Introduction to the Global Burden of Disease: Global Effects Local Science

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The Global Burden of Disease (GBD)

- A systematic scientific effort to quantify the magnitude of health loss from disease and injuries in 187 countries around the world from 1990 to 2010
 - E.g. cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, HIV-AIDS, cancer road traffic injuries and
- Risks associated with conditions linked with those diseases
 - E.g. smoking, diet, high blood pressure, air pollution, overweight
 - Measured as "Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) and Mortality"
- Last completed with WHO for Year 2000
- Newest version, funded by Gates Foundation, was published in December, 2012
 - HEI leadership for outdoor air pollution analysis



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The Global Burden of Disease Study 2010



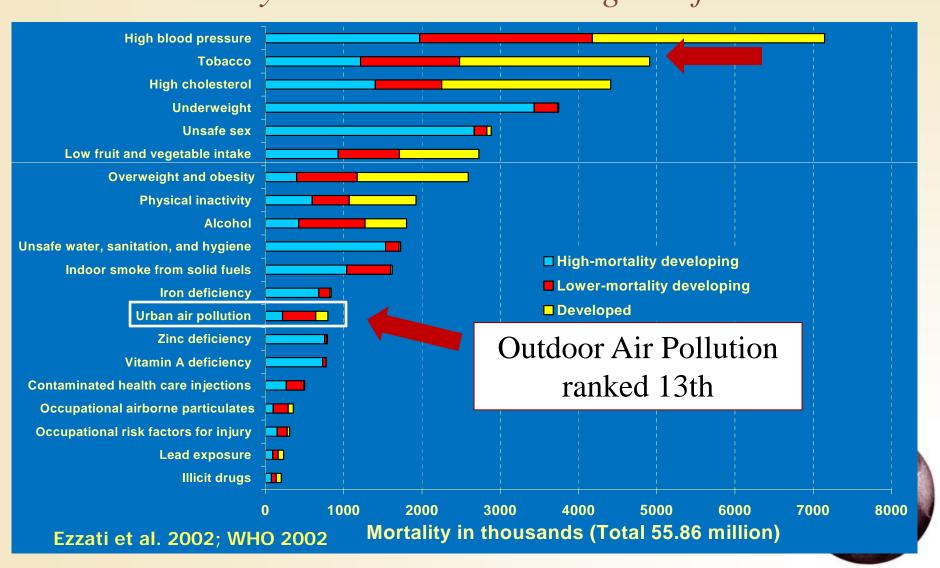
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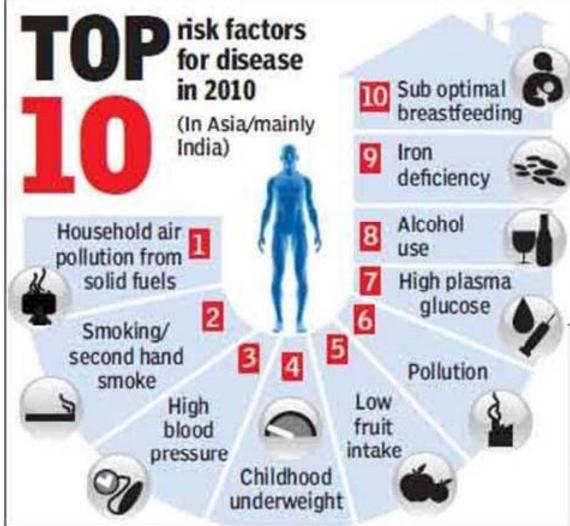
Previous Global Burden of Disease in 2000

Mortality attributable to leading risk factors



Much worldwide press describing the new GBD... from a global perspective, by region

THE TIMES OF INDIA



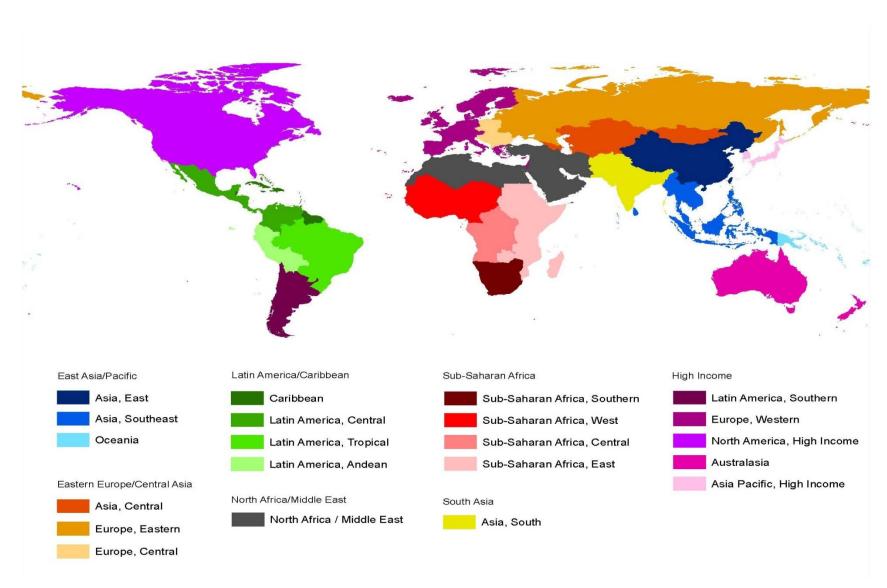
High blood pressure	5
Household air pollution from s	
High body-mass index	3.4
High fasting plasma glucose	3,4
Air pollution	
High cholesterol	Figs in million for no. of
Low bone mineral density	death

Death due to dietary risk factors

Disease attributable to tobacco smoking-6.3 | Alcohol and drug use-5 | Low diet of fruits-4.9 | High sodium diet-4 | Low nuts, seeds diet-2.5 | Low vegetable food-1.8 | Occupational risk factors accounted-0.9 (figs in million)

Global Burden of Disease Regions: India, included in "South Asia"

(also Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Bhutan)

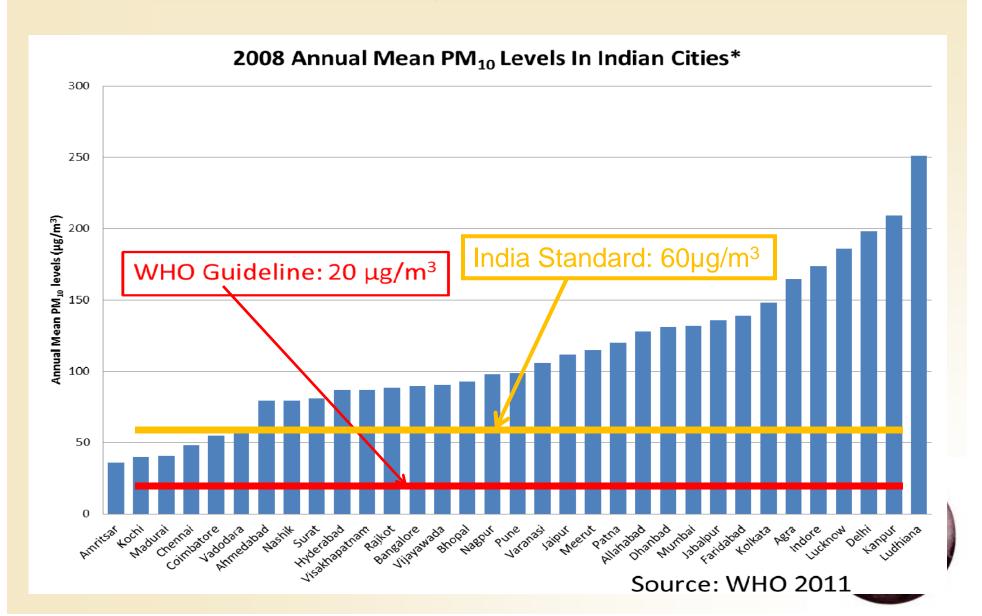


All been following press about high air pollution in Beijing, other Chinese cities



• Cyclists travel on the road on a hazy day in Huaibei, in central Chia'sn Anhui province, Jan. 14, 2013.

India: Many Cities Substantially Exceed WHO and Indian Air Quality Guidelines

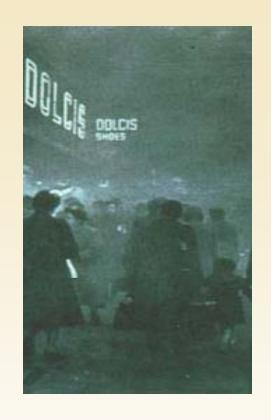


What are the sources of global science on air pollution and health?



Particulate Matter (PM)

- High levels of PM (> 500 µg/m³)
 known to cause premature death
 - e.g. London 1952
- Many studies in US, Europe, elsewhere have found association of PM with mortality at much lower levels (<50 μg/m³)
 - No evidence of a "threshold" (safe level)
- Key new information:
 - Increasing local studies in Asia, Latin America confirm local effects



London at Noon, December 1952



Public Health and Air Pollution in Asia – Science Access on the Net (PAPA-SAN)

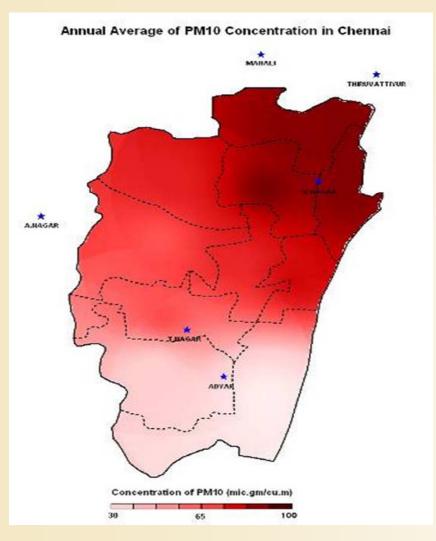


Studies of Air Pollution and Health in Asia, 1980–2007

- Compendium of studies on health effects of air pollution in Asia
- Currently > 420 studies in 11 countries
 - 44 Studies in India



Data from India: HEI Study in Chennai



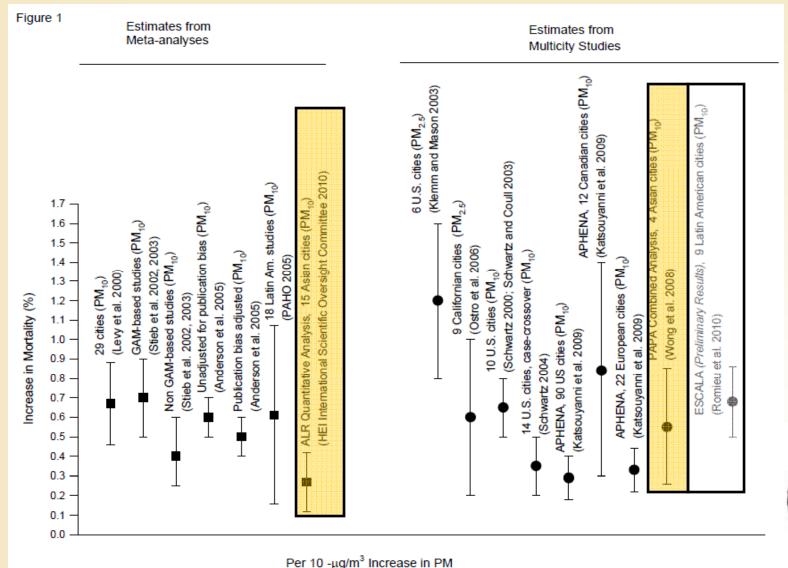
- Careful analysis of daily trends in air pollution and all cause mortality
- Dr. Kalpana Balakrishnan and colleagues
- Overseen by HEI
- Independently and Intensively Peer Reviewed
- **Results:** Approximately 0.3% -0.6% increase in mortality per 10 µg/m3 PM10



Asia in a Global Context

(PM₁₀ and Daily Mortality)

The effects of pollution are more similar than differentand global science can be broadly relevant





Public Health Impact can be a major driver of decisions

- GBD documents that air pollution is near the pinnacle of important factors affecting global public health
- High levels of outdoor air pollution, is responsible for over 3.2 million premature deaths annually and 74 million years of healthy life years lost around the world
- Developing Asia, including India and China bears fully 2\3 of the world wide global health burden in this key area
- 60 years of western health studies and an increasing base of high quality Indian health studies provide confidence in this assessment



- Today we will hear about the India specific results across a range of pollutants, people, and diseases
- How those results were calculated, and how their impact can be mitigated

• "Improving the health and well being of the world's population is a moral imperative essential for stability and progress" IHME 2012

Thanks! Robert O'Keefe Chair, Clean Air Asia



Major Report from:

HEI's <u>Public Health and Air</u> <u>Pollution in Asia (PAPA)</u>

Nov. 2010

Summary of Current Global Epidemiologic Evidence on Health Effects of Air Pollution: Implications For Asia

PAPA SAN: Overview of all Asian health effects studies identified through 2007

Quantitative review (meta-analysis) of more than 80 time-series studies of daily mortality and hospital admissions

- Including 7 NEW PAPA Studies

<u>First-ever</u> review of over 100 studies of the chronic effects of exposure to air pollution (to be published separately)

For policymakers, scientists and stakeholders www.healtheffects.org



SPECIAL REPORT 18

HEALTH EFFECTS INSTITUTE

November 2010

Outdoor Air Pollution and Health in the Developing Countries of Asia: A Comprehensive Review

HEI International Scientific Oversight Committee of HEI Public Health and Air Pollution in Asia Program (a Program of the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities)

