

Abstract of the presentation:

In Afghanistan, infectious diseases continue to pose a significant public health challenge, with high prevalence rates observed across various regions of the country. Factors such as limited access to healthcare, poor sanitation, and ongoing conflict contribute to the spread of infectious diseases. Common infections in Afghanistan include tuberculosis, hepatitis, malaria, and diarrheal diseases. Efforts to improve healthcare infrastructure, increase vaccination coverage, and enhance disease surveillance are crucial in combating the burden of infectious diseases in Afghanistan.

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