

World Influence of Infectious Diseases from Wikipedia Network Analysis

Guillaume Rollin¹, José Lages^{1*}, Dima L. Shepelyansky^{2*}

*For correspondence:

jose.lages@utinam.cnrs.fr (JL);
dima@irsamc.ups-tlse.fr (DLS)

¹Institut UTINAM, Observatoire des Sciences de l'Univers THETA, CNRS, Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté, 25030 Besançon, France; ²Laboratoire de Physique Théorique, IRSAMC, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, 31062 Toulouse, France

Abstract We consider the network of 5 416 537 articles of English Wikipedia extracted in 2017. Using the recent reduced Google matrix (REGOMAX) method we construct the reduced network of 230 articles (nodes) of infectious diseases and 195 articles of world countries. This method generates the reduced directed network between all 425 nodes taking into account all direct and indirect links with pathways via the huge global network. PageRank and CheiRank algorithms are used to determine the most influential diseases with the top PageRank diseases being Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and Malaria. From the reduced Google matrix we determine the sensitivity of world countries to specific diseases integrating their influence over all their history including the times of ancient Egyptian mummies. The obtained results are compared with the World Health Organization (WHO) data demonstrating that the Wikipedia network analysis provides reliable results with up to about 80 percent overlap between WHO and REGOMAX analyses.

Introduction

Infectious diseases account for about 1 in 4 deaths worldwide, including approximately two-thirds of all deaths among children younger than age 5 (NIH, 2018). Thus the understanding of the world influence of infectious diseases is an important challenge. Here we apply the mathematical statistical methods originated from computer and network sciences using the PageRank and other Google matrix algorithms developed at the early stage of search engines development (*Brin and Page, 1998; Langville and Meyer, 2012*). These methods are applied to English Wikipedia edition which is considered as a directed network generated by hyperlinks (citations) between articles (nodes). Nowadays, the free online encyclopedia supersedes old ones such as *Encyclopaedia Britannica (2018)* in volume and in quality of articles devoted to scientific topics (*Giles, 2005*). For instance, Wikipedia articles devoted to biomolecules are actively maintained by scholars of the domain (*Butler, 2008; Callaway, 2010*). The academic analysis of information contained by Wikipedia finds more and more applications as reviewed in *Reagle Jr. (2012); Nielsen (2012)*.

The Google matrix analysis, associated to the PageRank algorithm, initially invented by Brin and Page to efficiently rank pages of the World Wide Web (*Brin and Page, 1998*), allows to probe the network of Wikipedia articles in order to measure the influence of every articles. The efficiency of this approach for Wikipedia networks has been demonstrated by ranking historical figures on a scale of 35 centuries of human history and by ranking world universities (*Zhirov et al., 2010; Eom et al., 2015; Lages et al., 2016; Katz and Rokach, 2017; Coquidé et al., 2018*). This approach produced also reliable results for the world trade during last 50 years reported by the UN COMTRADE database

41 and other directed networks (*Ermann et al., 2015*).

42 Recently, the reduced Google matrix method (REGOMAX) has been proposed using parallels
43 with quantum scattering in nuclear physics, mesoscopic physics, and quantum chaos (*Frahm and*
44 *Shepelyansky, 2016; Frahm et al., 2016*). This method allows to infer hidden interactions between
45 a set of n_r nodes selected from a huge network taking into account all indirect pathways between
46 these n_r nodes via the huge remaining part of the network. The efficiency of REGOMAX has been
47 demonstrated for analysis of world terror networks and geopolitical relations between countries
48 from Wikipedia networks (*El Zant et al., 2018a,b*). The efficient applications of this approach to
49 the global biological molecular networks and their signaling pathways are demonstrated in (*Lages*
50 *et al., 2018*).

51 In this work we use REGOMAX method to investigate the world influence and importance of
52 infectious diseases constructing the reduced Google matrix from English Wikipedia network with all
53 infectious diseases and world countries listed there.

54 The paper is constructed as follows: the data sets and methods are described in Section II,
55 Results are presented in Section III and discussion is given in Section IV; Appendix contains Tables 1,
56 2, 3, 4, 5; additional data are presented at *Wiki4InfectiousDiseases (2018)*.

57 Description of data sets and methods

58 English Wikipedia Edition network

59 We consider the English language edition of Wikipedia collected in May 2017 (*Frahm and Shepelyan-*
60 *sky, 2017*) containing $N = 5\,416\,537$ articles (nodes) connected through $n_r = 122\,232\,932$ hyperlinks
61 between articles. From this data set we extract the $n_d = 230$ articles devoted to infectious diseases
62 (see Tab. 1, Tab. 2) and the $n_c = 195$ articles devoted to countries (sovereign states, see Tab. 3). The
63 list of infectious diseases is taken from *Wikipedia (2018d)* and the list of sovereign states of 2017 is
64 taken from *Wikipedia (2017)*. Thus the size of the reduced Google matrix is $n_r = n_d + n_c = 425$. This
65 subset of n_r articles is embedded in the global Wikipedia network with N nodes. All data sets are
66 available at *Wiki4InfectiousDiseases (2018)*.

67 Google matrix construction

68 The construction of Google matrix G is described in detail in *Brin and Page (1998); Langville and*
69 *Meyer (2012); Ermann et al. (2015)*. In short, the Google matrix G is constructed from the adjacency
70 matrix A_{ij} with elements 1 if article (node) j points to article (node) i and zero otherwise. The Google
71 matrix elements take the standard form $G_{ij} = \alpha S_{ij} + (1 - \alpha)/N$ (*Brin and Page, 1998; Langville*
72 *and Meyer, 2012; Ermann et al., 2015*), where S is the matrix of Markov transitions with elements
73 $S_{ij} = A_{ij}/k_{out}(j)$. Here $k_{out}(j) = \sum_{i=1}^N A_{ij} \neq 0$ is the out-degree of node j (number of outgoing links)
74 and $S_{ij} = 1/N$ if j has no outgoing links (dangling node). The parameter $0 < \alpha < 1$ is the damping
75 factor. For a random surfer, jumping from one node to another, it determines the probability $(1 - \alpha)$
76 to jump to any node; below we use the standard value $\alpha = 0.85$ (*Langville and Meyer, 2012*).

77 The right eigenvector of G satisfies the equation $GP = \lambda P$ with the unit eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$. It gives
78 the PageRank probabilities $P(j)$ to find a random surfer on a node j and has positive elements
79 ($\sum_j P(j) = 1$). All nodes can be ordered by decreasing probability P numbered by PageRank index
80 $K = 1, 2, \dots, N$ with a maximal probability at $K = 1$ and minimal at $K = N$. The numerical computation
81 of $P(j)$ is efficiently done with the PageRank algorithm described in *Brin and Page (1998); Langville*
82 *and Meyer (2012)*.

83 It is also useful to consider the network with inverted direction of links. After inversion the
84 Google matrix G^* is constructed within the same procedure with $G^*P^* = P^*$. This matrix has its own
85 PageRank vector $P^*(j)$ called CheiRank (*Chepelianskii, 2010*) (see also *Zhirov et al. (2010); Ermann*
86 *et al. (2015)*). Its probability values can be again ordered in a decreasing order with CheiRank
87 index K^* with highest P^* at $K^* = 1$ and smallest at $K^* = N$. On average, the high values of $P(P^*)$
88 correspond to nodes with many ingoing (outgoing) links (*Ermann et al., 2015*).

Reduced Google matrix analysis

Reduced Google matrix is constructed for a selected subset of nodes (articles) following the method described in *Frahm and Shepelyansky (2016)*; *Frahm et al. (2016)*; *Lages et al. (2018)*. It is based on concepts of scattering theory used in different fields including mesoscopic and nuclear physics, and quantum chaos (see Refs. in *Frahm and Shepelyansky (2016)*). It captures in a n_r -by- n_r Perron-Frobenius matrix the full contribution of direct and indirect interactions happening in the full Google matrix between the n_r nodes of interest. Also the PageRank probabilities of selected n_r nodes are the same as for the global network with N nodes, up to a constant multiplicative factor taking into account that the sum of PageRank probabilities over n_r nodes is unity. The elements of reduced matrix $G_R(i, j)$ can be interpreted as the probability for a random surfer starting at web-page j to arrive in web-page i using direct and indirect interactions. Indirect interactions refer to paths composed in part of web-pages different from the n_r ones of interest. The intermediate computation steps of G_R offer a decomposition of G_R into matrices that clearly distinguish direct from indirect interactions: $G_R = G_{rr} + G_{pr} + G_{qr}$ (*Frahm et al., 2016*). Here G_{rr} is given by the direct links between selected n_r nodes in the global G matrix with n nodes. In fact, G_{pr} is rather close to the matrix in which each column is given by the PageRank vector P_r , ensuring that PageRank probabilities of G_R are the same as for G (up to a constant multiplier). Thus G_{pr} doesn't provide much information about direct and indirect links between selected nodes. The component playing an interesting role is G_{qr} , which takes into account all indirect links between selected nodes appearing due to multiple paths via the global network nodes N (see *Frahm and Shepelyansky (2016)*; *Frahm et al. (2016)*). The matrix $G_{qr} = G_{qrd} + G_{qrnd}$ has diagonal (G_{qrd}) and non-diagonal (G_{qrnd}) parts. Thus G_{qrnd} describes indirect interactions between nodes. The explicit formulas as well as the mathematical and numerical computation methods of all three components of G_R are given in *Frahm and Shepelyansky (2016)*; *Frahm et al. (2016)*; *Lages et al. (2018)*.

After obtaining the matrix G_R and its components we can analyze the PageRank sensitivity in respect to specific links between n_r nodes. To measure the sensitivity of a country c to a disease d we change the matrix element $G_R(d \rightarrow c)$ by a factor $(1 + \delta)$ with $\delta \ll 1$, we renormalize to unity the sum of the column elements associated with disease d , and we compute the logarithmic derivative of PageRank probability $P(c)$ associated to country c : $D(d \rightarrow c, c) = d \ln P(c)/d\delta$ (diagonal sensitivity). It is also possible to consider the nondiagonal (or indirect) sensitivity $D(d \rightarrow c, c') = d \ln P(c')/d\delta$ when the variation is done for the link from d to c and the derivative of PageRank probability is computed for another country c' . This approach was already used in *El Zant et al. (2018a,b)* showing its efficiency.

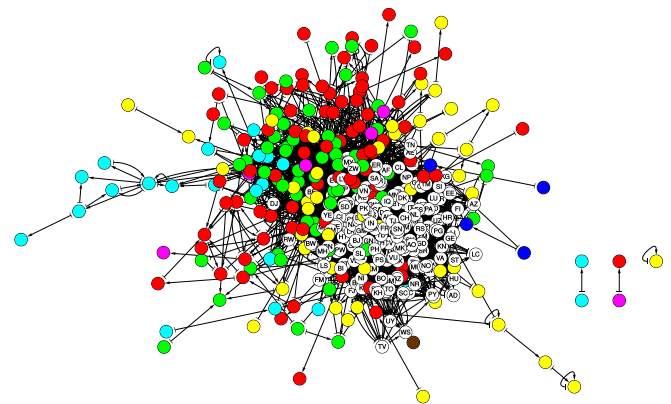


Figure 1. Subnetwork of the 425 articles devoted to countries and infectious diseases in 2017 English Wikipedia. The bulk of the other Wikipedia articles is not shown. Articles devoted to countries are presented by empty nodes with country codes (see Tab. 3). Articles devoted to infectious diseases are presented by colored nodes with the following color code: **bacterial diseases**, **viral diseases**, **parasitic diseases**, **fungal diseases**, **prionic diseases**, **diseases with multiple origins**, and **other kind of diseases** (see Tab. 1, Tab. 2). Network drawn with Cytoscape (*Shannon et al., 2003*).

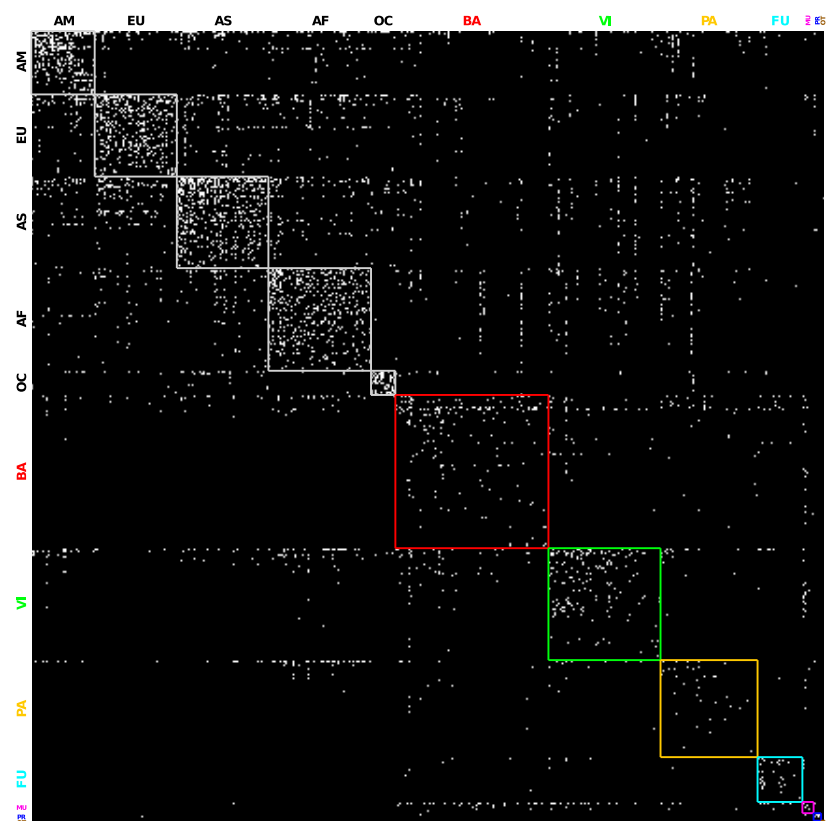


Figure 2. Adjacency matrix of the subnetwork of the 425 articles devoted to countries and infectious diseases in 2017 English Wikipedia. White (black) pixels represent existing (absent) links. In horizontal and vertical axis the articles are ordered by continent for countries (AM for Americas, EU for Europe, AS for Asia, AF for Africa, and OC for Oceania) and by disease type for diseases (**BA** for bacterial, **VI** for viral, **PA** for parasitic, **FU** for fungal, **MU** for multiple type, **PR** for prionic, and **OT** for other type). Inside each block of continent and disease type the articles are ordered according to PageRank algorithm (see Tabs. 1 and 3). From top left to bottom right: block diagonal elements corresponding to intra-continent links are delimited by light gray squares. Also block diagonal elements corresponding to intra-disease type links are delimited by squares with color contour. Off diagonal blocks indicates links between diseases of different type, links between countries of different continent, or links between diseases and countries.

Results

Network of direct links

For the reduced Google matrix analysis we have $n_r = 425$ selected nodes of countries (195) and infectious diseases (230). The diseases are attributed to 7 groups corresponding to the standard disease types as it is given in Tab. 1, Tab. 2. These n_r nodes constitute a subnetwork embedded in the huge global English Wikipedia network with more than 5 million nodes. This subnetwork is shown in Fig. 1 which has been generated with Cytoscape software (*Shannon et al., 2003*). In Fig. 1 black arrow links represent the nonzero elements of adjacency matrix between the selected n_r nodes. The image of this adjacency matrix is shown in Fig. 2 where white pixels depicted a link between two nodes. In this picture, nodes are ordered with respect to the PageRank order in each subgroup: American countries, European countries, Asian countries, African countries, Oceanian countries, bacterial diseases, viral disease, parasitic diseases, fungal diseases, multiple origins diseases, prionic diseases and other kind of disease origins. There are visibly more links inside subgroups but links between groups are also significant. Fig. 1 gives us the global view of network of direct links, shown in Fig. 2, corresponding to the component G_{rr} of the reduced Google matrix. We see that countries are located in the central part of the network of Fig. 1 since they have many ingoing links. While it is useful to have such a global view it is clear that it does not take into account

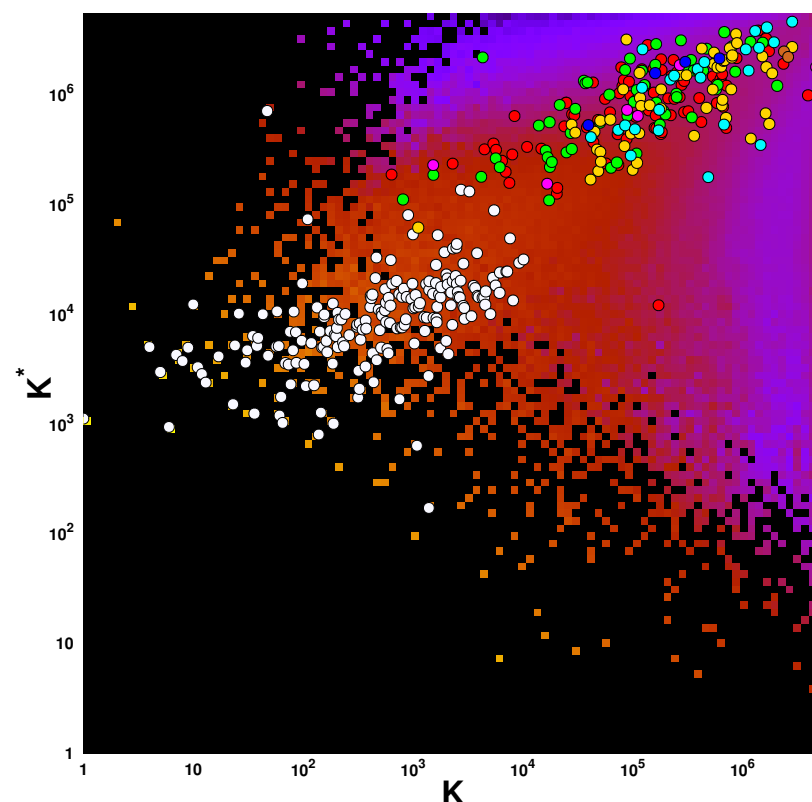


Figure 3. Density of articles of English Wikipedia 2017 on PageRank K – CheiRank K^* plane. Data are averaged over a 100×100 grid spanning the $(\log_{10} K, \log_{10} K^*) \in [0, \log_{10} N] \times [0, \log_{10} N]$ domain. Density of articles ranges from very low density (purple tiles) to very high density (bright yellow tiles). The cells without articles are represented by black tiles. The superimposed white (colored) circles give the positions of countries (infectious diseases) listed in Tab. 3 (Tab. 1). The color code for infectious diseases is the same as in Fig. 1.

the indirect links appearing between n_r nodes due to pathways via the complementary network part with a huge number of nodes $N - n_r \simeq N$. The indirect links emerging between n_r from this indirect pathways are analyzed in the frame of REGOMAX method below.

PageRank and CheiRank of the reduced network nodes

At first we compute the PageRank and CheiRank probabilities for the global network with N nodes attributing to each node PageRank and CheiRank indexes K and K^* . For selected n_r nodes the results of PageRank are shown in Tab. 2. As usual (see [Zhiron et al. \(2010\)](#); [Ermann et al. \(2015\)](#)), the countries are taking the top PageRank positions with US, France, Germany, etc at $K = 1, 2, 3$, etc as shown in Tab. 3. In the list of n_r nodes the infectious diseases start to appear from $K = 106$ with Tuberculosis (Tab. 2). If we consider only infectious diseases ordered by their disease PageRank index K_d then we obtain at the top Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Pneumonia, Smallpox at first positions with $K_d = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ (see Tab. 2). It is clear that PageRank order gives at the top positions severe infectious diseases which are (were for Smallpox) very broadly spread worldwide.

In Fig. 3 we show the location of selected n_r nodes on the global (K, K^*) plane of density of Wikipedia articles (see details of this representation in [Zhiron et al. \(2010\)](#); [Ermann et al. \(2015\)](#)). Here the positions of countries are shown by white circles and diseases by color circles. The countries are taking the top positions since they have many ingoing links from variety of other articles. The infectious diseases are located on higher values of K, K^* even if some diseases are overlapping with the end list of countries (see Tab. 2).

All $n_r = 425$ selected articles can be ordered by their local PageRank and CheiRank indexes K_r and K_r^* which range from 1 to $n_r = 425$. Their distribution in the local PageRank-CheiRank plane is

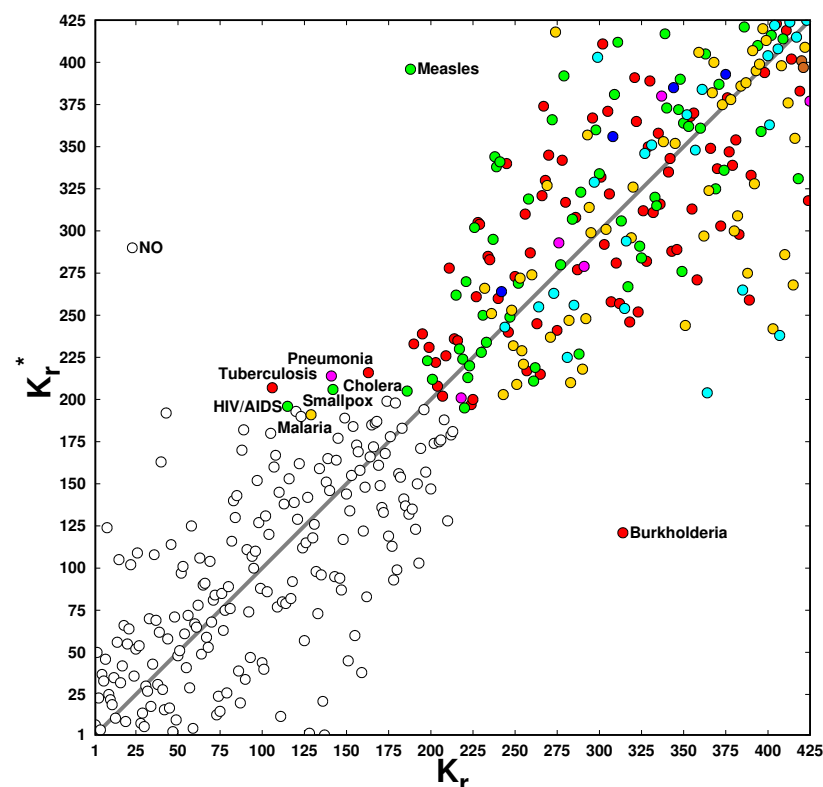


Figure 4. Distribution of the articles devoted to infectious diseases (colored circles) and to countries (white circles) in the PageRank K_r - CheiRank K_r^* plane. The color code for infectious diseases is the same as in Fig. 1.

shown in Fig. 4. As discussed previously, countries are at the top K_r, K_r^* positions. The names of top PageRank diseases are marked on the figure. The most communicative articles of infectious diseases are those with top K_r^* positions. Thus the top CheiRank disease is Burkholderia due to many outgoing links present in this article. The next ones are Malaria and HIV/AIDS.

Reduced Google matrix

To study further the selected subset of 425 nodes we use the reduced Google matrix approach and compute numerically G_R and its three components G_{pr}, G_{rr}, G_{qr} . It is convenient to characterize each component by its weight defined as the sum of all elements divided by the matrix size n_r . By definition we have the weight $W_R = 1$ for G_R and we obtain weights $W_{pr} = 0.91021$, $W_{rr} = 0.04715$, $W_{qr} = 0.04264$ (with nondiagonal weight $W_{qnd} = 0.02667$) respectively for G_{pr}, G_{rr}, G_{qr} (G_{qnd}). The weight of G_{pr} is significantly larger than others but this matrix is close to the matrix composed from equal columns where the column is the PageRank vector (see also discussions in *Frahm et al. (2016); El Zant et al. (2018a); Lages et al. (2018)*). Due to this reason the components G_{rr} and G_{qr} provide an important information about interactions of nodes. Since the weights of these two components are approximately equal we see that the direct and indirect (hidden) links have a comparable contribution.

As an illustration we show in Fig. 5 a close up on African countries and viral diseases sectors of the full $n_r \times n_r$ reduced Google matrix G_R is shown (there are 55 African countries and 60 viral diseases shown in fig5). Detailed presentations of the G_R matrix components for the complete subset of $n_r = 425$ countries and infectious diseases are given in *Wiki4InfectiousDiseases (2018)*. In Fig. 5, G_R and its components are composed of diagonal blocks corresponding to country \rightarrow country and disease \rightarrow disease effective links, and off-diagonal blocks corresponding to disease \rightarrow country (upper off-diagonal block) and country \rightarrow disease (lower off-diagonal block) effective links.

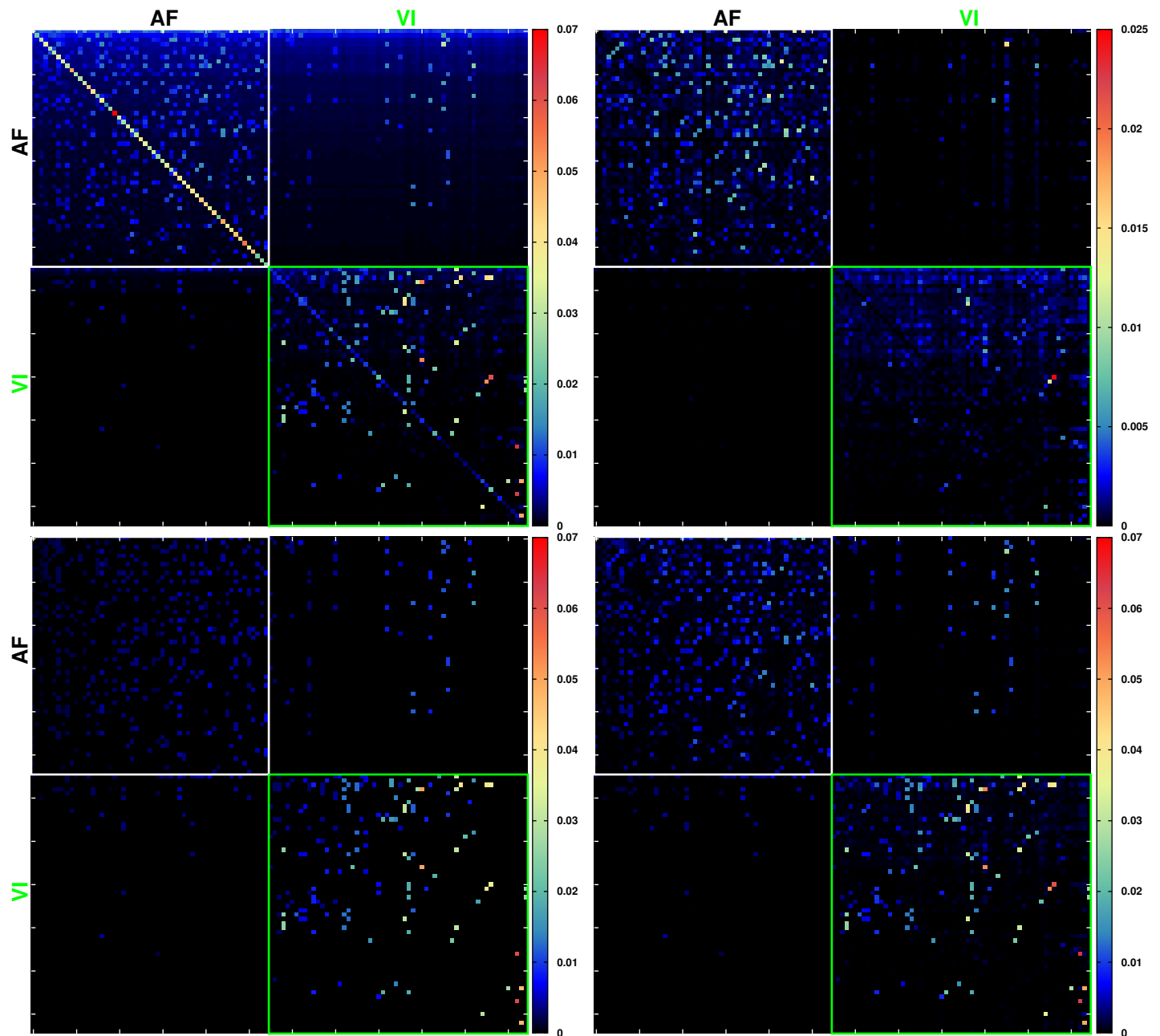


Figure 5. Reduced Google matrix G_R (top left panel) and three of its components, G_{qrnd} (top right panel), G_{rr} (bottom left panel), and $G_{rr} + G_{qrnd}$, associated to the subnetwork of articles (bottom right) devoted to countries and infectious diseases in 2017 English Wikipedia. For the sake of clarity, here we show only matrix entries corresponding to the subset of articles devoted to African countries and viral diseases (see *Wiki4InfectiousDiseases (2018)* for the full subnetwork constituted by the $n_r = 425$ articles devoted to all countries and all infectious diseases). Here lines and columns corresponding to African countries (viral diseases) are ordered as in Tab. 3 (Tab. 1). Horizontal and vertical tics on close-ups are placed every 10 entries.

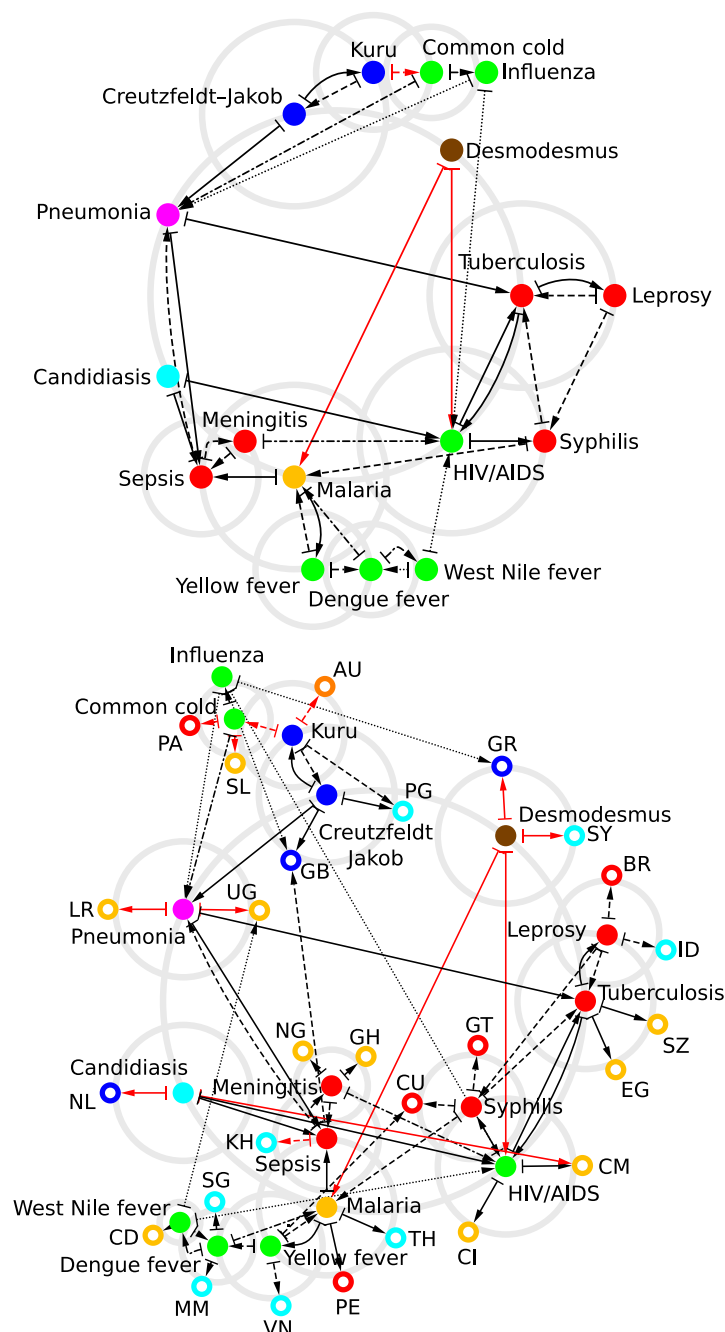


Figure 6. Infectious diseases friendship network. Top panel: we consider the set of top PageRank infectious disease for each of the seven type of infectious diseases, i.e., tuberculosis for bacterial type, HIV/AIDS for virus type, malaria for parasitic type, candidiasis for fungal type, pneumonia for multiple type, Creutzfeldt-Jakob for prionic type, and Desmodemus for other type (see Tab. 1). From each one of these top PageRank diseases (placed along the main grey circle) we determine the two best linked diseases in $G_{rr} + G_{qr}$, e.g., from tuberculosis the two best linked diseases are leprosy and HIV/AIDS. If not already present in the reduced network, we add these best linked diseases along secondary circles centered on the previous diseases. Then from each one of the new added diseases we determine the two best linked diseases, and so on. At the fourth iterations of this process no new diseases can be added. The arrows represent the links between diseases (1st iteration: plain line; 2nd iteration: dashed line; 3rd iteration: dashed-dotted line; 4th iteration: dotted line). Black arrows correspond to links existing in the adjacency matrix, red arrows are purely hidden links absent from adjacency matrix but present in G_{qr} component of the reduced Google matrix G_R . The color code for infectious diseases is the same as in Fig. 1. Bottom panel: same reduced network as in the top panel but at each iteration also the best linked countries are determined. At each iteration no new links are determined from the newly added countries. Countries are represented by ring shape nodes with red color for countries from Americas, gold for African countries, cyan for Asian countries, blue for European countries, and orange for Oceanian countries. Network drawn with Cytoscape (Shannon et al., 2003).

Friendship network of nodes

We use the matrix of direct and indirect transition $G_{rr} + G_{qr}$ to determine the proximity relations between 230 nodes corresponding to diseases and to all $n_r = 425$ nodes of diseases and countries. We call this the friendship networks being shown in Fig. 6. For each of 7 disease groups (see Tab. 2) we take a group leader as a disease with highest PageRank probability inside the group. Then on each step (level) we take 2 best friends define them as those nodes to which a leader has two highest transition matrix elements of $G_{rr} + G_{qr}$. This gives us the second level of nodes below the 7 leaders. After that we generate the third level keeping again two better friends of the nodes of second level (those with highest transition probabilities). This algorithm is repeated until no new friends are found and the algorithm stops. In this way we obtain the network of 17 infectious diseases shown in the top panel of Fig. 6. The full arrows show the proximity links between disease nodes. The red arrows mark links with dominant contribution of G_{qr} indirect transitions while the black ones mark the links with dominance of G_{rr} direct transitions. Full arrows are for transitions from group leaders to nodes of second level, etc (see Fig. 6 caption for details). The obtained network is drawn with the Cytoscape software (Shannon et al., 2003).

In Fig. 6 top panel, four of the leader diseases are well connected; nodes corresponding to Tuberculosis (bacterial disease), HIV/AIDS (viral disease), Malaria (parasitic disease), Pneumonia (multiple origin disease) have 6 or more degrees. Nodes of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (prion disease) and of Desmodemus (other origin disease) are more isolated. Focusing on first level friendship links (solid arrows), we retrieve several well known interactions between infectious diseases such as:

- the Tuberculosis–HIV/AIDS syndemic (see e.g. Pawlowski et al., 2012; Kwan and Ernst, 2011) which is here represented by a closed loop between the two diseases,
- the interaction between HIV/AIDS and Syphilis (see e.g. Karp et al., 2009) which is a typical example of syndemic between AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases,
- the Candidiasis interaction with HIV/AIDS, since the former is a very common opportunistic fungal infection for patients with HIV/AIDS (see e.g. Armstrong-James et al., 2014), and the Candidiasis interaction with Sepsis¹ since e.g. invasive Candidiasis which in some rare cases can lead to fulminant sepsis with an associated mortality exceeding 70% (see e.g. Pappas et al., 2018),
- the Pneumonia to Sepsis interaction or the Malaria to Sepsis interaction, the first interaction reflects the fact that Sepsis is one of the possible complications of Pneumonia, the second interaction reflects that symptoms of Malaria resemble to those of Sepsis Auma et al. (2013),
- the closed loop interaction between Tuberculosis and Leprosy reflecting that these two diseases are caused by two different species of mycobacteria (see e.g. Wikipedia, 2018e),
- the relation between Pneumonia and Tuberculosis, two severe pulmonary diseases (see e.g. WHO, 2018),
- the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease pointing to Pneumonia since patient infected by this prion disease develop a fatal Pneumonia due to impaired coughing reflexes (see e.g. Al Balushi et al., 2016),
- the closed loop interaction between Kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob diseases since these two diseases are representatives of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (see e.g. Sikorska and Liberski, 2012).

Taking into account also the other 2nd to 4th friendship levels, peculiar features appear such as:

- the cluster of bacterial diseases Tuberculosis–Leprosy–Syphilis; since there were a confusion between Leprosy and Syphilis in diagnosis before XXth century (see e.g. Leprosy and Syphilis, 1890; Syphilis and Leprosy, 1899), and false positives can occur with Tuberculosis for patients with Syphilis (see e.g. Shane, 2006),

¹ Even if most of the Sepsis are bacterial, it can also be fungal or viral

- the mosquito diseases cluster grouping Malaria, Yellow fever, Dengue fever and West Nile fever,
- the Meningitis–Sepsis closed loop since the Sepsis is usually developed at early stage by patient with Meningitis (see e.g. *CDC, 2018*).

Red arrows in Fig. 6 indicate pure indirect links between infectious diseases: Desmodesmus and Malaria are both waterborne diseases (see e.g. *Wikipedia, 2018f*), Desmodesmus and HIV/AIDS are related by a Wikipedia page devoted to immunocompetence (see e.g. *Wikipedia, 2018b*), and Kuru in Papua New Guinea Foré language possibly means to shiver from cold (see e.g. *Liberski and Ironside, 2015*).

From the above analysis we observe that the wiring between infectious diseases is meaningful guaranteeing that information encoded in the reduced Google matrix G_R , and more precisely in its $G_{rr} + G_{qr}$ component, is reliable, and can be used to infer possible relations between infectious diseases and any other subjects contained in Wikipedia such as e.g. countries, drugs, proteins, etc.

In the bottom panel of Fig. 6 we analyze the proximity between diseases of top panel with the world countries. Thus we add the two better “friend” countries being those to which a given disease has most strong matrix elements in $G_{rr} + G_{qr}$ (there is no next iterations for country nodes). The friend countries (or proximity countries) are Egypt and Swaziland for Tuberculosis; Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire for HIV/AIDS; Peru and Thailand for Malaria; Liberia and Uganda for Pneumonia; United Kingdom (UK)² and Papua New Guinea for Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and others. These strong links from an infectious disease to a given country well correspond to known events involving a disease and a country, like e.g. UK and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. We will see this in a more direct way using the sensitivity analysis presented in the next subsection.

World country sensitivity to infectious diseases

We also preform analysis of the sensitivity $D(d \rightarrow c, c')$ of country node c' to the variation of the link $d \rightarrow c$, where d denotes a disease node and c a country node. The diagonal sensitivity $D(d \rightarrow c, c)$ of world countries to Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are shown in Fig. 7. The most sensitive countries to Tuberculosis are Swaziland (SZ), Egypt (EG) and New Zealand (NZ). Indeed, in 2007 SZ had the highest estimated incidence rate of Tuberculosis as it is described in the corresponding Wikipedia article. Egypt also appears in this article since tubercular decay has been found in the spine of Egyptian mummy kept in the British Museum. NZ is present in this article since this country had a relatively successful effort to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. Thus Tuberculosis has direct links to these three countries (in agreement with two close country friends shown in the network of Fig. 6) that results in their high sensitivity to this disease. Of course, the origins of this sensitivity are different for SZ, EG, NZ. Thus Wikipedia network integrates all historical events related to Tuberculosis including ancient Egyptian mummy and recent years of high incidence rate in SZ. It can be discussed how important are these rather different types of links between disease and counties. Of course, a simplified network view cannot take into account all richness of historical events and describe them by a few number of links. However this approach provides a reliable global view of the interactions and dependencies between a disease and world countries.

The sensitivity of countries to HIV/AIDS is shown in the top panel of Fig. 7. The most sensitive countries are Botswana (BW), Senegal (SN) and Cote d'Ivoire (CI). This happens since HIV/AIDS article directly points that estimated life expectancy in BW dropped from 65 to 35 years in 2006; SN and CI appears since the closest relative of HIV-2 exists in monkey living in coastal West Africa from SN to CI. The friendship network in Fig. 6 indeed marks the countries close to HIV/AIDS as CI and Cameroon (CM). The sensitivity map in Fig. 7 also shows that CM has high sensitivity to HIV/AIDS since HIV-1 appears to have originated in southern Cameroon.

The case of two diseases considered in Fig. 7 demonstrates that the REGOMAX approach is able to reliably determine the sensitivity of world countries to infectious diseases taking into account

²Noted GB in Fig. 6 and Tab. 3.

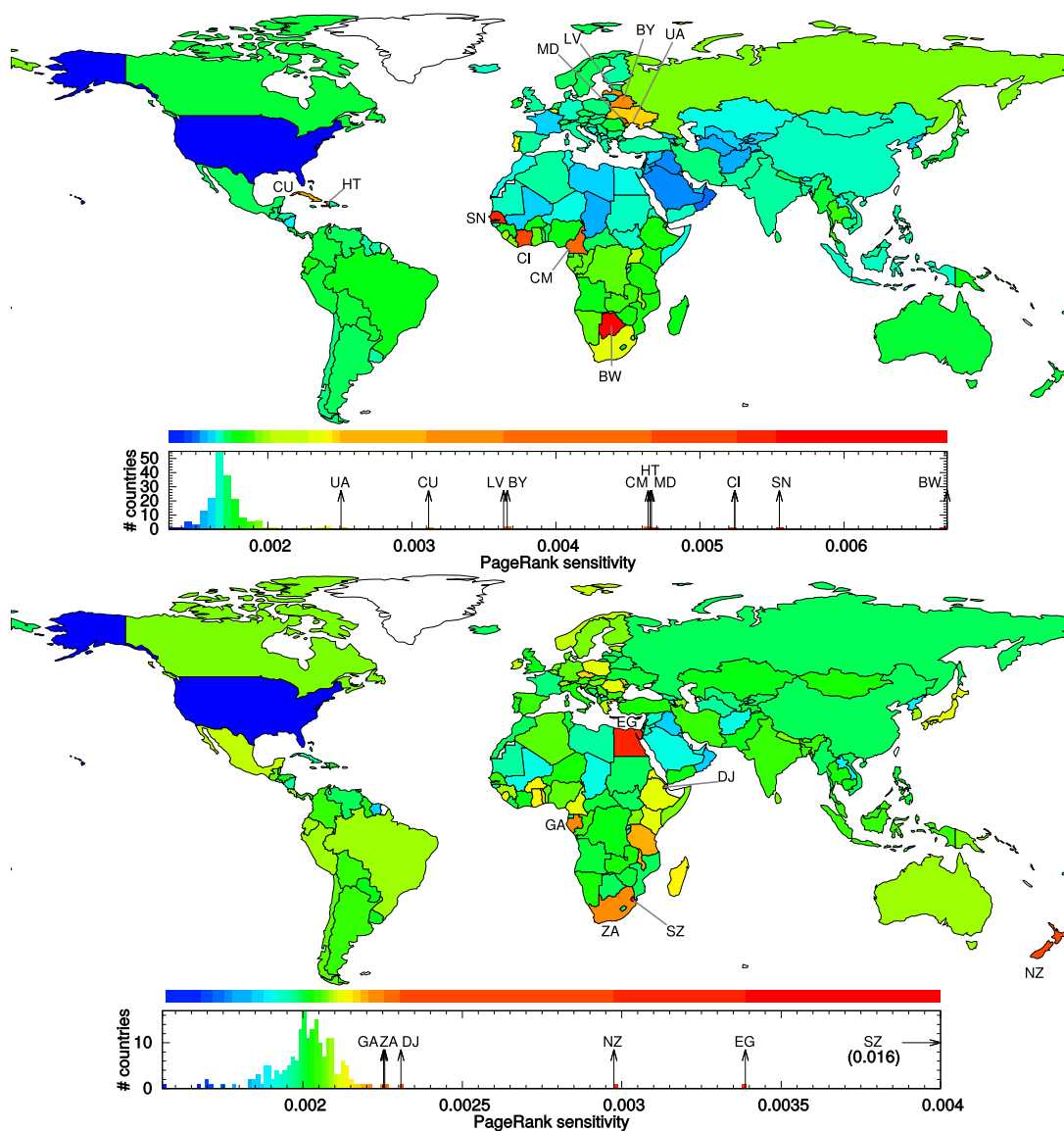


Figure 7. Country PageRank sensitivity to the variation of the reduced Google matrix HIV→country link (upper panel) and to the variation of the reduced Google matrix Tuberculosis→country link (bottom panel). The color categories are obtained using the Jenks natural breaks classification method (*Wikipedia, 2018c*).

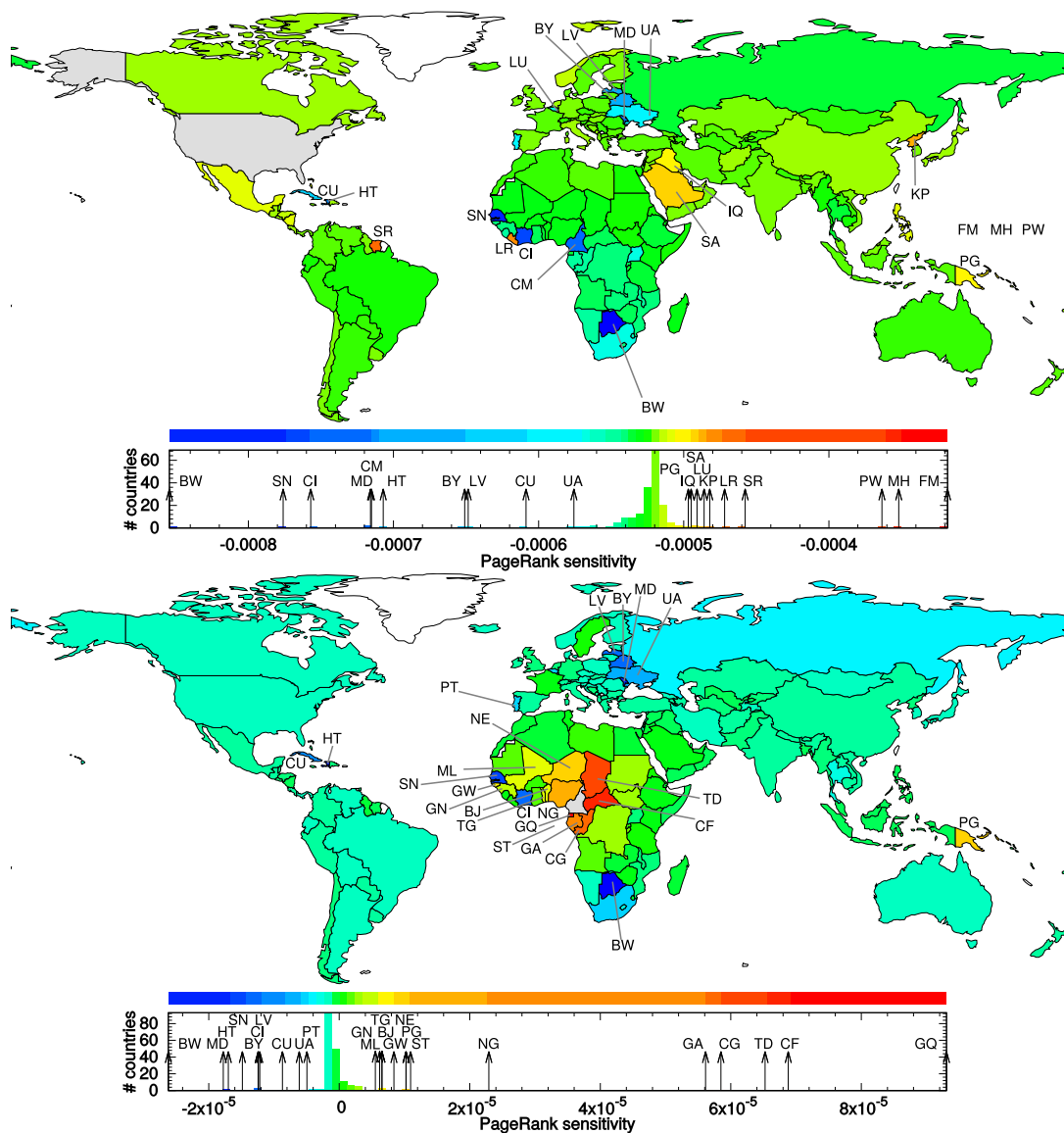


Figure 8. Country PageRank sensitivity to the variation of the reduced Google matrix HIV → USA link (top panel) and to the variation of the reduced Google matrix HIV → Cameroon link (bottom panel). The color categories are obtained using the Jenks natural breaks classification method (Wikipedia, 2018c).

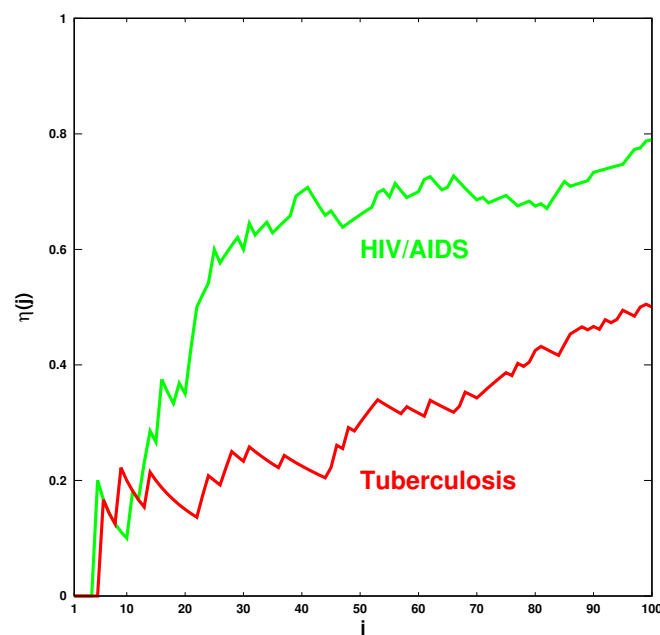


Figure 9. Overlap $\eta(j) = j_c / j$ between the ranking of countries obtained from the REGOMAX PageRank sensitivity computation and the ranking of countries obtained from WHO data (Tab. 4 for Tuberculosis and Tab. 5 for HIV/AIDS). Here, j_c is the number of common countries in the top j of the two rankings. Green curve is for the HIV/AIDS disease, and red curve is for the Tuberculosis disease.

their relations on a scale of about 3 thousands of years.

A part of the sensitivity relations between diseases and countries can be visible from the friendship network as those in the bottom panel of Fig. 6. However, the REGOMAX approach can handle also indirect sensitivity $D(d \rightarrow c, c')$ which is rather hard to be directly extracted from the friendship network. The examples of indirect sensitivity are shown in Fig. 8. Thus the variation of link from HIV/AIDS to Cameroon (CM) (Fig. 8 bottom panel) mainly affects Equatorial Guinea (GQ), Central African Republic (CF) and Chad (TD). The variation of link HIV/AIDS to USA (Fig. 8 top panel) produces the strongest sensitivity for Federal States of Micronesia (FM), Marshall Islands (MH) and Rwanda (RW). These countries are not present in the Wikipedia article HIV/AIDS and the obtained sensitivity emerges from a complex network interconnections between HIV/AIDS, USA (or Cameroon) to these countries. Thus the REGOMAX analysis allows to recover all network complexity of direct and indirect interactions between nodes.

Comparison of REGOMAX and WHO results

It is important to compare the results of REGOMAX analysis with those of World Health Organization (WHO) or other sources on number of infected people. With this aim we extract from WHO reports (WHO, 2008, 2018) the number of Tuberculosis incidences per 100000 population of a given country, and the number of new HIV/AIDS infections per 1000 uninfected population. The ranking of countries by the number of incidences is presented in Tab. 4 for Tuberculosis and the ranking of countries by new infections is presented in Tab. 5 for HIV/AIDS. We also analyze WHO 2004 data (WHO, 2008) for the number of deaths caused by each disease in 2004 complemented by the data reported in Wikipedia (2018a). The resulting ranking of diseases is given in Tab. 6.

We compare these official WHO ranking results with those obtained from REGOMAX analysis. Thus we determine the ranking of countries by their sensitivity to Tuberculosis and to HIV/AIDS for top 100 countries (these ranking lists are given in Wiki4InfectiousDiseases (2018)). The overlap $\eta(j)$ of these REGOMAX rankings with those of WHO from Tab. 4 and Tab. 5 are shown in Fig. 9. We obtain the overlap of 50% for Tuberculosis and 79% for HIV/AIDS for the top 100 countries. These

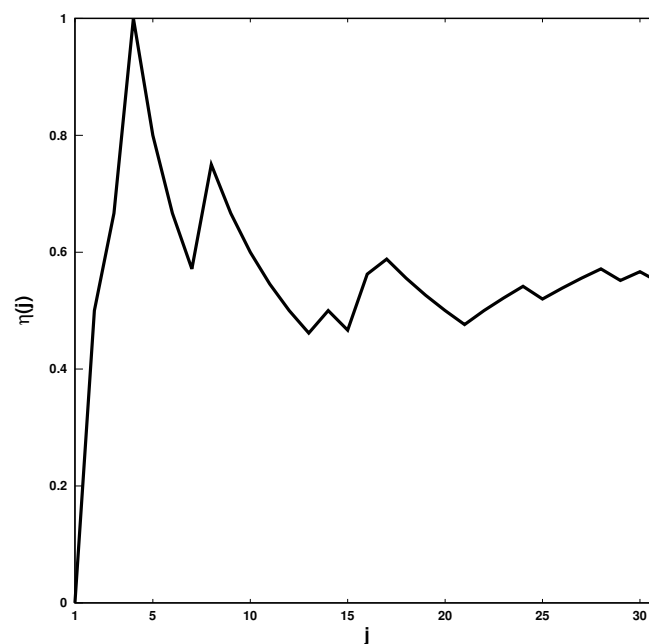


Figure 10. Overlap $\eta(j) = j_c/j$ between the PageRank of the diseases and the diseases ranking based on the number of deaths during the year 2004 (Tab. 6). Here, j_c is the number of common countries in the top j of the two rankings. The numbers of deaths caused by each disease during the year 2004 are extracted from *WHO (2008)*. For 8 of these diseases, the number of deaths have been estimated using English Wikipedia edition (*Wikipedia, 2018a*).

numbers are comparable with overlaps obtained for top 100 historical figures found from Wikipedia and historical analysis (see *Eom et al. (2015)*) and for top 100 world universities determined by Wikipedia and Shanghai ranking (see *Lages et al. (2016)*; *Coquidé et al. (2018)*).

Another comparison is presented in Fig. 10. Here we take the infectious diseases ordered by their PageRank index and compare them with the ranking list of diseases ordered by the number of deaths caused by them in 2004 (see Tab. 6). The obtained overlap is shown in Fig. 10 with an overall of 100% for top 4 deadliest diseases (which from Tab. 6 are 1 Pneumonia, 2 HIV/AIDS, 3 Tuberculosis, 4 Malaria) and 54% for the whole list of 31 considered diseases. In addition the REGOMAX analysis allows to determine the world map of countries with the highest sensitivity to the top list of 7 diseases. Such maps are shown in Fig. 11. We see the world dominance of Tuberculosis (top panel) while after it (or in its absence) we find the world dominance of HIV/AIDS (bottom panel). The geographical influence of Malaria and Diarrheal diseases are also well visible.

Thus the performed comparison with WHO data shows that the Google matrix analysis of Wikipedia network provides us a reliable information about world importance and influence of infectious diseases.

Discussion

In this work we presented the reduced Google matrix (or REGOMAX) analysis of world influence of infectious diseases from the English Wikipedia network of 2017. This method allows to take into account all direct and indirect links between the selected nodes of countries and diseases. The importance of diseases is determined by their PageRank probabilities. The REGOMAX analysis allows to establish the network of proximity (friendship) relations between the diseases and countries. The sensitivity of world countries to a specific disease is determined as well as the influence of link variation between a disease and a country on other countries. The comparison with the WHO data confirms the reliability of REGOMAX results applied to Wikipedia network.

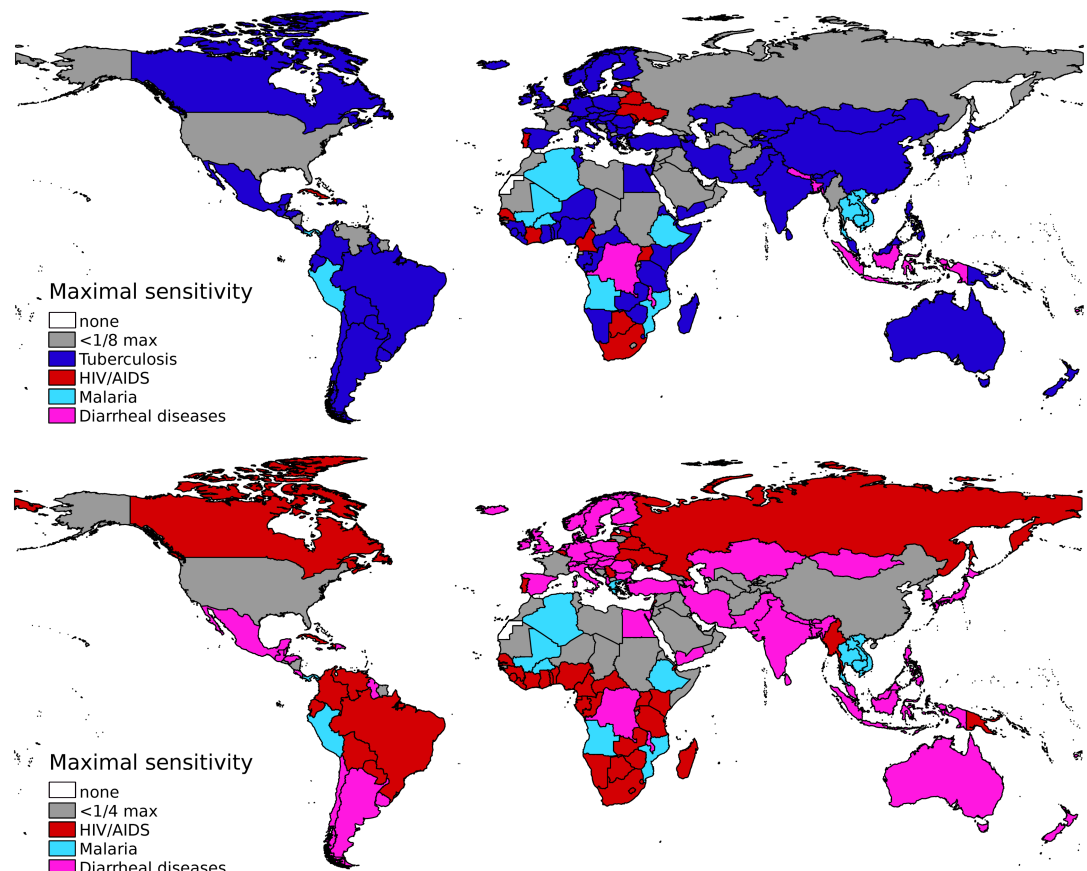


Figure 11. Maps of the maximal sensitivity of diseases. Each country is colored according to the disease giving the maximal sensitivity: Tuberculosis (blue), HIV/AIDS (red), Malaria (cyan), Diarrheal diseases (magenta), Dengue, Meningitis, Hepatitis. Top panel shows the maximal sensitivity for the 7 diseases, and bottom panel for 6 of these diseases (Tuberculosis is not taken into account). Gray color indicates countries for which the maximal sensitivity to these diseases is less than 1/8 (1/4) of the greatest maximal sensitivity for any country. Note that Dengue, Meningitis and Hepatitis never gives the maximal sensitivity for any country.

References

- 345 **Al Balushi A**, Meeks MW, Hayat G, Kafaie J. Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease: Analysis of Four Cases. Fron-
346 tiers in Neurology. 2016; 7:138. <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fneur.2016.00138>, doi:
347 10.3389/fneur.2016.00138.
- 348
- 349 **Armstrong-James D**, Meintjes G, Brown GD. A neglected epidemic: fungal infections in HIV/AIDS. Trends in
350 Microbiology. 2014; 22(3):120 – 127. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0966842X1400002X>,
351 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tim.2014.01.001>.
- 352 **Auma MA**, Siedner MJ, Nyehangane D, Nalusaji A, Nakaye M, Mwanga-Amumpaire J, Muhindo R, Wilson LA,
353 Boum Y, Moore CC. Malaria is an uncommon cause of adult sepsis in south-western Uganda. Malaria Journal.
354 2013; 12(1):146. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-12-146>, doi: 10.1186/1475-2875-12-146.
- 355 **Brin S**, Page L. The anatomy of a large-scale hypertextual Web search engine. Computer Networks and ISDN
356 Systems. 1998; 30(1):107 – 117. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016975529800110X>, doi:
357 [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-7552\(98\)00110-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-7552(98)00110-X), proceedings of the Seventh International World Wide Web
358 Conference.
- 359 **Butler D**. Publish in Wikipedia or perish. Nature. 2008 dec; <https://doi.org/10.1038/news.2008.1312>, doi:
360 10.1038/news.2008.1312.
- 361 **Callaway E**. No rest for the bio-wikis. Nature. 2010 nov; 468(7322):359–360. <https://doi.org/10.1038/468359a>,
362 doi: 10.1038/468359a.
- 363 **CDC**, Bacterial Meningitis; 2018. <https://www.cdc.gov/meningitis/bacterial.html>, accessed Sep. 2018.
- 364 **Chepelianskii AD**. Towards physical laws for software architecture. arXiv. 2010; arXiv:1003.5455. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1003.5455>.
- 365
- 366 **Coquidé C**, Lages J, Shepelyansky DL. World influence and interactions of universities from Wikipedia networks.
367 arXiv. 2018 Sep; arXiv:1809.00332. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1809.00332>.
- 368 **El Zant S**, Frahm KM, Jaffrès-Runser K, Shepelyansky DL. Analysis of world terror networks from the reduced
369 Google matrix of Wikipedia. The European Physical Journal B. 2018 Jan; 91(1):7. <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjb/e2017-80570-0>, doi: 10.1140/epjb/e2017-80570-0.
- 370
- 371 **El Zant S**, Jaffrès-Runser K, Shepelyansky DL. Capturing the influence of geopolitical ties from Wikipedia with
372 reduced Google matrix. PLOS ONE. 2018 08; 13(8):1–31. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0201397>, doi:
373 10.1371/journal.pone.0201397.
- 374 **Encyclopaedia Britannica**; 2018. <http://www.britannica.com>, accessed Aug. 2018.
- 375 **Eom YH**, Aragón P, Laniado D, Kaltenbrunner A, Vigna S, Shepelyansky DL. Interactions of Cultures and
376 Top People of Wikipedia from Ranking of 24 Language Editions. PLOS ONE. 2015 03; 10(3):1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0114825>, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0114825.
- 377
- 378 **Ermann L**, Frahm KM, Shepelyansky DL. Google matrix analysis of directed networks. Rev Mod Phys. 2015 Nov;
379 87:1261–1310. <https://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/RevModPhys.87.1261>, doi: 10.1103/RevModPhys.87.1261.
- 380 **Frahm KM**, Shepelyansky DL. Reduced Google matrix. arXiv. 2016 Feb; arXiv:1602.02394. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.02394>.
- 381
- 382 **Frahm KM**, Jaffrès-Runser K, Shepelyansky DL. Wikipedia mining of hidden links between political leaders.
383 The European Physical Journal B. 2016 Dec; 89(12):269. <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjb/e2016-70526-3>, doi:
384 10.1140/epjb/e2016-70526-3.
- 385 **Frahm KM**, Shepelyansky DL, Wikipedia networks of 24 editions of 2017; 2017. <http://www.quantware.ups-tlse.fr/QWLIB/24wiki2017>, accessed Jul. 2018.
- 386
- 387 **Giles J**. Internet encyclopaedias go head to head. Nature. 2005 Dec; 438:900–901. <https://doi.org/10.1038/438900a>, doi: 10.1038/438900a.
- 388
- 389 **Karp G**, Schlaeffer F, Jotkowitz A, Riesenber K. Syphilis and HIV co-infection. European Journal of Internal
390 Medicine. 2009; 20(1):9 – 13. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0953620508001301>, doi:
391 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejim.2008.04.002>.

- 392 **Katz G**, Rokach L. Wikiometrics: a Wikipedia based ranking system. World Wide Web. 2017 Nov; 20(6):1153–1177.
393 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11280-016-0427-8>, doi: 10.1007/s11280-016-0427-8.
- 394 **Kwan CK**, Ernst JD. HIV and Tuberculosis: a Deadly Human Syndemic. Clinical Microbiology Reviews. 2011;
395 24(2):351–376. <https://cmr.asm.org/content/24/2/351>, doi: 10.1128/CMR.00042-10.
- 396 **Lages J**, Patt A, Shepelyansky DL. Wikipedia ranking of world universities. The European Physical Journal B. 2016
397 mar; 89(3). <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjb/e2016-60922-0>, doi: 10.1140/epjb/e2016-60922-0.
- 398 **Lages J**, Shepelyansky DL, Zinovyev A. Inferring hidden causal relations between pathway members using
399 reduced Google matrix of directed biological networks. PLOS ONE. 2018 01; 13(1):1–28. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0190812>, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0190812.
400
- 401 **Langville AN**, Meyer CD. Google's PageRank and Beyond: The Science of Search Engine Rankings. Princeton
402 University Press; 2012.
- 403 **Leprosy**, Syphilis. LEPROSY AND SYPHILIS. The Lancet. 1890; 135(3487):1436. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673602192002>, doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(02\)19200-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(02)19200-2), originally
404 published as Volume 1, Issue 3487.
405
- 406 **Liberski PP**, Ironside JW. Chapter 23 - Prion Diseases. In: Zigmond MJ, Rowland LP, Coyle JT, editors. *Neurobiology*
407 *of Brain Disorders* San Diego: Academic Press; 2015.p. 356 – 374. [http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780123982704000239)
408 [article/pii/B9780123982704000239](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780123982704000239), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-398270-4.00023-9>.
- 409 **Nielsen FA**. Wikipedia Research and Tools: Review and Comments. SSRN Electronic Journal. 2012; <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2129874>, doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2129874.
410
- 411 **NIH**, Infectious diseases; 2018. [https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-turning-discovery-into-health/](https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-turning-discovery-into-health/infectious-diseases)
412 [infectious-diseases](https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-turning-discovery-into-health/infectious-diseases), accessed Aug. 2018.
- 413 **Pappas PG**, Lionakis MS, Arendrup MC, Ostrosky-Zeichner L, Kullberg BJ. Invasive candidiasis. Nature Reviews
414 Disease Primers. 2018 May; 4:18026 EP –. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nrdp.2018.26>, primer.
- 415 **Pawlowski A**, Jansson M, Sköld M, Rottenberg ME, Källenius G. Tuberculosis and HIV Co-Infection.
416 PLOS Pathogens. 2012 02; 8(2):1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002464>, doi: 10.1371/jour-
417 [nal.ppat.1002464](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002464).
- 418 **Reagle Jr JM**. Good Faith Collaboration: The Culture of Wikipedia (History and Foundations of Information
419 Science). The MIT Press; 2012.
- 420 **Shane AL**. Red Book: 2006 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, 27th Edition, vol. 12; 2006.
421 <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/12/12/06-1045>, doi: 10.3201/eid1212.061045.
- 422 **Shannon P**, Markiel A, Ozier O, Baliga NS, Wang JT, Ramage D, Amin N, Schwikowski B, Ideker T. Cytoscape: A
423 Software Environment for Integrated Models of Biomolecular Interaction Networks. Genome Research. 2003;
424 13(11):2498–2504. <http://genome.cshlp.org/content/13/11/2498.abstract>, doi: 10.1101/gr.1239303.
- 425 **Sikorska B**, Liberski PP. In: Harris JR, editor. Human Prion Diseases: From Kuru to Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob
426 Disease Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands; 2012. p. 457–496. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5416-4_17,
427 doi: 10.1007/978-94-007-5416-4_17.
- 428 **Syphilis**, Leprosy. Syphilis and leprosy. Journal of the American Medical Association. 1899; XXXIII(17):1048–1049.
429 [+http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.1899.02450690052009](http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.1899.02450690052009), doi: 10.1001/jama.1899.02450690052009.
- 430 **WHO**. The Global Burden of Disease: 2004 Update. World Health Organization; 2008. [http://www.who.int/](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/2004_report_update/en/)
431 [healthinfo/global_burden_disease/2004_report_update/en/](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/2004_report_update/en/).
- 432 **WHO**, Global Health Observatory data repository; 2018. <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.home>.
- 433 **Wiki4InfectiousDiseases**, Wikipedia network of infectious diseases; 2018. [http://perso.utinam.cnrs.fr/~lages/](http://perso.utinam.cnrs.fr/~lages/datasets/Wiki4InfectiousDiseases/)
434 [datasets/Wiki4InfectiousDiseases/](http://perso.utinam.cnrs.fr/~lages/datasets/Wiki4InfectiousDiseases/), accessed Sep. (2018).
- 435 **Wikipedia**, List of sovereign states in 2017; 2017. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_in_2017,
436 accessed Jul. 2018. Wikipedia.

- 437 **Wikipedia**; 2018. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cholera>,\https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhoid_fever,\https://en.
438 [wikipedia.org/wiki/Salmonellosis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salmonellosis),\https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shigellosis,\https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
439 [Foodborne_illness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foodborne_illness),\https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norovirus,\https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Influenza,\https:
440 [//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia). Wikipedia.
- 441 **Wikipedia**, Immunocompetence; 2018. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immunocompetence>, accessed Sep. 2018.
442 Wikipedia.
- 443 **Wikipedia**, Jenks natural breaks optimization; 2018. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jenks_natural_breaks_](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jenks_natural_breaks_optimization)
444 [optimization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jenks_natural_breaks_optimization), accessed Jun. 2018. Wikipedia.
- 445 **Wikipedia**, List of infectious diseases; 2018. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_infectious_diseases, accessed
446 Jul. 2018. Wikipedia.
- 447 **Wikipedia**, Mycobacterium; 2018. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mycobacterium>, accessed Sep. 2018. Wikipedia.
- 448 **Wikipedia**, Waterborne diseases; 2018. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterborne_diseases, accessed Sep. 2018.
449 Wikipedia.
- 450 **Zhirov AO**, Zhirov OV, Shepelyansky DL. Two-dimensional ranking of Wikipedia articles. The European Physical
451 Journal B. 2010 Oct; 77(4):523–531. <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjb/e2010-10500-7>, doi: 10.1140/epjb/e2010-
452 10500-7.

Appendix 1 Table 1. List of infectious diseases ordered by type (82 of bacterial type, 60 of viral type, 52 of parasitic type, 24 of fungal type, 6 of multiple types, and 2 of other types) then by PageRank of the corresponding article in English edition of Wikipedia (*Frahm and Shepelyansky, 2017*). The $n_d = 230$ elements of this list have been extracted from the *list of infectious diseases* article in 2017 English Wikipedia (*Wikipedia, 2018d; Wiki4InfectiousDiseases, 2018*).

Infectious diseases			
Bacterial type	Bacterial type (Cont.)	Viral type (Cont.)	Parasitic type (Cont.)
1 Tuberculosis	61 Prevotella	38 CCHF ^c	37 Anaplasmosis
2 Cholera	62 Ehrlichiosis	39 Caliciviridae	38 Baylisascaris
3 Typhoid fever	63 Vibrio vulnificus	40 PML ^f	39 Fasciolopsiasis
4 Syphilis	64 Actinomycosis	41 Rift Valley fever	40 Head lice infestation
5 Bubonic plague	65 Ureaplasma urealyticum	42 Lassa fever	41 Angiostrongyliasis
6 Leprosy	66 Melioidosis	43 Astrovirus	42 Isosporiasis
7 Sepsis	67 Granuloma inguinale	44 Fifth disease	43 Diphyllbothriasis
8 Meningitis	68 Buruli ulcer	45 VEE ^g	44 Cyclosporiasis
9 Plague (disease)	69 Yersinia pseudotuberculosis	46 Molluscum contagiosum	45 Balantidiasis
10 Typhus	70 Kingella kingae	47 MERS ^h	46 Blastocystosis
11 Diphtheria	71 H. granulocytic anaplasmosis	48 Monkeypox	47 Dientamoebiasis
12 Anthrax	72 Pneumococcal inf.	49 Hand, foot, and mouth disease	48 Gnathostomiasis
13 Helicobacter pylori	73 Nocardiosis	50 Bolivian hemorrhagic fever	49 Capillariasis
14 Lyme disease	74 Bartonellosis	51 H. metapneumovirus	50 Metagonimiasis
15 Staphylococcus	75 Group B streptococcal inf.	52 HFRS ⁱ	51 Pediculosis corporis
16 Haemophilus influenzae	76 Pasteurellosis	53 LCM ^j	52 Free-living Amoebosia inf.
17 Tetanus	77 Carrion's disease	54 BK virus	fungal type
18 Gonorrhea	78 Yersiniosis	55 Colorado tick fever	1 Candidiasis
19 Pertussis	79 Mycoplasma pneumonia	56 Argentine hemorrhagic fever	2 Histoplasmosis
20 Botulism	80 HME ^a	57 Heartland virus	3 Athlete's foot
21 Chlamydia inf.	81 Ehrlichiosis ewingii inf.	58 Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever	4 Coccidioidomycosis
22 Rickettsia	82 A. haemolyticum ^b	59 Brazilian hemorrhagic fever	5 Chytridiomycosis
23 Brucellosis	Viral type	60 H. bocavirus	6 Pneumocystis pneumonia
24 Leptospirosis	1 HIV/AIDS	Parasitic type	7 Cryptococcosis
25 Pelvic inflammatory disease	2 Smallpox	1 Malaria	8 Onychomycosis
26 Cellulitis	3 Influenza	2 Schistosomiasis	9 Aspergillosis
27 Legionnaires' disease	4 Measles	3 African trypanosomiasis	10 Tinea versicolor
28 Clostridium difficile inf.	5 Yellow fever	4 Toxoplasmosis	11 Tinea cruris
29 Rocky Mountain spotted fever	6 Poliomyelitis	5 Onchocerciasis	12 Paracoccidioidomycosis
30 Enterococcus	7 SARS ^c	6 Scabies	13 Tinea corporis
31 Bacterial vaginosis	8 Hepatitis C	7 Chagas disease	14 Blastomycosis
32 Bacterial pneumonia	9 Hepatitis B	8 Filariasis	15 Zygomycosis
33 Epidemic typhus	10 Ebola virus disease	9 Hookworm inf.	16 Tinea capitis
34 Trachoma	11 Common cold	10 Leishmaniasis	17 Tinea manuum
35 Salmonellosis	12 Rabies	11 Trichinosis	18 Sporotrichosis
36 Tularemia	13 Dengue fever	12 Giardiasis	19 Tinea barbae
37 Kawasaki disease	14 Chickenpox	13 Amoebiasis	20 Tinea nigra
38 Bacteroides	15 H. papillomavirus inf.	14 Trichomoniasis	21 Chromoblastomycosis
39 Acinetobacter	16 West Nile fever	15 Cryptosporidiosis	22 White piedra
40 Chlamydomydia pneumoniae	17 Herpes simplex	16 Myiasis	23 Black piedra
41 Q fever	18 Rubella	17 Dracunculiasis	24 Geotrichosis
42 Shigellosis	19 Hepatitis A	18 Lymphatic filariasis	Multiple types
43 Gas gangrene	20 Cytomegalovirus	19 Echinococcosis	1 Pneumonia
44 Bacillus cereus	21 Mumps	20 Cysticercosis	2 Foodborne illness
45 Group A streptococcal inf.	22 Infectious mononucleosis	21 Babesiosis	3 Hemolytic-uremic syndrome
46 Meningococcal disease	23 Shingles	22 Pinworm inf.	4 Keratitis
47 Burkholderia	24 Norovirus	23 Ascariasis	5 Neonatal conjunctivitis
48 Relapsing fever	25 Rotavirus	24 Strongyloidiasis	6 Mycetoma
49 Glanders	26 Hantavirus	25 Toxocariasis	Prionic type
50 Psittacosis	27 H. respiratory syncytial virus	26 Anisakis	1 Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
51 Listeriosis	28 Marburg virus	27 Fasciolosis	2 Kuru (disease)
52 Rickettsialpox	29 Rhinovirus	28 Paragonimiasis	3 Fatal familial insomnia
53 Campylobacteriosis	30 Enterovirus	29 Cutaneous larva migrans	4 GSS ^k
54 Naegleriasis	31 Chikungunya	30 Trichuriasis	Other types
55 Murine typhus	32 Hepatitis D	31 Hymenolepiasis	1 Desmodermis
56 Fusobacterium	33 Viral pneumonia	32 Clonorchiasis	2 Rhinosporidiosis
57 Chancroid	34 Hepatitis E	33 Pediculosis pubis	
58 Cat-scratch disease	35 SSPE ^d	34 Microsporidiosis	
59 Staphylococcal inf.	36 Roseola	35 Opisthorchiasis	
60 Vibrio parahaemolyticus	37 H. parainfluenza viruses	36 Taeniasis	

Abbreviations H. and inf. stand for Human and infection. ^aHME: Human monocytotropic ehrlichiosis. ^bA. haemolyticum: Arcanobacterium haemolyticum. ^cSARS: Severe acute respiratory syndrome. ^dSSPE: Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis. ^eCCHF: Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever. ^fPML: Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy. ^gVEE: Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus. ^hMERS: Middle East respiratory syndrome. ⁱHFRS: Hantavirus hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. ^jLCM: Lymphocytic choriomeningitis. ^kGSS: Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker syndrome.

Appendix 1 Table 2. Ranking of infectious diseases and countries in English Wikipedia 2017 according to PageRank algorithm. The color code distinguishes type of infectious diseases: **bacterial**, **viral**, **parasitic**, **fungal**, **prionic**, **multiple origin**, and **other origin**.

Rank	Disease or country	Rank	Disease or country	Rank	Disease or country	Rank	Disease or country
1	United States	228	Haemophilus influenzae	294	Cysticercosis	360	Bolivian hemorrhagic fever
...	...	229	Tetanus	295	Babesiosis	361	Blastomycosis
105	Sudan	230	H. papillomavirus inf.	296	Bacteroides	362	Cutaneous larva migrans
106	Tuberculosis	231	West Nile fever	297	Pneumocystis pneumonia	363	H. metapneumovirus
107	Uganda	232	Schistosomiasis	298	Viral pneumonia	364	Zygomycosis
...	...	233	Herpes simplex	299	Cryptococcosis	365	Trichuriasis
114	Somalia	234	Gonorrhea	300	Hepatitis E	366	Granuloma inguinale
115	HIV/AIDS	235	Pertussis	301	Acinetobacter	367	Hymenolepiasis
116	Ivory Coast	236	African trypanosomiasis	302	Chlamydia pneumoniae	368	Clonorchiasis
...	...	237	Rubella	303	Q fever	369	HFRS^g
128	Fiji	238	Hepatitis A	304	Pinworm inf.	370	Buruli ulcer
129	Malaria	239	Cytomegalovirus	305	Shigellosis	371	LCM^h
130	Mali	240	Botulism	306	Gas gangrene	372	Yersinia pseudotuberculosis
...	...	241	Mumps	307	Bacillus cereus	373	Pediculosis pubis
140	Oman	242	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	308	Kuru (disease)	374	BK virus
141	Pneumonia	243	Toxoplasmosis	309	SSPE^b	375	GSSⁱ
142	Smallpox	244	Candidiasis	310	Group A streptococcal inf.	376	Kingella kingae
143	Suriname	245	Chlamydia inf.	311	Roseola	377	H. granulocytic anaplasmosis
...	...	246	Rickettsia	312	Meningococcal disease	378	Microsporidiosis
162	Malawi	247	Infectious mononucleosis	313	H. parainfluenza viruses	379	Pneumococcal inf.
163	Cholera	248	Onchocerciasis	314	Burkholderia	380	Opisthorchiasis
164	Togo	249	Scabies	315	Onychomycosis	381	Nocardiosis
...	...	250	Brucellosis	316	Aspergillosis	382	Taeniasis
185	San Marino	251	Chagas disease	317	CCHF^c	383	Bartonellosis
186	Influenza	252	Shingles	318	Relapsing fever	384	Anaplasmosis
187	Saint Lucia	253	Filaria	319	Ascariasis	385	Tinea capitis
188	Measles	254	Hookworm inf.	320	Strongyloidiasis	386	Colorado tick fever
189	Palau	255	Leishmaniasis	321	Glanders	387	Baylisascaris
190	Typhoid fever	256	Leptospirosis	322	Psittacosis	388	Fasciolopsiasis
191	Marshall Islands	257	Pelvic inflammatory disease	323	Listeriosis	389	Group B streptococcal inf.
192	Equatorial Guinea	258	Norovirus	324	Caliciviridae	390	Pasteurellosis
193	Dominica	259	Cellulitis	325	PML^d	391	Head lice infestation
194	Guinea-Bissau	260	Trichinosis	326	Rickettsialpox	392	Angiostrongyliasis
195	Syphilis	261	Rotavirus	327	Tinea versicolor	393	Isosporiosis
196	Comoros	262	Hantavirus	328	Campylobacteriosis	394	Argentine hemorrhagic fever
197	Djibouti	263	Legionnaires' disease	329	Naegleriasis	395	Diphyllobothriasis
198	Yellow fever	264	Histoplasmosis	330	Murine typhus	396	Heartland virus
199	Bubonic plague	265	Clostridium difficile inf.	331	Tinea cruris	397	Cyclosporiasis
200	Fed. States of Micronesia	266	Rocky Mountain spotted fever	332	Fusobacterium	398	Carrión's disease
201	Poliovirus	267	Enterococcus	333	Rift Valley fever	399	Balantidiasis
202	Tuvalu	268	Bacterial vaginosis	334	Lassa fever	400	Tinea manuum
203	Leprosy	269	Giardiasis	335	Chancroid	401	Sporotrichosis
204	Sepsis	270	Bacterial pneumonia	336	Cat-scratch disease	402	Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever
205	Nauru	271	Amoebiasis	337	Neonatal conjunctivitis	403	Blastocystosis
206	St. Vincent & Grenadines	272	H. respiratory syncytial virus	338	Toxocariasis	404	Tinea barbae
207	Meningitis	273	Athlete's foot	339	Astrovirus	405	Yersiniosis
208	Kiribati	274	Trichomoniasis	340	Fifth disease	406	Tinea nigra
209	Plague (disease)	275	Epidemic typhus	341	Staphylococcal inf.	407	Chromoblastomycosis
210	Saint Kitts and Nevis	276	Hemolytic-uremic syndrome	342	Vibrio parahaemolyticus	408	Dientamoebiasis
211	Typhus	277	Marburg virus	343	Prevotella	409	Brazilian hemorrhagic fever
212	Antigua and Barbuda	278	Trachoma	344	Fatal familial insomnia	410	Gnathostomiasis
213	São Tomé & Príncipe	279	Rhinovirus	345	Anisakis	411	Mycoplasma pneumoniae
214	Diphtheria	280	Salmonellosis	346	Ehrlichiosis	412	Capillariasis
215	SARS^a	281	Coccidioidomycosis	347	VEE^e	413	White piedra
216	Anthrax	282	Cryptosporidiosis	348	Molluscum contagiosum	414	HME^f
217	Hepatitis C	283	Myiasis	349	MERS^f	415	Metagonimiasis
218	Foodborne illness	284	Enterovirus	350	Monkeypox	416	Pediculosis corporis
219	Hepatitis B	285	Chytridiomycosis	351	Fasciolosis	417	Black piedra
220	Ebola virus disease	286	Tularemia	352	Paracoccidioidomycosis	418	H. bocavirus
221	Common cold	287	Kawasaki disease	353	Hand, foot, and mouth disease	419	Ehrlichiosis ewingii inf.
222	Rabies	288	Chikungunya	354	Vibrio vulnificus	420	Desmodermosis
223	Dengue fever	289	Hepatitis D	355	Actinomycosis	421	Rhinosporeidiosis
224	Helicobacter pylori	290	Dracunculiasis	356	Ureaplasma urealyticum	422	Free-living Amoebozoa inf.
225	Lyme disease	291	Keratitis	357	Tinea corporis	423	Geotrichosis
226	Chickenpox	292	Lymphatic filariasis	358	Melioidosis	424	A. haemolyticum^k
227	Staphylococcus	293	Echinococcosis	359	Paragonimiasis	425	Mycetoma

Abbreviations H. and inf. stand for Human and infection. ^aSARS: Severe acute respiratory syndrome. ^bSSPE: Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis. ^cCCHF: Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever. ^dPML: Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy. ^eVEE: Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus. ^fMERS: Middle East respiratory syndrome. ^gHFRS: Hantavirus hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. ^hLCM: Lymphocytic choriomeningitis. ⁱGSS: Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker syndrome. ^jHME: Human monocytotropic ehrlichiosis. ^kA. haemolyticum: Arcanobacterium haemolyticum.

Appendix 1 Table 3. List of countries ordered by PageRank of the corresponding article in English Wikipedia 2017. Here the countries correspond to the $n_c = 195$ sovereign states listed in (*Wikipedia, 2017*). The country code (CC) is given for each country.

Rank	Country	CC	Rank	Country	CC	Rank	Country	CC
1	United States	US	66	Morocco	MA	131	Kyrgyzstan	KG
2	France	FR	67	Cuba	CU	132	Guyana	GY
3	Germany	DE	68	Algeria	DZ	133	Trinidad and Tobago	TT
4	United Kingdom	GB	69	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	134	Mauritius	MU
5	Iran	IR	70	Ecuador	EC	135	Tajikistan	TJ
6	India	IN	71	Saudi Arabia	SA	136	Monaco	MC
7	Canada	CA	72	Lithuania	LT	137	Oman	OM
8	Australia	AU	73	Iceland	IS	138	Suriname	SR
9	China	CN	74	Bolivia	BO	139	Liberia	LR
10	Italy	IT	75	Tanzania	TZ	140	Solomon Islands	SB
11	Japan	JP	76	Ethiopia	ET	141	Sierra Leone	SL
12	Russia	RU	77	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD	142	Bhutan	BT
13	Brazil	BR	78	Madagascar	MG	143	The Bahamas	BS
14	Spain	ES	79	Armenia	AM	144	Vatican City	VA
15	Netherlands	NL	80	Lebanon	LB	145	Bahrain	BH
16	Poland	PL	81	Cyprus	CY	146	Barbados	BB
17	Sweden	SE	82	Kazakhstan	KZ	147	Botswana	BW
18	Mexico	MX	83	Georgia (country)	GE	148	Rwanda	RW
19	Turkey	TR	84	Latvia	LV	149	Turkmenistan	TM
20	Romania	RO	85	Panama	PA	150	Benin	BJ
21	New Zealand	NZ	86	Belarus	BY	151	Niger	NE
22	South Africa	ZA	87	Albania	AL	152	Gabon	GA
23	Norway	NO	88	Papua New Guinea	PG	153	Brunei	BN
24	Switzerland	CH	89	Luxembourg	LU	154	Belize	BZ
25	Philippines	PH	90	Ghana	GH	155	Guinea	GN
26	Austria	AT	91	United Arab Emirates	AE	156	Chad	TD
27	Belgium	BE	92	Uruguay	UY	157	Malawi	MW
28	Pakistan	PK	93	North Korea	KP	158	Togo	TG
29	Argentina	AR	94	Yemen	YE	159	Liechtenstein	LI
30	Indonesia	ID	95	Costa Rica	CR	160	Samoa	WS
31	Greece	GR	96	Malta	MT	161	Burundi	BI
32	Denmark	DK	97	Tunisia	TN	162	South Sudan	SS
33	South Korea	KR	98	Jamaica	JM	163	Republic of the Congo	CG
34	Israel	IL	99	Zimbabwe	ZW	164	East Timor	TL
35	Hungary	HU	100	Cambodia	KH	165	Cape Verde	CV
36	Finland	FI	101	Cameroon	CM	166	Eritrea	ER
37	Egypt	EG	102	Mongolia	MN	167	Mauritania	MR
38	Portugal	PT	103	Burkina Faso	BF	168	Central African Republic	CF
39	Ukraine	UA	104	Jordan	JO	169	Maldives	MV
40	Sri Lanka	LK	105	Sudan	SD	170	Tonga	TO
41	Czech Republic	CZ	106	Uganda	UG	171	Andorra	AD
42	Malaysia	MY	107	Republic of Macedonia	MK	172	Vanuatu	VU
43	Peru	PE	108	Guatemala	GT	173	State of Palestine	PS
44	Thailand	TH	109	Libya	LY	174	Lesotho	LS
45	Colombia	CO	110	Dominican Republic	DO	175	The Gambia	GM
46	Bulgaria	BG	111	Haiti	HT	176	Swaziland	SZ
47	Chile	CL	112	Moldova	MD	177	Seychelles	SC
48	Republic of Ireland	IE	113	Somalia	SO	178	Grenada	GD
49	Singapore	SG	114	Ivory Coast	CI	179	San Marino	SM
50	Serbia	RS	115	Namibia	NA	180	Saint Lucia	LC
51	Azerbaijan	AZ	116	Paraguay	PY	181	Palau	PW
52	Vietnam	VN	117	Angola	AO	182	Marshall Islands	MH
53	Nepal	NP	118	Uzbekistan	UZ	183	Equatorial Guinea	GQ
54	Estonia	EE	119	Montenegro	ME	184	Dominica	DM
55	Croatia	HR	120	Kuwait	KW	185	Guinea-Bissau	GW
56	Nigeria	NG	121	Laos	LA	186	Comoros	KM
57	Afghanistan	AF	122	Mozambique	MZ	187	Djibouti	DJ
58	Iraq	IQ	123	Nicaragua	NI	188	Federated States of Micronesia	FM
59	Bangladesh	BD	124	Qatar	QA	189	Tuvalu	TV
60	Syria	SY	125	Senegal	SN	190	Nauru	NR
61	Myanmar	MM	126	Fiji	FJ	191	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC
62	Kenya	KE	127	Mali	ML	192	Kiribati	KI
63	Slovakia	SK	128	Honduras	HN	193	Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN
64	Venezuela	VE	129	Zambia	ZM	194	Antigua and Barbuda	AG
65	Slovenia	SI	130	El Salvador	SV	195	São Tomé and Príncipe	ST

Appendix 1 Table 4. List of countries ordered by Tuberculosis incidences in 2016 (per 100000 population per year; taken from *WHO (2018)*)

Rank	Country	Incidence	Rank	Country	Incidence	Rank	Country	Incidence
1	South Africa	781.0	65	Mauritania	102.0	129	Portugal	20.0
2	Lesotho	724.0	66	Moldova	101.0	130	Serbia	19.0
3	Kiribati	566.0	67	São Tomé and Príncipe	99.0	131	Turkey	18.0
4	Philippines	554.0	68	Niger	93.0	132	Trinidad and Tobago	18.0
5	Mozambique	551.0	69	Guyana	93.0	133	Poland	18.0
6	North Korea	513.0	70	Malaysia	92.0	134	Montenegro	16.0
7	East Timor	498.0	71	Georgia (country)	92.0	135	Japan	16.0
8	Gabon	485.0	72	Ukraine	87.0	136	Estonia	16.0
9	Namibia	446.0	73	Tajikistan	85.0	137	Chile	16.0
10	Papua New Guinea	432.0	74	Solomon Islands	84.0	138	Albania	16.0
11	Marshall Islands	422.0	75	Sudan	82.0	139	Seychelles	15.0
12	Central African Republic	407.0	76	South Korea	77.0	140	Iran	14.0
13	Swaziland	398.0	77	Uzbekistan	76.0	141	Egypt	14.0
14	Indonesia	391.0	78	Romania	74.0	142	Malta	13.0
15	Republic of the Congo	378.0	79	Eritrea	74.0	143	Lebanon	12.0
16	Zambia	376.0	80	Algeria	70.0	144	Croatia	12.0
17	Guinea-Bissau	374.0	81	Kazakhstan	67.0	145	Bahrain	12.0
18	Angola	370.0	82	Russia	66.0	146	Spain	10.0
19	Myanmar	361.0	83	Brunei	66.0	147	Saudi Arabia	10.0
20	Kenya	348.0	84	Azerbaijan	66.0	148	Belgium	10.0
21	Cambodia	345.0	85	Sri Lanka	65.0	149	United Kingdom	9.9
22	Djibouti	335.0	86	China	64.0	150	Costa Rica	9.5
23	Botswana	326.0	87	Turkmenistan	60.0	151	Oman	9.0
24	Democratic Republic of the Congo	323.0	88	El Salvador	60.0	152	Hungary	8.8
25	Liberia	308.0	89	Dominican Republic	60.0	153	Tonga	8.6
26	Sierra Leone	304.0	90	Fiji	59.0	154	Sweden	8.2
27	Tanzania	287.0	91	Benin	59.0	155	Austria	8.2
28	Somalia	270.0	92	Vanuatu	56.0	156	Germany	8.1
29	Pakistan	268.0	93	Mali	56.0	157	Switzerland	7.8
30	Madagascar	237.0	94	Panama	55.0	158	Dominica	7.8
31	Bangladesh	221.0	95	Lithuania	53.0	159	Samoa	7.7
32	Nigeria	219.0	96	Belarus	52.0	160	France	7.7
33	India	211.0	97	Singapore	51.0	161	New Zealand	7.3
34	Zimbabwe	208.0	98	Burkina Faso	51.0	162	Republic of Ireland	7.1
35	Tuvalu	207.0	99	Rwanda	50.0	163	Cuba	6.9
36	Cameroon	203.0	100	Ecuador	50.0	164	Slovenia	6.5
37	Uganda	201.0	101	Maldives	49.0	165	Grenada	6.4
38	Afghanistan	189.0	102	Yemen	48.0	166	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6.3
39	Haiti	188.0	103	Nicaragua	48.0	167	Norway	6.1
40	Mongolia	183.0	104	Togo	46.0	168	Italy	6.1
41	Equatorial Guinea	181.0	105	Armenia	44.0	169	Denmark	6.1
42	Bhutan	178.0	106	Iraq	43.0	170	Australia	6.1
43	Federated States of Micronesia	177.0	107	Paraguay	42.0	171	Andorra	6.0
44	Ethiopia	177.0	108	Brazil	42.0	172	Slovakia	5.9
45	Guinea	176.0	109	Libya	40.0	173	Netherlands	5.9
46	Laos	175.0	110	Honduras	40.0	174	Luxembourg	5.8
47	The Gambia	174.0	111	Tunisia	38.0	175	Jordan	5.6
48	Thailand	172.0	112	Belize	38.0	176	Cyprus	5.6
49	Malawi	159.0	113	Latvia	37.0	177	Canada	5.2
50	Ghana	156.0	114	Comoros	35.0	178	Czech Republic	5.0
51	Nepal	154.0	115	Venezuela	32.0	179	Finland	4.7
52	Ivory Coast	153.0	116	Colombia	32.0	180	Jamaica	4.5
53	Chad	153.0	117	Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.0	181	Greece	4.4
54	South Sudan	146.0	118	Uruguay	29.0	182	Israel	3.5
55	Kyrgyzstan	145.0	119	Bulgaria	27.0	183	Antigua and Barbuda	3.4
56	Senegal	140.0	120	Suriname	26.0	184	United States	3.1
57	Cape Verde	137.0	121	The Bahamas	26.0	185	Iceland	2.1
58	Vietnam	133.0	122	Kuwait	24.0	186	Saint Lucia	1.9
59	Palau	123.0	123	Guatemala	24.0	187	Barbados	1.2
60	Burundi	118.0	124	Argentina	24.0	188	United Arab Emirates	0.79
61	Peru	117.0	125	Qatar	23.0	189	San Marino	0.0
62	Bolivia	114.0	126	Mexico	22.0	190	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0
63	Nauru	112.0	127	Mauritius	22.0	191	Monaco	0.0
64	Morocco	103.0	128	Syria	21.0			

Appendix 1 Table 5. List of countries ordered by new HIV/AIDS infections in 2017 (per 1000 uninfected population; taken from *WHO (2018)*)

Rank	Country	New infections	Rank	Country	New infections	Rank	Country	New infections
1	Lesotho	12.68	44	Ethiopia	0.33	87	Azerbaijan	0.1
2	Swaziland	9.37	45	Cape Verde	0.31	88	Spain	0.09
3	South Africa	5.58	46	Trinidad and Tobago	0.29	89	Peru	0.09
4	Botswana	5.52	47	Cuba	0.29	90	Niger	0.09
5	Namibia	4.37	48	Georgia (country)	0.28	91	Lithuania	0.09
6	Zambia	4.08	49	Chile	0.28	92	France	0.09
7	Mozambique	3.63	50	Dominican Republic	0.24	93	Armenia	0.09
8	Zimbabwe	3.03	51	Brazil	0.24	94	Senegal	0.08
9	Equatorial Guinea	2.71	52	Latvia	0.23	95	Albania	0.08
10	Malawi	2.29	53	Myanmar	0.22	96	Sweden	0.06
11	Central African Republic	1.8	54	Venezuela	0.21	97	Nicaragua	0.06
12	Republic of the Congo	1.65	55	Paraguay	0.2	98	Malta	0.06
13	Uganda	1.5	56	Burundi	0.2	99	Italy	0.06
14	Kenya	1.46	57	Malaysia	0.19	100	Republic of Ireland	0.06
15	Cameroon	1.39	58	Indonesia	0.19	101	Iran	0.06
16	South Sudan	1.35	59	Costa Rica	0.19	102	India	0.06
17	Nigeria	1.23	60	Burkina Faso	0.19	103	Australia	0.05
18	Tanzania	1.19	61	Madagascar	0.18	104	Yemen	0.04
19	Angola	0.94	62	Luxembourg	0.18	105	Romania	0.04
20	Gabon	0.92	63	Guatemala	0.18	106	Czech Republic	0.04
21	Sierra Leone	0.86	64	Somalia	0.17	107	Cambodia	0.04
22	Ivory Coast	0.86	65	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.17	108	Bahrain	0.04
23	Ghana	0.78	66	Kazakhstan	0.16	109	Tunisia	0.03
24	Haiti	0.77	67	El Salvador	0.16	110	Sri Lanka	0.03
25	Guyana	0.77	68	Uruguay	0.15	111	Slovenia	0.03
26	Belize	0.75	69	Tajikistan	0.15	112	Serbia	0.03
27	Guinea-Bissau	0.72	70	Eritrea	0.15	113	Netherlands	0.03
28	Rwanda	0.7	71	Sudan	0.13	114	Nepal	0.03
29	Guinea	0.67	72	Kyrgyzstan	0.13	115	Morocco	0.03
30	Liberia	0.66	73	Argentina	0.13	116	Bulgaria	0.03
31	The Gambia	0.65	74	Vietnam	0.12	117	Afghanistan	0.03
32	Jamaica	0.63	75	Mauritania	0.12	118	Slovakia	0.02
33	Suriname	0.62	76	Fiji	0.12	119	Saudi Arabia	0.02
34	Togo	0.59	77	Ecuador	0.12	120	Qatar	0.02
35	Djibouti	0.58	78	Colombia	0.12	121	Lebanon	0.02
36	Barbados	0.58	79	Philippines	0.11	122	Kuwait	0.02
37	Ukraine	0.38	80	Montenegro	0.11	123	Egypt	0.02
38	Moldova	0.38	81	Honduras	0.11	124	Croatia	0.02
39	Papua New Guinea	0.37	82	Thailand	0.1	125	Algeria	0.02
40	Panama	0.34	83	Pakistan	0.1	126	Mongolia	0.01
41	Chad	0.34	84	Mexico	0.1	127	Jordan	<0.01
42	Benin	0.34	85	Laos	0.1	128	Comoros	<0.01
43	Mali	0.33	86	Bolivia	0.1	129	Bangladesh	<0.01

Appendix 1 Table 6. List of diseases ordered by the number of deaths caused by each disease during the year 2004 in the world. Data are taken from *WHO (2008)*. For 8 of these diseases (tagged by a star *), the number of deaths are estimated using English Wikipedia edition (*Wikipedia, 2018a*).

Rank	Diseases	Deaths (×10 ³)
1	Pneumonia*	4000
2	HIV/AIDS	2040
3	Tuberculosis	1464
4	Malaria	889
5	Shigellosis*	700
6	Measles	424
7	Foodborne illness*	420
8	Influenza*	375
9	Meningitis	340
10	Salmonellosis*	268
11	Pertussis	254
12	Norovirus*	200
13	Tetanus	163
14	Typhoid fever*	149
15	Hepatitis B	105
16	Syphilis	99
17	Cholera*	68
18	Hepatitis C	54
19	African trypanosomiasis	52
20	Leishmaniasis	47
21	Schistosomiasis	41
22	Dengue fever	18
23	Japanese encephalitis	11
24	Chagas disease	11
25	Chlamydia infection	9
26	Leprosy	5
27	Diphtheria	5
28	Trichuriasis	2
29	Ascariasis	2
30	Poliomyelitis	1
31	Gonorrhea	1