

Editor note on Tropical Diseases



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Abstract:

[Infectious diseases](#) are the diseases which are generally referred to as [pathogens](#) caused by specific microorganisms. In temperate climates, the diseases are less prevalent due in part to the occurrence of a cold season which controls the insect population by forcing hibernation. Such diseases typically afflict the poor of the world and have not received as much attention as other [diseases](#) historically. During the 17th and 18th centuries, however, many were still present during Northern Europe and North America before modern knowledge of causation of the disease.

Introduction:

Infectious diseases flourish in hot and humid climatic environments that are ideal for [microorganism](#) growth such as bacteria, parasites, fungi, protozoa, helminths, virus, etc. There is also a thriving population of vectors such as mosquitoes and insects which transmit diseased pathogens. A significant number of lives can be saved if treated early and surgical procedures are taken accordingly. Growing the population of countries, raising the prevalence rate of [tropical diseases](#) and infectious diseases, access to health services and government involvement are the main factorial factors that support growth in the market for diagnostic infectious disease. The infectious disease has a high prevalence and incident rate in various countries due to high population rate, poverty, lack of sanitation, and portable water.

In the form of a simple, precise test result, [diagnostics](#) of disease are used. Disease diagnosis is on the rise but it is a long time. The square measure of communicable disease epidemics spreading around the world, thus increasing demand for diagnostic tests. Many government-funded programs around the globe are progressively providing free screening and testing to increase awareness, diagnose diseases accurately, and limit the chances of [infection](#). These practices are envisaged to assist market growth in the following years.

Diagnostic kits, however, are highly priced and manufacturers still have a limited source of variety to operate through emerging economies. Such 2-part square measurements are anticipated to be the primary challenges facing the worldwide infectious disease nosology market to speed revenue growth. In 2017, the global demand for STD testing was priced at \$86,548.0 million and is expected to hit \$133,935.7 million by 2025, rising at a CAGR of 5.6 per cent from 2018 to 2025. Sexually transmitted illnesses are universally regarded as one of the most critical health challenges. Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and herpes simplex viruses are a part of the profoundly widespread sexually transmitted disease. With the growing predominance of STDs, the [STD](#) testing market sector has seen huge growth in the preceding decade.

The worldwide infectious disease diagnostics market is projected to hit USD 25.43 billion by 2027, from USD 15.57 billion in 2018 to a CAGR of 5.6%. The growing predominance of infectious diseases worldwide, the change from organized laboratories to decentralized treatment testing purposes, and the creation of subsidies to investigate [infectious disease diagnostics](#) are some of the topics.

The decline of the class of hepatitis C infection (HCV) is expected to continue within the antiviral market, given the declining interest and intense price competition. The glamorous appearance of the

2014–2016 periods is long gone and the scale of the entire class is predicted to fall down from \$12.6 billion in 2017 to \$6 billion from 2022.

Global Burden of infectious Diseases:

World Health Organization reports 17 diseases: [bacterial diseases](#) (yaws, trachoma leprosy, buruli ulcer), helminth diseases (schistosomiasis, cystercercosis, or taeniasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis), [protozoan parasite diseases](#) (leishmaniasis, Chagas disease, and human African trypanosomiasis), infectious diseases (dengue, chikungunya, and rabies) Echinococcosis and Dracunculiasis and foodborne diseases caused by soil -transmitted helminths. Cases have been made to add others (e.g. mycetoma and to remove some (e.g. dengue) that are subject to significant impact and investment in research in middle-income countries. More than one billion people are infected by the infectious disease per year. Country spends about billions of dollars per year in the economy.

References:

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