

Major Vector Borne Diseases Fact Sheet

What Are Vector Borne Diseases?

Vector-borne diseases are human illnesses caused by parasites, viruses, and bacteria that are transmitted by mosquitos, sandflies, triatomine bugs, blackflies, ticks, tsetse flies, mites, snails and lice.

What Are Vectors?

Vectors are living organisms that can transmit infectious diseases between humans or from animals to humans. Many of these vectors are bloodsucking insects, which ingest disease-producing microorganisms during a blood meal from an infected host (human or animal) and later inject it into a new host during their subsequent blood meal.



Mosquitos



Ticks



Flies



Ants



Midges



Chiggers

Two Prominent Vectors And The Deadly Disease They Can Transmit



Mosquitos

- Chikungunya
- Dengue fever
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Rift Valley fever
- Yellow fever
- Zika
- Malaria
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Japanese encephalitis
- Lymphatic filariasis



Ticks

- Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Lyme disease
- Relapsing fever (borreliosis)
- Rickettsial diseases (spotted fever and Q fever)
- Tick-borne encephalitis
- Tularaemia



80% of the world's population is at risk of one or more vector-borne disease.



Vector-borne diseases account for more than 17% of all infectious diseases, causing

1 MILLION +
DEATHS EVERY YEAR.

12 MAJOR DISEASES are caused by vectors globally. Vectors transmit many other disease pathogens to humans.

FIGHT THE BITE
Many of these diseases are **PREVENTABLE** through informed protective measures.

* All data and research was conducted and provided by The World Health Organization. For more information, please visit their website at: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs387/en/>

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