

TABLE 2-1 LEADING CAUSES OF DISEASE BURDEN, 2010

Disease or Injury	DALYs (Millions)	Percent of Total DALYs	Disease or Injury	DALYs (Millions)	Percent of Total DALYs
World			High-income countries^b		
1 Ischemic heart disease	129.8	5.2	1 Ischemic heart disease	21.8	8.2
2 Lower respiratory infections	115.2	4.7	2 Low back pain	17.0	6.4
3 Cerebrovascular disease	102.2	4.1	3 Cerebrovascular disease	11.3	4.2
4 Diarrheal disease	89.5	3.6	4 Major depressive disorder	9.7	3.7
5 HIV/AIDS	81.5	3.3	5 Lung cancer	9.2	3.5
6 Malaria	82.7	3.3	6 COPD	8.6	3.2
7 Low back pain	80.7	3.2	7 Other musculoskeletal disorders	8.2	3.1
8 Preterm birth complications	77.0	3.1	8 Diabetes mellitus	7.3	2.8
9 COPD	76.8	3.1	9 Neck pain	7.2	2.7
10 Road injury	75.5	3.1	10 Falls	6.8	2.5
Developing countries^a			Sub-Saharan Africa		
1 Lower respiratory infections	109.0	5.2	1 Malaria	76.6	13.3
2 Diarrheal disease	88.0	4.2	2 HIV/AIDS	57.8	10.1
3 Ischemic heart disease	85.5	4.1	3 Lower respiratory infections	43.5	7.6
4 Malaria	82.7	3.9	4 Diarrheal diseases	39.2	6.8
5 Cerebrovascular disease	79.4	3.8	5 Protein-energy malnutrition	22.3	3.9
6 HIV/AIDS	77.0	3.7	6 Preterm birth complications	20.0	3.5
7 Preterm birth complications	74.4	3.5	7 Neonatal sepsis	18.9	3.3
8 Road injury	66.2	3.2	8 Meningitis	16.3	2.8
9 COPD	65.6	3.1	9 Neonatal encephalopathy	14.9	2.6
10 Low back pain	58.4	2.8	10 Road injury	13.9	2.5

^aThe term *developing countries* refers to low- and middle-income economies. See data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications. ^bThe World Bank classifies high-income countries as those whose gross national income per capita is \$12,476 or more. See data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications.

Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; DALYs, disability-adjusted life years.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington (2013). Data are available through www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/country.

TABLE 2-2 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH WORLDWIDE, 2010

Disease or Injury	Deaths (Millions)	Percent of Total Deaths	Disease or Injury	Deaths (Millions)	Percent of Total Deaths
World			High-income countries^b		
1 Ischemic heart disease	7.3	13.3	1 Ischemic heart disease	1.6	17.9
2 Cerebrovascular disease	5.9	11.1	2 Cerebrovascular disease	0.9	9.9
3 COPD	2.9	5.5	3 Lung cancer	0.5	5.6
4 Lower respiratory infections	2.8	5.3	4 Lower respiratory infections	0.4	4.7
5 Lung cancer	1.5	2.9	5 COPD	0.4	4.5
6 HIV/AIDS	1.5	2.8	6 Alzheimer's and other dementias	0.4	4.0
7 Diarrheal diseases	1.4	2.7	7 Colon and rectum cancers	0.3	3.3
8 Road injury	1.3	2.5	8 Diabetes	0.2	2.6
9 Diabetes	1.3	2.4	9 Other cardiovascular and circulatory diseases	0.2	2.5
10 Tuberculosis	1.2	2.3	10 Chronic kidney disease	0.2	2.0
Developing countries^a			Sub-Saharan Africa		
1 Cerebrovascular disease	4.2	10.5	1 Malaria	1.1	12.7
2 Ischemic heart disease	4.0	10.1	2 HIV/AIDS	1.0	12.0
3 COPD	2.4	6.1	3 Lower respiratory infections	0.8	9.3
4 Lower respiratory infections	2.3	5.9	4 Diarrheal diseases	0.5	6.6
5 Diarrheal diseases	1.4	3.6	5 Cerebrovascular disease	0.3	4.0
6 HIV/AIDS	1.4	3.4	6 Protein-energy malnutrition	0.3	4.0
7 Malaria	1.2	2.9	7 Tuberculosis	0.3	3.6
8 Road injury	1.2	2.9	8 Road injury	0.2	2.8
9 Tuberculosis	1.1	2.9	9 Preterm birth complications	0.2	2.8
10 Diabetes	1.0	2.6	10 Meningitis	0.2	2.6

^aThe term *developing countries* refers to low- and middle-income economies. See data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications. ^bThe World Bank classifies high-income countries as those whose gross national income per capita is \$12,476 or more. See data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications.

Abbreviation: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington (2013). Data available through www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/country.