

Peace and Health 2007

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Main causes for global health problems

- Poverty
- Misgovernment
- Lack of technological investment
- Insufficient public health measures
- Insufficient health care
- Environmental/climatic changes
- Armed conflicts

Table 1.3 Leading causes of mortality and disease burden (DALYs) among adults, worldwide, 2002

Mortality – adults aged 15–59			Mortality – adults aged 60+		
Rank	Cause	Deaths (000)	Rank	Cause	Deaths (000)
1	HIV/AIDS	2279	1	Ischaemic heart disease	5825
2	Ischaemic heart disease	1332	2	Cerebrovascular disease	4689
3	Tuberculosis	1036	3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2399
4	Road traffic injuries	814	4	Lower respiratory infections	1396
5	Cerebrovascular disease	783	5	Trauma, bronchus, lung cancers	928
6	Self-inflicted injuries	672	6	Diabetes mellitus	754
7	Violence	473	7	Hypertensive heart disease	735
8	Cirrhosis of the liver	382	8	Stomach cancer	605
9	Lower respiratory infections	352	9	Tuberculosis	495
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	343	10	Colon and rectum cancers	477

Disease burden – adults aged 15–59			Disease burden – adults aged 60+		
Rank	Cause	DALYs (000)	Rank	Cause	DALYs (000)
1	HIV/AIDS	68 661	1	Ischaemic heart disease	31 481
2	Unipolar depressive disorders	57 843	2	Cerebrovascular disease	29 595
3	Tuberculosis	28 380	3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	14 380
4	Road traffic injuries	27 264	4	Alzheimer and other dementias	8 569
5	Ischaemic heart disease	26 155	5	Cataracts	7 384
6	Alcohol use disorders	19 567	6	Lower respiratory infections	6 597
7	Hearing loss, adult onset	19 486	7	Hearing loss, adult onset	6 548
8	Violence	18 962	8	Trauma, bronchus, lung cancers	5 952
9	Cerebrovascular disease	18 749	9	Diabetes mellitus	5 882
10	Self-inflicted injuries	18 522	10	Vision disorders, age-related and other	4 766

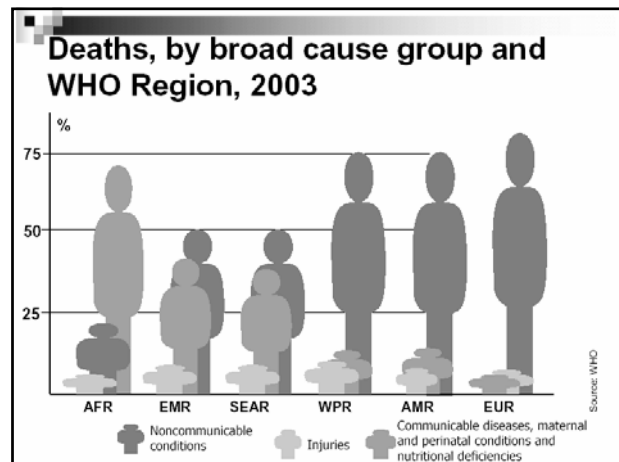


Figure 1.4 Child mortality in the six WHO regions, 2002

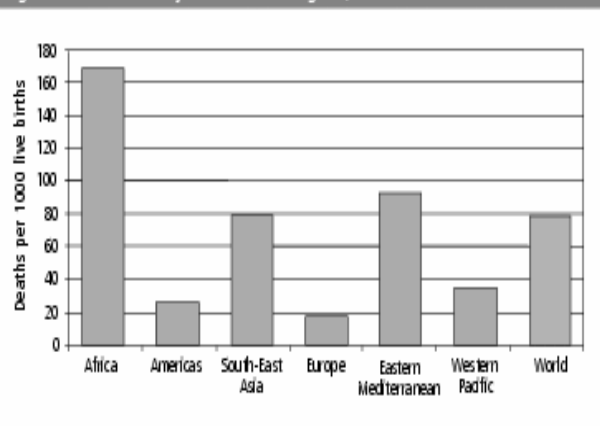


Figure 1.6 Changes in child mortality rates by WHO region, 1970–2002

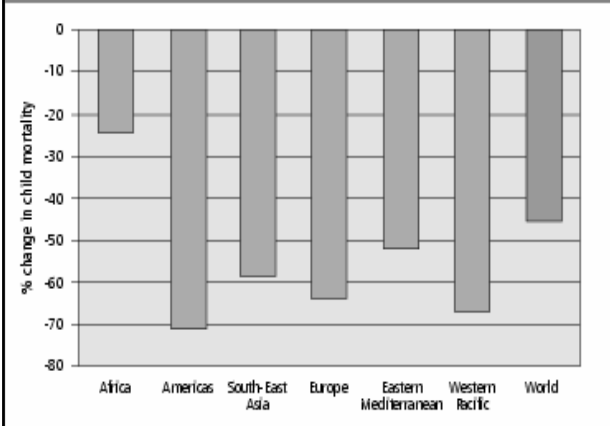
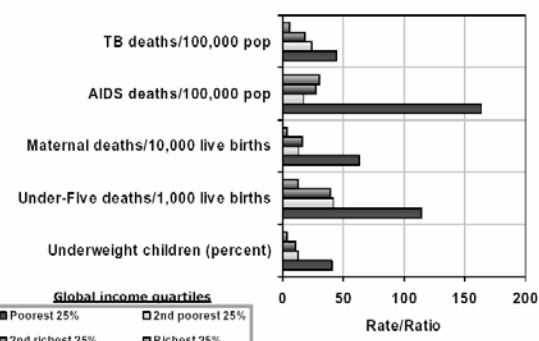


Table 1.1 Leading causes of death in children in developing countries, 2002

Rank	Cause	Numbers (000)	% of all deaths
1	Perinatal conditions	2 375	23.1
2	Lower respiratory infections	1 856	18.1
3	Diarrhoeal diseases	1 566	15.2
4	Malaria	1 098	10.7
5	Measles	551	5.4
6	Congenital anomalies	386	3.8
7	HIV/AIDS	370	3.6
8	Pertussis	301	2.9
9	Tetanus	185	1.8
10	Protein-energy malnutrition	138	1.3
	Other causes	1 437	14.0
Total		10 263	100

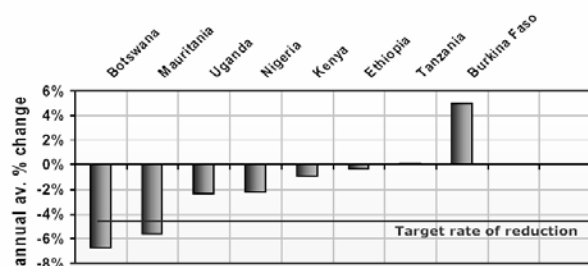
The world's poor fare worse



Source: World Bank

Progress varies by country:

Annual rate of decline in malnutrition, Africa



The world responds to the challenge: The Millennium Development Goals

189 member states adopt the goals at the UN General Assembly:



- Goal 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2:** Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4:** Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5:** Improve maternal health
- Goal 6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.
- Goal 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8:** Develop a global partnership for development.

MDGs related to health:

- Reducing child mortality by 2/3 by 2015
- Reducing maternal mortality by 3/4 by 2015
- Controlling aids, malaria and tuberculosis
- Giving access to safe drinking-water and sanitation
- Alleviating hunger and undernutrition

14 Grand Challenges in Global Health

GOAL: Improve childhood vaccines

1. Create effective single-dose vaccines that can be used soon after birth
2. Prepare vaccines that do not require refrigeration
3. Develop needle-free delivery systems for vaccines

GOAL: Create new vaccines

4. Devise reliable tests in model systems to evaluate vaccines that use weakened living pathogens
5. Work out how to design antigens for effective, protective immunity
6. Learn which immunological responses provide protective immunity

GOAL: Control insects that transmit agents of disease

7. Develop a genetic strategy to deplete or incapacitate a disease-transmitting insect population
8. Develop a chemical strategy to deplete or incapacitate a disease-transmitting insect population

GOAL: Improve nutrition to promote health

9. Create a full range of optimal, bioavailable nutrients in a single staple plant species

GOAL: Improve drug treatment of infectious diseases

10. Discover drugs and delivery systems that minimise the likelihood of drug-resistant micro-organisms

GOAL: Cure latent and chronic infection

11. Create therapies that can cure latent infections
12. Create immunological methods that can cure latent infections

GOAL: Measure health status accurately and economically in developing countries

13. Develop technologies that permit quantitative assessment of population health
14. Develop technologies that allow assessment of individuals for multiple conditions or pathogens at point of care

Non-symmetric relationship:

- Poverty the single most important determinant for health;
- Poor health very far from being the single most important determinant for poverty.

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