Abstract

Analysis of emerging, reemerging and eliminating disease trend in Anuradhapura District

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Introduction
Emerging and reemerging diseases result from change of lifestyles, environmental changes and societal changes due to rapid urbanization, industrialization, and breakdown of traditional society. This includes traffic accidents, injuries, violence, some communicable diseases and non communicable disease such as cancers, heart disease and mental diseases. Main aim of this study is to determine disease trend, predict health trends, estimating future needs and develop prevention strategies.

Methods
Non-communicable disease (NCD) data were recorded from Indoor Morbidity and Mortality Register. Communicable disease data were recorded from Notifiable Disease reports. The data were analyzed for 5 years period since 2010 to 2015.

Results
All the major NCDs shows increment during this 5 year period. In those diseases chronic kidney disease reported more than 1000 cases annually and 2014 had threefold rise of new case detection and it is the top of the leading cause of death in Anuradhapura during this 5 years period. Among communicable diseases, Leishmaniasis was increasing steadily during this five year period and highest number of Leishmaniasis patients was reported in Anuradhapura since 2010. Detection of Tuberculosis and Leprosy patients are also increasing. There is no indigenous malaria case since 2011.

Conclusions
NCD has already become the largest contribution to disease burden. Among communicable diseases Leishmaniasis is the main emerging health problem and leprosy is considered a reemerging disease in Anuradhapura. Malaria is considered an eliminated disease.

Key words: Disease trends; Anuradhapura

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