Summary of Lecture 3:
Leading Causes of Mortality Ages 15-44

- **Developing World**
  1. HIV/AIDS
  2. Unintentional injuries
  3. Cardiovascular diseases
  4. Tuberculosis

- **Developed World**
  1. Unintentional injuries
  2. Cardiovascular diseases
  3. Cancer
  4. Self-inflicted injuries
1. HIV/AIDS

- While working at an outreach clinic in Africa, you encounter an HIV-positive woman with a positive pregnancy test.
  - By what routes can her baby contract HIV?
  - What can you do to lower this risk?
  - How effective are the measures you propose?
1. HIV/AIDS
2. Unintentional Injuries

Do unintentional injuries account for more deaths in developed or developing countries? Give several reasons why.
3. Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases

- Will be discussed today!
4. Tuberculosis

- If your next PPD skin test is positive, what will your doctor do next?
4. Tuberculosis

- Primary or latent?

- Do you worry about resistance?
4. Self-Inflicted Injuries

- What disease ranks #1 in DALYs in developed countries?
- How can we prevent these injuries?
Lecture 4: Leading Causes of Mortality Ages 45-60

- **Developing World**
  1. Cardiovascular diseases
  2. Cancer (malignant neoplasms)
  3. Unintentional injuries
  4. HIV/AIDS

- **Developed World**
  1. Cardiovascular diseases
  2. Cancer (malignant neoplasms)
  3. Unintentional injuries
  4. Digestive Diseases
Combined Impact of Health Behaviours and Mortality in Men and Women: The EPIC-Norfolk Prospective Population Study

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Abstract

Background

There is overwhelming evidence that behavioural factors influence health, but their combined impact on the general population is less well documented. We aimed to quantify the potential combined impact of four health behaviours on mortality in men and women living in the general community.

Methods and Findings

We examined the prospective relationship between lifestyle and mortality in a prospective population study of 20,244 men and women aged 45–79 y with no known cardiovascular disease or cancer at baseline survey in 1993–1997, living in the general community in the United Kingdom, and followed up to 2006. Participants scored one point for each health behaviour: current non-smoking, not physically inactive, moderate alcohol intake (1–14 units week) and plasma vitamin C >50 mmol/l indicating fruit and vegetable intake of at least five servings a day, for a total score ranging from zero to four. After an average 11 y follow-up, the age-, sex-, body mass-, and social class–adjusted relative risks (95% confidence intervals) for all cause mortality (1,987 deaths) for men and women who had three, two, one, and zero versus four health behaviours were respectively, 1.39 (1.21–1.60), 1.95 (1.70–2.25), 2.5: (2.13–3.00), and 4.04 (2.95–5.54) p < 0.001 trend. The relationships were consistent in subgroups stratified by sex, age, body mass index, and social class, and after excluding death within 2 y. The trends were strongest for cardiovascular causes. The mortality risk for those with four compared to zero health behaviours was equivalent to being 14 y younger in chronological age.

Conclusions

Four health behaviours combined predict a 4-fold difference in total mortality in men and women, with an estimated impact equivalent to 14 y in chronological age.
1. Cardiovascular Diseases

70ml per beat... 1.3 gallons per minute... 1,900 gallons per day...
700,000 gallons per year... 48 million gallons by age 70...
1. Cardiovascular Diseases

- Burden of Cardiovascular Diseases
- Ischemic Heart Disease
  - Epidemiology
  - Pathogenesis
  - Diagnosis
  - Treatment
- Cerebrovascular Disease
  - Epidemiology
  - Pathogenesis
  - Diagnosis
  - Treatment
Burden of Cardiovascular Diseases: Ages 15-44

- 768,000 people ages 15-44 die as a result of cardiovascular disease every year

- Most common causes:
  - Ischemic heart disease (286,000 deaths)
  - Cerebrovascular disease (159,000 deaths)
Burden of Cardiovascular Diseases: Ages 45-60

- 2 million people ages 45-60 die as a result of cardiovascular disease every year
- Most common causes:
  - Ischemic heart disease (1 million deaths)
  - Cerebrovascular disease (625,000 deaths)
Ischemic Heart Disease: Epidemiology

- **United States**
  - 12 million people have coronary artery disease
  - Causes more deaths, disability and economic cost than any other illness

- **Risk factors**
  - Positive family history
  - Diabetes
  - Hyperlipidemia
  - Hypertension
  - Smoking
Ischemic Heart Disease: Pathogenesis

- Atherosclerosis
  - Causes decrease in myocardial perfusion
  - Most common symptom is angina
    - Stable angina (75% lumen blockage)
      - Typically a 50-60 yo man or 65-75 yo woman
      - Heaviness, pressure, squeezing, smothering or choking
      - Localized to chest, may radiate to left shoulder and arms
      - Lasts 1-5 minutes
    - Unstable angina (more than 80% blockage)
      - Patients with angina that is:
        - New onset and severe and frequent
        - Accelerating
        - Angina at rest
Ischemic Heart Disease: Pathogenesis

Evolution of a heart attack:
1. Endothelial injury
2. Fatty deposits
3. Fibrous cap with necrotic core
4. Unstable plaques rupture, thrombogenic core causes blood clots
5. Blood clots can lead to complete occlusion
6. Heart muscle supplied by occluded artery dies
7. If patient survives, affected heart muscle is replaced by scar tissue

- In the US, 30% of patients do not survive a first heart attack
- For 50% of CAD patients, their first symptom is a heart attack
Ischemic Heart Disease: Diagnosis

- Usually made by history
- Physical exam may reveal other disorders
  - Lipid disorders
  - Hypertension
  - Diabetes
- Testing
  - EKG
  - Stress Testing
  - Coronary arteriography
Left Coronary Artery
Arteriographic View 2

http://www.columbiasurgery.org/divisions/cardiac/images/novartis_207B.jpg
Ischemic Heart Disease: Treatment

- Medical management (may relieve symptoms of CAD, but does not reduce coronary blockage)
  - Nitrates
    - Increase myocardial oxygen supply, systemic vasodilation
  - Beta blockers
    - Inhibit increases in heart rate and contractility
    - Decrease myocardial oxygen demand
  - Calcium channel agonists
    - Coronary vasodilators
- Thrombolysis
- CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting)
- PTCA (Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty)
CABG

Before

Blocked coronary artery

After

Vein graft sewn in to bypass blockage
PTCA
Cerebrovascular Disease: Epidemiology

- Third leading cause of death in the US
- Most prevalent neurologic disorder
- 87% caused by ischemia and resulting infarction
Cerebrovascular Disease: Pathogenesis

- **Causes of stroke:**
  - Blood vessel supplying the brain is blocked
  - Thrombosis (clot in vessel)
  - Embolism (clot breaks off and lodges in blood vessel in brain)
  - Vasoconstriction or spasm
  - Venous collapse

![Image showing a brain with an embolism and death of brain tissue due to lack of blood supply](image-url)
Cerebrovascular Disease: Pathogenesis

- Abrupt onset with focal neurologic deficit
  - Usually mini-event or warning signs
    - 15% Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIAs)
  - Reversible ischemia
    - Some lasting 24-72 hours
- Completed stroke
  - Maximal deficit within hours
  - Often patient awakens with completed stroke
  - Usually preceded by TIA Progressive stroke
  - Ischemia worsens min. to min. or hour to hour
Cerebrovascular Disease: Diagnosis

- History
- Exam
- Imaging
  - CT Scan
  - MRI
  - MR Angiography
Cerebrovascular Disease: Diagnosis
Cerebrovascular Disease: Treatment

- Thrombolysis
- Rehabilitation
- Experimental
  - Angioplasty
  - Heparin
  - Coumarin
  - Aspirin
2. Cancer

- Cancer Overview
- Burden of Cancer
- Pathogenesis of Cancer
- Cancer Diagnosis
- Treatment of Cancer
- Cancer and Infectious Diseases
- Lung Cancer
  - Epidemiology
  - Clinical Manifestations
  - Treatment
Cancer Overview

- Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled cell growth
- Cancer cells usually form a tumor
  - Abnormal mass of tissue
  - Growth exceeds that of normal tissue
  - Purposeless and preys on host
  - Two types of tumors: Benign, Malignant
- Disease results from:
  - Abnormal growth, loss of normal function
  - Invasion, compression of adjacent tissues
  - Metastases to distant sites in the body
Burden of Cancer

- 2nd leading cause of death in US
- 1 of every 4 deaths is from cancer
- Nearly 1/2 of all men and 1/3 of all women will develop cancer at some point in their lives
- 5-year survival rate: 59%
- Annual costs: $107 billion
Burden of Cancer, Ages 15-44

- Cancer kills 580,000 people ages 15-44 each year throughout the world
- Most common causes, ages 15-44:
  - Liver Cancer (68,000 deaths per year)
  - Leukemias (65,000)
  - Stomach Cancer (58,000)
  - Breast Cancer (57,000)
Burden of Cancer, Ages 45-60

- Cancer kills 1.5 million people ages 45-60 each year throughout the world
- Most common causes, ages 45-60:
  - Lung cancer (263,000 deaths per year)
  - Stomach cancer (185,000)
  - Liver cancer (179,000)
  - Breast cancer (148,000)
2007 Estimated US Cancer Deaths


Men
- Lung & bronchus: 31% (291,270)
- Prostate: 9%
- Colon & Rectum: 9%
- Pancreas: 6%
- Leukemia: 4%
- Esophagus: 4%
- Liver & intrahepatic bile duct: 4%
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma: 3%
- Urinary bladder: 3%
- Kidney: 3%
- All other sites: 24%

Women
- Lung & bronchus: 26% (273,560)
- Breast: 15%
- Colon & rectum: 10%
- Ovary: 6%
- Pancreas: 6%
- Leukemia: 4%
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma: 3%
- Uterine corpus: 3%
- Multiple myeloma: 2%
- Brain/other nervous system: 2%
- All other sites: 23%
Pathogenesis of Cancer

Natural history of most cancers include sequential phases:

- Malignant transformation in target cell
- Growth of transformed cells
- Local invasion
- Distant metastases
Pathogenesis of Cancer

- Malignant Transformation, AKA Carcinogenesis:
  - Result of non-lethal genetic damage
    - Carcinogens, hereditary defects, or both
  - Tumor masses result from the clonal expansion of a single progenitor cell that has incurred genetic damage
  - Often, the host immune system is able to detect and eliminate the abnormally proliferating cells. But when these cells escape destruction...
Pathogenesis of Cancer
Pathogenesis of Cancer

- How do tumors invade?
  - Detach from primary tumor
  - Degrade surrounding matrix
  - Migrate via blood or lymphatic vessels
- Metastasis causes 90% of cancer death
Cancer Diagnosis

- **Benign tumors**
  - Well differentiated
  - Dysplasia
    - Precancerous condition in epithelial tissue
    - Anaplastic cells in epithelium
    - Dysplasia does not always progress to cancer

- **Malignant tumors**
  - Range from well to poorly differentiated
  - Anaplasia:
    - Cells and nuclei show pleomorphism
    - Cells contain abundant DNA, coarse, clumped chromatin
    - Large NC ratio (1:1) rather than 1:4 or less
    - Large nucleoli
    - Large # of mitoses
Treatment of Cancer

- **Surgical excision**
  - The most effective therapy, IF the entire tumor can be resected
  - 90% 5-year survival
  - Often, metastasis has already occurred
- **Radiation/Chemotherapy**
  - Side effects
Importance of Cancer Screening

Five-Year Relative Survival Rates by Stage at Diagnosis

- Colon & Rectum
- Melanoma
- Oral Cavity
- Urinary Bladder
- Uterine Cervix

Relative Survival Rate (%)

- Local
- Regional
- Distant
Cancer and Infectious Diseases

- Worldwide 15-20% of cancers are linked to infectious diseases.
- These cancers can be avoided by preventing the infection associated with them.

- HPV, cervical cancer
- HBV, liver cancer
- H. pylori, stomach cancer
Lung Cancer: Epidemiology

- **United States**
  - 89,510 males die per year
  - 70,880 females die per year
  - Five year survival: 16%
  - Only 16% of patients are diagnosed with localized disease

- **Risk factors**
  - Smoking
    - Active: increases relative risk 13X
    - Passive: increases relative risk 1.5X
Lung Cancer: Clinical Manifestations

- **Signs and symptoms**
  - Coughing, wheezing, difficulty breathing, recurrent pneumonia

- **Diagnosis:**
  - **Screening:**
    - Trials of CXR, sputum cytology NOT SUCCESSFUL
  - **Diagnostic:**
    - CXR
    - CT directed biopsy
    - Bronchoscopically directed biopsy
  - **Staging:** localized vs. distant disease
Lung Cancer: Treatment

- **Localized**
  - Small: Possibly surgery
  - Large: Surgery + Adjunct Chemo or Radiation Therapy

- **Metastatic:**
  - Chemo + Radiation Therapy
3. Unintentional Injuries

- More than 618,000 people ages 45-60 die from unintentional injuries each year
- Leading cause is *road accidents*:
  - 222,000 deaths per year in this age group
- Covered in *Lecture 3*
4. HIV/AIDS

- In the developing world, causes 386,000 deaths in people ages 45-60 per year
- Covered in Lecture 3
4. Digestive Diseases

- Burden of digestive diseases
- Normal liver
- Cirrhosis
- Hepatitis
Burden of Digestive Diseases

- Worldwide, 456,000 people aged 45-60 die each year from digestive diseases
- Cirrhosis of the liver
  - Kills 250,000 people each year between the ages of 45 and 60
Normal Liver

- Largest organ in the body
  - Metabolizes fat and glucose
  - Helps remove toxic substances from blood
- Produces:
  - Bile to help absorb fats
  - Proteins that regulate blood clotting
  - Immune agents
- Loss of liver function can produce severe disease and death
Normal Liver
Cirrhosis

- Normal liver is replaced with scar tissue as a result of chronic injury, interfering with liver function.

- Causes of cirrhosis:
  - Chronic alcoholism
  - Viral hepatitis infection

- Symptoms of cirrhosis:
  - Exhaustion, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting blood, weakness, weight loss, and abdominal pain.
  - Patients bruise and bleed easily and become highly sensitive to medicines with increasing loss of liver functions.

- Diagnosis: needle biopsy
Hepatitis

- Infection which can also lead to cirrhosis
- Caused by hepatitis viruses A, B, C, D, and E
  - HBV most common worldwide
  - HCV most common in the US
- Acute HBV infection leads to chronic hepatitis in 5%, some of whom will develop cirrhosis
- Acute HCV infection leads to chronic hepatitis in 80%, 30% of whom will develop cirrhosis
- Vaccines available for HAV, HBV
Summary of Lecture Four

- **Developing World**
  1. Cardiovascular diseases
  2. Cancer (malignant neoplasms)
  3. Unintentional injuries
  4. HIV/AIDS

- **Developed World**
  1. Cardiovascular diseases
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  4. Digestive Diseases
## Leading Causes of Death

### Ages 0-4:
- Perinatal conditions
- Lower respiratory infections
- Diarrheal diseases
- Malaria
- Perinatal conditions
- Congenital anomalies
- Lower respiratory infections
- Unintentional injuries

### Ages 15-44:
- HIV/AIDS
- Unintentional injuries
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Tuberculosis
- Unintentional injuries
- Cardiovascular disease
- Cancer
- Self-Inflicted Injuries

### Ages 45-59:
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancers
- Unintentional injuries
- HIV/AIDS
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Unintentional injuries
- Digestive Diseases
### BY SPECIFIC DISEASE

#### Ages 0-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Disability</th>
<th># DALYs</th>
<th>% of Total DALYs</th>
<th>Cause of Disability</th>
<th># DALYs</th>
<th>% of Total DALYs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory infections</td>
<td>60,236,694</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>Low birth weight</td>
<td>1,337,103</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal diseases</td>
<td>55,543,335</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>Congenital heart anomalies</td>
<td>1,327,944</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth weight</td>
<td>44,997,007</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>Birth asphyxia and birth trauma</td>
<td>1,310,241</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
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<td>Malaria</td>
<td>42,244,474</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>Lower respiratory infections</td>
<td>1,138,923</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth asphyxia and birth trauma</td>
<td>33,133,613</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>Diarrhoeal diseases</td>
<td>537,438</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>18,618,263</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>Iodine deficiency</td>
<td>495,378</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protein-energy malnutrition</td>
<td>14,718,970</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>Mental retardation, lead-caused</td>
<td>467,625</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congenital heart anomalies</td>
<td>12,851,427</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>367,281</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pertussis</td>
<td>12,264,915</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>Down syndrome</td>
<td>367,109</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>12,181,146</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>259,845</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total DALYs</strong></td>
<td>420,827,539</td>
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<td><strong>Total DALYs</strong></td>
<td>13,003,994</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td>536,962,742</td>
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<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td>81,206,312</td>
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<td><strong>DALYs Rate</strong></td>
<td>78.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DALYs Rate</strong></td>
<td>16.0%</td>
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#### Ages 15-44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Disability</th>
<th># DALYs</th>
<th>% of Total DALYs</th>
<th>Cause of Disability</th>
<th># DALYs</th>
<th>% of Total DALYs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>59,382,428</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>Unipolar depressive disorders</td>
<td>10,484,105</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unipolar depressive disorders</td>
<td>35,978,376</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>Alcohol use disorders</td>
<td>6,308,519</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
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<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>19,848,813</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>Road traffic accidents</td>
<td>3,804,331</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
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<td>19,151,250</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>Self-inflicted injuries</td>
<td>3,144,909</td>
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<td>Violence</td>
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<td>Bipolar disorder</td>
<td>2,209,104</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
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<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td>12,074,350</td>
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<td>Drug use disorders</td>
<td>2,037,084</td>
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<td>Bipolar disorder</td>
<td>10,977,659</td>
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<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td>1,944,628</td>
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<td>Alcohol use disorders</td>
<td>10,664,330</td>
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<td>Ischaemic heart disease</td>
<td>1,916,252</td>
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<td>Hearing loss, adult onset</td>
<td>9,186,758</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>Hearing loss, adult onset</td>
<td>1,523,616</td>
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<td><strong>Total DALYs</strong></td>
<td>76,416,610</td>
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<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
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<td><strong>DALYs Rate</strong></td>
<td>19.3%</td>
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<td><strong>DALYs Rate</strong></td>
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<td>Ages 45-59</td>
<td>Developing Countries</td>
<td>Developed Countries</td>
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<td><strong>% of Total DALYs</strong></td>
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<td>Ischaemic heart disease</td>
<td>12,050,270</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
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<td>Cataracts</td>
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<td>Unipolar depressive disorders</td>
<td>3,006,141</td>
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<td>Unipolar depressive disorders</td>
<td>8,374,876</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>Hearing loss, adult onset</td>
<td>1,884,097</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
<td>7,287,981</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers</td>
<td>1,770,453</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
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<td>Hearing loss, adult onset</td>
<td>6,891,572</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
<td>1,762,640</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>6,703,167</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>Osteoarthritis</td>
<td>1,545,250</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
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<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>6,504,260</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>Cirrhosis of the liver</td>
<td>1,438,096</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
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<td>4,787,811</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>1,388,386</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
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<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>4,045,375</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>Alcohol use disorders</td>
<td>1,086,926</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total DALYs</strong></td>
<td>159,380,182</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total DALYs</strong></td>
<td>46,615,959</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td>600,316,766</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td>254,600,864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DALYs Rate</strong></td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DALYs Rate</strong></td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structural Violence
Discussion: Structural Violence
Structural Violence
Structural Violence

“It’s not just a treaty... it may well become the international Magna Carta”

--Eleanor Roosevelt
ARTICLE 25
Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

ARTICLE 27
Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.
New World of Global Health

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
  - $14.4 billion since 1999 to global health issues
  - August 24, 2006 gift from Warren Buffett
  - Exceeds the WHO budget during the same time
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
  - $10 billion to 136 countries since 2002
- President’s Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)
  - $18.8 billion since 2004
Challenges Faced

- Countries struggle with procurement policies, hard to convert $$ to drugs
- Shortages of trained health care workers
  - See *The World Health Report 2006*, WHO
- Corruption
- Lack of coherent approach
What is a Grand Challenge in Global Health?

- **Scientific or technical innovation that:**
  - Removes a critical barrier to solving an important health problem in developing world
  - High likelihood of global impact and feasibility

- **Different than:**
  - Simple statement of a “big problem” in global health
    - HIV/AIDS, malnutrition, lack of access to medical care, lack of resources

- **Meant to:**
  - Direct investigators to specific breakthrough that provides solution to a significant health problem(s)

- See [http://www.gcgh.org/](http://www.gcgh.org/)
Grand Challenges in Global Health

- $200 million medical research initiative
  - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
  - National Institutes of Health (NIH)
  - Encourage scientific and technological solutions to diseases that disproportionately affect the developing world
  - Announced in January 2003
Call for Grand Challenges

- Call For Ideas I (May 2003)
  - 1048 submissions from scientists and institutions in 75 countries

- Scientific Board heard proposals (August 2004)
  - Problem
  - Roadblock (obstacle to progress)
  - Challenge
  - List of potential benefits

- Funding increased to $450 million
Goals and Grand Challenges

- Seven Long Range Goals
- 14 Grand Challenges
- Heavily oriented toward infectious disease
  - Infectious diseases account for the most profound discrepancies between advanced and developing economies
  - Causes of infectious diseases are well-known
  - Can more easily formulate technical and scientific obstacles to progress
Grand Challenge Proposals

- NIH issued request for proposals to address challenges
  - Grants of up to $20M over five years or less
- http://www.gcgh.org/
- Results reported in Science (Oct 17, 2003)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL: To improve childhood vaccines:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC #1  Create effective single-dose vaccines that can be used soon after birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC#2  Prepare vaccines that do not require refrigeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC#3  Develop needle-free delivery systems for vaccines</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL: To create new vaccines:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC#4  Devise reliable tests in model systems to evaluate live attenuated vaccines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC#5  Solve how to design antigens for effective, protective immunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC#6  Learn which immunological responses provide protective immunity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL: To control insects that transmit agents of disease:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC#7  Develop a genetic strategy to deplete or incapacitate a disease-transmitting insect population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC#8  Develop a chemical strategy to deplete or incapacitate a disease-transmitting insect population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL: To improve nutrition to promote health:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC#9  Create a full range of optimal, bioavailable nutrients in a single staple plant species</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>GOAL: To improve drug treatment of infectious diseases:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC#10 Discover drugs and delivery systems that minimize the likelihood of drug resistant micro-organisms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>GOAL: To cure latent and chronic infections:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC#11 Create therapies that can cure latent infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC#12 Create immunological methods that can cure chronic infections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>GOAL: To measure disease and health status accurately and economically in developing countries:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC#13 Develop technologies that permit quantitative assessment of population health status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC#14 Develop technologies that allow assessment of individuals for multiple conditions or pathogens at point-of-care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Closing Thoughts
“A gigantic wall is being constructed in the Third World, to hide the reality of the poor majorities. A wall between the rich and the poor is being built, so that poverty does not annoy the powerful and the poor are obliged to die in the silence of history. A wall of disinformation is being built to casually pervert the reality of the Third World.” —Pablo Richard
“Poverty wields its destructive influence, from the moment of conception to the grave. It conspires with the most deadly and painful diseases to bring a wretched existence to all who suffer from it.” ~World Health Organization
“The trouble with the rat race is that even if you win, you’re still a rat.”
~Lily Tomlin, actress
Warmly Recommended Reading

Mountains Beyond Mountains  
by Tracy Kidder

The End of Poverty  
by Jeffrey Sachs

Guns, Germs, and Steel  
by Jared Diamond
Assignments Due Next Time

- HW2
- Project Task 1 due one week from today