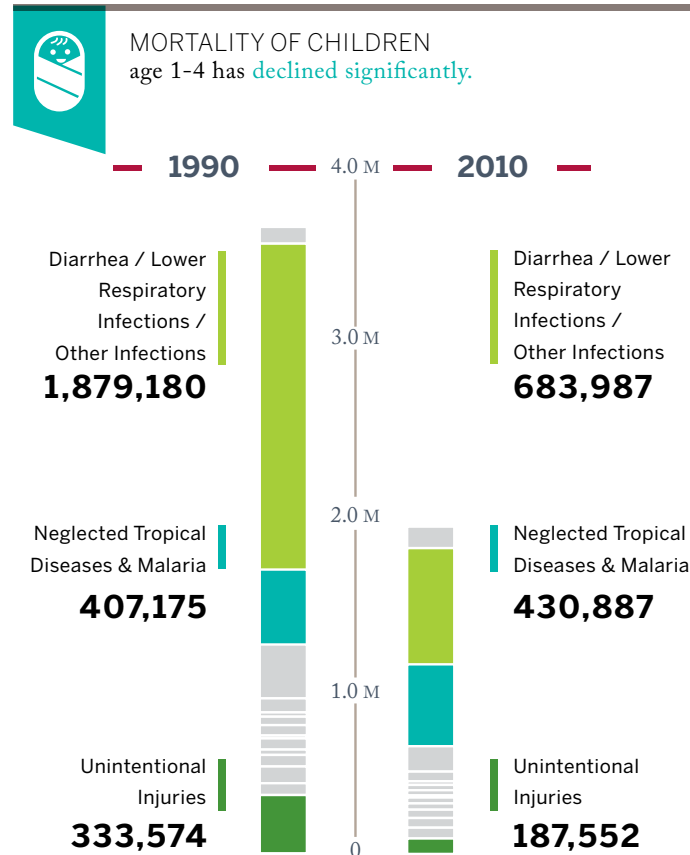


Global Burden of Disease: Good News and Bad News

OUR WORK IS WORKING...

The past two decades have seen major progress in global health, according to the latest Global Burden of Disease study—an ambitious worldwide project involving Harvard School of Public Health faculty and many others. But as life expectancy has risen, the burden of disease has shifted—people are living both longer and sicker.

THE GOOD NEWS ABOUT GLOBAL HEALTH



This is largely due to improvements in our ability to **control infectious disease** with **sanitation and vaccines.**

...AND ITS UNEXPECTED CONSEQUENCES.

GLOBALLY, PEOPLE ARE LIVING LONGER. Life expectancy has increased in 19 of 21 regions around the world. But people are spending their later years in poor health, particularly as a result of **chronic diseases.**

In 2010:

8 MILLION
people died of cancer.

1.3 MILLION
people died of diabetes.



POOR DIET

is the leading risk factor for death and burden of disease across the planet, followed by blood pressure, tobacco, and household air pollution.



DEATHS FROM ROAD INJURIES

have increased by almost half.

The Global Burden of Disease study is a landmark event for health. It represents a collaboration of:

486
Scientists, including many from HSPH



302
Institutions



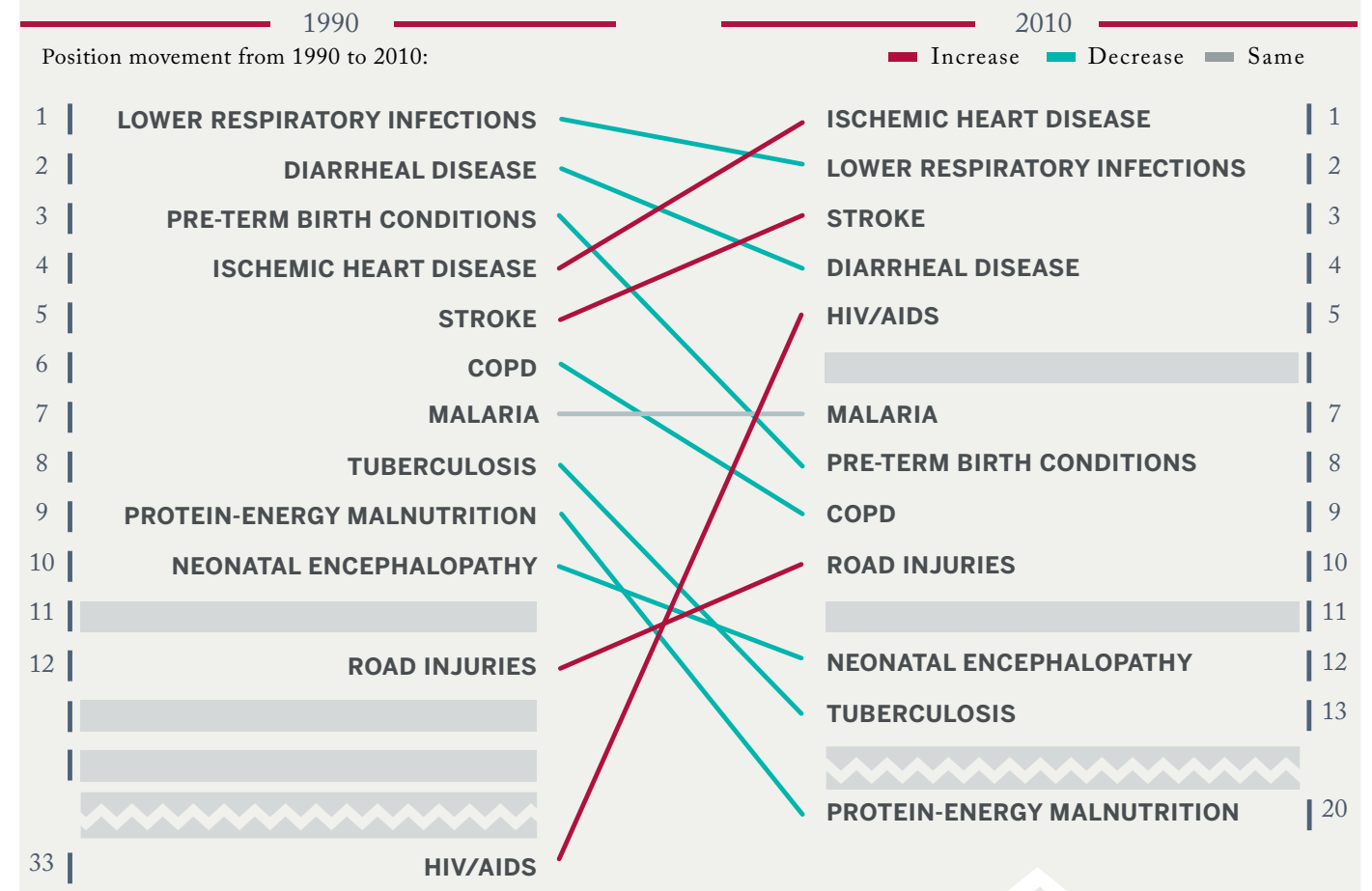
50
Countries

It is the largest study of its kind and the first such study since 1990.

...BUT THERE IS MORE TO BE DONE.

The leading causes of health problems and health risks have shifted.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH AND DISEASE—THEN AND NOW



AFRICA STILL BEARS THE GREATEST BURDEN.

AIDS and other preventable conditions are still huge problems here, alongside maternal, child and newborn mortality.

AIDS REMAINS THE 3RD LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH IN EASTERN EUROPE.

IN 1990, AIDS WAS THE 33RD leading cause of disease burden and death around the world.

33rd

5th

BY 2010, AIDS MOVED TO 5TH.

1.5 MILLION PEOPLE
DIED FROM AIDS IN 2010 ALONE.



With insights into the changing causes of disease and death globally, the public health community can better address critical threats to health over the coming two decades and beyond.

HARVARD
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Created by **COLUMN FIVE**