

# The challenge of epilepsy surgery and intraoperative neurophysiological monitoring in an underweight young infant

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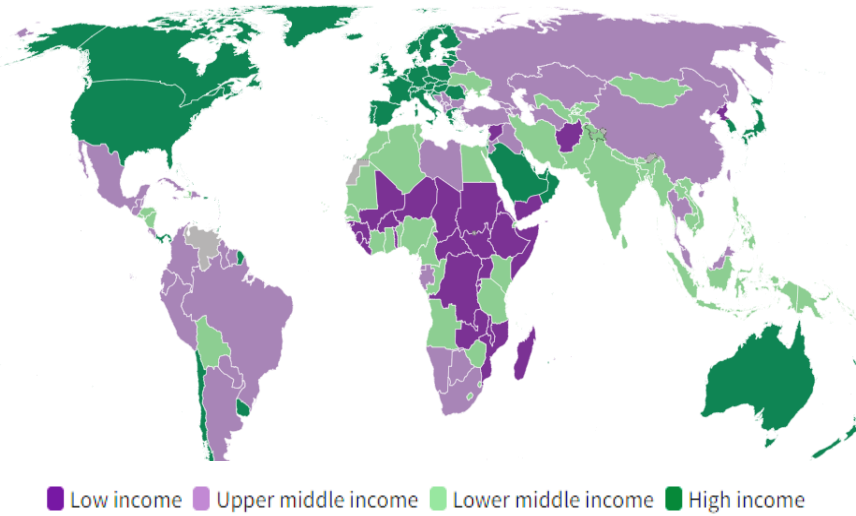
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## Predominant geographic distribution of some common central nervous system infectious and parasitic agents



Low income Upper middle income Lower middle income High income

Infectious/parasitic disease	Causative organism	Geographic distribution	Comment
<b>Malaria</b>	<i>Plasmodium falciparum, malariae, vivax, ovale, knowlesi</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa, South East Asia, Latin America	The most common and fatal parasitic disease worldwide. <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> is dominant in Africa, and <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> outside Africa
<b>Japanese encephalitis</b>	Japanese encephalitis virus (genus <i>Flavivirus</i> , family <i>Flaviviridae</i> )	India, China, Japan, South East Asia, the eastern Mediterranean region, Papua New Guinea, Australia	The most common cause of viral encephalitis worldwide. The virus continually spreads across geographical regions
<b>Neurocysticercosis</b>	<i>Taenia solium</i>	Latin America, India, China, South East Asia, some parts of Africa	Probably the most widely prevalent and well known for its association with seizures and epilepsy
<b>Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV- genus <i>Lentivirus</i> , family <i>Retroviridae</i> )	Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe	There are also variations within countries
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	India, China, South East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America	Coinfection with HIV increasing

<https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/the-world-by-income-and-region.html>. 07.02.2022

# Parasitic diseases of the central nervous system with overlapping clinical manifestations

