

F.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 Unreacherous 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 fang-like stinger into the soft flesh to draw out all their blood.

But the Dracula bug can also strike during the day.

Dracula bugs are most active at night, and they are most attracted to bright lights.

They are most commonly found in the southern United States, particularly in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

They are also found in parts of Mexico, Central America, and South America.

## Curse of the DRACULA BUG

By PETE COOKS

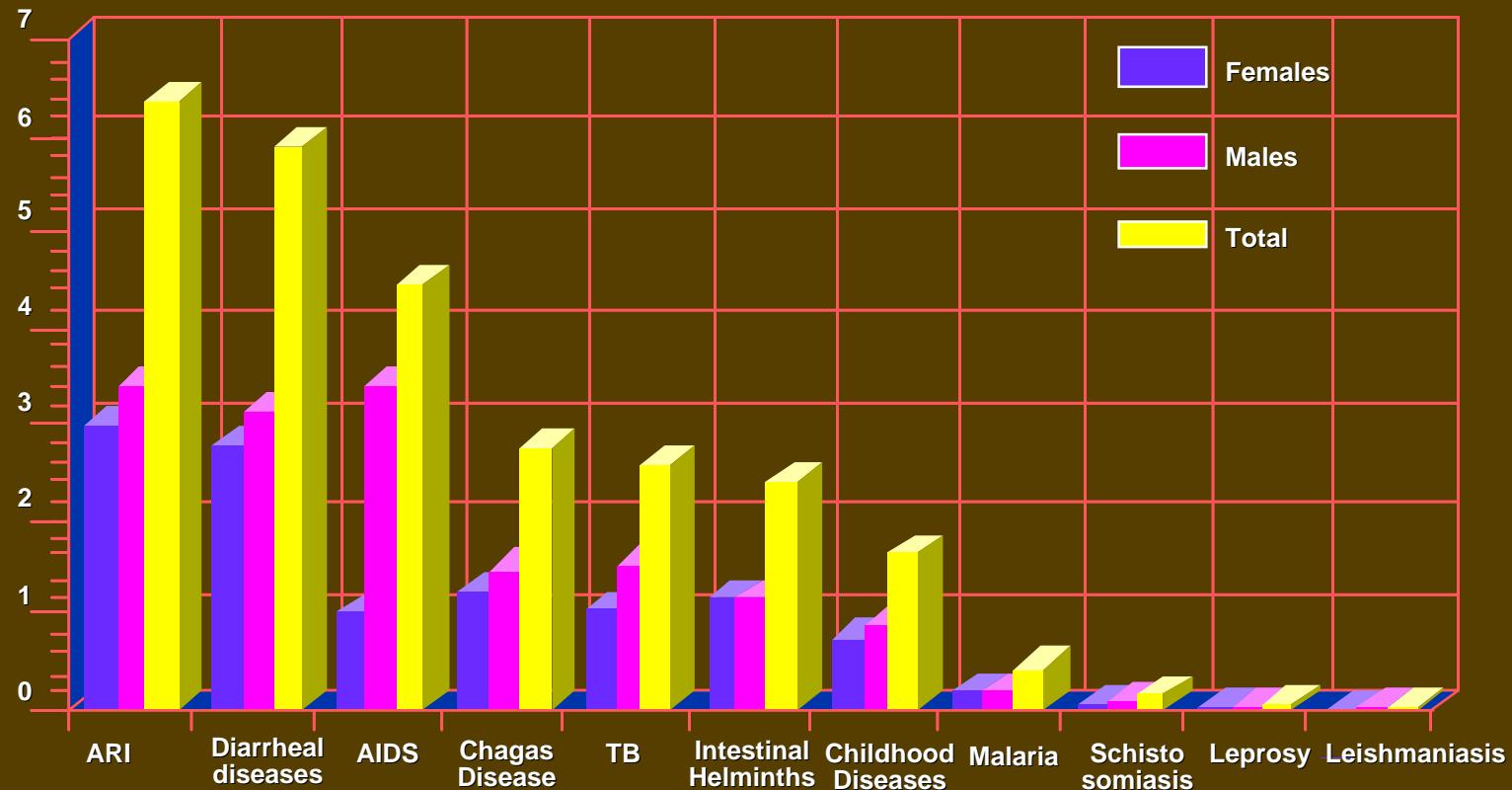
(Continued from page 1)  
  
The curse of the Dracula bug has been around for centuries, and it's still going strong. In fact, it's getting stronger.  
  
According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there were more than 40 million cases of Dracula bug bites in the United States last year. That's up from about 30 million cases in 2017.  
  
And the trend is not likely to change. The CDC expects the number of cases to continue to rise, reaching nearly 50 million by 2025.  
  
So what's behind this surge? One reason is climate change. As temperatures rise, so does the number of Dracula bugs. Another reason is urbanization. As people move to cities, they bring with them the bugs that live in their yards and gardens.  
  
But there's good news too. The CDC has developed a new vaccine that can prevent Dracula bug bites. It's called the Dracula Bug Vaccine, and it's available now.  
  
So if you're worried about getting bitten by a Dracula bug, don't worry. Just get vaccinated, and you'll be protected.

### DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR VECTORS



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

Dalys lost in millions

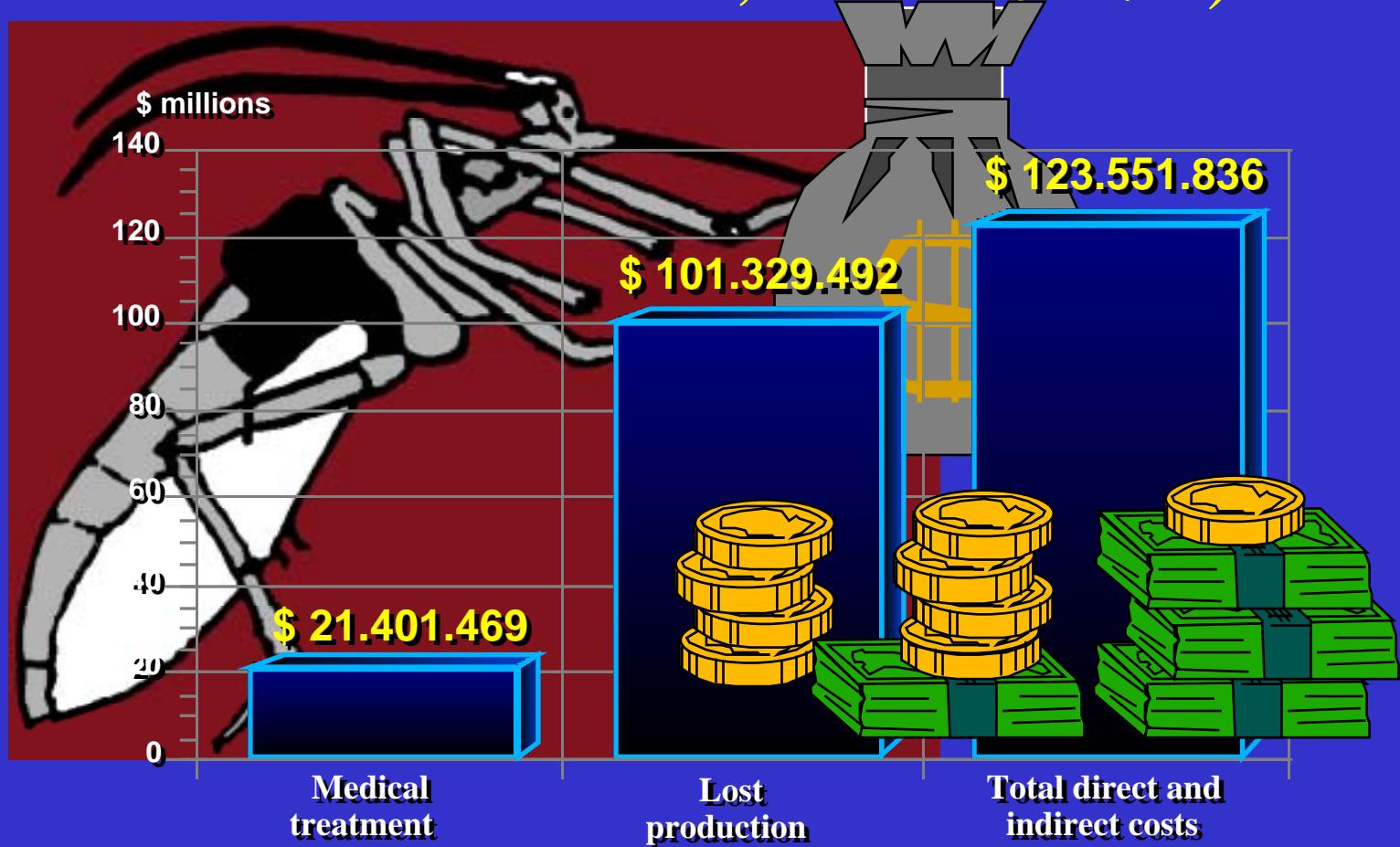


# *CHAGAS IN BOLIVIA*



**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

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

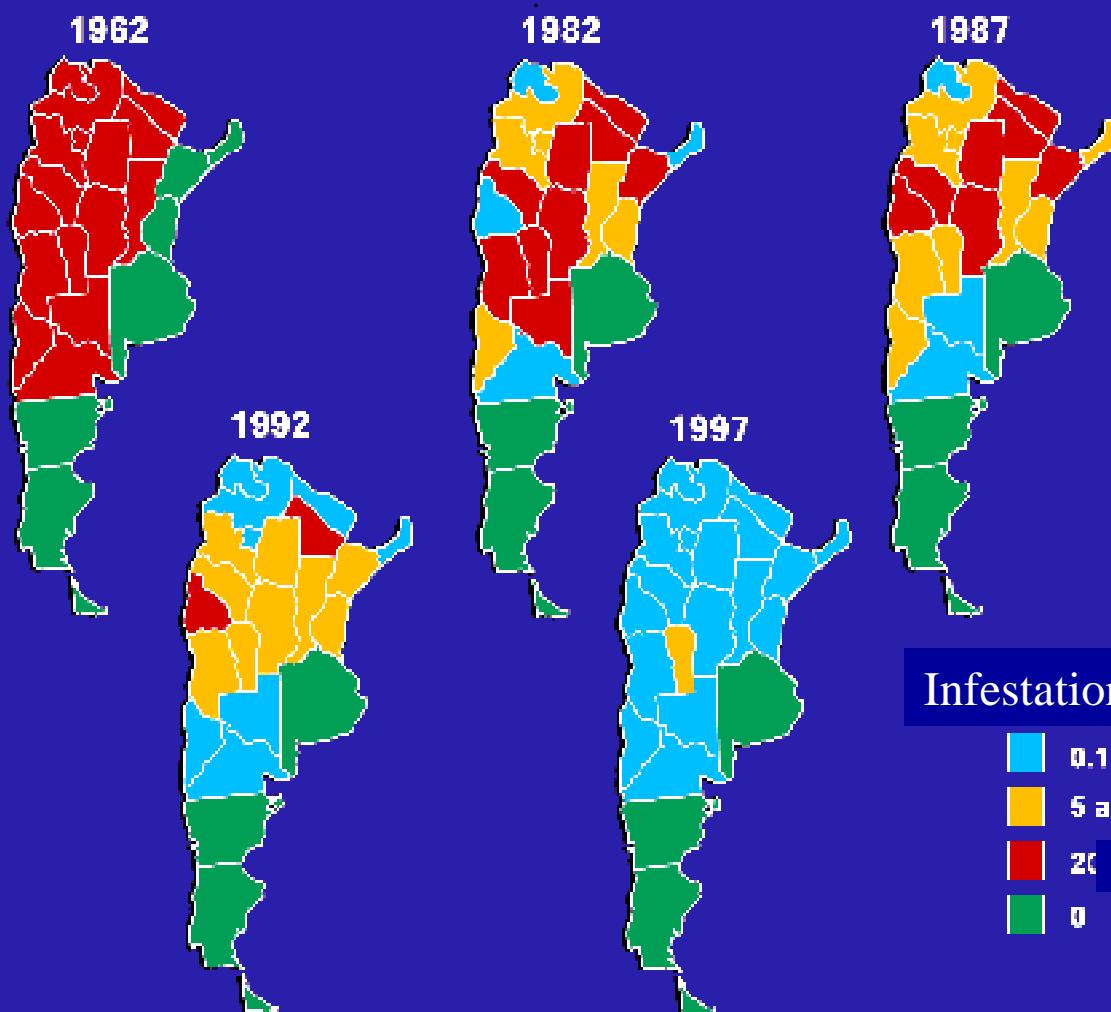
Private sector payment schedule\*

# **Elimination of *T.infestans***

## Spraying with insecticides

## Housing improvements

## Health education



Source

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

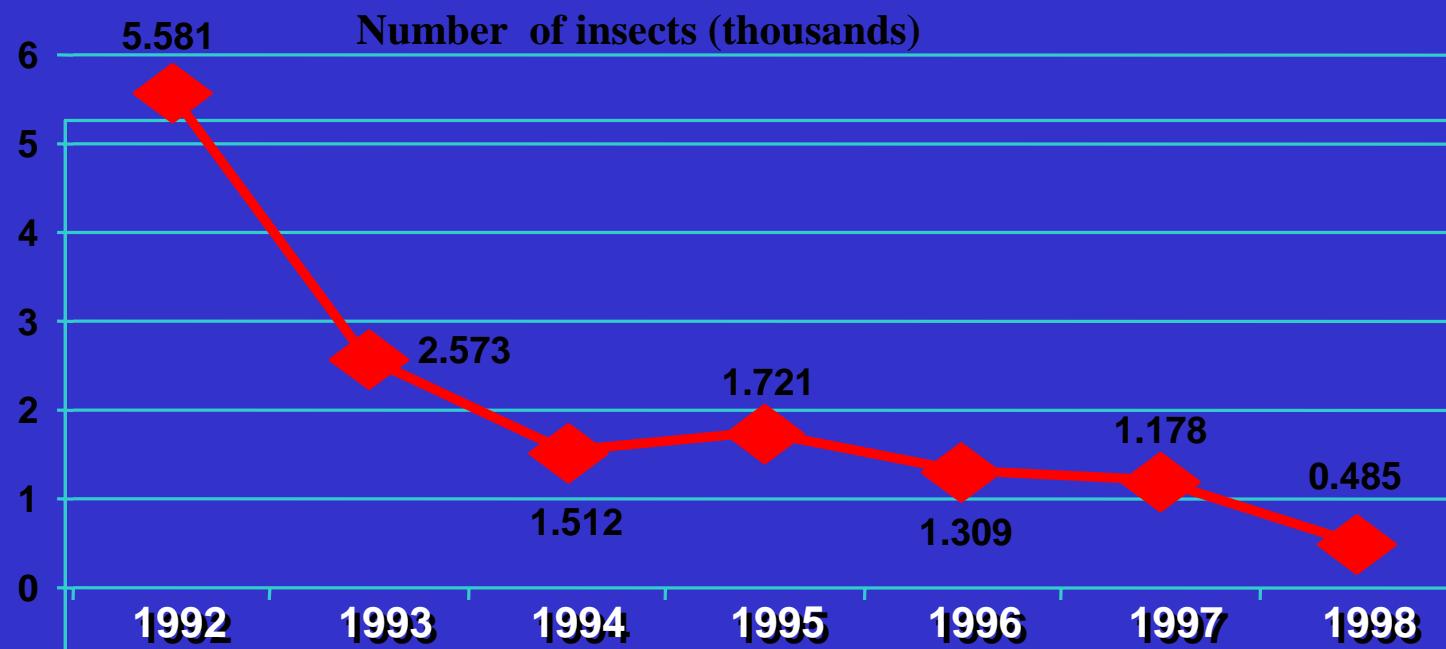
PAHO 99

# 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

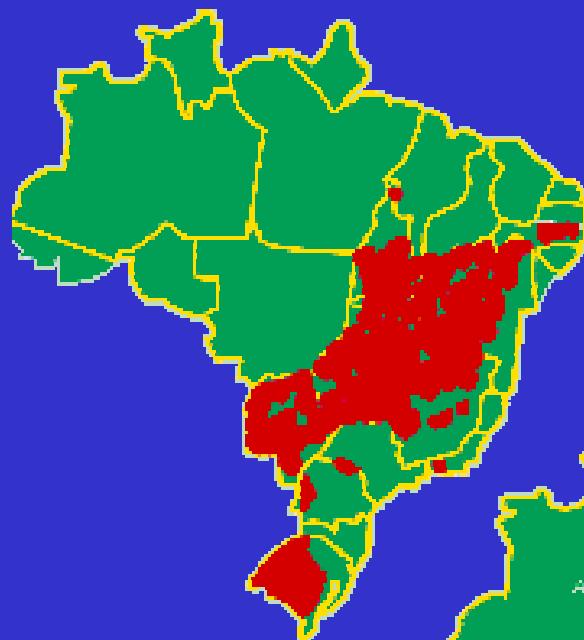
1995      17,000 deaths from Chagas

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

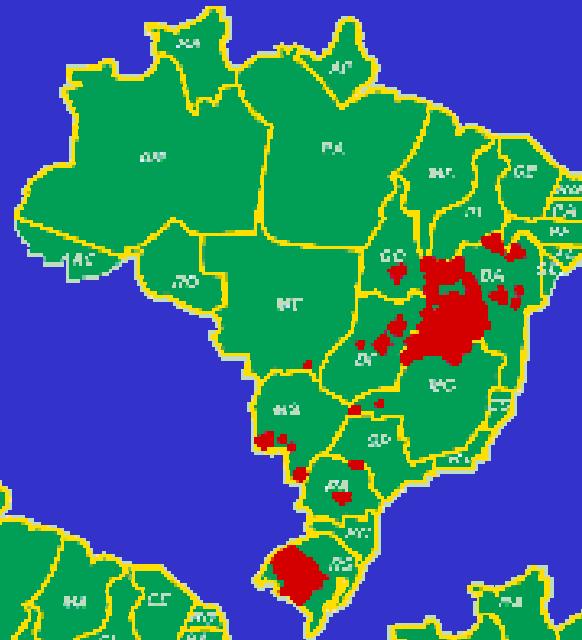
# Brazil, Chagas Control Program: 1975-1995

- **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



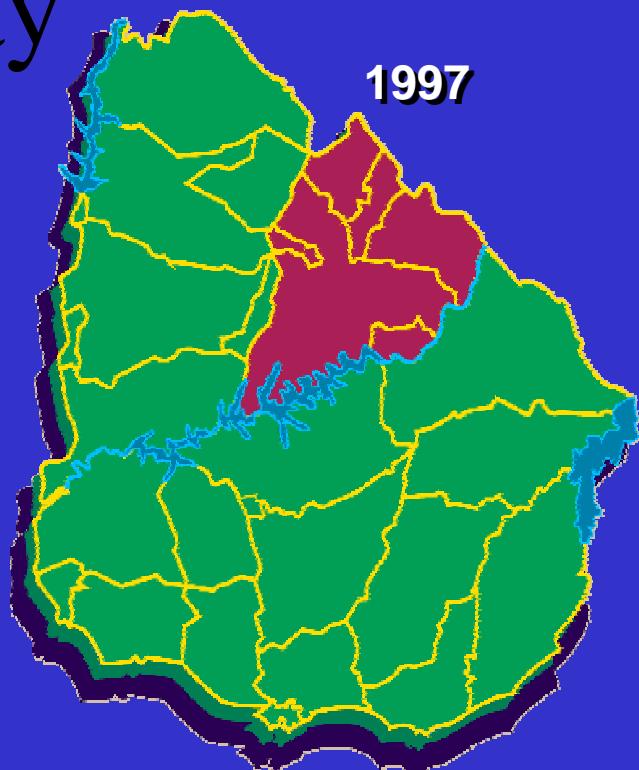
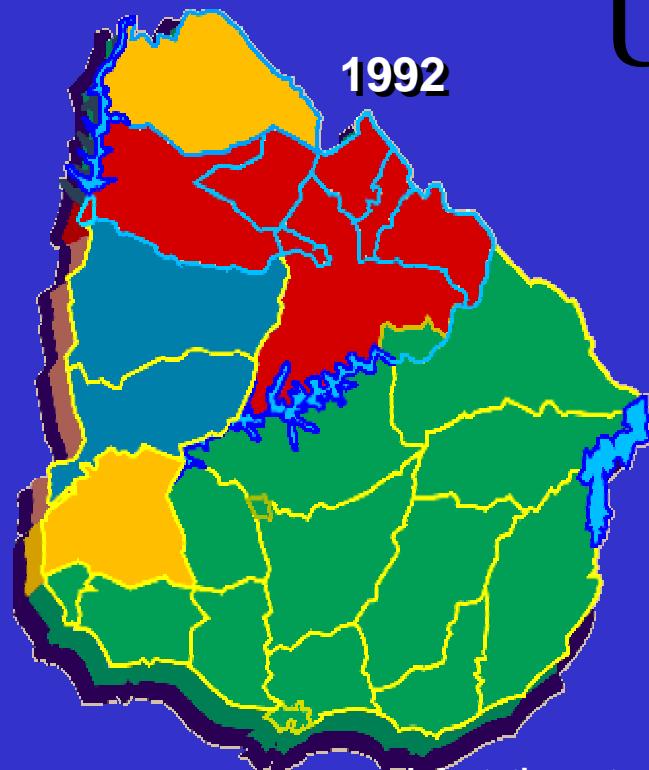
# *T. INFESTANTS IN CHILE: HOUSE INFESTATION RATES, 1982-1997*

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

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

Region	% Positive Serology		%Reduction
	1982 - 1990	1994 - 1997	
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



Area A

2-2.3%

Area B

0.4-1.3%

Area C

Some  
none

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	TOTAL
ARG	68,900*	47,664*	116,564*
BOL	800,000	36,009*	36,809*
BRA <sup>x</sup>	66,974*	68,956*	135,930*
CHI <sup>x</sup>	1,5*	2,630*	4,130*
PAR <sup>x</sup>	3,287*	5,671*	8,958*
URU <sup>x</sup>	468,000	214,000	682,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,929*</b>	<b>161,144*</b>	<b>303,073,000</b>

<sup>x</sup> Funds for vector control only; \* Millions.