

VIDEO

What do you know about GBD ?

What do these abbreviations stand for ?

GBD YLLs YLDs DALYs HALE

YLLs years of lives lost YLLs are years of life lost due to premature death, calculated as the difference between the corresponding standard life expectancy for that person's age and sex, and the age of actual death

YLDs Years lived with disability (YLDs) for a cause in an age-sex group that equals the prevalence of the condition times the disability weight for that condition

DALYs Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of YLLs and YLDs and are an overall metric of the burden of disease.

HALE : Healthy life expectancy (HALE) is a positive summary measure counting the expected years of life in full health.

Can you also answer any of the questions below ?

Now, take notes as you watch this extract :

- 1) What was the standard measurement of health in the 1990s ? **births and deaths**
- 2) What did Alan Lopez and Christopher Murray decide to do instead ? **new approach, bringing in the world's health data, standardizing data, using sophisticated analytical tools to generate comparable estimates for what is killing us and making us sick**
- 3) Why was it an ambitious approach? **it calculated estimates for 8 regions, 107 diseases and 10 risk factors. No one had ever quantified in great detail the amount of mortality by not just 10 causes but over 100**
- 4) When were the results of the first GBD study published ? **Lancet 1997**
- 5) What has the GBD become 20 years later ? What is its main goal ? **largest publishing collaboration in science. It works to quantify what keeps us from living long lives in full health**
- 6) What are their main 3 questions ? **What are the world's major health problems ? How well is society addressing those problems ? How do we best dedicate resources to maximise health improvements ?**
- 7) What are some countries it has changed the health policies of ? **China, UK, India, Rwanda, Columbia, the Philippines and countries worldwide**
- 8) Who uses GBD results and why ? **the US National Institutes of Health, the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation/ to guide their priority setting in spending priorities**

Objectives : **It can help not only in making decisions but also in targetting actions so people get to live longer and with a better quality of life**

9) What does the study now do ? **It now examines health spending on a range of health challenges it's mapping some of the world's most pernicious diseases at the local level down to five by five kilometres and the GBD is projecting trends into the future and providing scenarios for what will make health get worse or become markedly better**

ARTICLE

Syndemic: A set of linked health problems involving two or more afflictions, interacting synergistically, and contributing to excess burden ..

I) Read the whole article and find the sentence(s) that best sum(s) up the key issue of each paragraph.

Par. 1 What strategies should governments adopt to improve the health of their citizens? Have health leaders and advocates been missing the most important determinants of human health?

Par. 2 The latest report of the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study (GBD) 2019 raises uncomfortable questions about the direction global health has taken in the 21st century.

Par. 3 But GBD also reveals, once again, that health depends on more than health systems.

Par. 4 GBD 2019 also offers a revised theory of the demographic transition, delineating seven separate stages.

Par. 5 None of these arguments should suggest that universal health coverage and global health security are irrelevant to health.

Par. 6 This conclusion is immediately relevant to national strategies to address COVID-19.

II) Now answer these questions :

- 1) What are the 3 pillars WHO has based its global health strategy on ? **universal health coverage, health emergencies, and better health and wellbeing**
- 2) Has it worked ? **yes, a lot of improvements (par. 2)**
- 3) Why should the health sector redefine its priorities ? **strong correlation between health and the socio-demographic index (par. 3)**
- 4) What are the late-transition (**with death rates plateauing, while birth rates continue to decrease**) and post-transition stages (**when the birth rate is lower than the death rate and natural population growth is negative**)?
- 5) What is an overlooked influence on these demographic stages ? **migration**
- 6) Are universal health coverage and and global health security irrelevant to health ? **no, some countries have longer life expectancies than their stage of development would predict (thanks to superior public health and health care policies)**
- 7) What is the main conclusion of GBD 2019 ? **an exclusive focus on healthcare is a mistake- need to include quality of education (primary to tertiary), economic growth, gender equality, and migration policy**
- 8) How should it be applied in the context of COVID-19 ? **need to tackle structural inequities, adopt a more liberal approach to immigration policies to protect communities from future infectious outbreaks or improve global health**