Issues

• Progress made by 2015

• Emerging trends we should be highlighting
  – Past successes displace known risks and emerging conditions change the composition of risks driving landscape of health and call for new tools and new strategies

• Future health challenges:
  – which combination of risks should we target? How different are they from those experienced in the past?

• Where can we make more progress with knowledge/tool we have via health promotion interventions? Where do we need to produce new knowledge and tools?
Child health and mortality

- Target of 45 per 1,000: laggards and overachievers
  - Past progress in 0-1 and specially 1-4
  - Neonatal mortality and early infant mortality
  - Target factors related to prenatal care, delivery and perinatal risks...linkage to maternal and, more generally, women health
  - Turn attention to emerging threats: antibiotic resistance, room for new and efficacious vaccines?
  - New risks: new/reemerging infectious diseases, increasing relevance of conditions that generate external injuries

- Knowledge/tools:
  - Identify conditions that led to fall short of goals
  - New indicators
  - Better/more research on differentials: urban/rural/urban fringe
Adolescent health

• Target? Some progress, flatter trends (15-59)
• Need more/better indicators of adolescent health
  – Have it as target group not bundled with the 15-59 age group
  – Physical health (dominated by accidents/violence with their own implications for gender differentials in health and mortality
  – Mental health as a precursor of adult health conditions
  – Period in life where behaviors are shaped with effects on health (sexual activity and STD’s, smoking, drinking and perhaps diet and physical activity)
• Adult women’s health and attention to chronic diseases associated with women’s role/occupations and emerging as important risks that are replacing infectious diseases)
  – Women health and mother’s health and the connection to mortality in 0-1
Adult health

- Target? Linear progress of E(60), some accelerating

- Advance of combination of risks driven by behaviors that promote chronic conditions (tobacco, obesity), exposure to contamination

- Is there room for progress (prevention, screening, treatment) of that will offset the increasing force of these conditions

- Dual threat of chronic and infectious diseases:
  - Different landscape for screening and treatment
New concepts/tools/measures

• General need to crafting new/better indicators of progress in areas we know a lot about and in those we know less
  – The case of child mortality
  – The case of adolescent mental health

• Utilize available but unconventional indicators (from production and distribution of risky commodities) to assess levels of exposure to risk in a population. Follow trends and exploit jointly with more conventional indicators
Health promotion and interventions

• Where? Mostly centered on
  – Behaviors/resources to enhance maternal health
  – Same but for neonatal health and mortality
  – Conditions that drive exposure to chronic illnesses
    • Sexual behaviors
    • Smoking
    • Alcohol
    • Diet
    • Physical activity
Where have we seen health promotion and using what tools?

• Target areas:
  – Fam planning: fertility and maternal health
  – Perinatal behavior (prenatal care, etc...)
  – Vaccination
  – Screening for STD’s
  – Substance abuse
  – Nutritional abuse

• Incentive based interventions
  – Cost-effectiveness problems
  – Better research focused on behaviors rather than outcomes
  – Ethical issues involving some (but not all) incentive-based interventions
What interventions?

• Other health promotion tools:
  – Information/education campaigns
  – Regulatory actions (taxation policies; bans: rising drinking age?)
  – Environmental/engineering

• Problem: asides from taxation policies (cigarettes) other interventions are (a) not very cost effective or effective at all (b) unexplored/untried

• Require analysis of conditions that could increase successes: culture, targeting

• New approaches involving new technology and recruitment of private sector