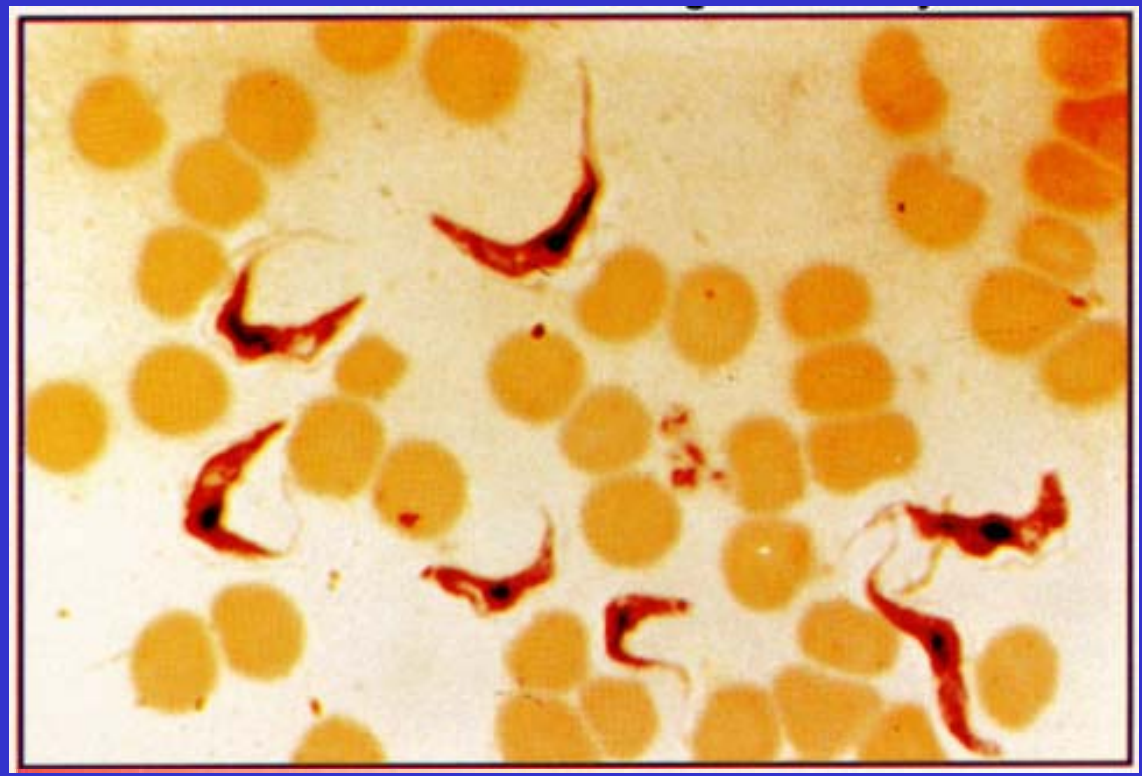

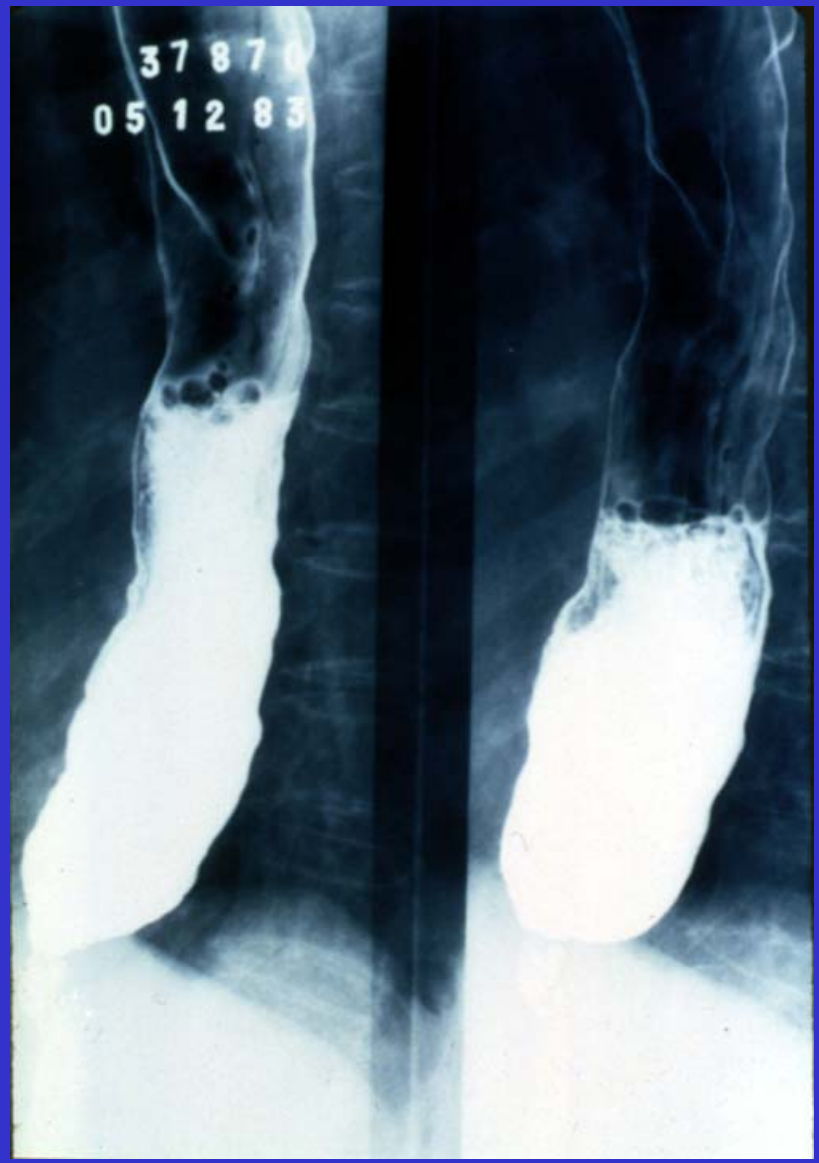
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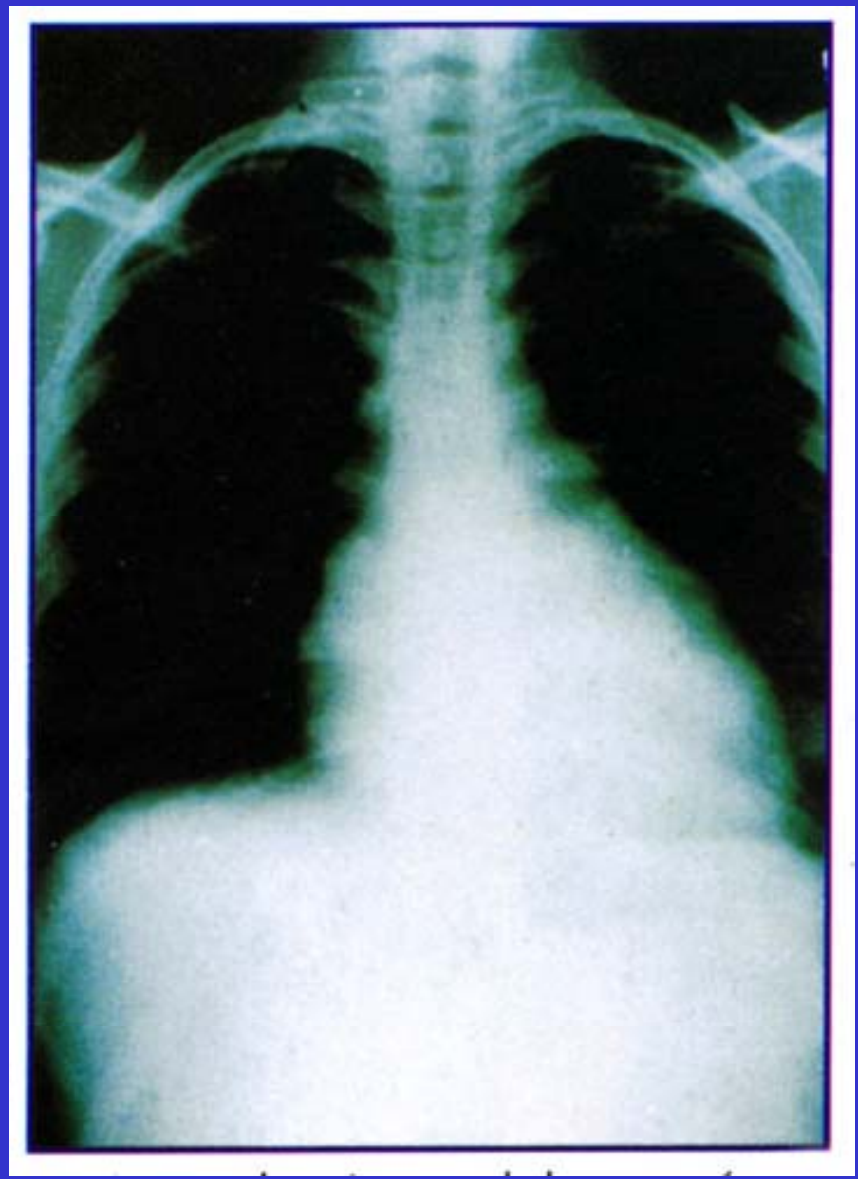
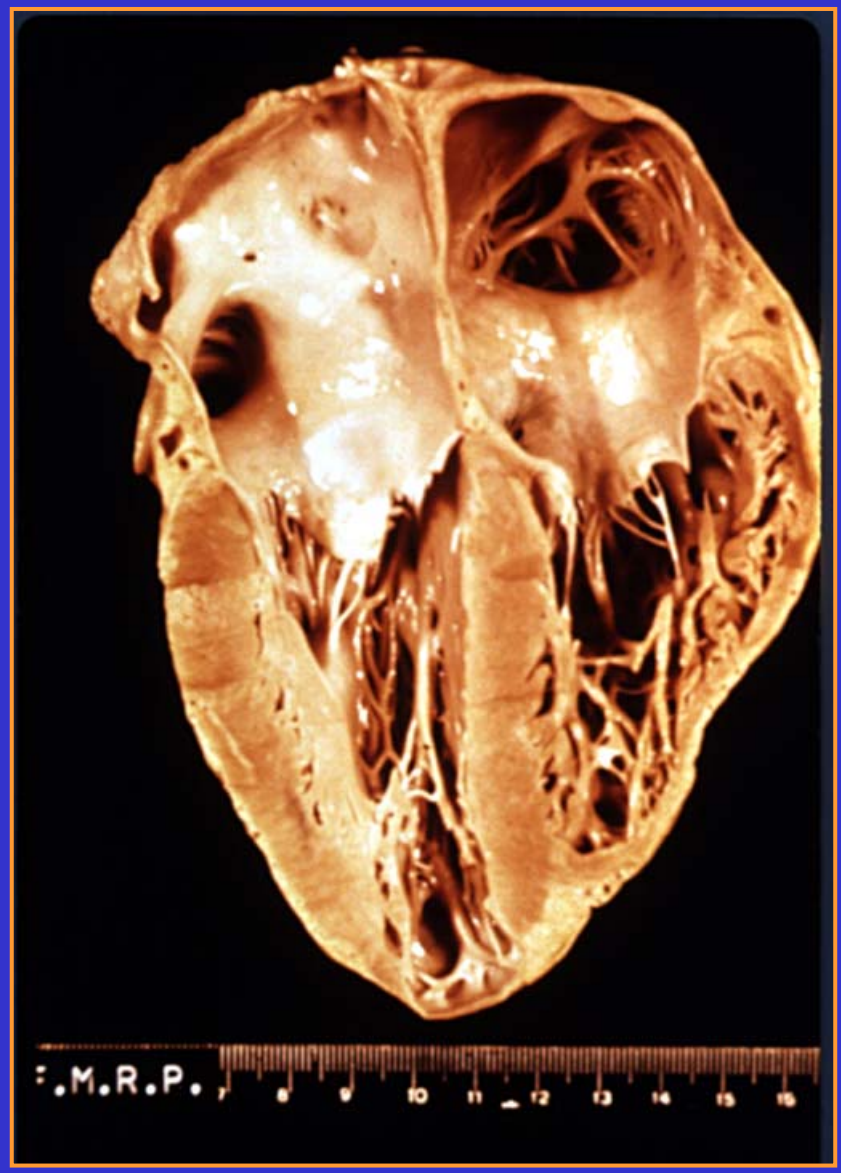



.M.R.P.

Blood-sucking insect's bite is the kiss of death!

DRACULA BUG INVADES U.S.

After killing 40 million people, deadly fly crosses our border

World's deadliest insect invades America

Deadly, blood sucking creatures that left as many as 40 million people dying in Latin America have invaded the United States — and experts say there is no cure for the dreaded disease passed by the treacherous killer insect.

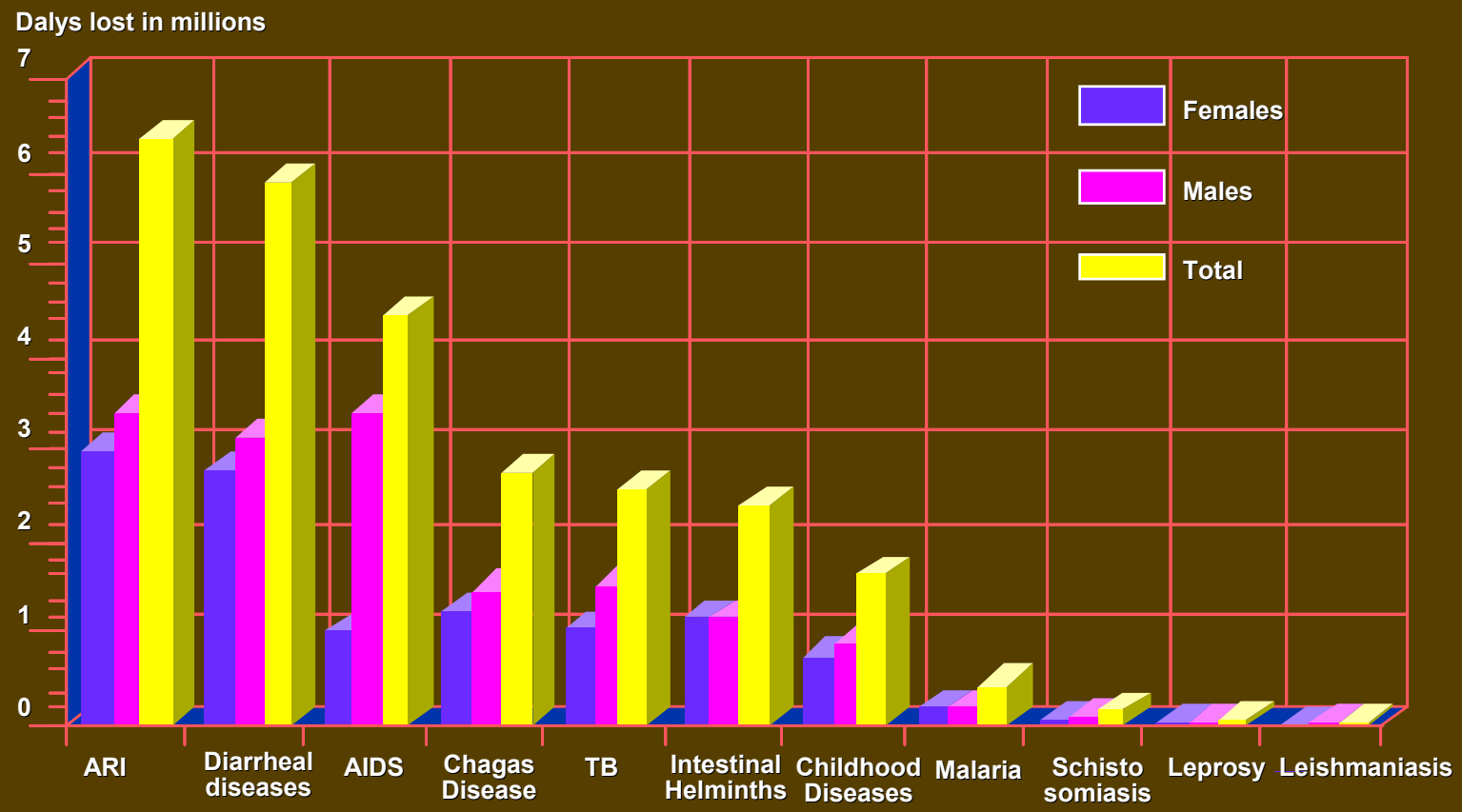
The evil insect is known as the Dracula bug or kissing bug because it normally strikes its sleeping victims on the face plunging a sword like [illegible] to draw out a meal of blood.

Curse of the DRACULA BUG

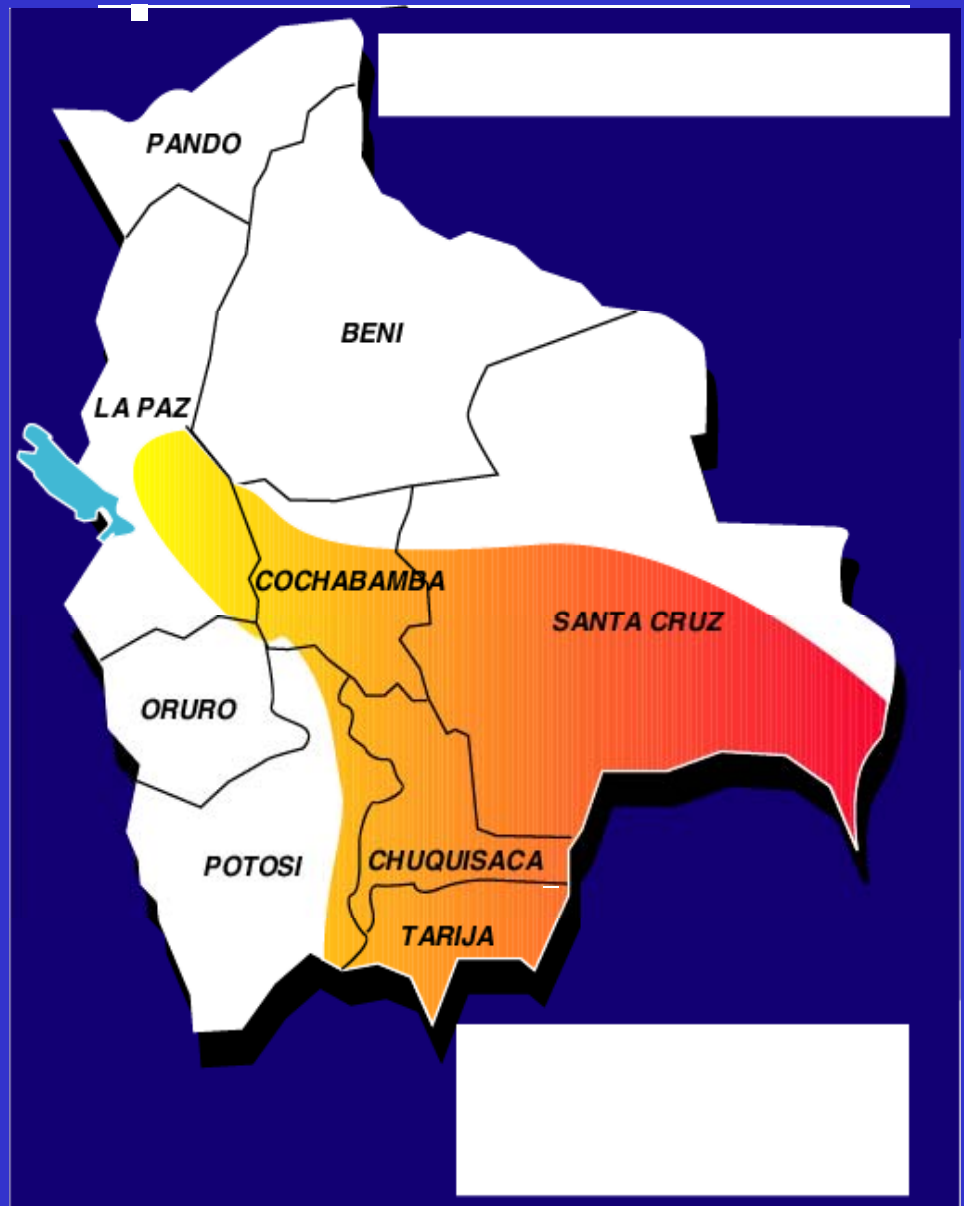
By PETE COOKE


DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR VECTORS
R. prolixus
T. dimidiata
T. infestans
T. sordida
T. brasiliensis
P. megistus

THE BURDEN OF DISEASE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

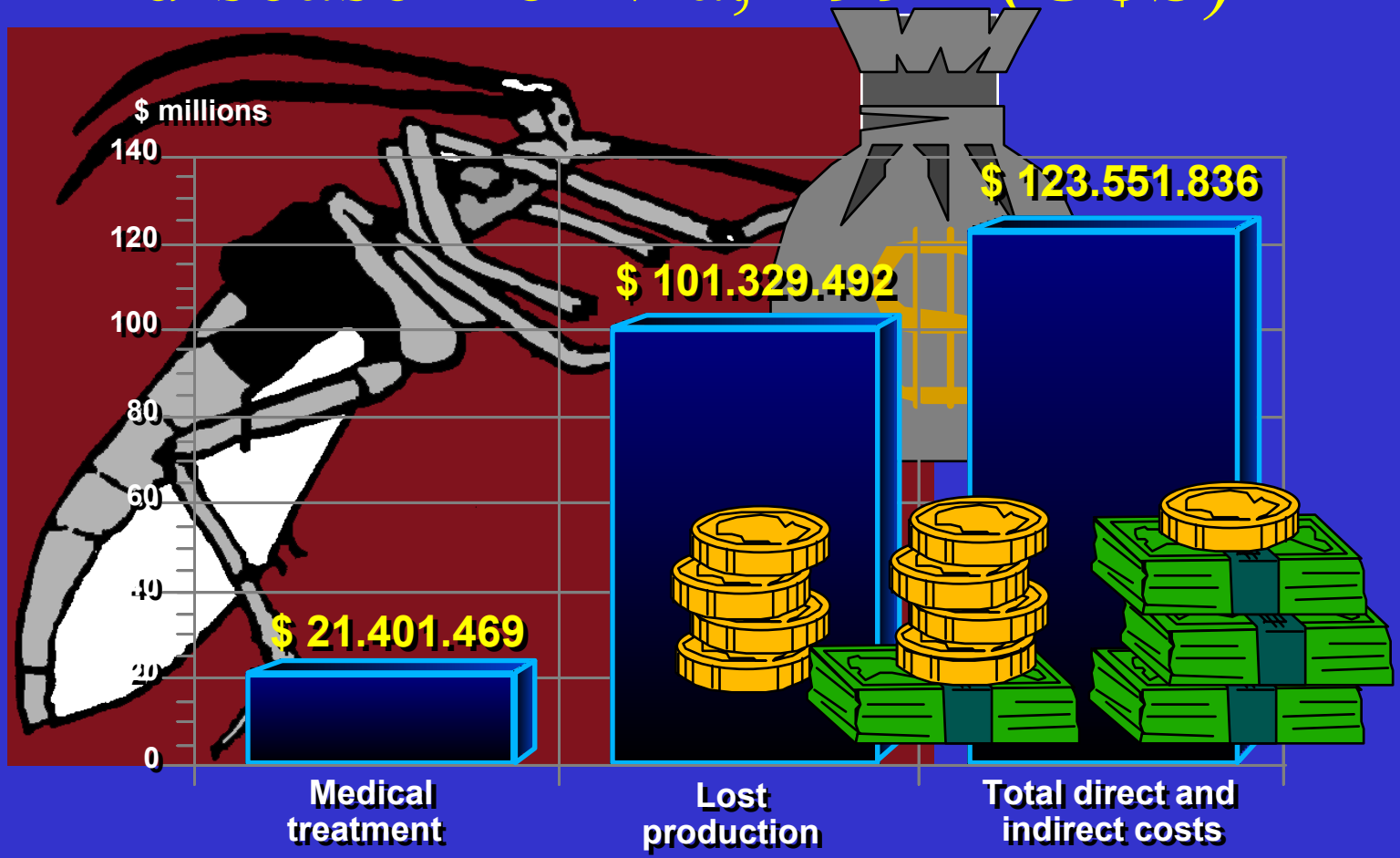


CHAGAS IN BOLIVIA



Population: 7.6 million
No. infected: 1.3 to 1.8 million
No. congenital: 1,900 annually
Incidence: 86,000/year

Economic impact of chagas disease Bolivia, 1992 (U$S)



*From Chagas in Bolivia. Ministry of Human Development/USAID, 1994. 1$USA = 4Bs.

CHAGAS DISEASE IN LATIN AMERICA

CHILE **Treatment/hospitalization**	**US$ 37 million* (1992)**
BRAZIL **Pacemakers/surgery for megavicera** **Absenteeism of workers** **Annual cost of treatment per patient**	**US$ 250 million (1987)** **US$ 625 million (1987)** **US$ 1,000**
ARGENTINA **Annual cost of treatment per patient requiring hospitalization**	**US$ 2,734**

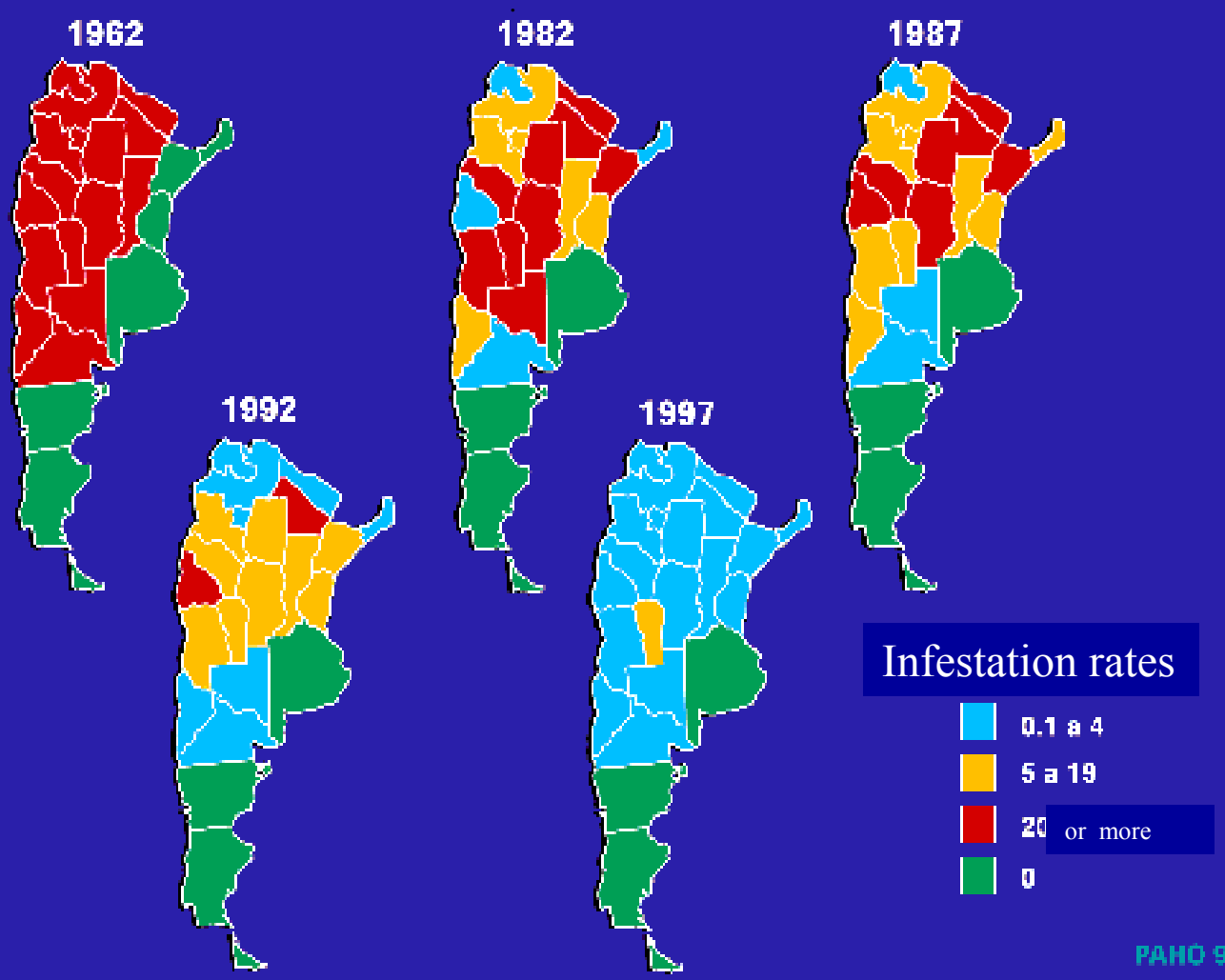
Private sector payment schedule*

Elimination of *T.infestans*

Spraying with insecticides

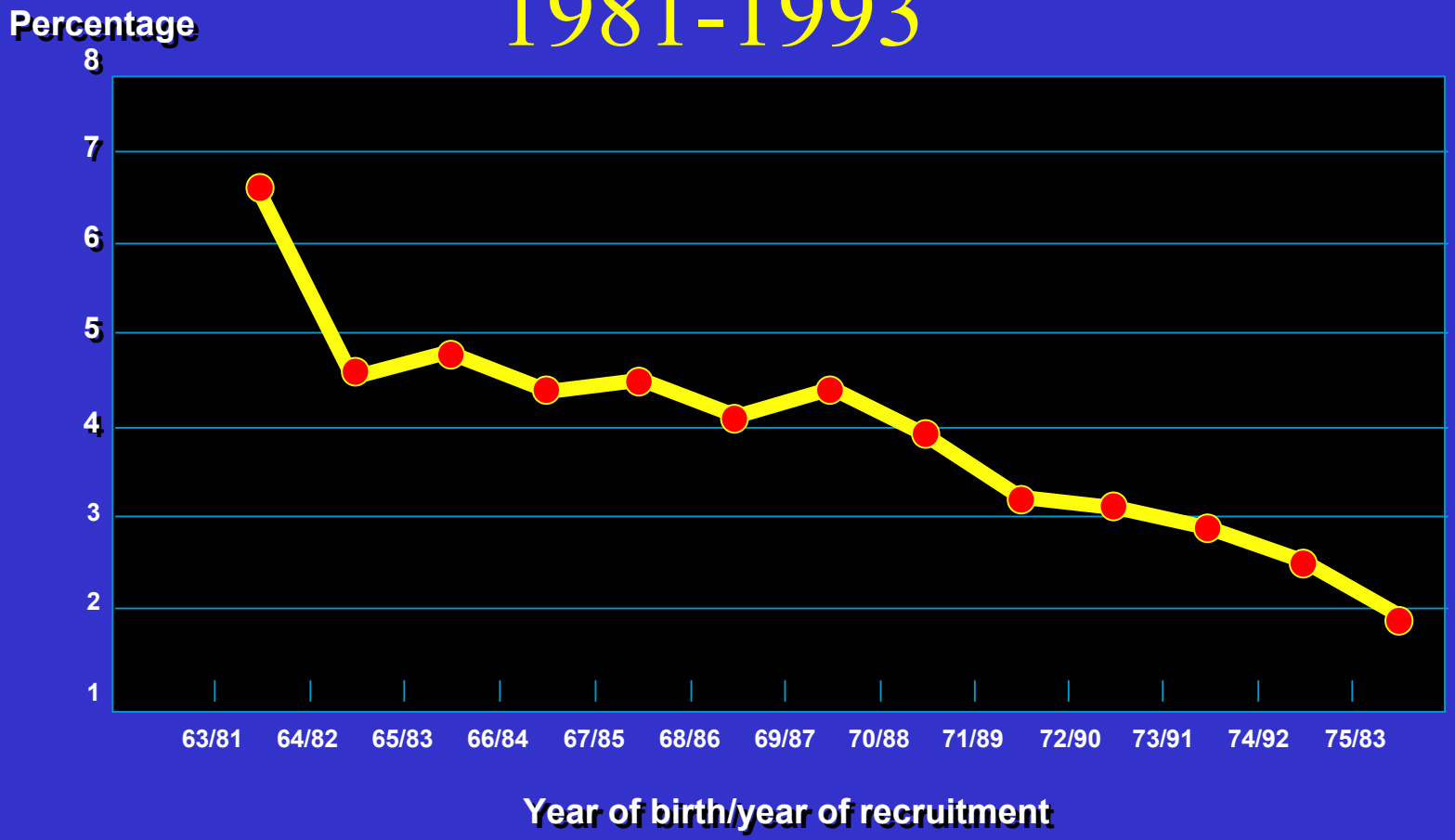
Housing improvements

Health education



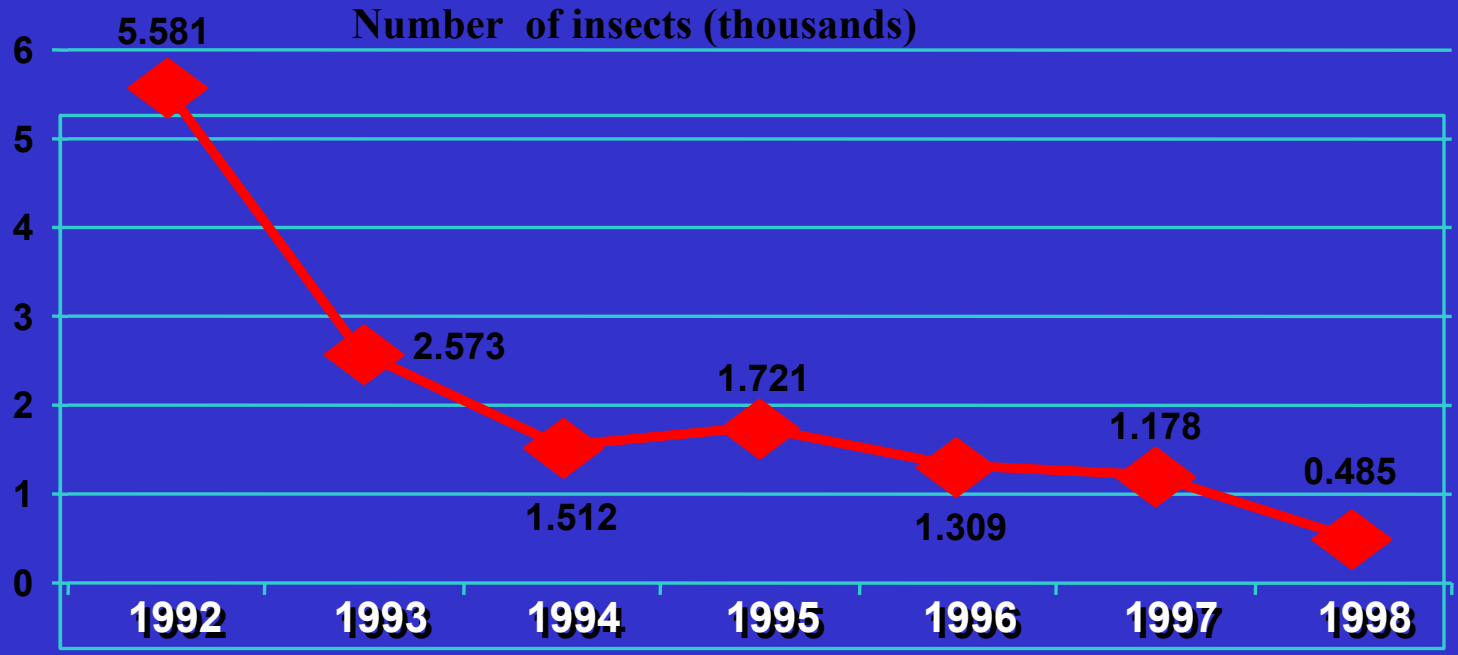
Source Servicio Nacional de Chagas, Centro Nacional de Endemoepidemias/ANLIS "Carlos G. Malbrán", Argentina

Prevalence of *T. cruzi* infection in military recruits,* Argentina 1981-1993



Source: PAHO/HPC/HCT/94

Elimination of *Triatoma Infestans*. Brazil 1992 - 1998



Brazil, Chagas Control Program: 1975-1995

Total costs 1975-1995: US $516,682,000 *

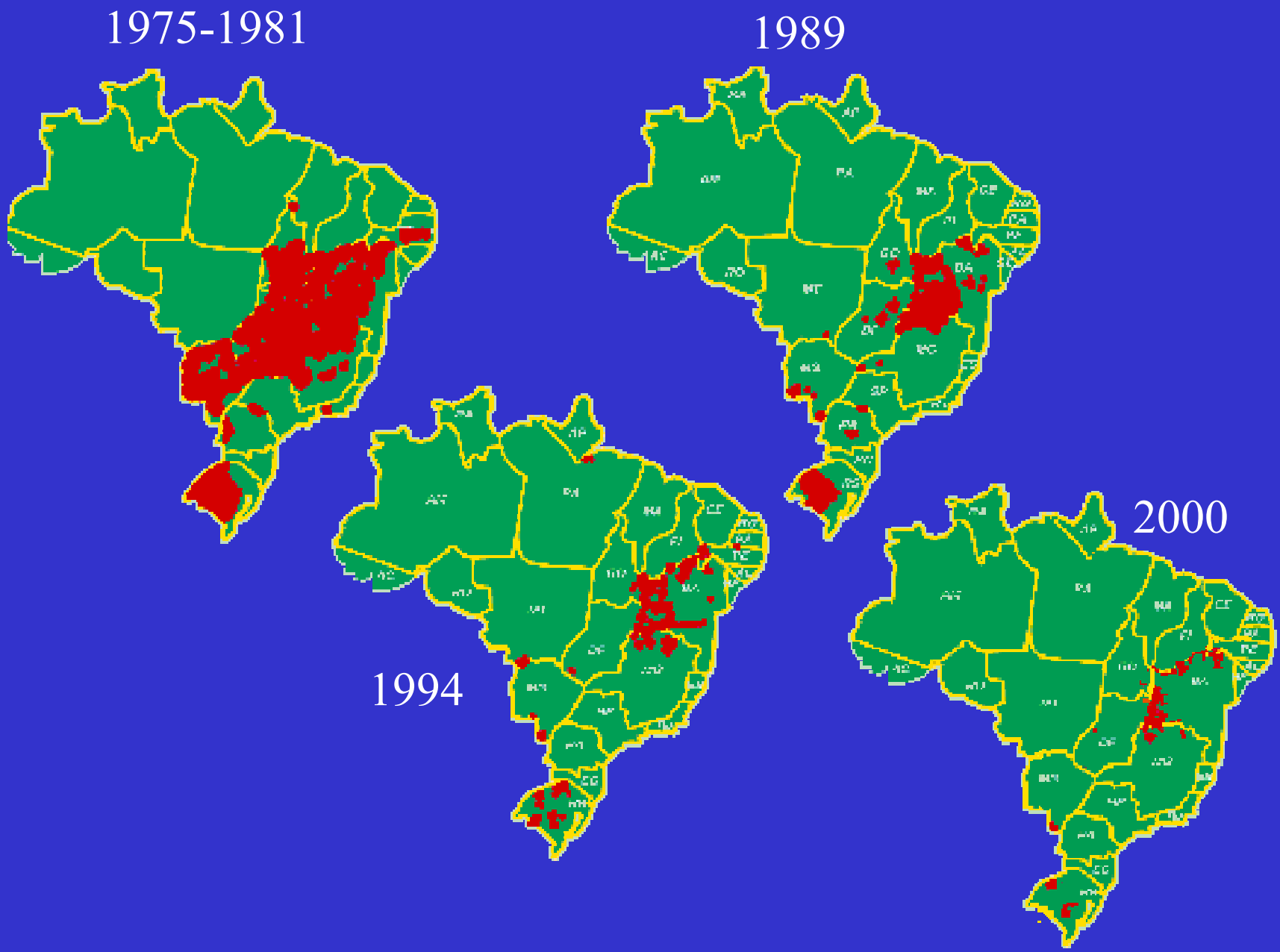
77.5% of funds spend on vector control

1975 -1980	**3,573,000 infected individuals (3.1% of the population)**
1995	**1,961,000 infected individuals (1.3% of the population)**
1975-1995	**387,000 deaths from Chagas**
1995	**17,000 deaths fromChagas**

***Ministry of Health. Adjusted in 1995 US$.**

Brazil, Chagas Control Program: 1975-1995

- **Vector control prevented:**
- ***277,000 new infections, and 85,000 deaths***
- ***Originated US$847,000,000 in savings; 64% in health care expenditures; and 36% in social security expenditures (disability insurance and retirement).***


1975-1981
1989
1994
2000

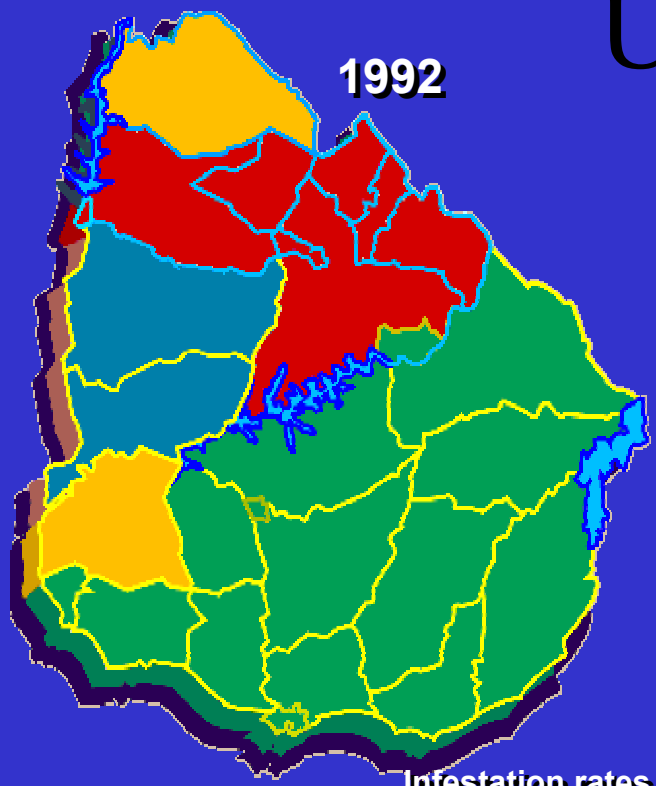
T. INFESTANTS IN CHILE: HOUSE INFESTATION RATES, 1982-1997

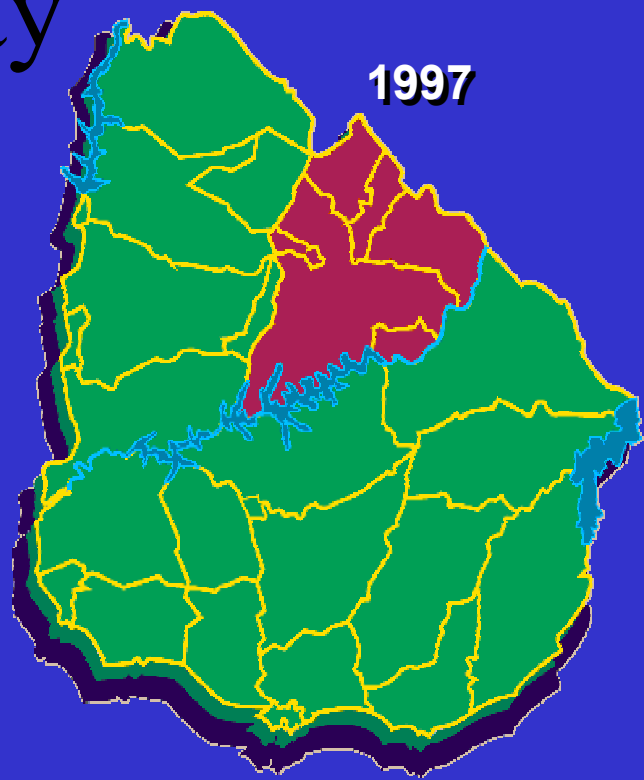
Region	1982	1993	% Reduction	1997	% Reduction
I	12.5	2.6	79.2	1.4	88.8
I	18.6	0.7	96.3	0.5	96.2
II	45.7	4.1	91.0	0.8	98.2
III	51.2	8.0	84.4	0.7	98.6
IV	49.9	2.4	95.2	0.8	98.4
V	18.0	2.0	89.0	1.9	89.5
VI	34.6	1.6	95.4	0.7	98.0
TOTAL	28.1	5.8	79.3	1.2	95.8
	28.8	3.0	89.5	1.0	96.5

CHILE: *TRYPANASOMA CRUZI* INFECTION IN CHILDREN 1982-1997

Region	% Positive Serology		
	1982 - 1990	1994 - 1997	%Reduction
I	5.5	0.1	98.2
II	6.6	0.3	95.5
III	9.8	1.0	90.0
IV	7.2	2.0	72.2
V	5.2	1.9	63.5
Metropolitana	1.4	0.6	57.1
VI	1.4	0.4	71.4
TOTAL	5.4	1.1	79.6

Uruguay


1992
Infestation rates
T. infestans
Prevalence of
T.cruzi infection
Area A
Area B
Area C
2-2.3%
0.4-1.3%
Some
none


1997
Prevalence of
T.cruzi infection
Infestation rates
T..infestans
0.0 - 0.1%%
0.03%
0.1 - 2.3%%
none

Southern Cone Initiative 1991-1999

Program investments, in US$: 1991-1999

Countries	1991-1995	1996-1999	T0TAL
ARG	68,900*	47,664*	116,564*
BOL	800,000	36,009*	36.809*
BRA[x]	66,974*	68,956*	135,930*
CHI[x]	1,5*	2,630*	4,130*
PAR[x]	3,287*	5,671*	8,958*
URU[x]	468,000	214,000	682,000
Total	***141,929****	***161,144****	***303,073,000***

[x] Funds for vector control only; * Millions.