



DISEASE CONTROL
PRIORITIES PROJECT



How Much Health Can a Million Dollars Buy?

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Resources for the Future and DCPP

INVESTING IN GLOBAL HEALTH “BEST BUYS” AND PRIORITIES FOR ACTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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How many years of healthy life can
\$1 million dollars buy?

In a developing country, the answer is:

- a) 100
- b) 1,000
- c) 10,000
- d) 1 to more than 100,000

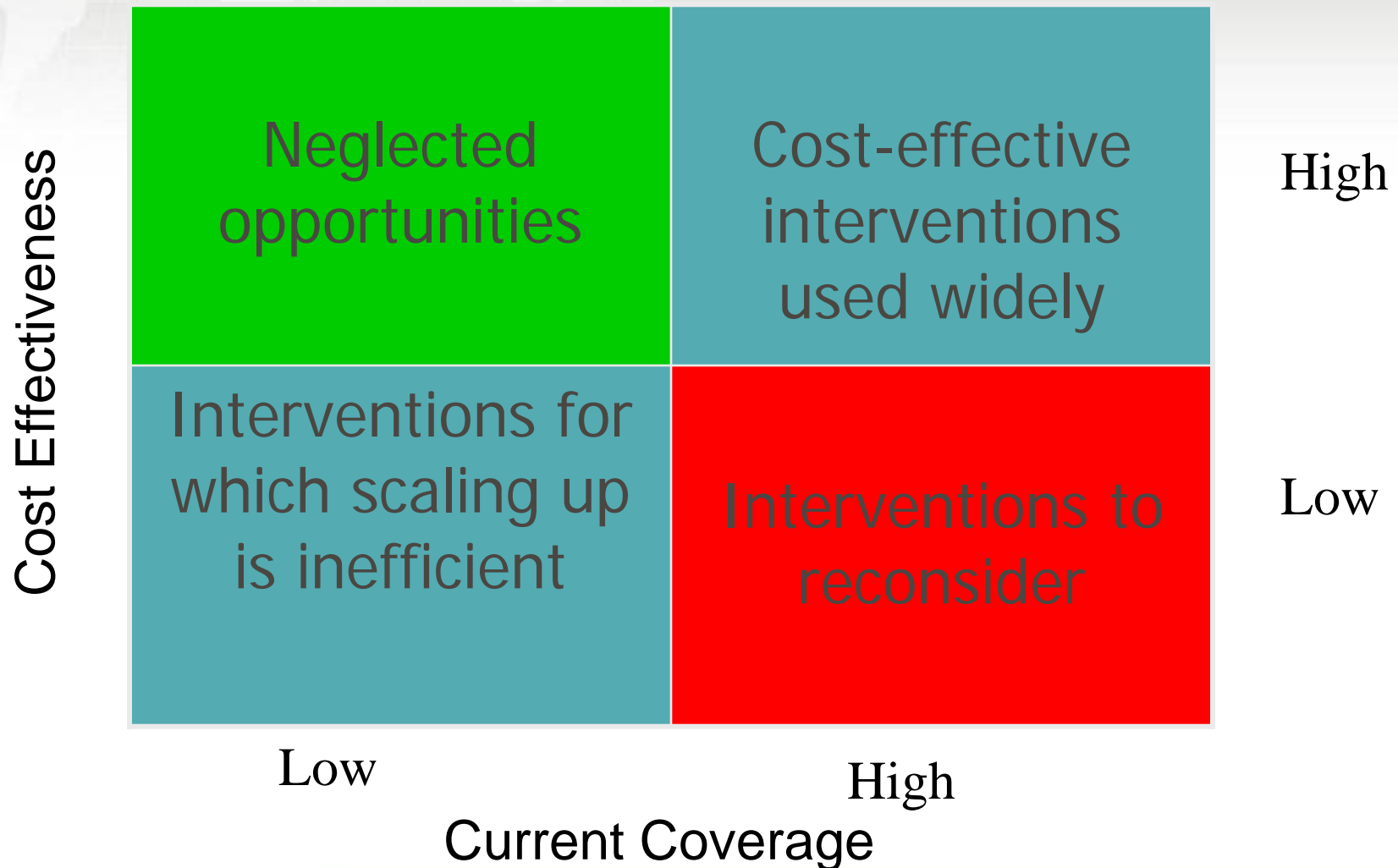
Objective: Improve Quality of Health Spending

- Provide information on the “price” of buying health through different interventions
- Policymakers can combine this information with other considerations to determine how best to improve health

How can DCPP help?

- Helps countries choose the best health investments.
- Recommends 10 **best health buys** that are highly cost-effective in many settings.
- Suggests changes to infrastructure (health systems, financing, policies, R&D) to maximize results.
- Shows how improving health is possible even where infrastructure is weak.

Identifying the efficiency of current and potential interventions



Interventions covered

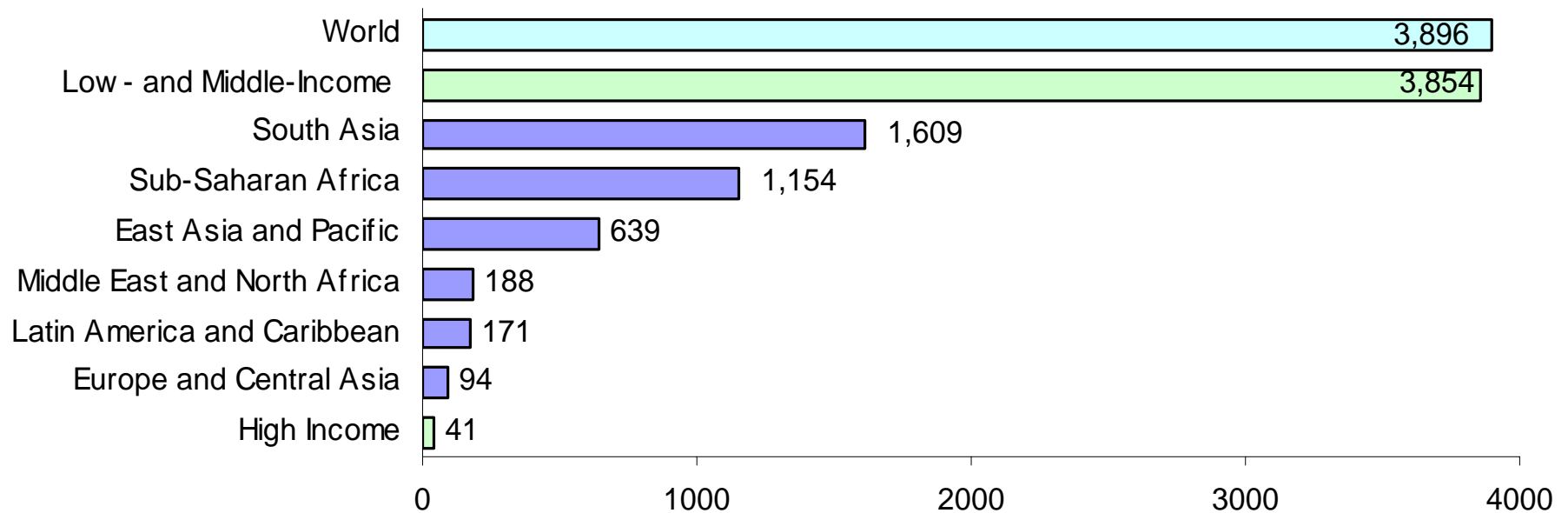
- Cost effectiveness of 257 interventions in \$/DALY averted (DCP1 had 68)
- Cost effectiveness of an additional 62 interventions using other metrics (26 in DCP1)
- Also provide information on
 - Cost-effectiveness by region
 - Target population
 - Personal versus population
 - Avertable burden
 - Quality of evidence

Caveats

- Relatively greater focus on health-care based interventions
- Variation in analytical approaches and data quality
- Pay attention to order of magnitude of estimates

Despite the existence of effective and inexpensive interventions, more than 4 million newborns die each year.

Number of Neonatal Deaths (thousands), 2001

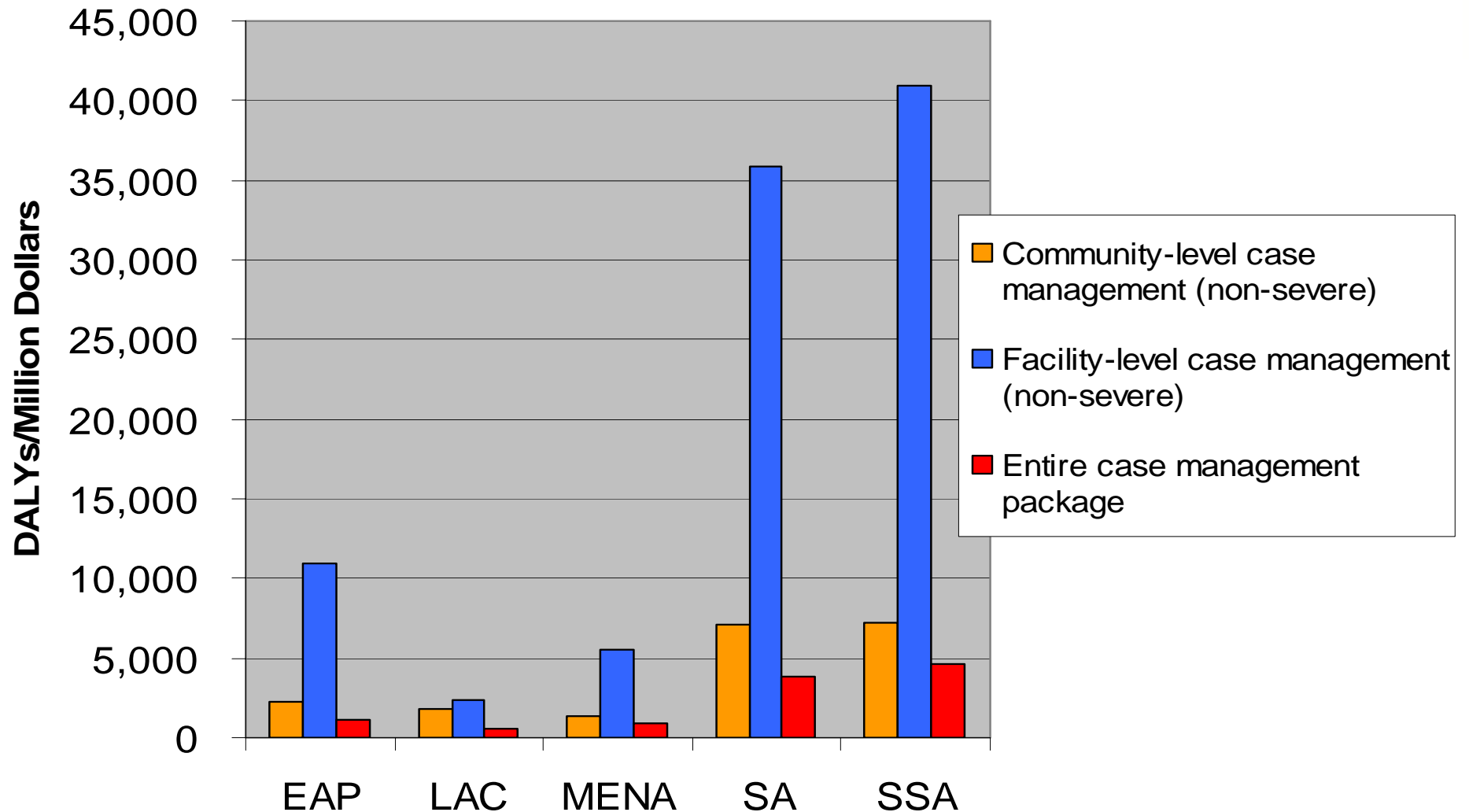


Ensure healthier mothers and children

*One-half of all child deaths occur
in the first 28 days after birth.*

- Ensure access to emergency obstetric care.
- **Keep newborns warm and clean.**
- **Vaccinate children against major childhood killers.**
- **Monitor children's health to prevent and treat childhood pneumonia, diarrhea, and malaria.**

Childhood Illness: Interventions for Acute Respiratory Infections





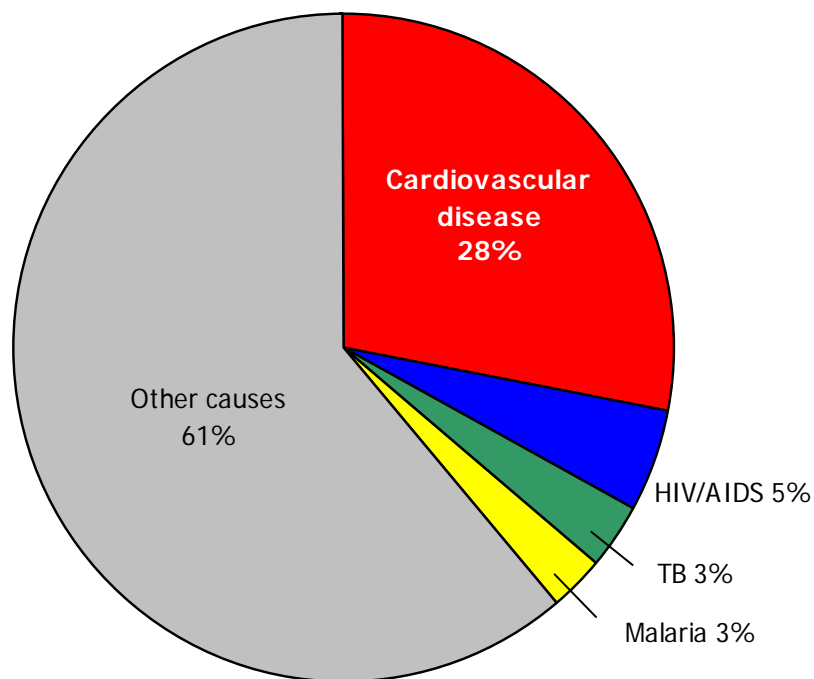
Promote good nutrition

Poor nutrition contributes to up to 40 percent of the disease burden worldwide.

- Provide children and pregnant women essential nutrients.
- Promote at least six months of exclusive breastfeeding for infants.
- Lower trans fats in processed foods through legislation/regulation.

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in low- and middle-income countries.

Deaths in Low- and Middle-Income Countries by Selected Causes, 2001



Reduce deaths from cardiovascular disease

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death worldwide.

- Promote the use of aspirin and other inexpensive drugs to treat and prevent heart attack and stroke.
- Substitute 2% of trans fat with polyunsaturated fat through regulation.
- Help smokers quit through higher cigarette prices and cessation therapy.

Stop the AIDS pandemic

Forty million people are infected with HIV—26 million are in sub-Saharan Africa.

- Offer voluntary HIV counseling and testing.
- Promote 100 percent condom use among high-risk populations (i.e., sex workers, injecting-drug users, and men who have sex with men).
- Treat other sexually transmitted infections.
- Advocate school-based programs to educate teens about STIs and HIV.

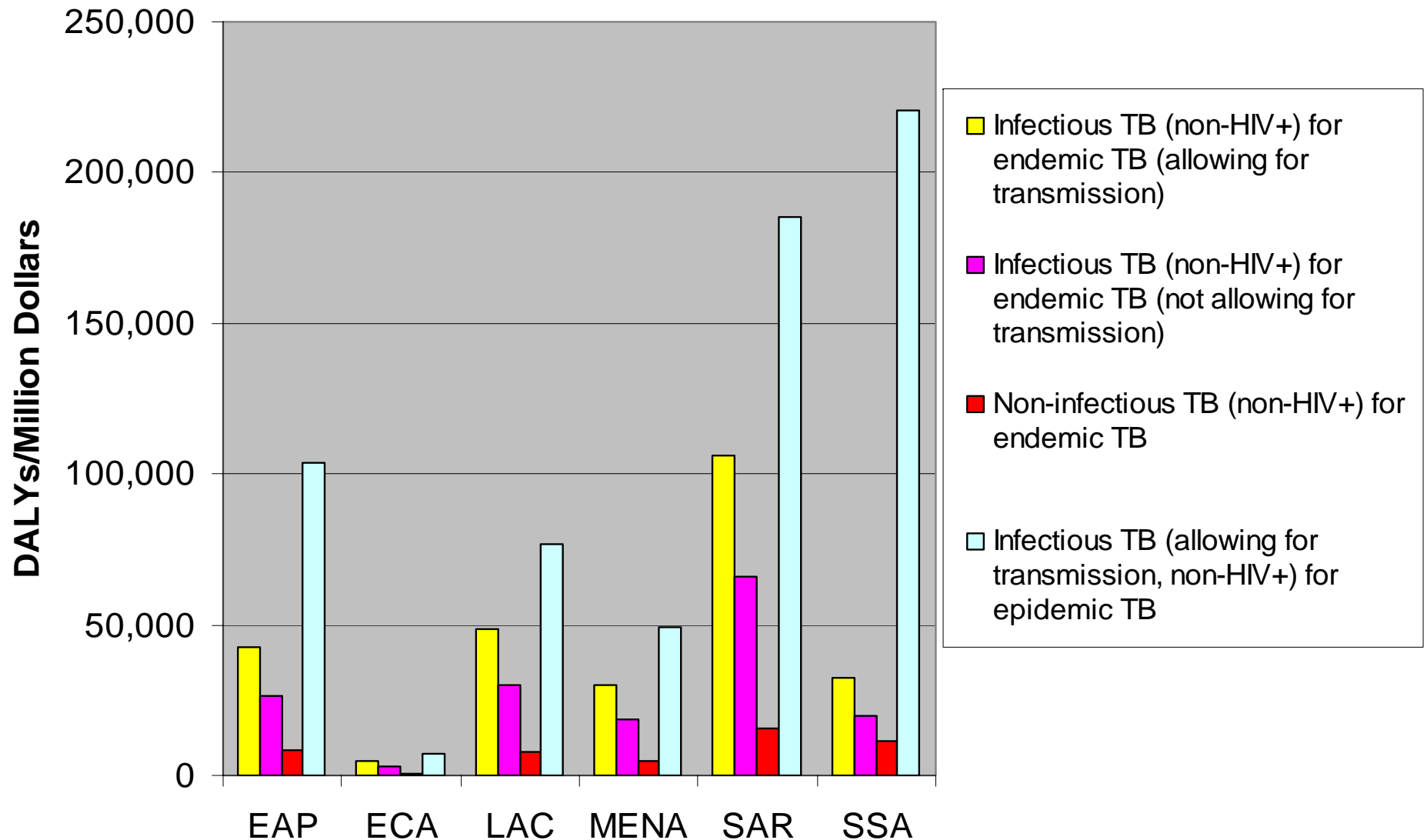


Stop the spread of tuberculosis

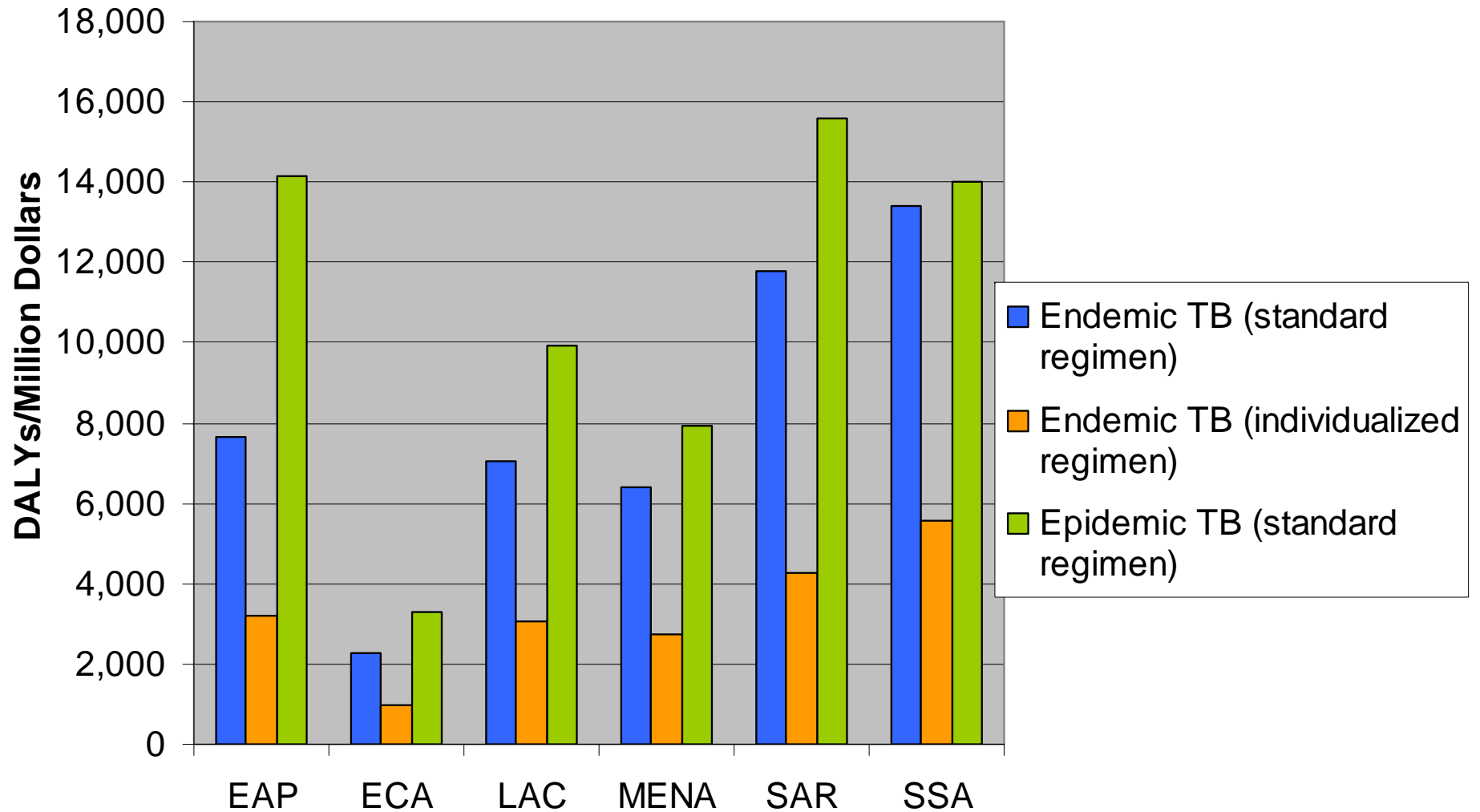
*Tuberculosis (TB) is spreading into new populations
and resisting treatment*

- **Treat active TB cases with short-course chemotherapy.**
- Increase case detection.
- Manage multidrug resistant TB with new drugs and drug combinations.

Tuberculosis: Short-course Chemotherapy



Tuberculosis: Management of Drug Resistance



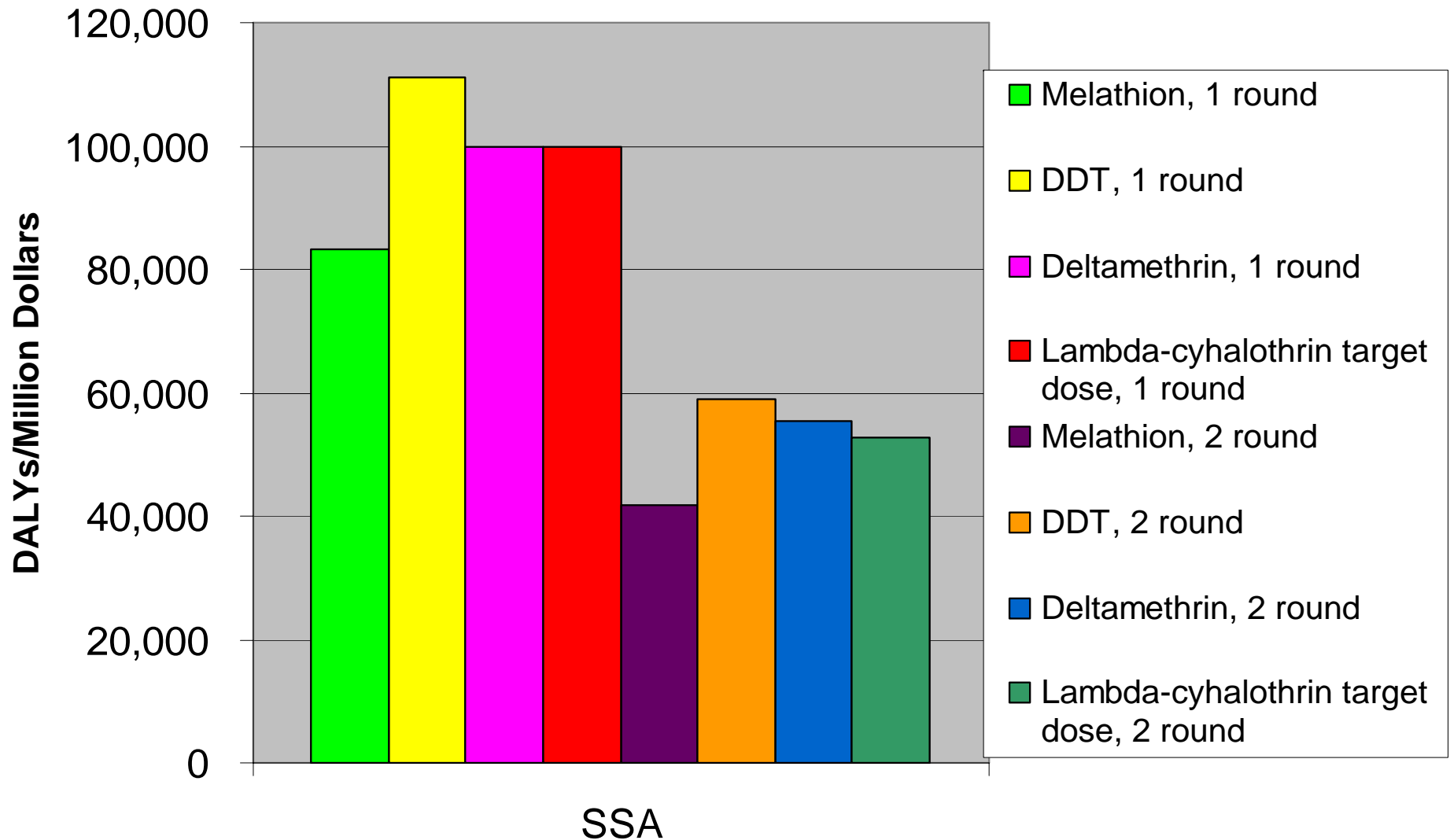


Control malaria

Malaria claims the lives of 1 million children yearly, and it threatens nearly one-half of the world's population.

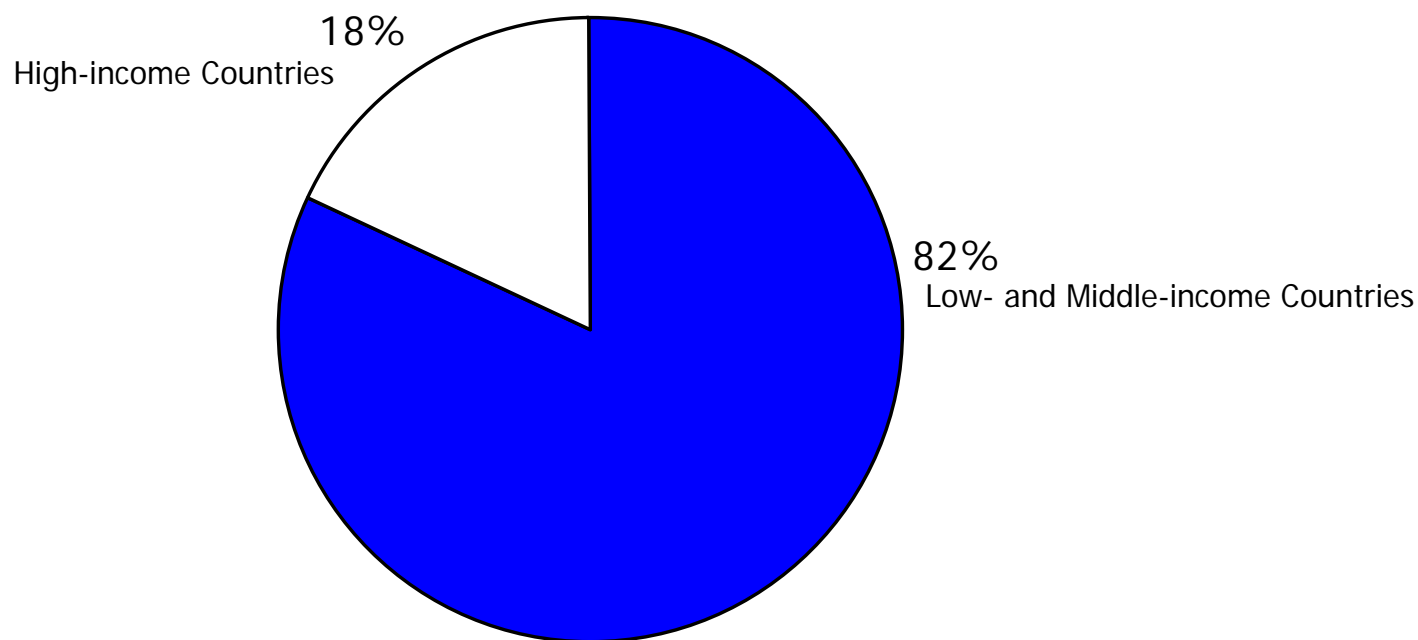
- Provide universal access to insecticide-treated nets in areas where malaria is endemic.
- Expand intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women.
- Subsidize artemisinin combination therapy to ensure effective treatment.

Malaria: Residual Household Spraying



Most smokers now live in low- and middle-income countries.

Where Smokers Live

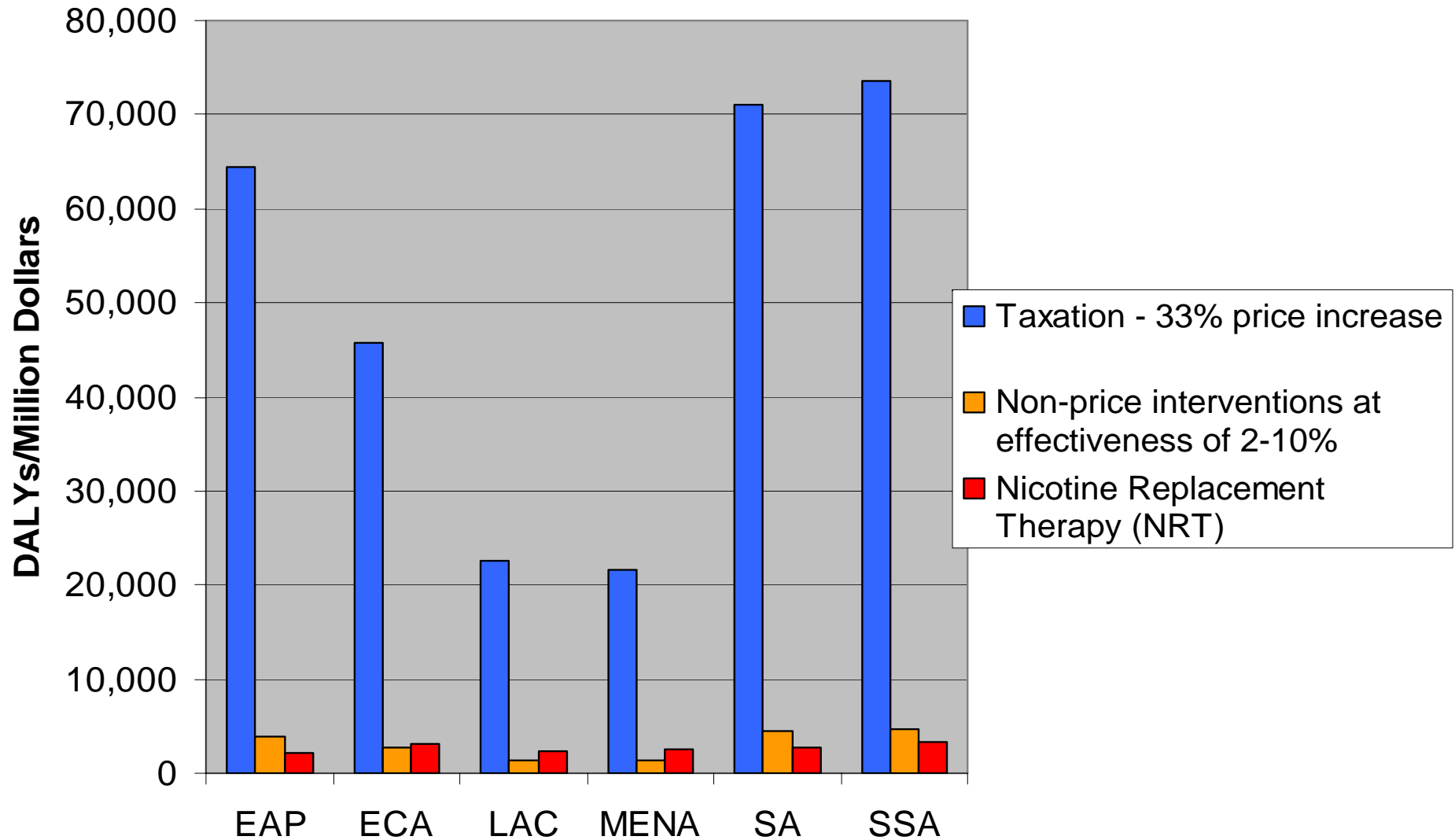


Combat Tobacco Use

Tobacco-related diseases are the fastest-growing cause of disease and disability in developing countries.

- Tax tobacco products to increase consumers' costs by at least 33% to curb smoking.
- Restrict smoking in public places and workplaces.
- Provide nicotine replacement therapy and other cessation tools.
- Ban tobacco advertising.

Tobacco Use and Addiction

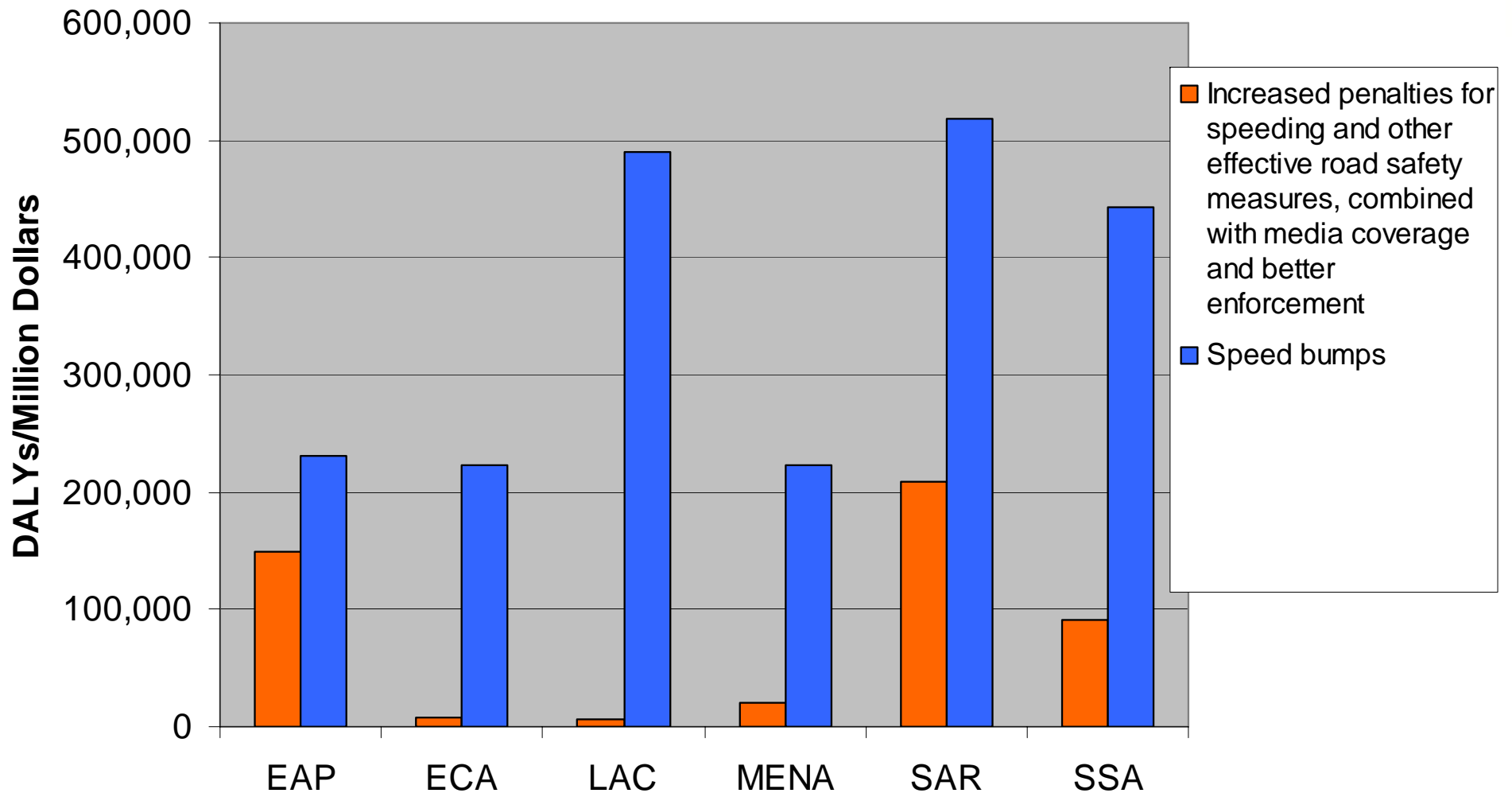


Reduce fatal and disabling injuries

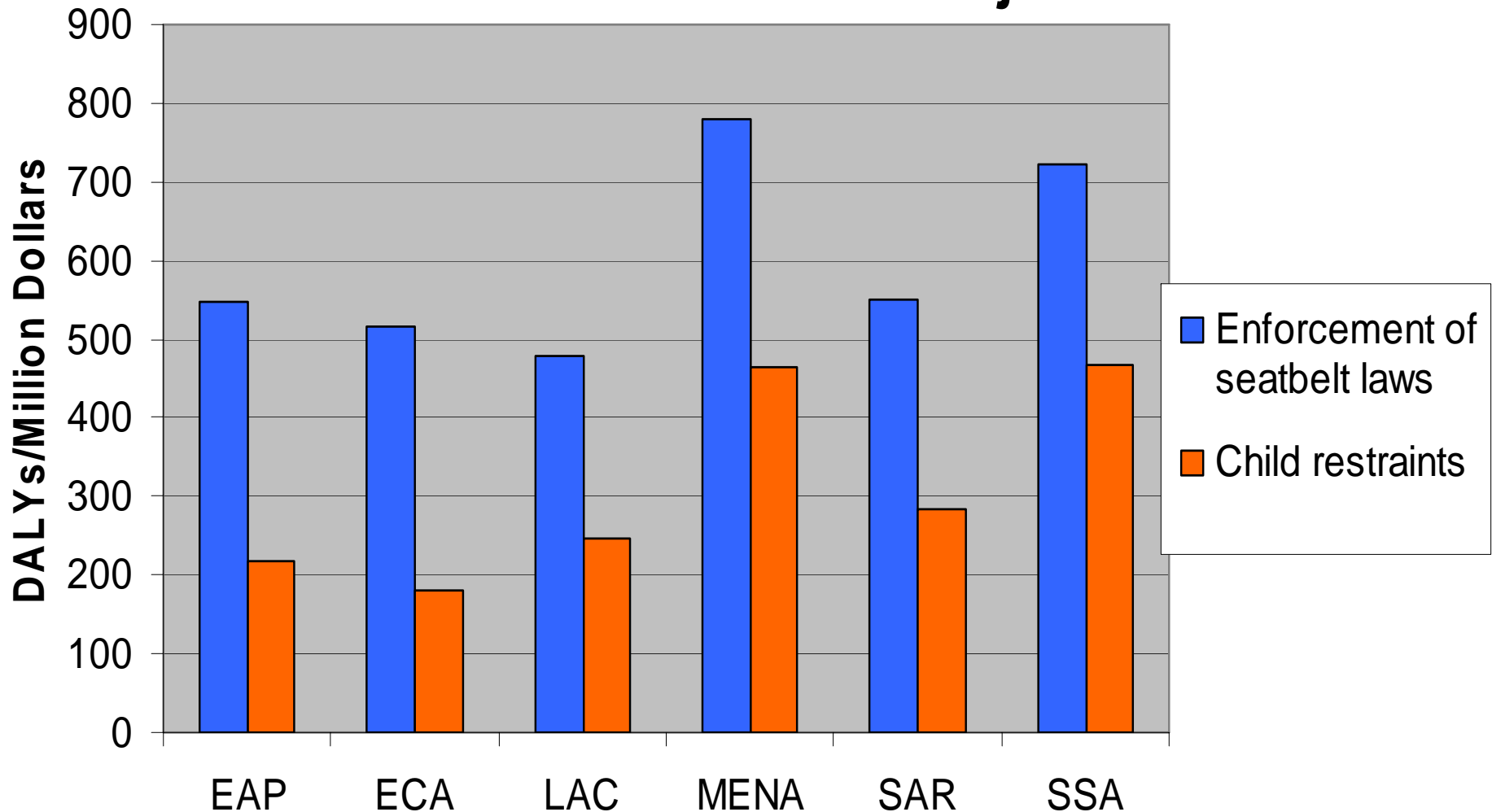
Injuries and violence caused more than 5 million deaths in 2001, with an especially heavy toll on young men.

- Install speed bumps at dangerous intersections.
- Increase penalties for speeding; awareness through media; and law enforcement.

Traffic Accidents: Interventions to reduce injuries



Traffic Accidents: Interventions to reduce Injuries





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