

Directions in Global Health

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Rare Diseases can be a matter of context (time, place)

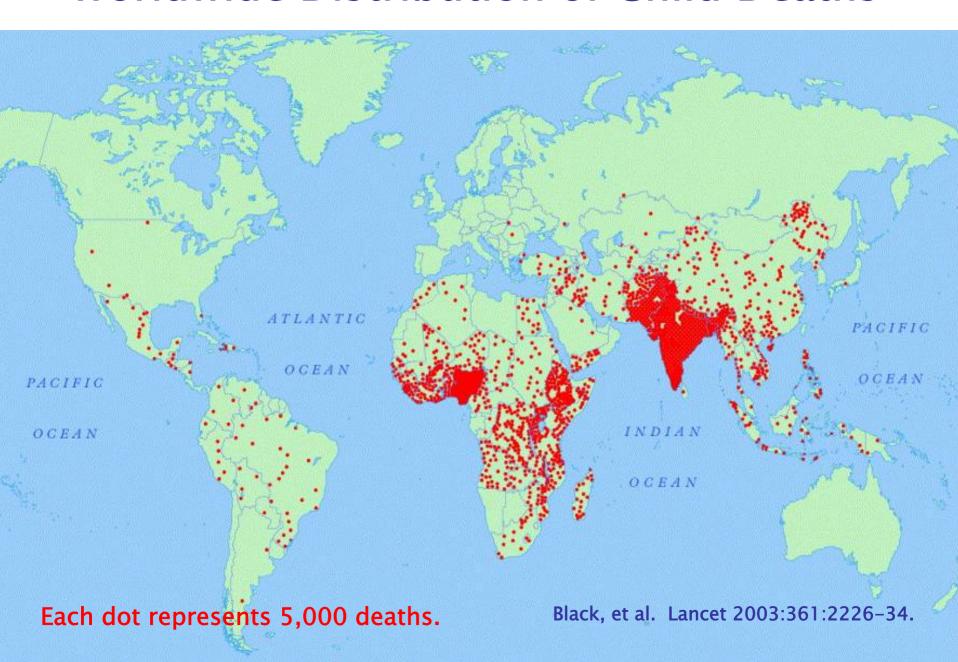
- Tuberculosis worldwide killer (global infection)
- Malaria worldwide killer (global infection)
- Huntington's Disease (pocket of disease/genetic)
- Burkitts Lymphoma (pocket of disease/infection)
- Tobacco/Lifestyle-related disease (global/environmental)
- Climate change-related disease (global/environmental)

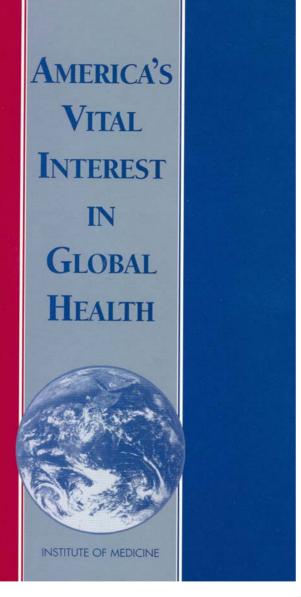






Worldwide Distribution of Child Deaths





1997 IOM Report

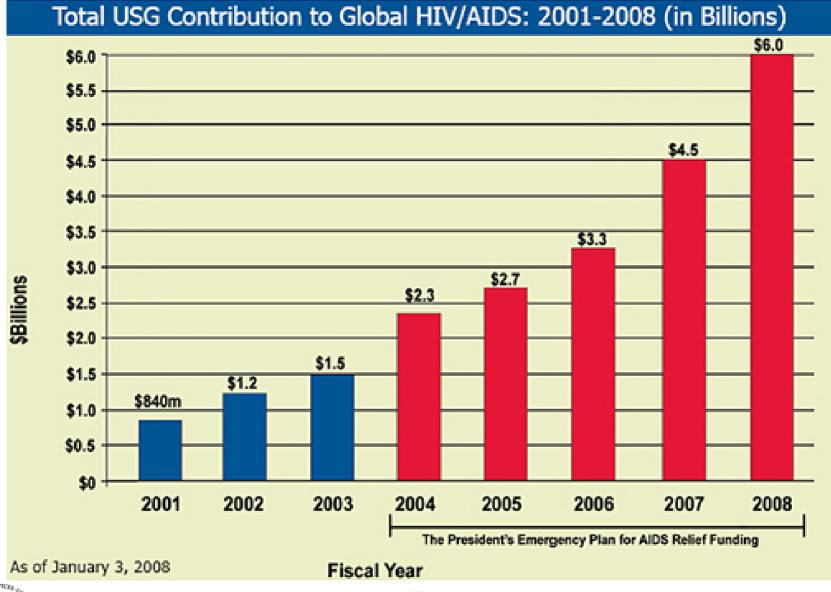
"The United States is currently the global leader in biomedical research...

The failure to engage in the fight to anticipate, prevent, and ameliorate global health problems would diminish America's stature in the realm of health and jeopardize our own health, economy, and national security"









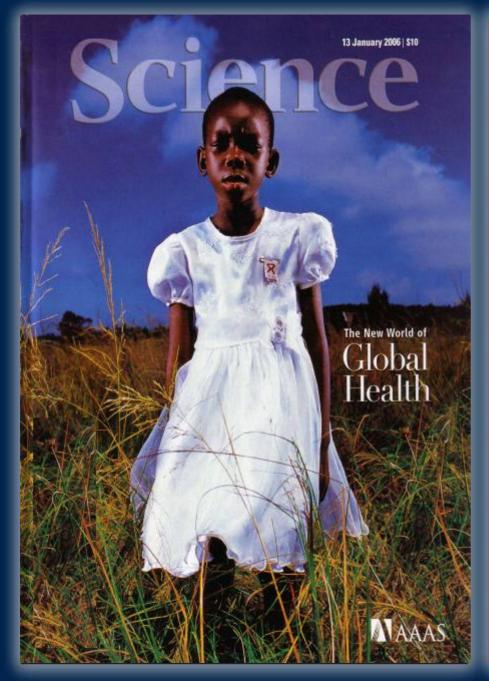


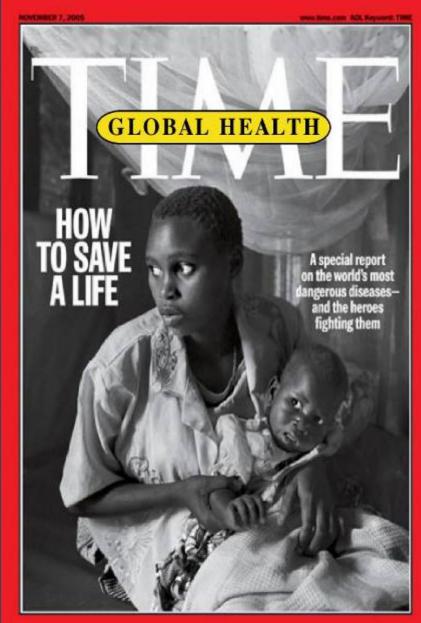


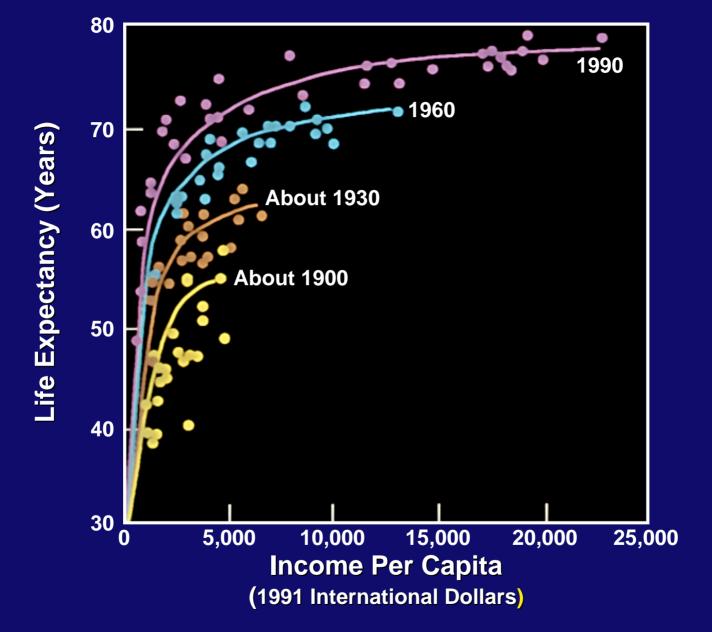


Global Health Commitment









Source: World Development Report 1993 p. 34.







Life expectancy –China 1960-2000

- Life expectancy in China rose from 39 years in 1960 to 71 years in 2000
- ~ 8 years per decade for 4 decades
- The most rapid prolongation of life in history
- •The consequences on health have been enormous







GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE (DALYS)

1990		2020
Lower Respiratory Infection	1	Ischaemic heart disease
Diarrhoeal Disease	2	Depression
Perinatal	3	Road Traffic Accidents
Depression	4	Cerebrovascular
Ischaemic Heart Disease	5	COPD
Cerebrovascular	6	Lower Respiratory Infection
Tuberculosis	7	Tuberculosis
Measles	8	War
Road Traffic Accidents	9	Diarrhoeal Disease
Congenital Diseases	10	HIV
Malaria	11	Perinatal Disease
COPD	12	Violence
Falls	13	Congenital
Iron-deficiency anemia	14	Self-inflicted injury
Protein calorie malnutrition	15	Bronchial and Lung Cancer



10

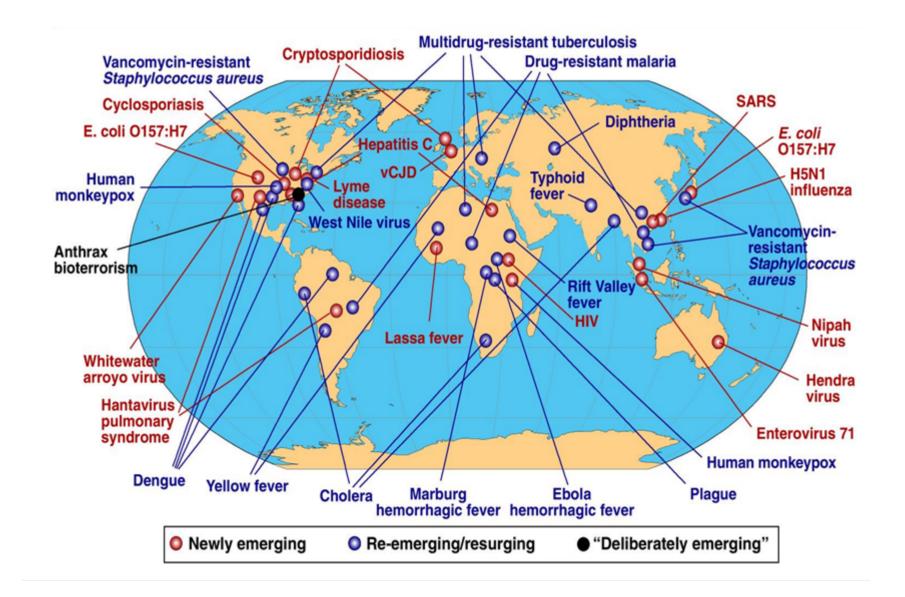
10 Best Buys for Health

- 1. Prevent neonatal mortality
- 2. Ensure healthier mothers and children
- 3. Promote good nutrition
- 4. Reduce deaths from cardiovascular disease
- 5. Stop the AIDS pandemic
- 6. Stop the spread of tuberculosis
- 7. Control malaria
- Combat tobacco Use
- 9. Reduce fatal and disabling injuries
- 10. Ensure equal access to high-quality health care

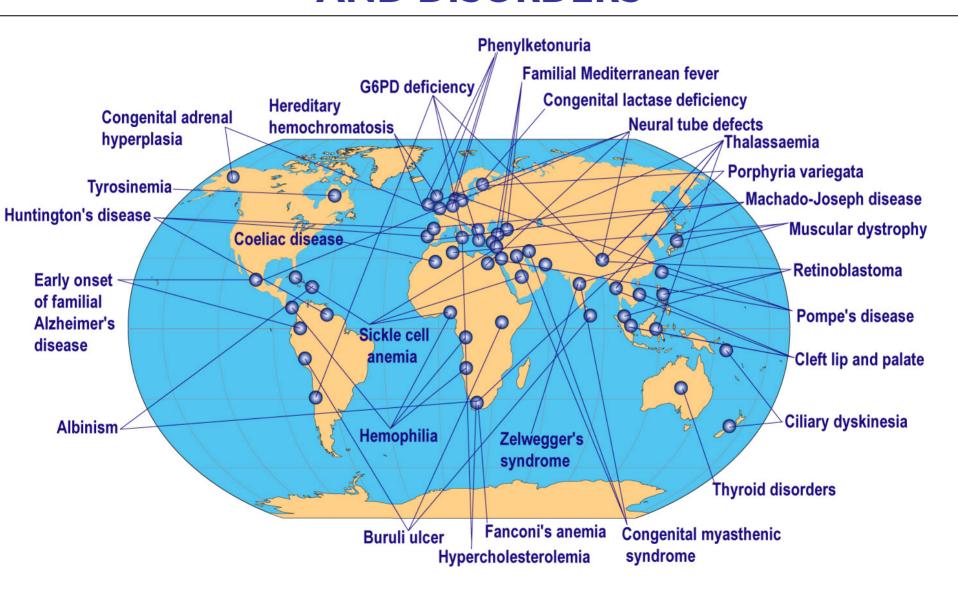
*Items in red may be related to non-communicable diseases



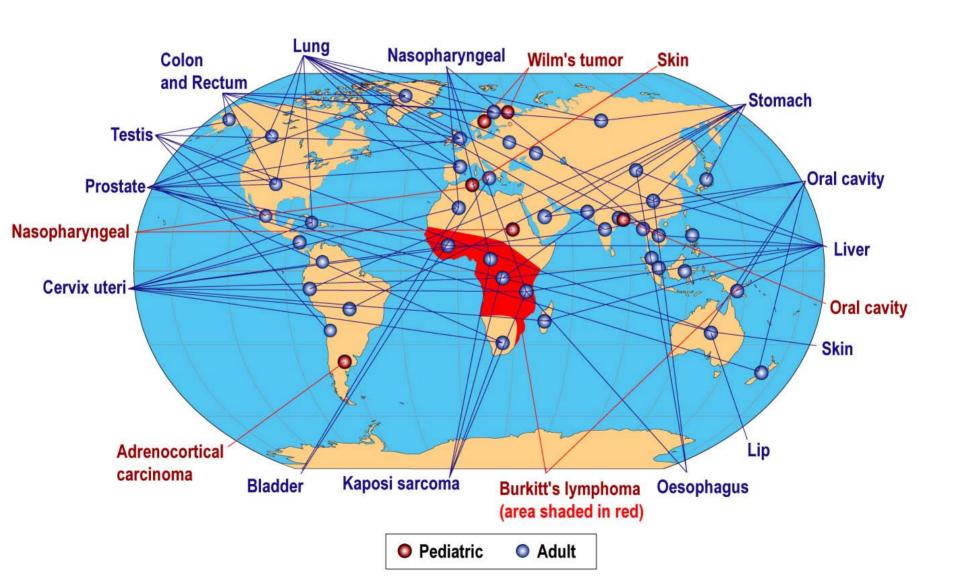
GLOBAL EXAMPLES OF EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES (A.S. FAUCI)



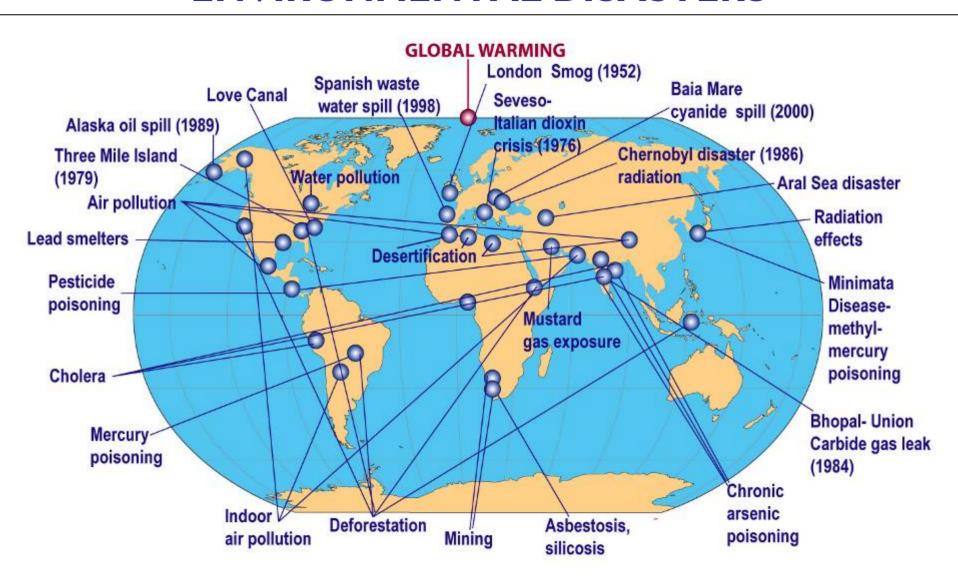
GLOBAL EXAMPLES OF GENETIC DISEASES AND DISORDERS



GLOBAL EXAMPLES OF PEDIATRIC AND ADULT CANCERS



GLOBAL EXAMPLES OF ENDURING ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS





Why do African American women develop more aggressive breast tumors than Caucasians?

Poor access to health care, environment, different genetic profile?



Olufunmilayo Olopade (UIC) Science, 314:592-4, 2007

Breast tumors without receptors for estrogen, progesterone, and HER2 <u>"Triple Negatives"</u>

> African women >70% African-American 39% Causcasians 16%

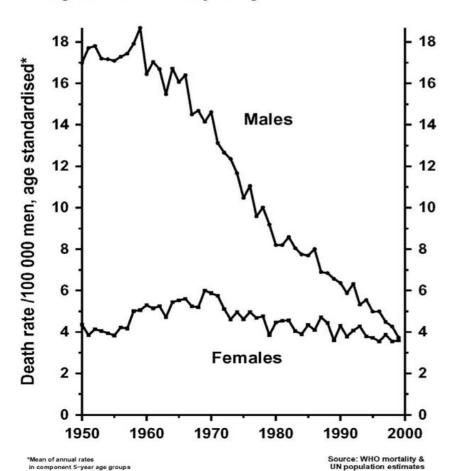




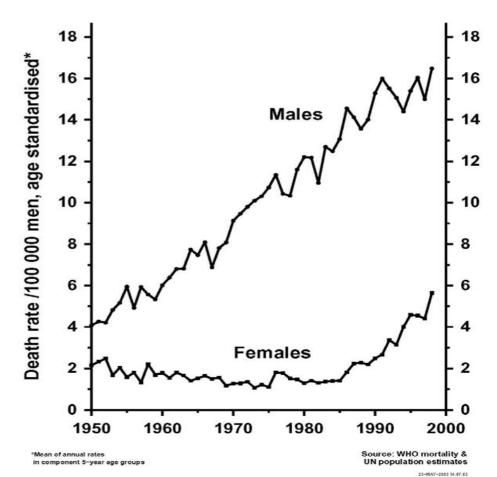


Lung cancer rates in the UK and France, at ages 35-44, 1950-2000

UNITED KINGDOM 1950-1999: Males & Females Lung cancer mortality at ages 35-44



FRANCE 1950-1999: Males & Females Lung cancer mortality at ages 35-44



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While smoking declines (modestly) in the United States,



China is becoming the world's largest cigarette consumer

- Men 63-73%, Women 1-4%
- 55% of Doctors Smoke
- 2025: 3 million annual tobacco-related deaths
- 1% increase means 10 million new smokers!

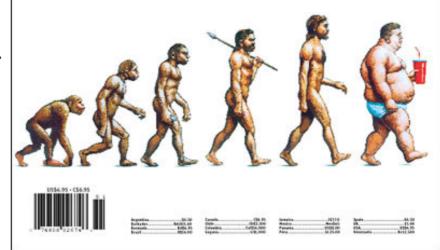


Worldwide Obesity

- •1 billion adults are overweight
- •300 million adults are obese (BMI>30)
- •22 million children are overweight
- •Increases the risk for coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and certain cancers.
- •Total economic cost of obesity is \$117 billion per year (incl \$50 billion in avoidable medical costs)
- •5 percent of total annual health care expenditures.



The shape of things to come











The Fogarty Strategic Plan – 2008

Pathways to Global Health Research

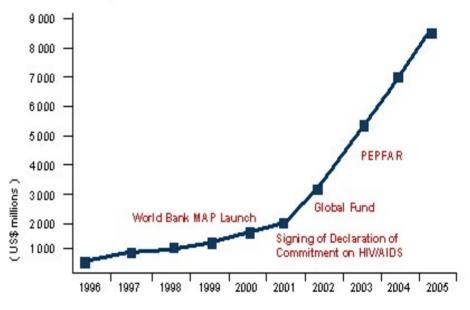
- Train the next generation of U.S. & foreign global health researchers
- Continue infectious disease focus expand chronic diseases portfolio
- Bridge the implementation research-training gap to accelerate application of research knowledge on a global scale
- Build stainable capacity for health science research, through institutional partnerships and research collaborations
- Foster a sustainable research environment in LMIC Develop research hubs & bolster use of IT



Overseas Assistance in AIDS and Health

- HIV/AIDS funding up from 8% to 21% of health funding between 2000 and 2004
- During same years, funding for basic health infrastructure medical training, and health personnel development fell from 3% to 2%

Estimated total annual resources available for AIDS, 1996–2005



Source: Lance t 2006; 368; 526-30.









Technical assistance:

- Often overpriced
- Can be inappropriate
- Can distort local systems
- Can diminish local capacity









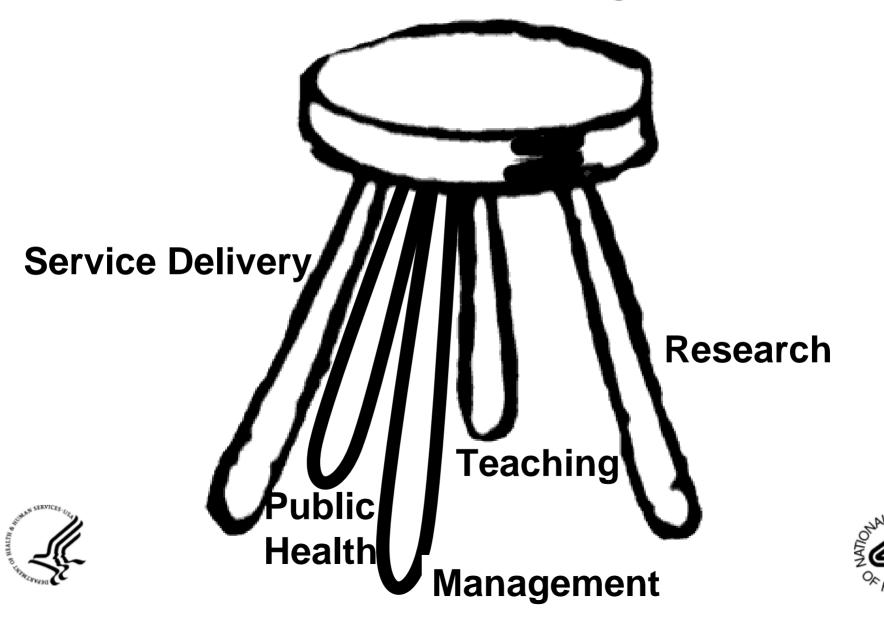
- Consistent correlation between density of health workers and probability of survival
- Africa has 24% of disease burden, 3% of health workers, 1% of health expenditure
- Academic model should integrate clinical care, teaching, research, public health, management







Health Professions Training Institutions



The New York Times

Sunday, February 10, 2008

Global Classrooms

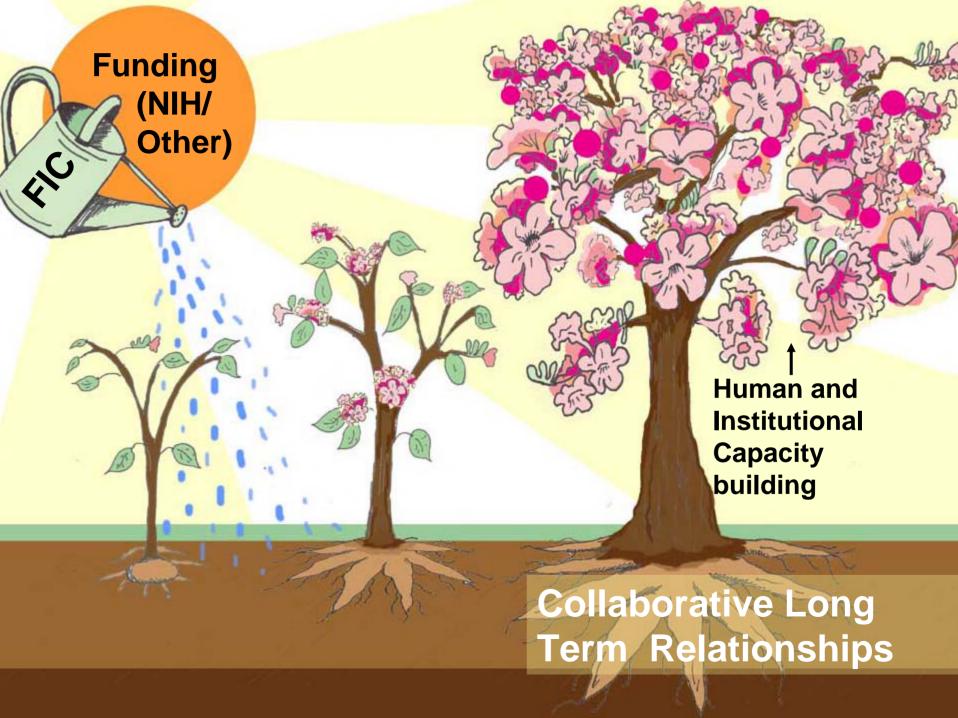
U.S. Universities Rush to Set Up Outposts Abroad













Pedro Chequer, Director, National STD/AIDS Program, MOH, Brazil



Salim Abdool Karim, Director, CAPRISA S. Africa



Jean Pape, Director, GHESKIO, Haiti



Philippa Musoke, Chair of Pediatrics, Makarere University, Uganda



Glenda Gray,
Co-founder/Co-Director,
Perinatal HIV Research
Unit, Chris Hani
Baragwanath Hospital,
South Africa



David Serwadda, Director, Institute of Public Health, Makarere University, Uganda

AITRP (Aids Intn'l Training & Research Program (1988-...)

Investing in Leaders



Zunyou Wu, Director, National Center for AIDS/STD Control & Prevention, Chinese CDC, China



Patricia Garcia, Chief, National Institute of Health, Peru



Ruth Nduati, Faculty of Medicine, College of Health Sciences, University of Nairobi



TB Partnership
Secretariat, World
Health Organization

