HIGHEST LAST RECORDED CHOLERA PREVALENCE

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Maldives	3779	11	Liberia	86
2	Tuvalu	2930	12	Chad	67
3	Marshall Islands	577	13	Cameroon	51
4	Kiribati	568	14	Gabon	48
5	Nauru	385	15	Somalia	47
6	Djibouti	261	16	Brunei Darussalam	31
7	Tonga	145	17	United Republic of Tanzania	28
8	Zambia	114	18	Cape Verde	27
9	Mozambique	109	19	Papua New Guinea	23
10	Swaziland	98	20	Mali	23

cholera cases, in most recently recorded year, per 100,000 persons living in that territory*

PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA



Technical notes

- Data are from World Health Organization, 2004. Human Resources for Health.
- The definition of cholera was sourced from the World Health Organisation.
- *Data are mainly from 1998-2004, except Tuvalu (1992); Maldives and Kiribati (1978/9); Papua New Guinea (1962).
- See website for further information.

“Cholera is a disease of the poor, born of too many people living cheek by jowl without the infrastructure of a sewer system or clean drinking water.”

Pascale Harter, 2005