

## Newborns with Sickle Cell Anemia (2015) Grouped by Number of Diagnosed Cases

A map with shading shows the prevalence of newborns diagnosed with Sickle Cell Anemia in 2015 in each country. The map's shading indicates that Africa has the highest disease prevalence of any continent.

In Africa, the highest prevalence of the disease (between 10,001 and 100,000 cases) was in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda.

In Africa, the second highest prevalence of the disease (between 1,001 and 10,000 cases) was in the countries of Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, and Zambia.

Outside of the continent of Africa, only India has a high disease prevalence, with between 10,001 and 100,000 cases in 2015. The United States and Brazil had between 1,001 and 10,000 cases. All other countries on the map had fewer than 1,000 cases of newborns with sickle cell anemia in 2015.