

Transmitted diseases are generally well controlled. A high level of immunization has been reached and preserved as well. Despite the falling prevalence of schistosomiasis in the last few years, it remains together with hepatitis and tuberculosis a significant problem of public health. Health of mothers and children are still a problem. Maternity mortality and neonatal mortality are still high. Not transmitted diseases are increasing, concerning cardiovascular, metabolic, chest-trouble and malignant tumour. The most often malignity is tumour of breast, liver, urinary bladder and lymphoma. Colon tumours are increasing. An important role in mortality plays accidents. About 1, 2% of the whole population is blind, mainly as a consequence of a cataract or a granular lid that is still quite common in some areas.

The importance of diseases connected with lifestyle is increasing. Smoking, too much alcohol, fat and sweet nurture, lack of exercise, not using safety belts in cars and not observing traffic regulations participate in total mortality and sickness rate. The following list includes the most important facts: 1. population growth, 2. endemic and contagious diseases, 3. Maternity mortality, neonatal mortality and children mortality, 4. chronic disease, chronic renal failure and tumours, 5. Accidents and injuries, 6. Smoking, other addictions and their complications, 7. congenital anomaly, 8. poverty, education, 9. lack of drinking water.

In 1997 was founded The Egyptian Health Sector Reform Programme with the aim to reform all these problems. The system of health care should be improved by decentralization and improving of its availability.