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AN EVALUATION OF THE MOST DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE WORLD: THE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS TO TACKLE THE MENACE

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the most dangerous infectious diseases in the world, assessing the control strategies and treatment recommended by world health organisation and development partners to tackle the menace. Infectious diseases have consistently posed one of the greatest threats to global health, social stability, and economic prosperity. In the context of carrying out this research, the following subheads were explored among many others- concept of infectious disease, health implications of each of the most dangerous disease in the world and treatment of the most dangerous infectious disease in the world as recommended by the WHO and developing partners. The following are the types of infectious disease as noted in the study: bacterial infections, viral infections and fungal infections. Furthermore, viral diseases, bacterial diseases and parasitic diseases were mentioned as the most dangerous infectious disease in the world. Moreover, the study also highlighted the control strategies of the most dangerous infectious disease in the world recommended by WHO and developing partners to include among many others: strengthening surveillance/early warning systems, immunisation / vaccine campaigns and case management and access to treatment. Based on this, the study concluded that infectious diseases remain one of the greatest challenges to global health, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. One of the recommendations made was that governments and international health organizations should invest in real-time disease surveillance, data-sharing platforms, and early detection technologies.

Keywords: Infectious Diseases and World Health Organisation

INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases have consistently posed one of the greatest threats to global health, social stability, and economic prosperity. From the sweeping devastation of the Black Death in the 14th century to the recent COVID-19 pandemic, the evolution of pathogens and their ability to spread rapidly in a globalised world underscores the urgency of coordinated, science-based responses (Morens & Fauci, 2013). Despite incredible advancements in medical technology and healthcare delivery, infectious diseases continue to exact a heavy toll, particularly in low- and middle-income countries

where healthcare infrastructure is often inadequate (World Health Organisation [WHO], 2023a). The intersection of environmental changes, population growth, antimicrobial resistance, and globalisation has further amplified the risk and scale of outbreaks (Jones et al., 2008). Among the most formidable infectious diseases are those that spread easily, resist treatment, and lead to high mortality or long-term complications. Diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and Ebola remain entrenched in many regions, while new and re-emerging threats—like the Zika virus, Nipah virus, and novel coronaviruses—continue to challenge existing health systems (WHO, 2022). The unpredictability of emerging pathogens, often originating from zoonotic transmission, highlights the importance of vigilance and adaptive public health policies (Allen et al., 2017). With each outbreak, the limitations of reactive rather than proactive strategies become more apparent (Gostin & Wiley, 2020). The World Health Organisation, in collaboration with international partners such as the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and the Global Fund, has played a pivotal role in organising and supporting responses to these global threats. These organisations provide technical expertise, emergency coordination, and critical funding mechanisms for prevention and treatment programmes (WHO, 2023b; Global Fund, 2023). Through a combination of evidence-based guidelines, rapid response teams, and long-term health system support, they have implemented measures that have significantly reduced mortality and morbidity from infectious diseases (CDC, 2022). This evaluation delves into the most dangerous infectious diseases currently afflicting the world, analysing the scope and scale of their impact across various regions. It examines how environmental, socio-economic, and political factors contribute to the persistence of these diseases while also highlighting innovations in diagnostics, treatment protocols, and vaccine development (Gavi, 2021). Furthermore, this study emphasises the critical role of education, community engagement, and strong health infrastructure in sustaining progress and preventing the resurgence of once-controlled diseases (UNICEF, 2022).

A comprehensive understanding of control strategies—ranging from mass drug administration and vector control to contact tracing and genomic surveillance—will be explored in the context of their effectiveness, challenges, and adaptability (WHO, 2023c). Equally, the global effort to ensure equitable access to treatments and vaccines—especially in underserved regions—serves as a reminder that health security is a collective responsibility (Cohen, 2021). The partnerships and frameworks created through international cooperation offer a roadmap not only for managing current epidemics but also for mitigating the risks of future pandemics. As the world grapples with increasingly complex health threats, the importance of evaluating and refining global infectious disease control strategies cannot be overstated. This research aims to provide a thoughtful, data-driven analysis of the global fight against infectious diseases, reflecting on past lessons while pointing toward innovative solutions for a safer, healthier future. Only by confronting these microbial menaces with unity, scientific integrity, and unwavering resolve can humanity hope to prevail against one of its oldest and most relentless enemies (Fidler, 2020).

CONCEPT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Infectious diseases are disorders caused by pathogenic microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites. These diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another. In some cases, they are transmitted through insect bites or contact with contaminated food, water, or surfaces. Examples of common infectious diseases include influenza, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and malaria. The impact of infectious diseases on global health is significant, particularly in developing countries, where access to healthcare and sanitation may be limited (World Health Organisation [WHO], 2023). The transmission of infectious diseases varies depending on the pathogen and environmental factors. For instance, respiratory infections like COVID-19 and influenza are primarily spread through airborne droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. On the other hand, diseases such as hepatitis B and HIV are transmitted through bodily fluids, including blood, semen, and breast milk. Vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue fever are spread through mosquito bites, which makes vector control a critical aspect of prevention strategies (Centres for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2023). Preventing and controlling infectious diseases involves multiple approaches, including vaccination, sanitation, public health education, and the use of antimicrobial medications. Vaccination

remains one of the most effective methods for controlling the spread of infections such as measles, polio, and COVID-19. However, the emergence of antimicrobial resistance due to the misuse and overuse of antibiotics has become a significant global health challenge, threatening the effectiveness of standard treatments and complicating disease management (World Health Organisation, 2023). Ongoing research and international cooperation are vital in combating infectious diseases. Surveillance systems, early detection technologies, and global health initiatives have improved the ability to respond quickly to outbreaks. Organisations like the WHO and CDC play a pivotal role in coordinating responses to epidemics and pandemics, providing guidelines, and supporting affected regions. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of global solidarity and preparedness in managing public health emergencies (CDC, 2023; WHYO, 2023).

TYPES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms that invade and multiply in the human body. These diseases can spread through direct contact, airborne transmission, contaminated food or water, insect bites, or other vectors. Based on the type of pathogen, infectious diseases are broadly categorised into five types: bacterial, viral, fungal, parasitic, and prion diseases. Understanding these types is crucial for accurate diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

- Bacterial Infections: Bacterial infections result from harmful bacteria entering the body and multiplying. While many bacteria are harmless or beneficial (like those in the gut), pathogenic bacteria can cause serious illnesses. Common bacterial infections include tuberculosis (caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis), strep throat (Streptococcus pyogenes), and urinary tract infections. Bacterial infections are typically treated with antibiotics, but rising antibiotic resistance has become a global health concern, making some bacterial infections harder to treat (WHO, 2023).
- Viral Infections: Viruses are much smaller than bacteria and require living cells to replicate. Once inside the body, viruses hijack the host's cells to reproduce, often destroying them in the process. Examples of viral infections include influenza, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C, COVID-19, and measles. While antibiotics do not work against viruses, antiviral medications and vaccines can prevent or treat many viral infections. Public health strategies like immunisation have significantly reduced the spread of several viral diseases (CDC, 2023).
- Fungal Infections: Fungal infections occur when fungi invade the skin, nails, lungs, or other tissues. Common superficial infections include athlete's foot, ringworm, and yeast infections. More serious infections like histoplasmosis or aspergillosis can affect the lungs and are more common in immunocompromised individuals, such as those with cancer or HIV/AIDS. Antifungal medications are used to treat these infections, although some fungi have developed resistance, creating challenges in treatment (Mayo Clinic, 2023).
- Parasitic Infections: Parasites live in or on a host organism and feed at the host's expense. Parasitic infections are often associated with poor sanitation and are more common in tropical and subtropical regions. Malaria, caused by the Plasmodium parasite and transmitted through mosquito bites, is one of the most well-known and deadly parasitic diseases. Others include giardiasis, toxoplasmosis, and schistosomiasis. Treatment often involves antiparasitic drugs, and preventive measures include improved sanitation, vector control, and access to clean water (CDC, 2023).
- Prion Diseases: Prions are misfolded proteins that can trigger abnormal folding of normal proteins in the brain, leading to severe neurodegenerative conditions. Prion diseases are extremely rare but always fatal. Examples include Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) and variant CJD, which is linked to consuming infected beef. These diseases are unique in that they are not caused by living organisms like bacteria or viruses and have no known cure or effective treatment (WHO, 2023).

TYPES OF THE MOST DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE WORLD

Infectious diseases continue to pose serious threats to global public health, especially those that spread rapidly, have high mortality rates, or resist available treatments. These diseases are caused by various pathogens—viruses, bacteria, parasites, and fungi—and their impact varies across regions based on environmental, socio-economic, and healthcare factors. The following are the types of the most dangerous infectious disease in the world as mentioned by Makam and Matsa (2021):

- Viral Diseases: Viral pathogens are among the most lethal and difficult to control due to their rapid mutation and transmission rates. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV/AIDS) remains one of the world's deadliest diseases, with millions of lives lost since its emergence. Although antiretroviral therapy has transformed it into a manageable chronic condition, access remains unequal in many parts of the world. COVID-19, caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, is a recent example of how viral diseases can cause global disruption. Other highly dangerous viral infections include Ebola Virus Disease, known for its high fatality rate, and Zika Virus, which causes severe congenital conditions.
- Bacterial Diseases: Some of the most persistent and widespread threats come from bacterial infections. Tuberculosis (TB), caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, is a leading cause of death from a single infectious agent. Drug-resistant strains, such as multidrug-resistant (MDR-TB) and extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB), have complicated control efforts. Cholera, often linked to poor sanitation, continues to cause outbreaks in vulnerable populations. Additionally, bacterial meningitis and plague—though less common—remain deadly without prompt treatment.
- Parasitic Diseases: Parasitic infections, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions, continue to affect millions. Malaria, caused by *Plasmodium* parasites and transmitted by mosquitoes, is one of the most deadly parasitic diseases, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite preventive measures and treatments, it remains a leading cause of death in children under five. Other significant parasitic diseases include schistosomiasis and leishmaniasis, which are prevalent in areas with limited access to clean water and healthcare.
- Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases: A critical category includes diseases that are either newly identified or have reappeared after a period of decline. Examples include Nipah virus, hantavirus, and Marburg virus—all of which have high fatality rates and are often linked to zoonotic transmission. The potential for these diseases to cross borders quickly has made them a focus of global preparedness efforts. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has also led to the resurgence of diseases once considered manageable, adding complexity to treatment protocols.

HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF EACH OF THE MOST DANGEROUS DISEASE IN THE WORLD

The health implications of infectious diseases are far-reaching, affecting not only the individual but also entire communities and countries. The most dangerous diseases in the world, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and viral haemorrhagic fevers, have significant direct and indirect effects on public health. These diseases can lead to high mortality rates, long-term health complications, and strain on healthcare systems, particularly in resource-limited settings.

- HIV/AIDS: The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) attacks the immune system, progressively weakening the body's ability to fight infections and diseases. Left untreated, HIV leads to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), which leaves individuals vulnerable to opportunistic infections such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, and certain cancers. The health implications of HIV/AIDS are both immediate and long-term, often resulting in chronic illness, disability, and a reduced quality of life. In countries with high prevalence rates, HIV/AIDS exacerbates social and economic instability, contributing to the loss of productive workforce members and burdening healthcare systems with long-term care needs Mohammed (2020):
- Tuberculosis (TB): Tuberculosis is primarily a lung infection, though it can affect other parts of the body. The health implications of TB are severe, with symptoms including persistent cough, fever, weight loss, and night sweats. If left untreated, TB can be fatal. Drug-resistant forms of TB (MDR-TB and XDR-TB) complicate treatment and increase mortality rates. TB often coexists with

other diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, which makes treatment more challenging and increases the risk of transmission. In addition to physical health impacts, TB contributes to social stigma, reduced workforce productivity, and economic instability, particularly in low- and middle-income countries where resources for treatment may be scarce (Ting, Bozzola and Ravetti, 2024).

- Malaria: Malaria, caused by *Plasmodium* parasites transmitted by infected mosquitoes, primarily affects the liver and red blood cells. Its symptoms, including fever, chills, and flu-like illness, can be debilitating, and in severe cases, malaria can lead to organ failure, coma, and death. Children under five and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to severe malaria, which can result in long-term health complications such as developmental delays, anaemia, and maternal death. Malaria remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in tropical regions, contributing to economic hardship by preventing individuals from attending work or school and straining healthcare resources (Li, Docile, Fisher, Pronyuk & Zhao, 2024).
- Ebola and Other Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (VHFs): Ebola and other VHFs, such as Marburg and Lassa fever, are highly contagious and cause severe health complications, including hemorrhaging, multi-organ failure, and shock. The health impact of Ebola is devastating, with a high mortality rate—often above 50%, depending on the outbreak. Survivors of Ebola may experience long-term health effects, including joint pain, vision problems, and fatigue. In addition to the physical toll, Ebola outbreaks often lead to widespread fear, social isolation, and disruption of public health systems, as quarantine and containment measures are necessary to stop transmission. The long-term effects on mental health and community stability are significant as well (Heymann, Chen, ... Rannan-Eliya, 2015).
- COVID-19: The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, has led to global health and socio-economic crises. The health implications of COVID-19 are extensive, ranging from mild symptoms such as fever and cough to severe respiratory failure, organ damage, and death. Long-term complications, known as "long COVID," can affect nearly every organ system, leading to ongoing fatigue, cognitive issues, and cardiovascular problems. The indirect health implications are also profound, with disruptions to routine healthcare, delays in elective surgeries, mental health impacts due to isolation and uncertainty, and the overburdening of healthcare systems. Vulnerable populations, including the elderly and those with preexisting conditions, are at higher risk of severe outcomes.
- Cholera and Diarrheal Diseases: Cholera and other diarrheal diseases caused by *Vibrio cholerae* and other pathogens, respectively, result in severe dehydration and electrolyte imbalances, which can lead to death if not treated promptly. In areas with poor sanitation and inadequate access to clean water, cholera can spread rapidly, especially during natural disasters or conflict. In addition to its immediate health effects, cholera and other diarrheal diseases contribute to malnutrition, especially in young children, and can exacerbate the spread of other infections due to weakened immunity. The economic burden is high, as affected individuals often require hospitalization, and outbreaks can result in the closure of schools and businesses, leading to further social and economic disruption (Madhav, Oppenheim, and Gallivan, 2017).
- Zika Virus: Zika virus, primarily transmitted by mosquitoes, is often asymptomatic or causes mild symptoms, but its health implications can be devastating, especially for pregnant women. Zika infection during pregnancy can cause severe birth defects, most notably microcephaly, which leads to lifelong developmental and cognitive disabilities in children. The long-term implications for affected children and families are significant, with challenges in care, education, and social integration. In addition, Zika has been linked to neurological conditions like Guillain-Barré syndrome in adults, which can cause temporary paralysis and long-term complications.
- Nipah Virus: Nipah virus, a zoonotic virus transmitted from animals (often fruit bats) to humans, has a high fatality rate, ranging from 40% to 75%. Infected individuals experience severe respiratory symptoms, encephalitis (brain inflammation), and seizures, and many survivors are left with long-term neurological impairments, including memory loss and movement disorders. The virus also poses a significant risk of outbreaks, especially in regions with close contact

between humans and animals, such as Southeast Asia. The economic impact of Nipah virus outbreaks is considerable, as they often disrupt agriculture, trade, and healthcare services.

CONTROL STRATEGIES OF THE MOST DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE WORLD RECOMMENDED BY WHO AND DEVELOPING PARTNERS

The World Health Organisation (WHO), in collaboration with global and regional health partners, has developed a range of strategic frameworks to control and eliminate the world's most dangerous infectious diseases. These strategies are designed based on epidemiological data, local health system capacities, and international health regulations. Their focus includes early detection, rapid response, prevention, and long-term resilience of health systems, particularly in vulnerable regions. Developing partners such as the CDC, UNICEF, GAVI, the Global Fund, and Médecins The following are some of the control strategies of the most dangerous infectious diseases in the world as mentioned by WHO, Unicef and other developing partners.

- Strengthening Surveillance and Early Warning Systems: A core strategy promoted by WHO is the establishment and strengthening of Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) systems. This enables real-time data collection, case reporting, and outbreak alerts (Fall, Rajatonirina, Yahaya, ... Talisuna, 2019). Surveillance networks, including laboratory-based diagnostics and genomic sequencing, are essential for early identification of emerging threats such as Ebola, COVID-19, and drug-resistant tuberculosis. Digital tools and regional platforms, such as the WHO's Health Emergency Dashboard, enhance transparency and coordination in managing infectious disease risks.
- Immunisation and Vaccine Campaigns: Vaccination remains one of the most effective tools for infectious disease prevention. WHO and its partners support global immunisation initiatives through campaigns like the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) and the COVAX Facility for COVID-19 vaccines (Shattock, Johnson, Sim, Carter, Raymond and Hutubessy, 2024). These campaigns target diseases such as measles, polio, yellow fever, and influenza. Vaccination coverage, particularly in low-resource settings, is promoted through mobile clinics, community health workers, and public education efforts to combat vaccine hesitancy and misinformation.
- Case Management and Access to Treatment: WHO guidelines emphasise timely diagnosis and access to standardised treatment protocols, especially for diseases like HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria (WHO, 2023). Developing partners help supply essential medicines, antiretroviral therapies, and insecticide-treated nets. Programs are tailored to local contexts, ensuring that treatment is affordable and accessible. In many regions, community-based healthcare delivery models are used to overcome geographical and financial barriers to care.
- Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Measures: For high-risk diseases such as Ebola, COVID-19, and hospital-acquired infections, WHO recommends strict infection prevention and control practices. These include personal protective equipment (PPE) use, isolation protocols, proper sanitation, and training of healthcare workers. Health facilities are equipped and trained to implement IPC standards to prevent nosocomial (hospital-based) transmission.
- Community Engagement and Risk Communication: Effective control of infectious diseases requires active community participation. WHO and partners work with local leaders and organisations to raise awareness, promote hygiene practices, and dispel myths. Risk communication strategies are tailored to different cultures and literacy levels, ensuring that health messages are clearly understood and widely accepted.
- Health System Strengthening and Emergency Preparedness: Sustainable disease control requires strong and resilient health systems. WHO advocates for investment in healthcare infrastructure, workforce training, and supply chain management. Emergency preparedness initiatives, such as the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), guide countries in developing response plans, conducting simulation exercises, and maintaining emergency stockpiles. These efforts aim to reduce response time and increase the ability to contain outbreaks.

TREATMENT OF THE MOST DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE WORLD RECOMMENDED BY WHO AND OTHER FOREIGN PARTNERS

The World Health Organisation (WHO), alongside international health partners such as the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Gavi, the Global Fund, and UNICEF, plays a pivotal role in developing and disseminating treatment guidelines for the most dangerous infectious diseases. These treatment protocols are based on scientific evidence, global clinical experience, and the specific needs of countries with limited resources. The primary goal is to ensure effective, timely, and equitable treatment to reduce morbidity and mortality while preventing further spread.

- HIV/AIDS Treatment: WHO recommends lifelong antiretroviral therapy (ART) as the cornerstone of HIV/AIDS management. First-line regimens typically include combinations of drugs such as tenofovir, lamivudine, and dolutegravir. These medicines suppress viral replication, improve immune function, and significantly reduce the risk of transmission. WHO and partners also support early diagnosis, adherence counselling, and monitoring through viral load testing. Programs such as PEPFAR (U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) and the Global Fund have helped scale up treatment access, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Tuberculosis (TB) Treatment: For drug-susceptible TB, WHO recommends a six-month course of a combination of antibiotics including rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol. For drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB and XDR-TB), longer and more complex regimens are used, often involving drugs like bedaquiline, linezolid, and delamanid. WHO also provides updated guidance on shorter regimens for certain patients to improve treatment completion. Partners such as MSF and Stop TB Partnership assist in delivering treatment in hard-to-reach areas and improving adherence through directly observed therapy (DOT).
- Malaria Treatment: The recommended treatment for uncomplicated malaria is artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), which combines fast-acting artemisinin derivatives with longer-acting partner drugs. For severe malaria, WHO advises intravenous artesunate followed by a full course of oral ACT. The Global Fund and UNICEF support the procurement and distribution of these medicines, especially in endemic regions. In addition to drug treatment, WHO emphasises preventive approaches like intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp) and seasonal malaria chemoprevention for children.
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (e.g., Ebola and Marburg): For diseases like Ebola, WHO endorses supportive care as the foundation of treatment—this includes rehydration, oxygen therapy, and the management of secondary infections. In recent years, monoclonal antibody treatments such as Inmazeb and Ebanga have been approved and integrated into WHO's treatment guidelines. Treatment centers, often set up by MSF and WHO during outbreaks, are critical in managing cases and reducing mortality through isolation and high-quality supportive care.
- COVID-19 Treatment: WHO's recommended COVID-19 treatments have evolved with new evidence. For severe cases, corticosteroids like dexamethasone are used to reduce inflammation. Antiviral medications such as remdesivir and newer treatments like Paxlovid are used in certain patient groups. WHO also supports the use of monoclonal antibodies in specific scenarios. Treatment protocols are adapted based on variant behavior, vaccine coverage, and healthcare capacity in each country.
- Other High-Risk Diseases (e.g., Cholera, Meningitis, Zika, Nipah): For cholera, prompt rehydration using oral rehydration salts (ORS) or intravenous fluids is critical, alongside antibiotics like doxycycline in severe cases. Bacterial meningitis is treated with high-dose antibiotics such as ceftriaxone, while mass vaccination is also a key control strategy. Zika virus and Nipah virus currently have no specific antiviral treatments; care is supportive, focusing on symptom management and the prevention of complications. WHO and its partners continue to invest in research for antiviral therapies and vaccines targeting these emerging diseases.

CONCLUSION

Infectious diseases remain one of the greatest challenges to global health, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Despite medical advances, the rapid spread of deadly pathogens and the emergence of new threats highlight the need for proactive, coordinated responses. Organisations like

the WHO and its partners play vital roles in controlling outbreaks, supporting treatment, and strengthening healthcare systems. This evaluation underscores the importance of sustained investment in innovation, education, and equitable access to care. Combating infectious diseases requires global solidarity, adaptive strategies, and a commitment to safeguarding humanity from one of its most persistent and evolving threats.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Governments and international health organisations should invest in real-time disease surveillance, data-sharing platforms, and early detection technologies. Strengthening global monitoring systems will enhance the ability to identify and contain outbreaks before they escalate, especially in regions with limited healthcare infrastructure.
2. Addressing the disproportionate impact of infectious diseases requires ensuring equitable distribution of vaccines, diagnostics, and treatments. This includes supporting local manufacturing, removing financial barriers, and prioritising high-risk, underserved populations in global health strategies.
3. Sustainable disease control depends on public trust and participation. Health authorities should develop culturally sensitive education campaigns and involve communities in planning and response efforts.

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