



NTD Burden in Brazilian States

Most of the NTD disease burden in Latin America and the Caribbean now occurs in Brazil, including the vast majority of the cases of blinding trachoma and leprosy, and the majority of cases of ascariasis, dengue, hookworm infection, schistosomiasis, and visceral leishmaniasis. **In Brazil, 40 million people live below \$2 per day, most of whom are infected with one or more NTDs, as NTDs are most prevalent in communities living in poverty.**

Schistosomiasis

School-children Population at Risk: 2.4 million

Estimated Prevalence: 5.63%

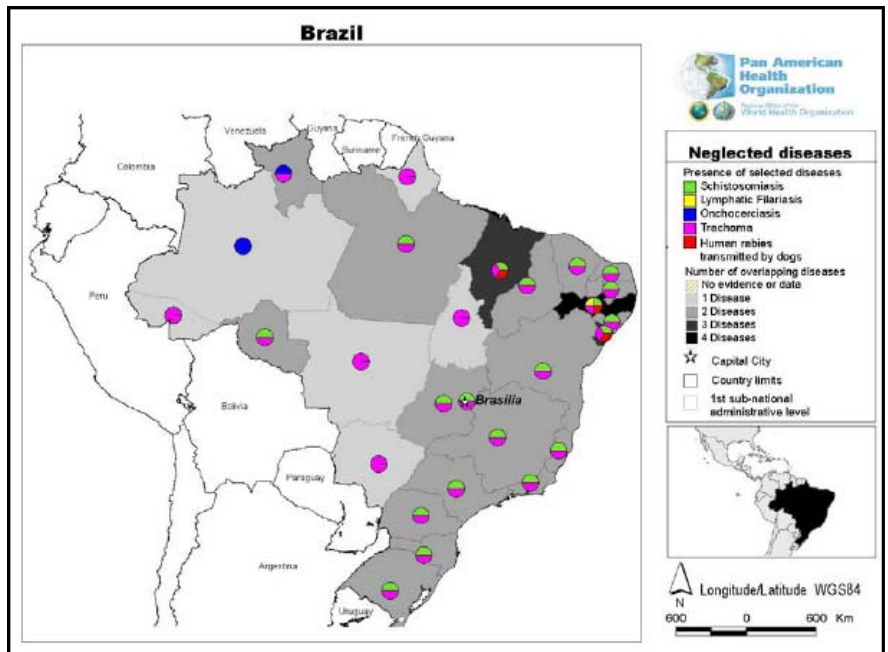
Areas at Risk: Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo, Sergipe; prevalência maior é no **Minas Gerais e Bahia**

Soil-transmitted Helminths

Population at Risk: 8.2 million

Estimated Prevalence: 19.0%

Areas at Risk: All of Brazil is endemic for soil-transmitted helminths, and prevalence is highest in the Northeast. Some rural communities in Minas Gerais State have prevalence as high as 68% for hookworm



Trachoma

Population at Risk: 48 million (10.2 million are school-aged children)

Estimated Prevalence: 4.90%

Areas at Risk: The North and Northeast show a greater number of municipalities with high prevalence rates, but all regions present an average prevalence between 3.8% and 5.4% in school age children. 10 states showed prevalence 5% or higher: Acre, Amapá, Ceará, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Pará, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Sergipe, Tocantins.

Onchocerciasis

Population at Risk: 9,987

Estimated Prevalence: 6.50%

Areas at Risk: Roraima and Amazonas, in areas which border on Venezuela

Lymphatic Filariasis

Population at Risk: 1.7 million

Estimated Prevalence: 1.10%, 4.67% in the municipality of Jaboatão

Areas at Risk: Municipalities of Olinda, Jaboatão, Recife, and Paulista, all in the state of Pernambuco

