



Institute for
Health Metrics
and Evaluation

Global Health: Are We Making Progress?

Christopher Murray MD, D.Phil

Director IHME

Professor of Global Health

University of Washington

Outline

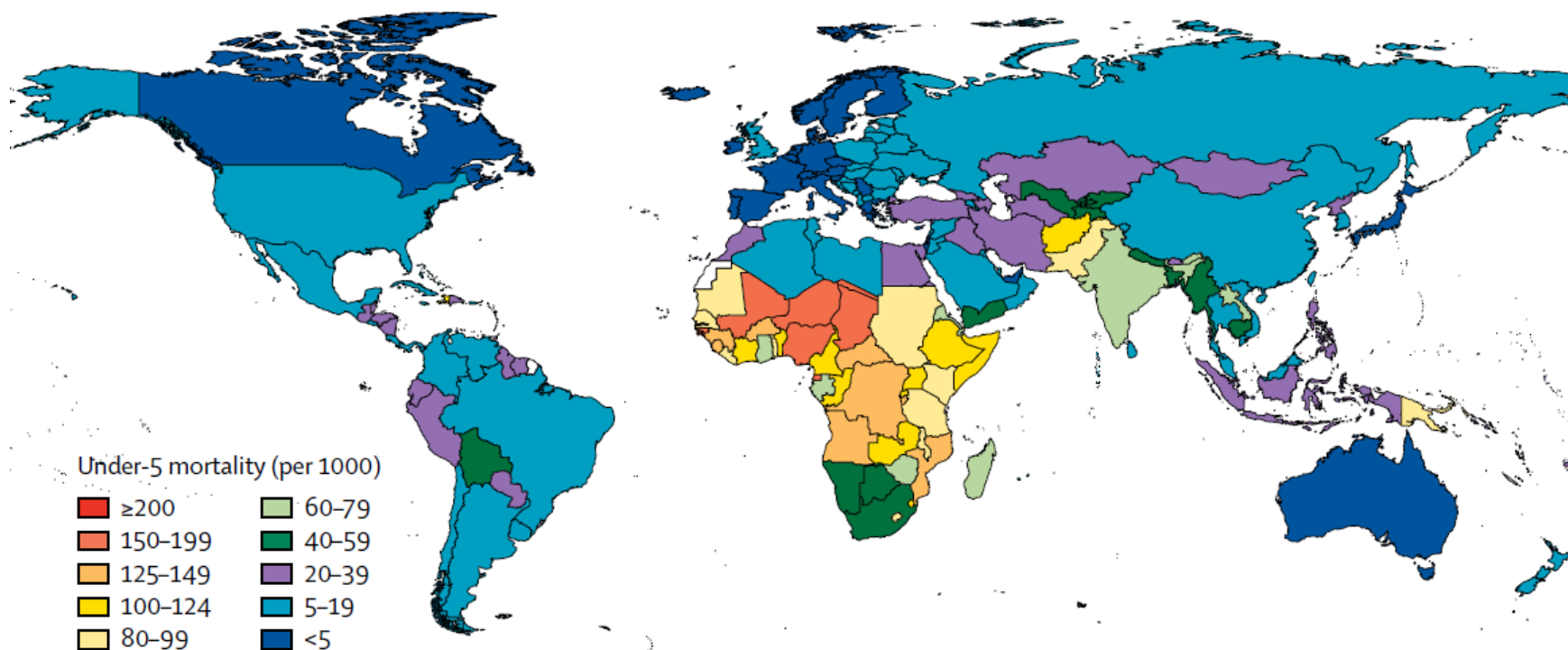
 A Snapshot of Global Health

Key Trends

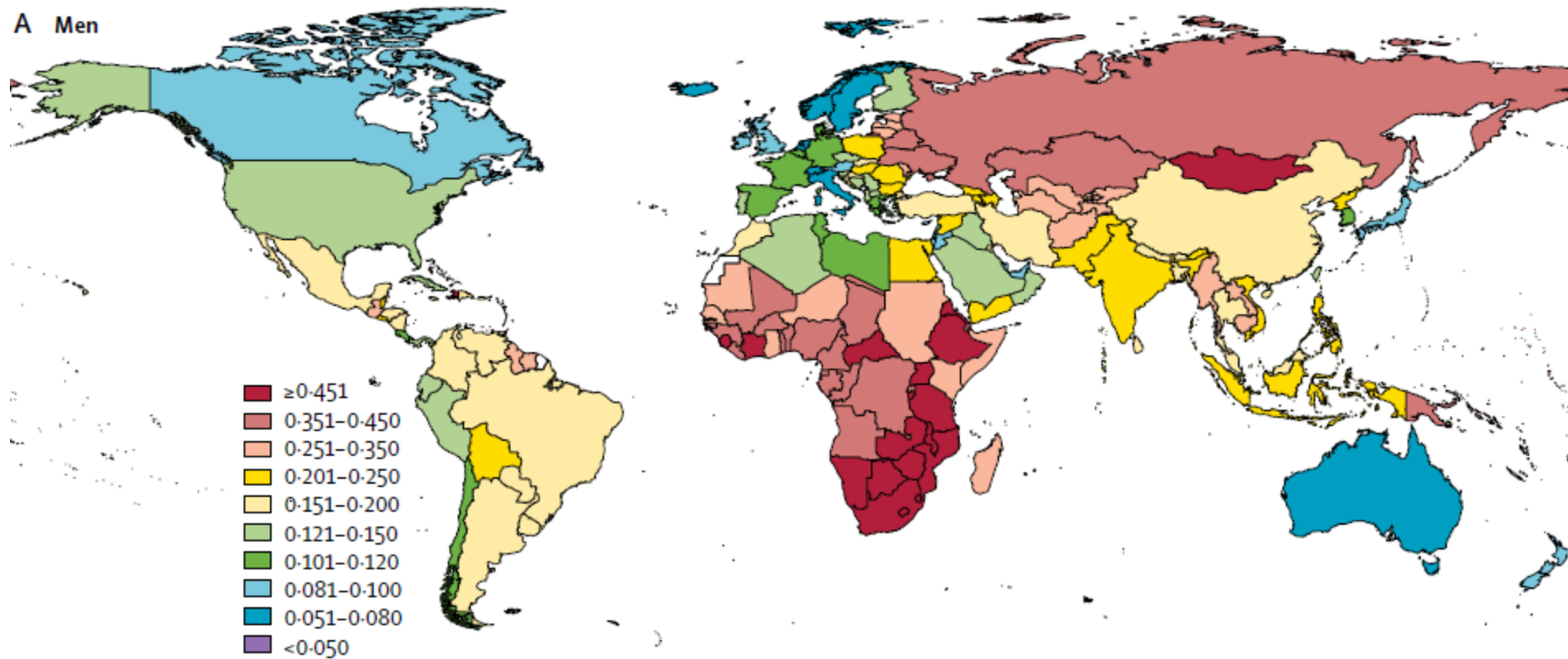
Big Drivers

US in a Global Context

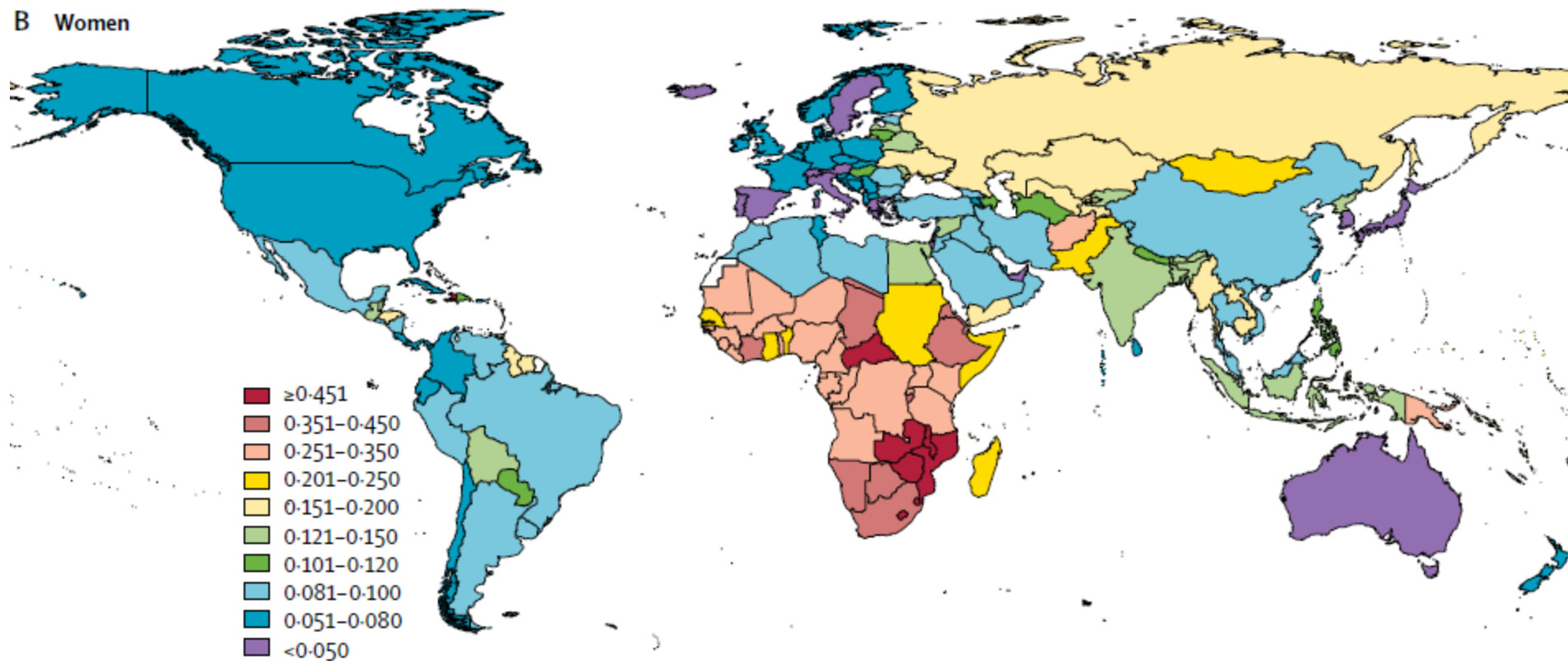
Under-Five Mortality Rate in 2010



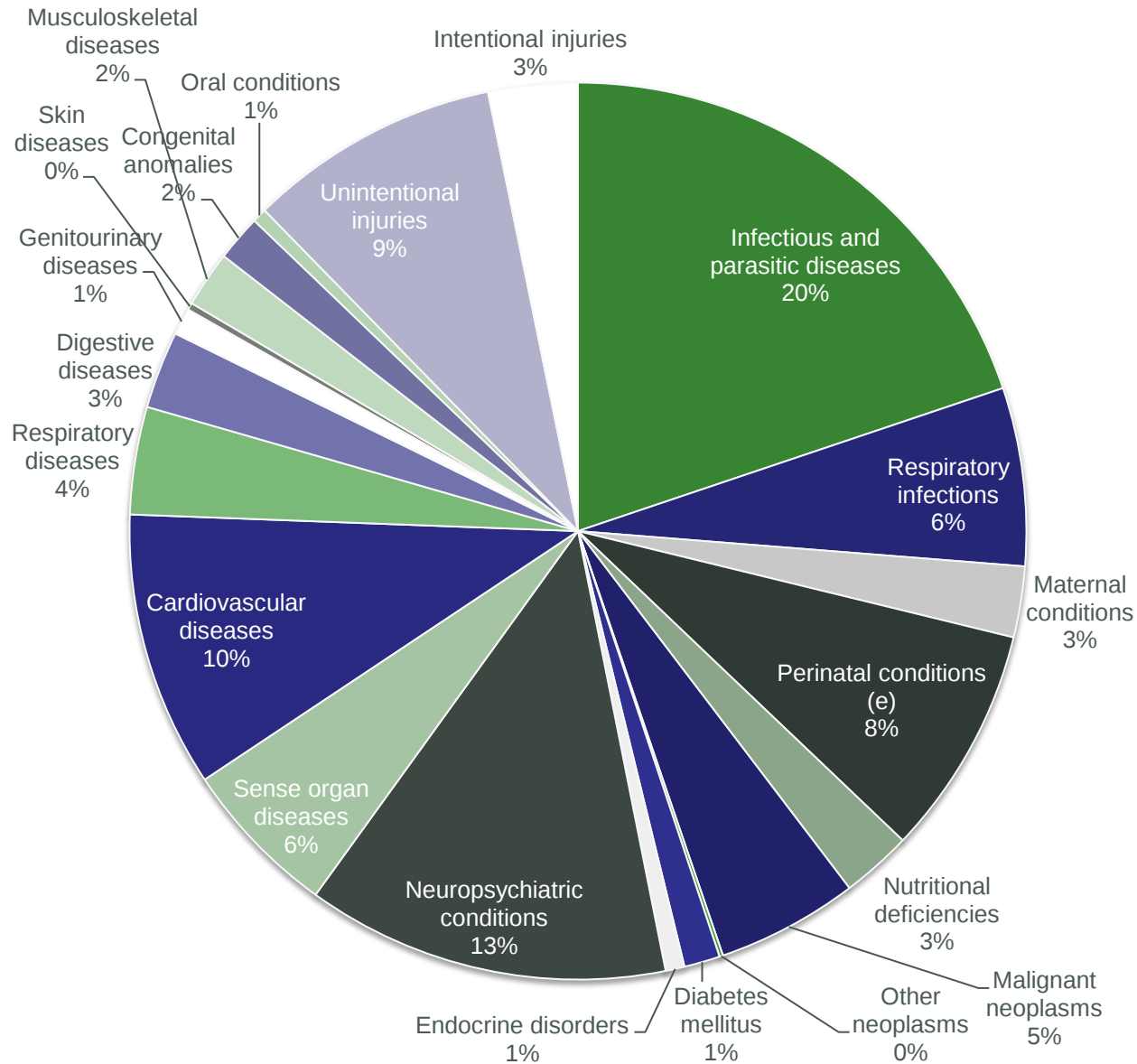
Adult Male Mortality in 2010: Probability of Dying From Age 15 to 60



Adult Female Mortality in 2010: Probability of Dying From Age 15 to 60



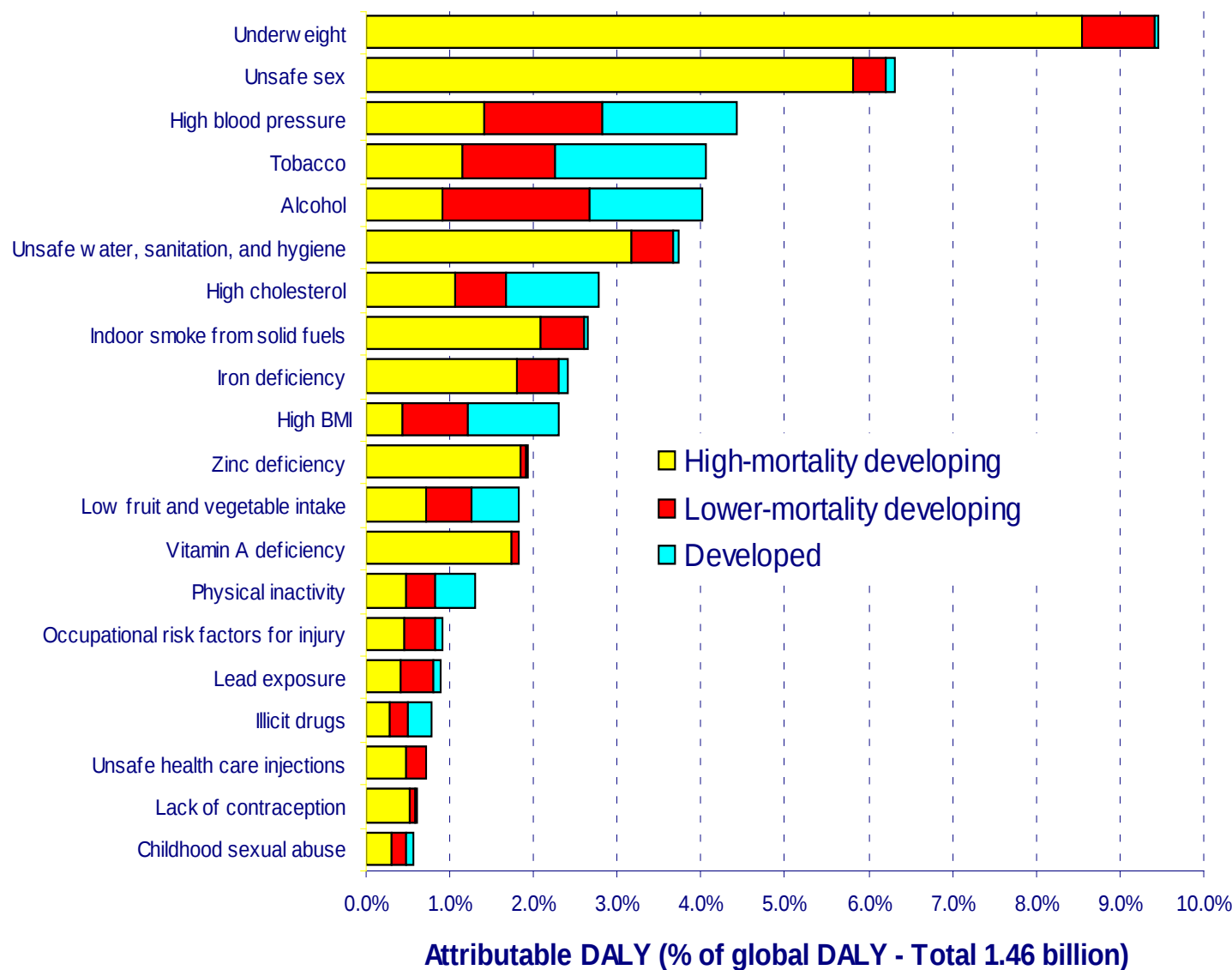
Global Burden of Disease, 2004



Leading Causes of the Global Burden of Disease 2004, Percent of Global DALYs

1	Respiratory infections	6.4%
2	Diarrhoeal diseases	4.8%
3	Unipolar depressive disorders	4.3%
4	Ischaemic heart disease	4.1%
5	HIV/AIDS	3.8%
6	Cerebrovascular disease	3.1%
7	Prematurity and low birth weight	2.9%
8	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	2.7%
9	Road traffic accidents	2.7%
10	Neonatal infections	2.7%
11	Maternal conditions	2.6%
12	Nutritional deficiencies	2.5%
13	Tuberculosis	2.2%
14	Malaria	2.2%
15	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2.0%

Attributable Disease Burden of 20 Risk Factors



Global Burden of Disease 2010

1. Collaboration of 800+ investigators coordinated by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, WHO, University of Queensland.
2. 240+ diseases, 40+ risk factors, 21 regions
3. Systematic reviews of published data and systematic analysis of survey and other data sources for incidence, prevalence, case-fatality and mortality.
4. Results in 2011

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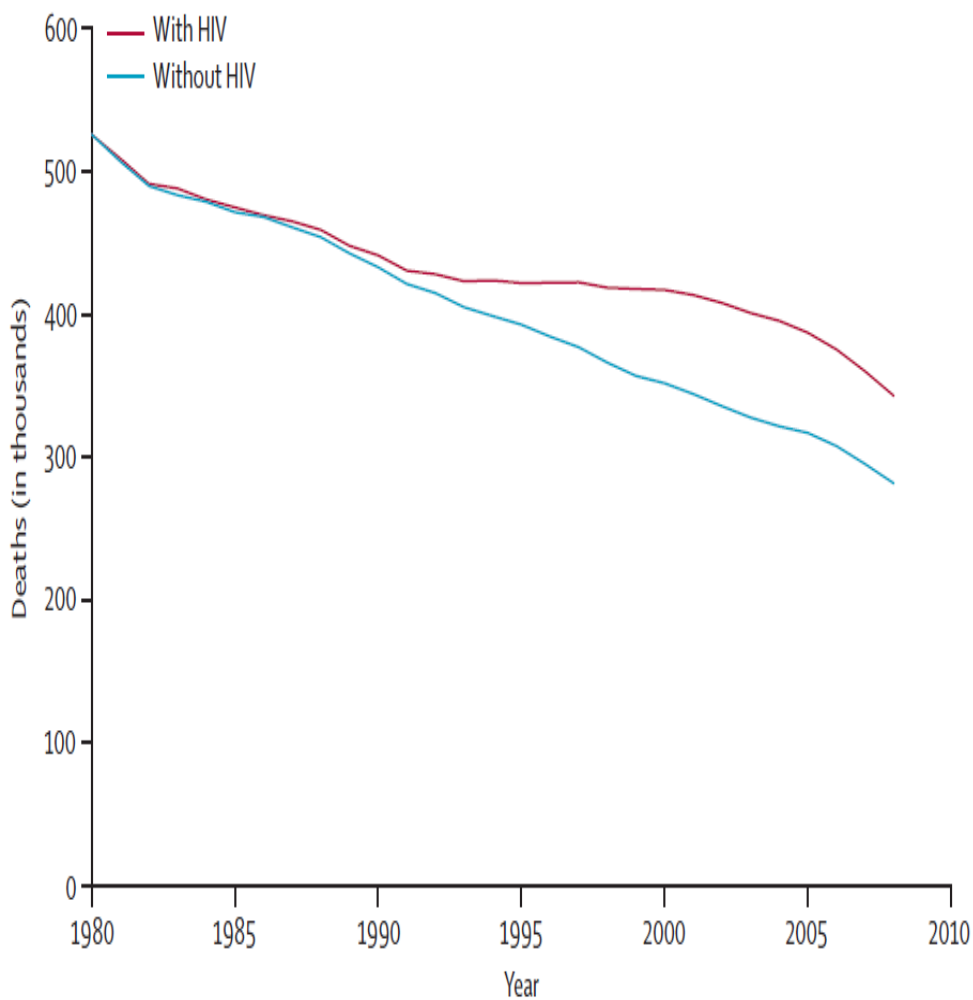
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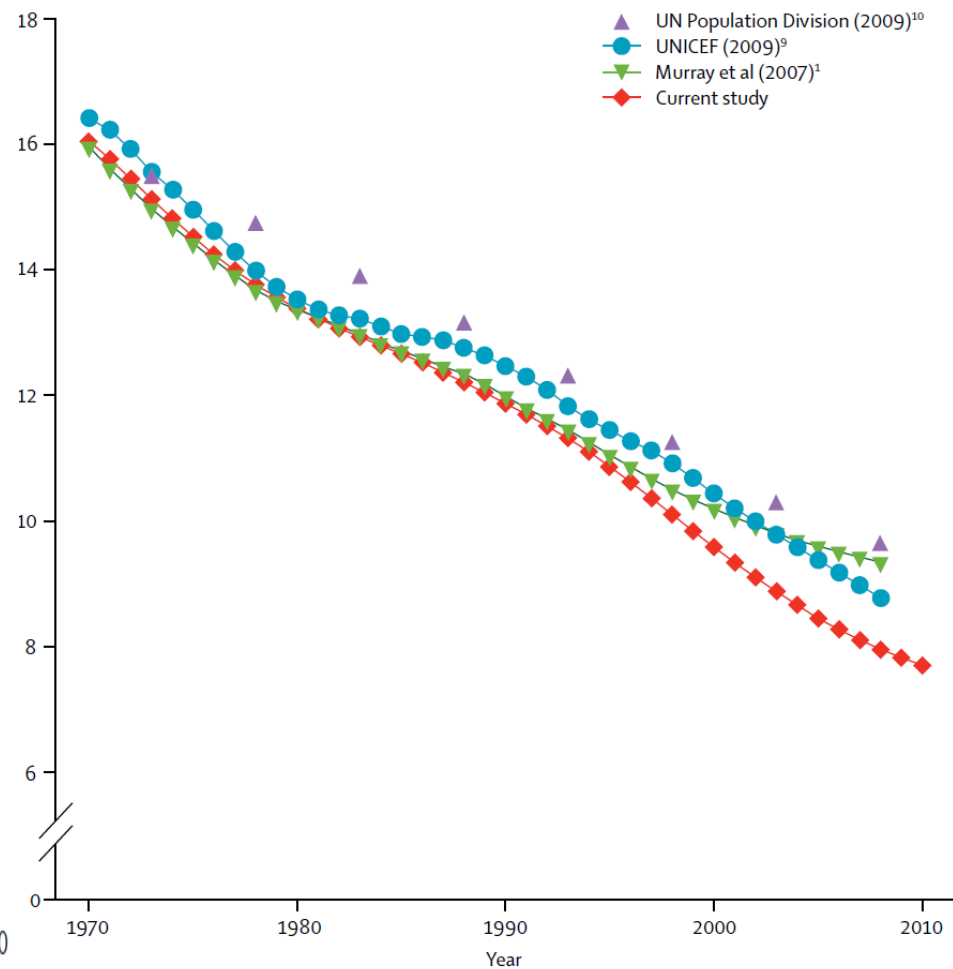
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Progress

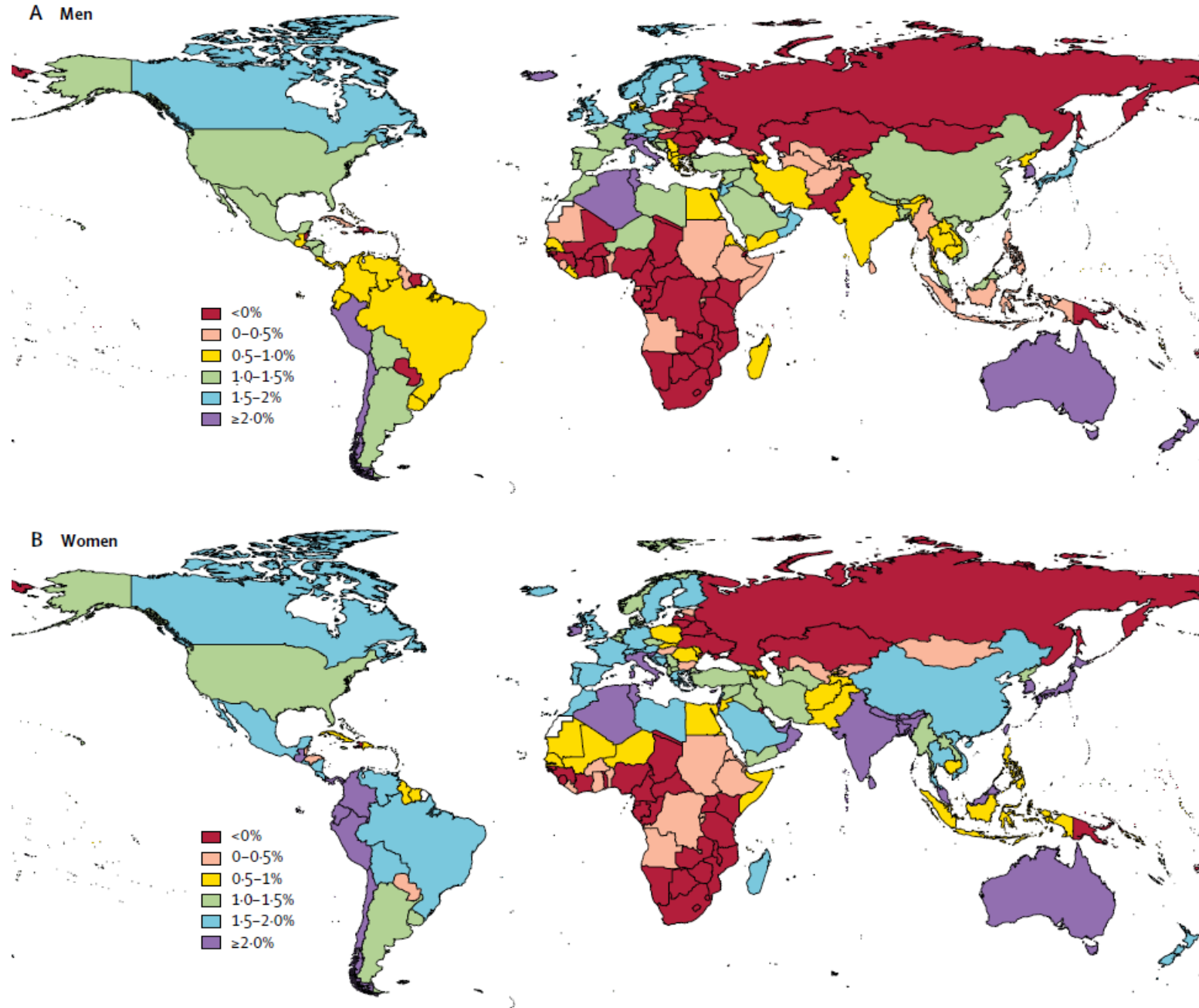
Global Maternal Deaths



Global Under-5 Deaths

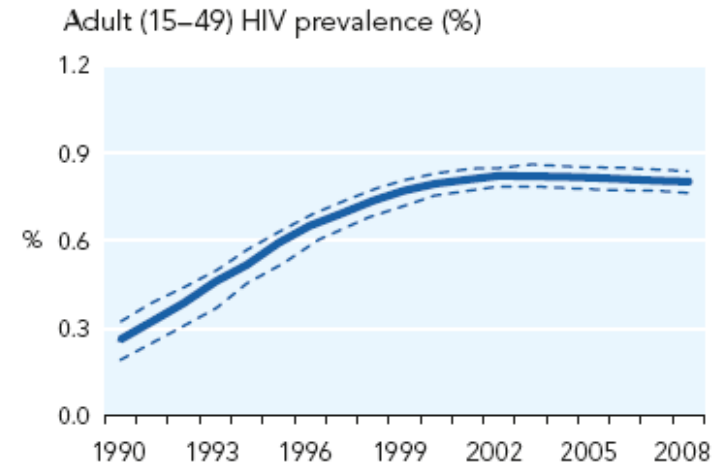
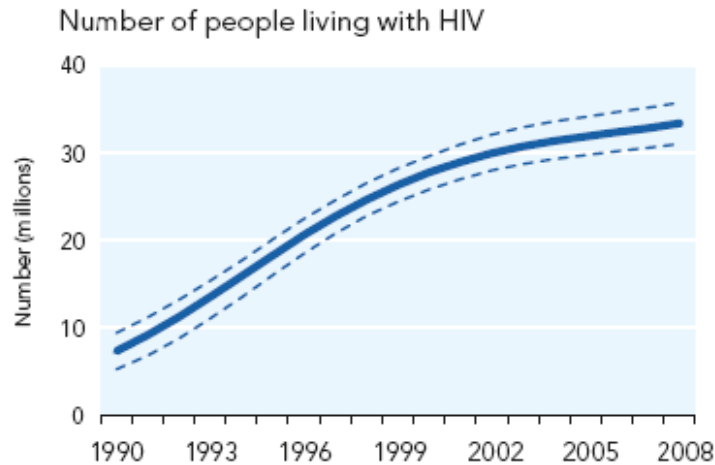


Annual Rates of Decline 1970 to 2010 in Adult Mortality

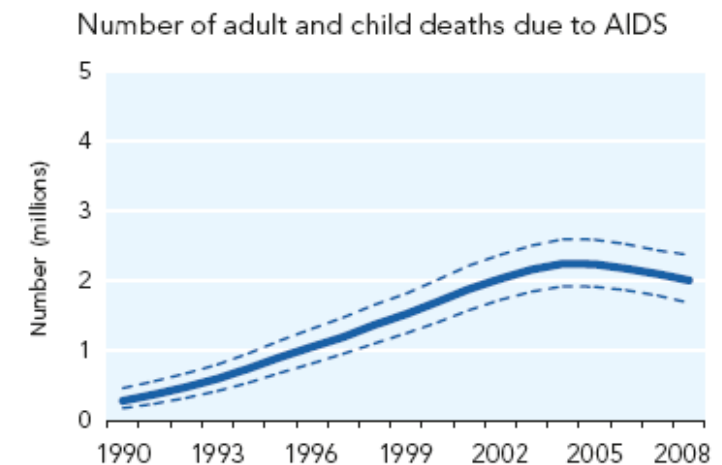
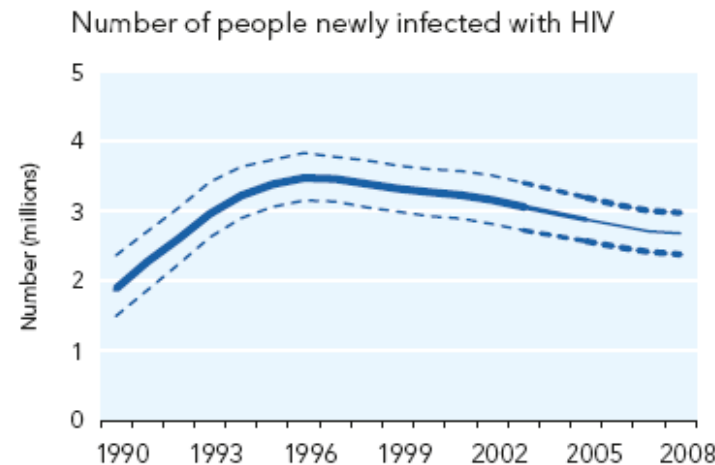


Global estimates 1990–2008

UNAIDS 2009 Assessment

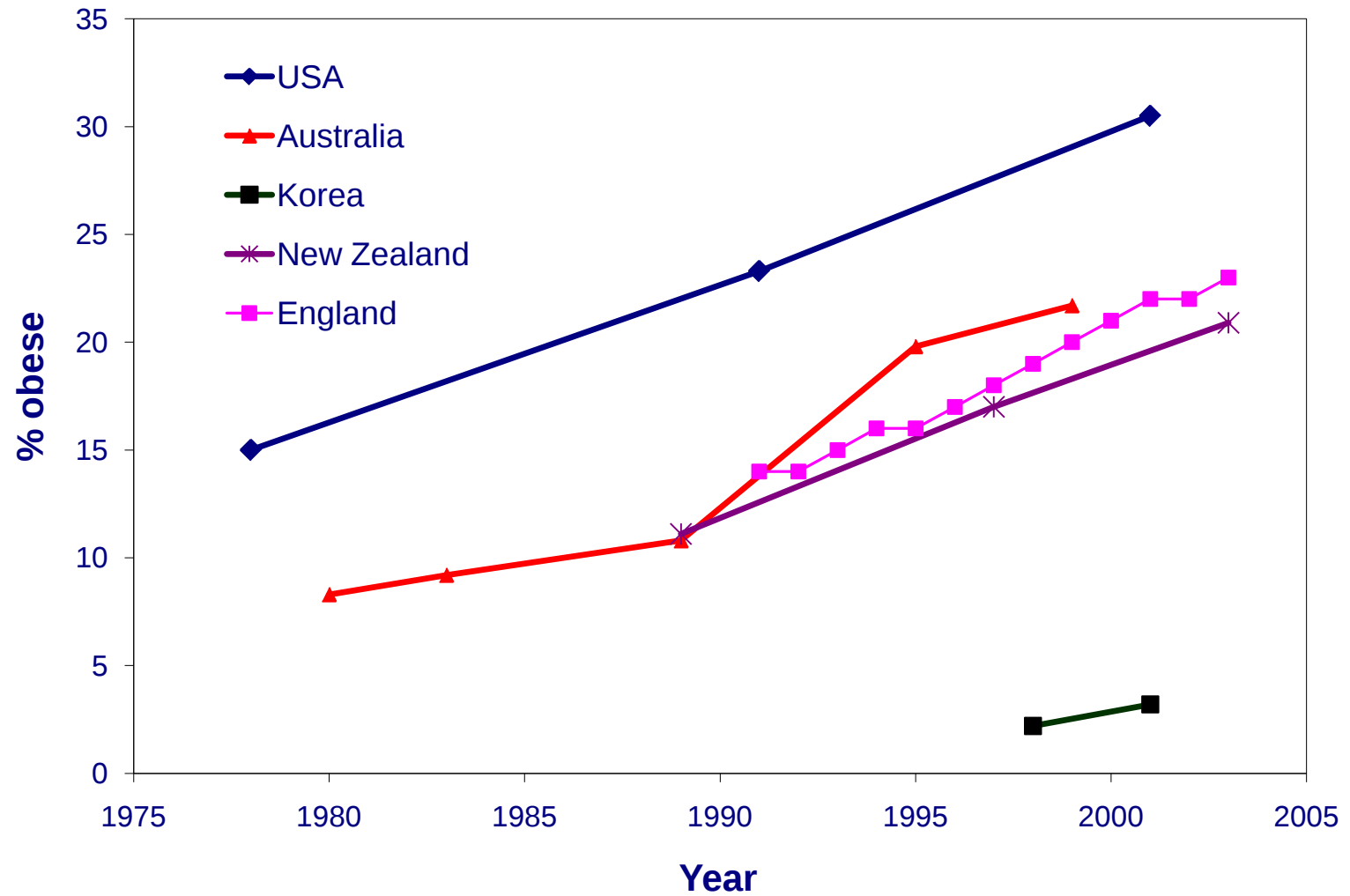


Estimate ———
High and low estimates - - -



Source: UNAIDS/WHO.

Trends in Measured Obesity



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Key Drivers of Health Trends

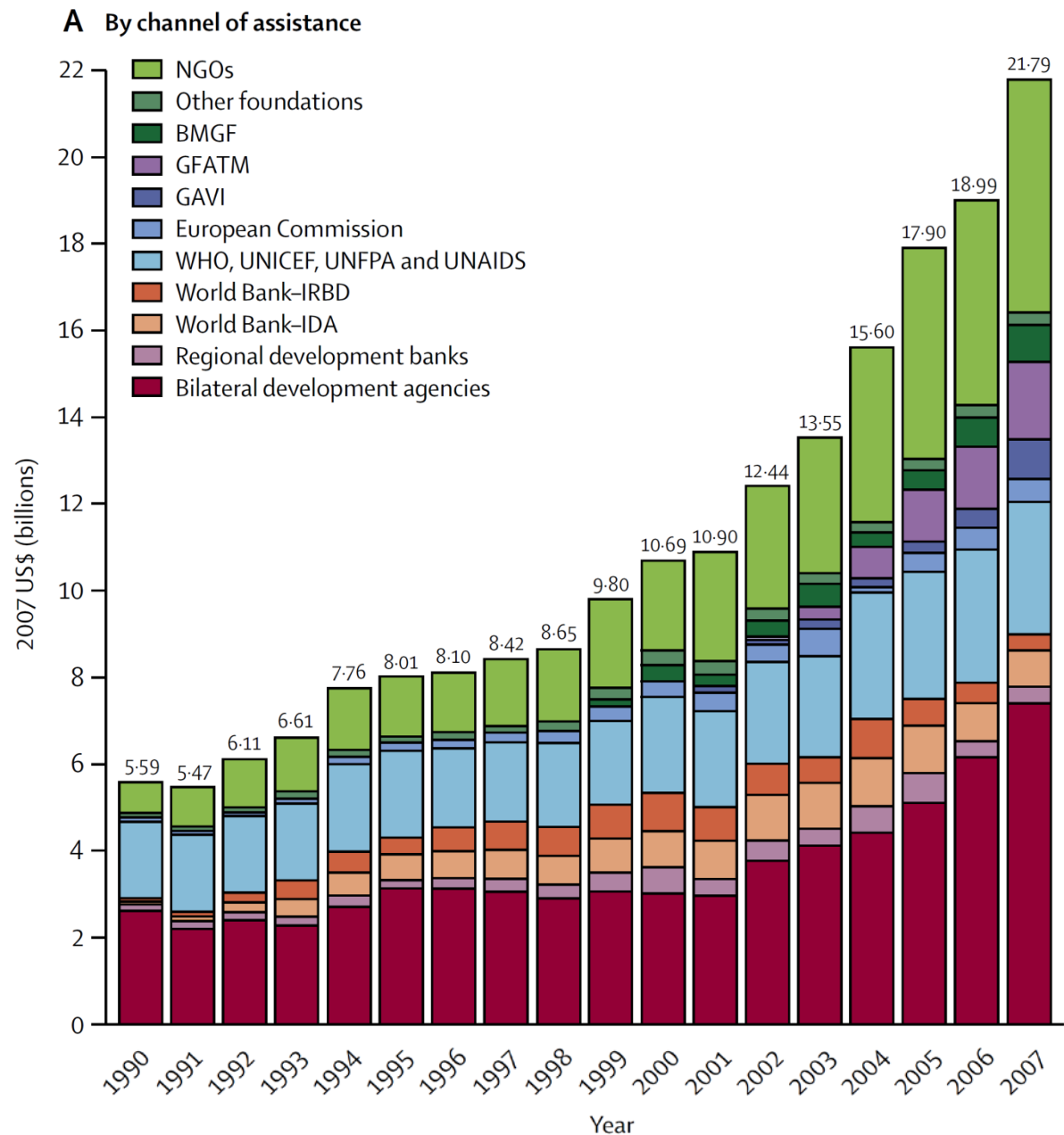
Positive Impact:

1. Rising levels of income – less progress in sub-Saharan Africa
2. Rising educational attainment, especially in women
3. Expanding set of public health and medical interventions
4. Expanding Development Assistance for Health

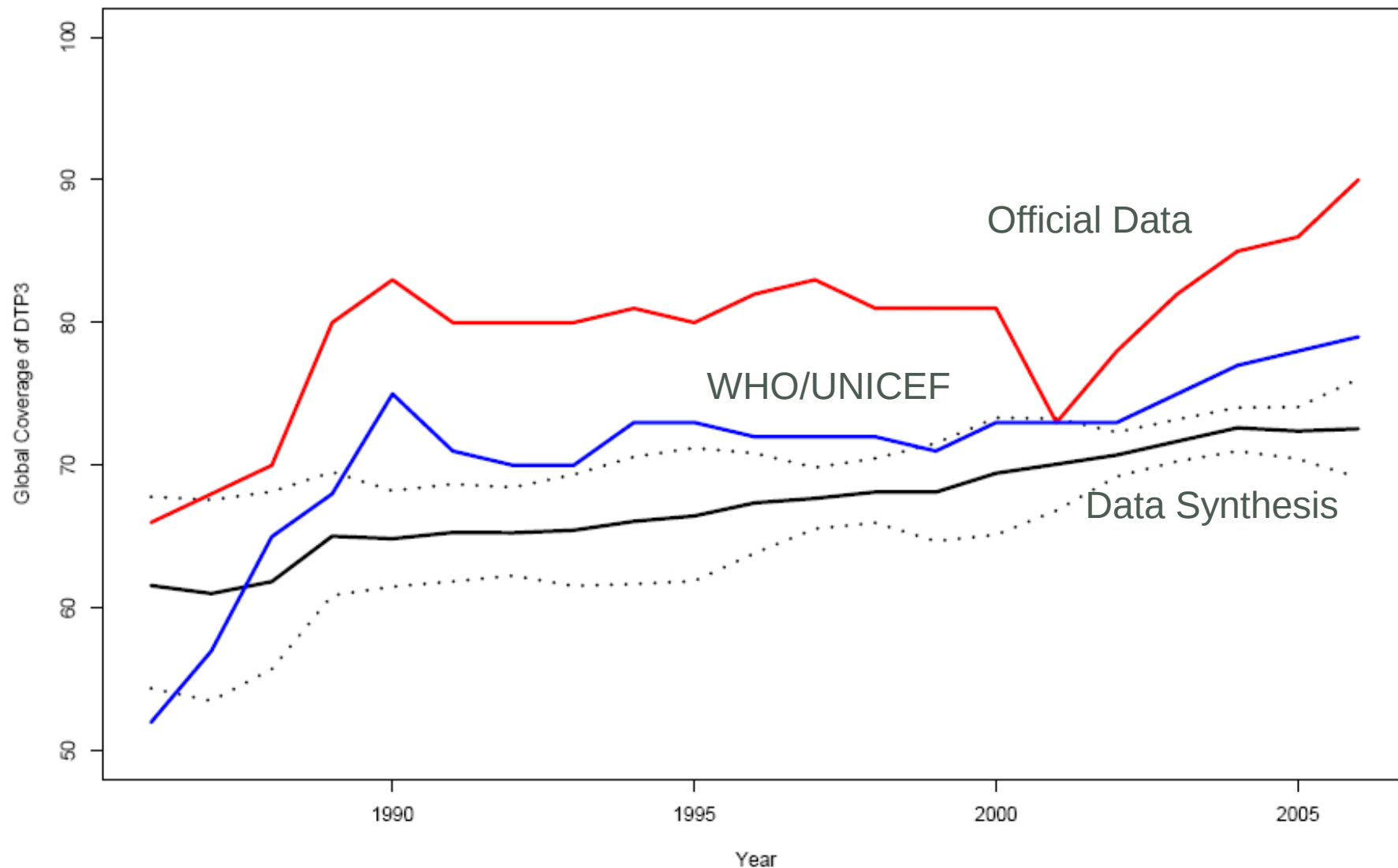
Negative Impact:

5. HIV Epidemic
6. Tobacco
7. Alcohol and social dysfunction in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
8. Obesity

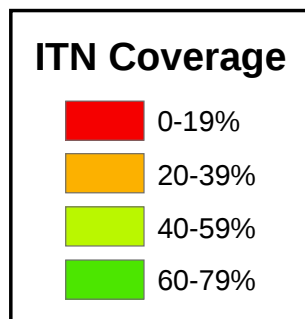
Massive Expansion of Development Assistance for Health 1990-2010....



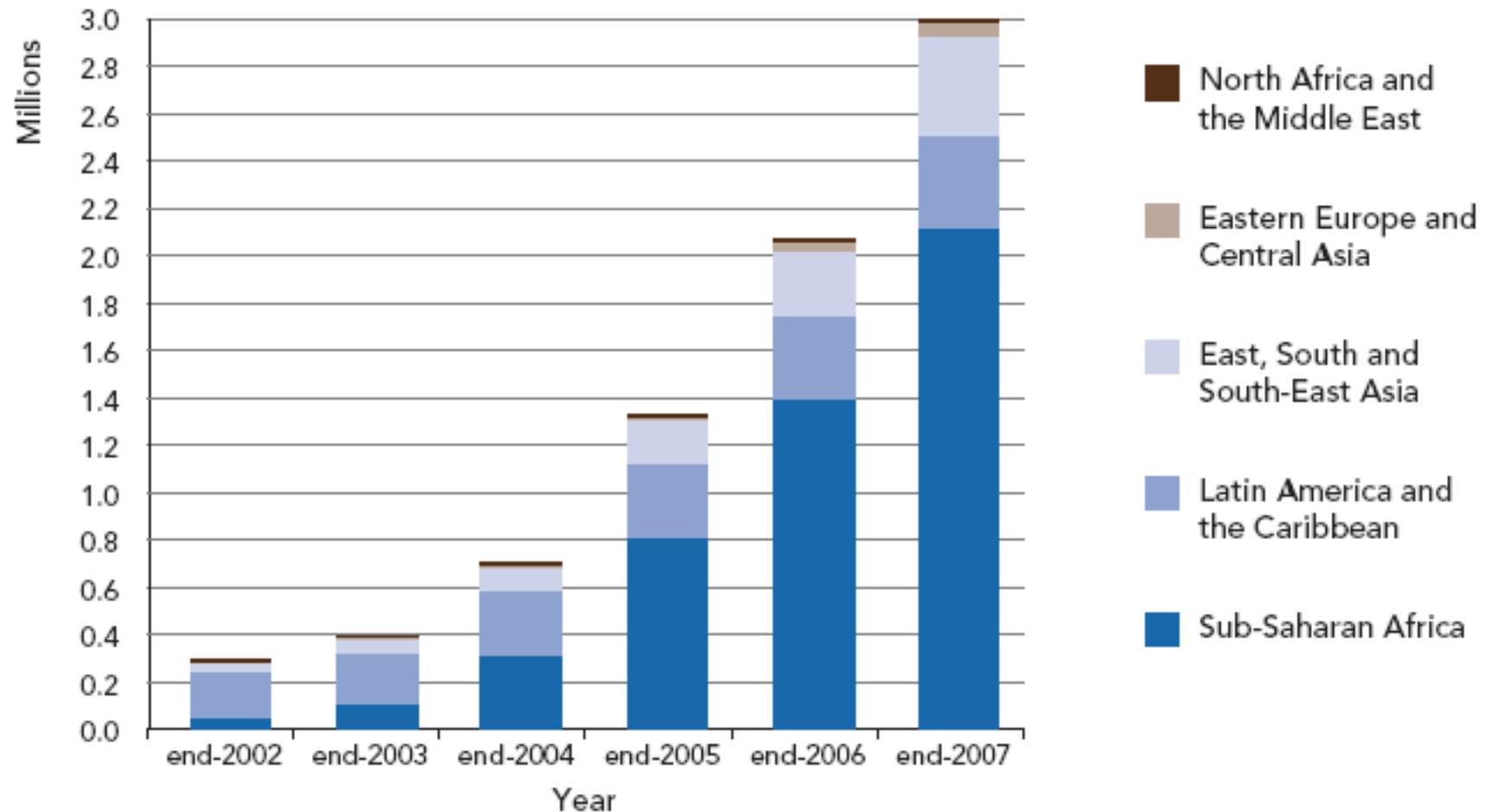
Global trends in DTP3 coverage



Coverage of households with at least one Insecticide-Treated Net, 2008



Number of people receiving ARV therapy in low- and middle-income countries, 2002—2007



Source: Data provided by UNAIDS & WHO, 2008.

Intervention Scale-Up

Progress on child vaccination	B+
Other child interventions	B
Pregnancy care	B
Insecticide Treated Bednets	A-
ARVs	A-
DOTS	B

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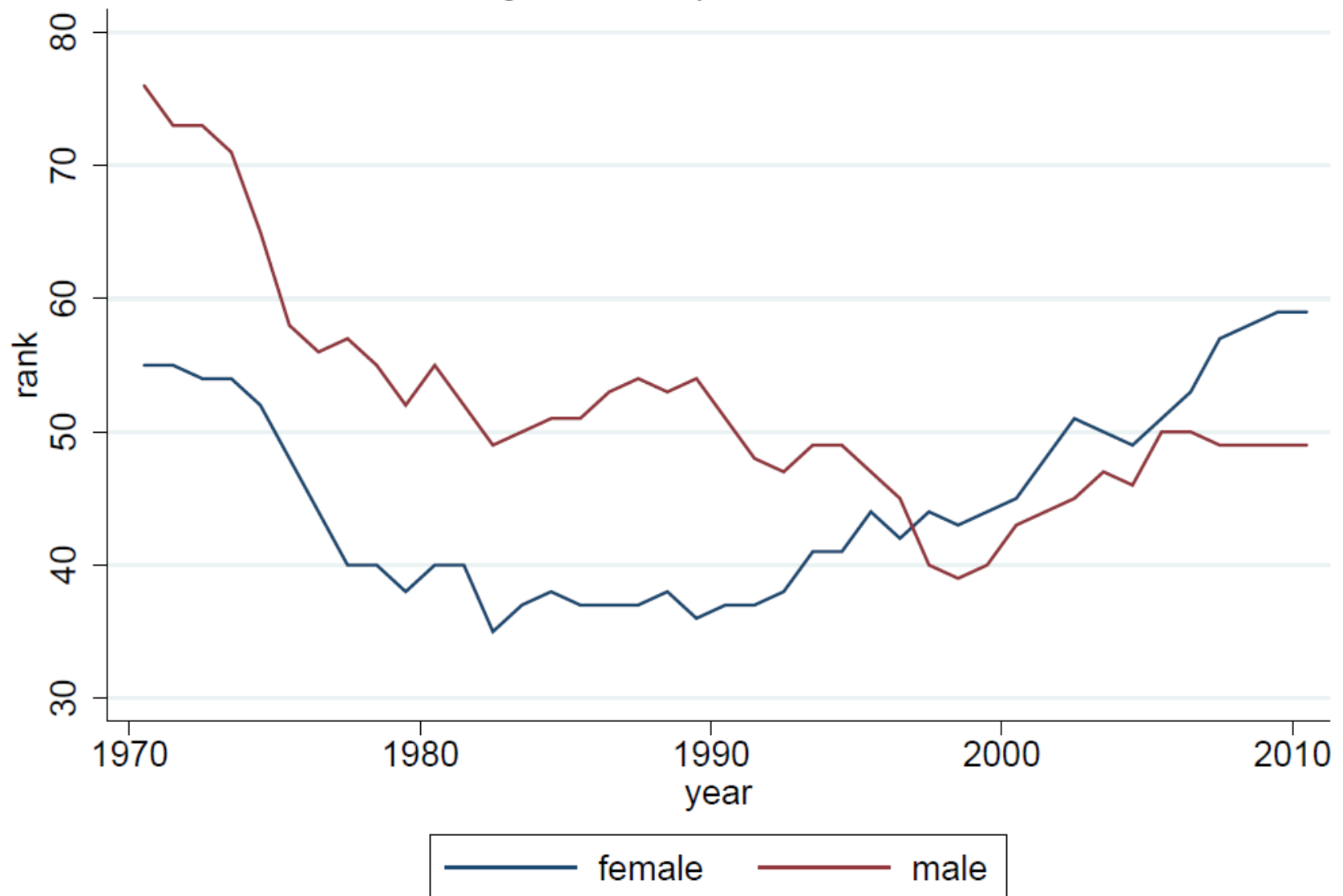
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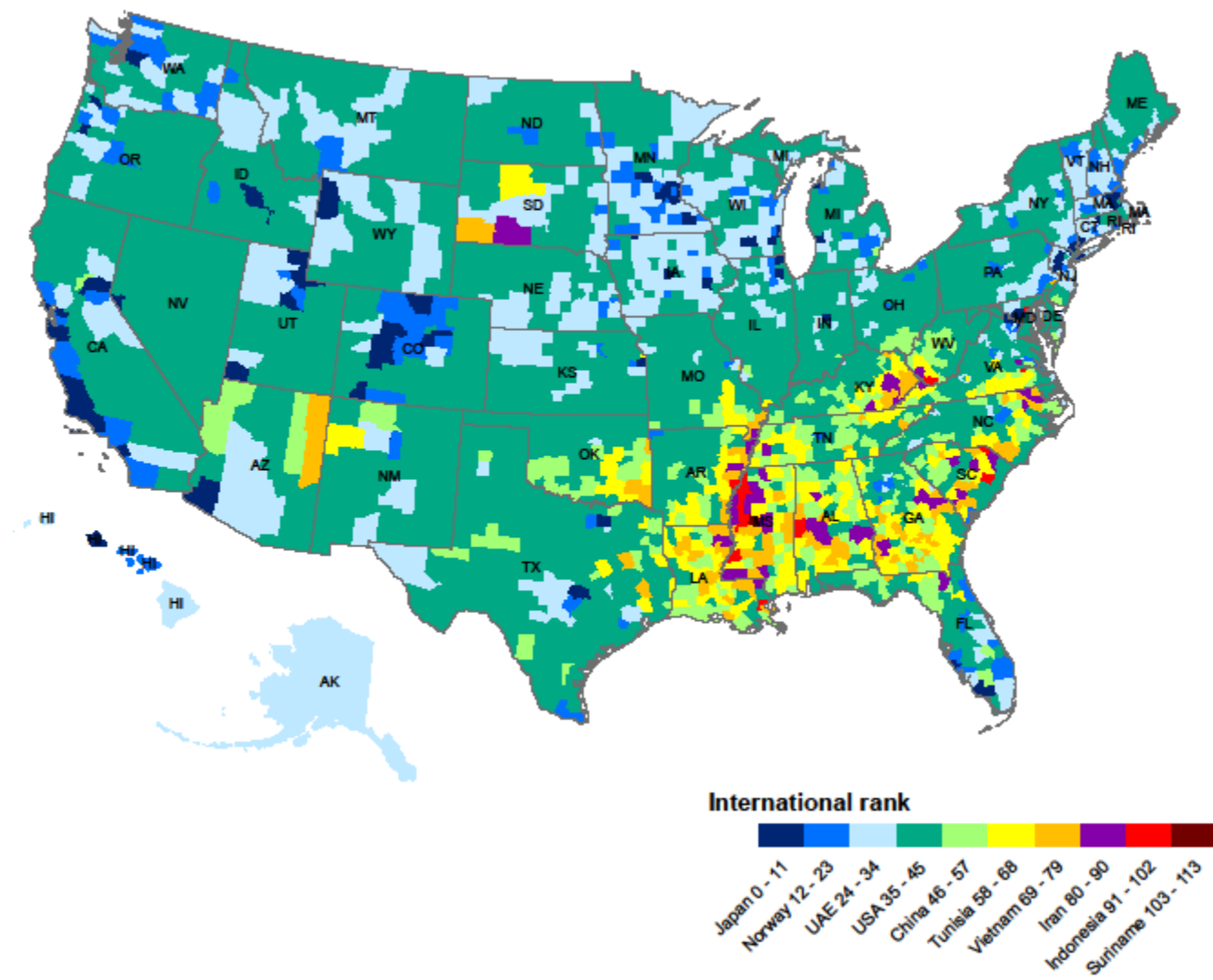
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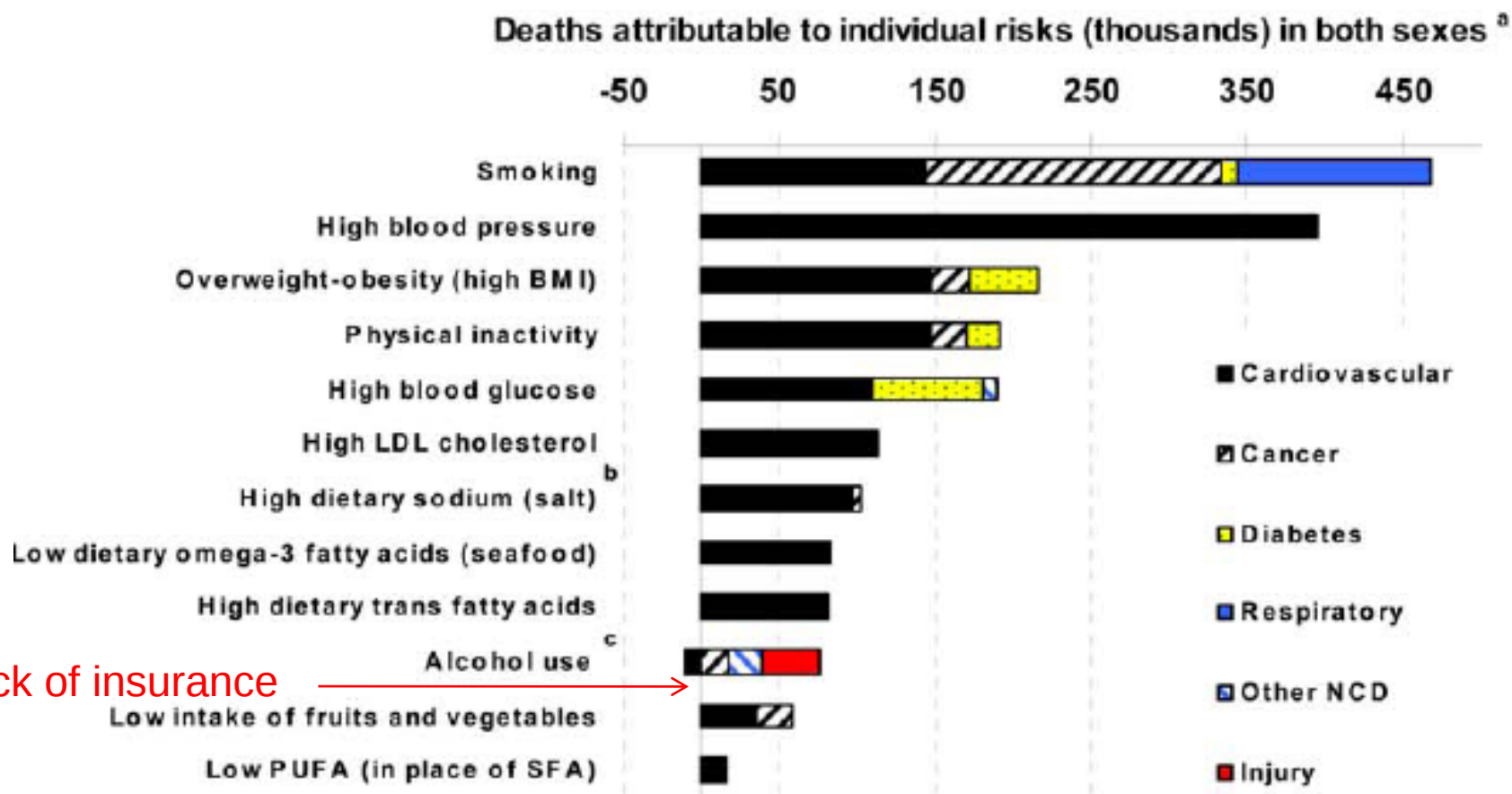
US Rank Among 189 Nations for Adult Mortality Ages 15 to 60



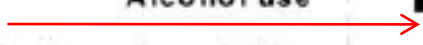
Global rank of life expectancy for males in 2006



US Deaths Attributable to Major Risk Factors, 2005



Lack of insurance



Big Picture

1. Regardless of the metric of population health, the US performs poorly relative to other high-income countries.
2. Many as a nation and most communities in the US are steadily falling behind each year compared to high-income nations.
3. Females are falling behind faster than males in most parts of the country
4. Some progress in reducing disparities can be achieved through universal health insurance coverage.
5. Large number of deaths and a large component of disparities could be addressed through modification of major risk factors through primary care and community interventions.