International Conference and Exhibition on

VIROLOGY

5-7 September 2011 Baltimore, USA

Health risks of pneumonia and mortality rate in children: A south asian perspective

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The large proportion of case involving Pneumonia, the high death rates during the initial few days of hospitalization and the earlier age of onset of IPD in developing countries. The Southeast Asia region has been considered to be the major site of rapidly emerging epidemic of Pneumonia.

Data were obtained through a compressive review using the *MEDICINE and BIREME* bibliographical database. In addition, conference reports, government publications and meeting documents were identified by government and nongovernment organization and other institutions.

More than 2 million children die from Pneumonia each year, accounting for almost one in 5 under-five deaths worldwide. It is an estimated that 60 million cases enrolled in Southeast Asia each and every year. More than half of the world's annual new pneumonia cases are enrolled and deaths in South Asian countries, where 44% of the world's children aged less than 5 years live: India (43.1 million, 408 000), Afghanistan (25.6 million, 87 000), China (21.2 million, 74 000), Pakistan (10.3 million, 91 000) and Bangladesh (6.1 million, 50 000), Indonesia (6.0 million, 29 000). Hospital records from these countries with high infant mortality rates show that up to 13% of inpatient deaths in pediatrics wards are due to Pneumonia and other Acute Respiratory Infections.

Despite the lack of data, mainly for the developing regions of the world, morbidity and mortality estimates and the burden of Pneumonia in children aged less than 5 years could become enormous.

Biography

Deepak Singh Bais is a MBBS student in Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, China. He has published several papers in International Journals. He is a member of American College of the Physicians, USA and International Society of Infectious Disease, USA.