

# Nordic Council of Ministers for Health and Social Affairs

*– Round-table Discussions –*

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Addressing global drivers  
Учет глобальных факторов



## Better Health for Europe HEALTH 2020 The New European Policy for Health

### Улучшить здоровье жителей Европы Здоровье-2020 Новая европейская политика здравоохранения



Tackling the chronic disease epidemic

Борьба с эпидемией хронических болезней

Helping people achieve their full health potential and well-being

Оказание поддержки в полной реализации всеми людьми их потенциала здоровья и благополучия

Tackling the health divide between and within countries

Сокращение неравенств в отношении здоровья между странами и внутри стран

Improving governance for health, ensuring that all sectors understand and act on their responsibility for health

Стратегическое руководство охраной здоровья, с тем чтобы каждый сектор осознавал свою ответственность и действовал в интересах здоровья людей

Investing in solutions that address the public health challenges of the Region

Инвестирование в эффективные меры, направленные на решение задач общественного здравоохранения в Регионе

Anticipating change and fostering innovation

Прогнозирование изменений и содействие инновациям



Ensuring high-performing health systems

Обеспечение высокой эффективности систем здравоохранения



Dealing with emergencies

Преодоление чрезвычайных ситуаций



The whole-government and whole-society approach

Общегосударственный и общенародный подход



Solidarity  
Солидарность



The right to health  
Право на здоровье



Creating health-conducive conditions

Создание условий для укрепления здоровья



Empowering care

Расширение прав и возможностей пациентов



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Nordic Council of Ministers of Health and Social Affairs

20 June 2011, Vaasa, Finland

# Why do we need a new health policy for the European Region?

- New era, with rapidly developing global and European trends
- Increasing complexity of drivers that shape health and the determinants of health inequities
- Ongoing & new challenges to health as a human right, a public good and as an asset for development
- Uneven progress in achieving health goals to date
- These demand a new approach to health governance in the 21st century

# Health 2020 will address these questions

- Which types of interventions would make the biggest difference to the health and well-being of the people of the Region?
- What opportunities hold the greatest promise?
- How can Member States best use scarce resources to make measurable and equitable health gains?
- How can we prepare for the next 10 years?
- How can we accelerate action to reduce inequalities?
- How can the WHO Regional Office for Europe support decision-makers in their efforts to achieve better health and well-being for their people?
- How can the Regional Office and Member States join forces and work with international partners within a coherent policy framework?

# Vision of Health 2020

“A WHO European Region where all peoples are enabled and supported in achieving their full health potential and well-being, and in which countries, individually and jointly, work towards reducing inequalities in health within the Region and beyond”

# Health 2020 strategic approaches

- Emphasis on health and wellbeing
- The right to health and access to care
- People at the centre
- Addressing the determinants of health
- Whole-of-society approach
- Whole-of-government approach
- Solutions that work and make a difference in addressing the challenges to public health and health systems in the European Region

*The policy will be developed through a highly participatory process and will be informed by a systematic evidence-gathering exercise*

# Key elements of the structure of Health 2020

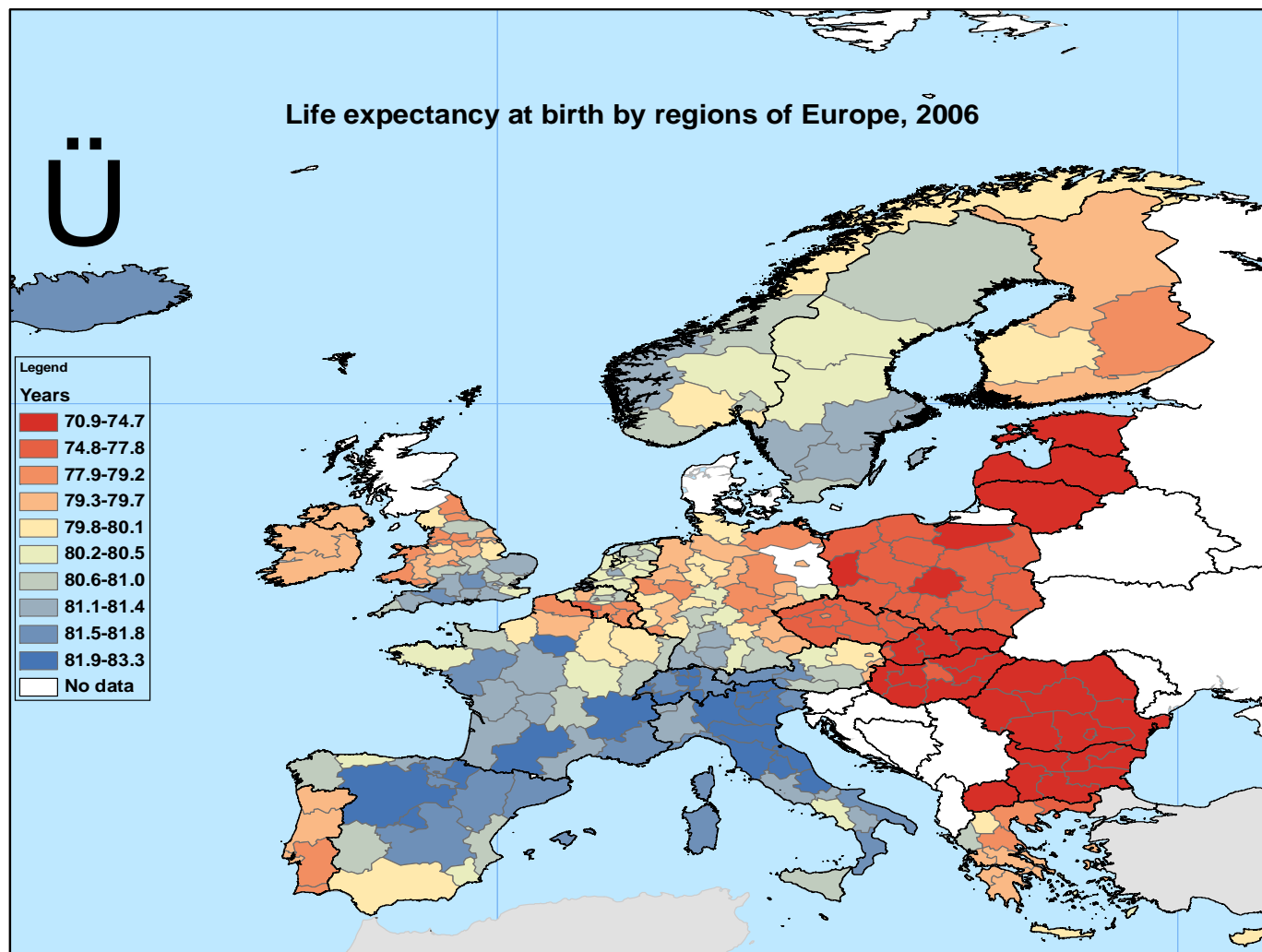
- The case for a new policy for a new era
- The public health challenges and priorities in the Region
- Governance and leadership for health – reaching other sectors and the new role of ministers of health
- Addressing the determinants of health and health inequalities
- The economics of prevention
- Integrated and coherent strategies and evidence-based interventions that work to tackle the systemic risks related to the main burden of diseases
- Healthy people: a life-course approach and focus on vulnerable groups
- Creating environments conducive to health and promoting assets of health approaches
- Strengthening people-centred health systems, public health services and emergency preparedness services
- Making it happen: implementing whole-of-government approaches, working on partnerships and building capacity

# Attributes of Health 2020

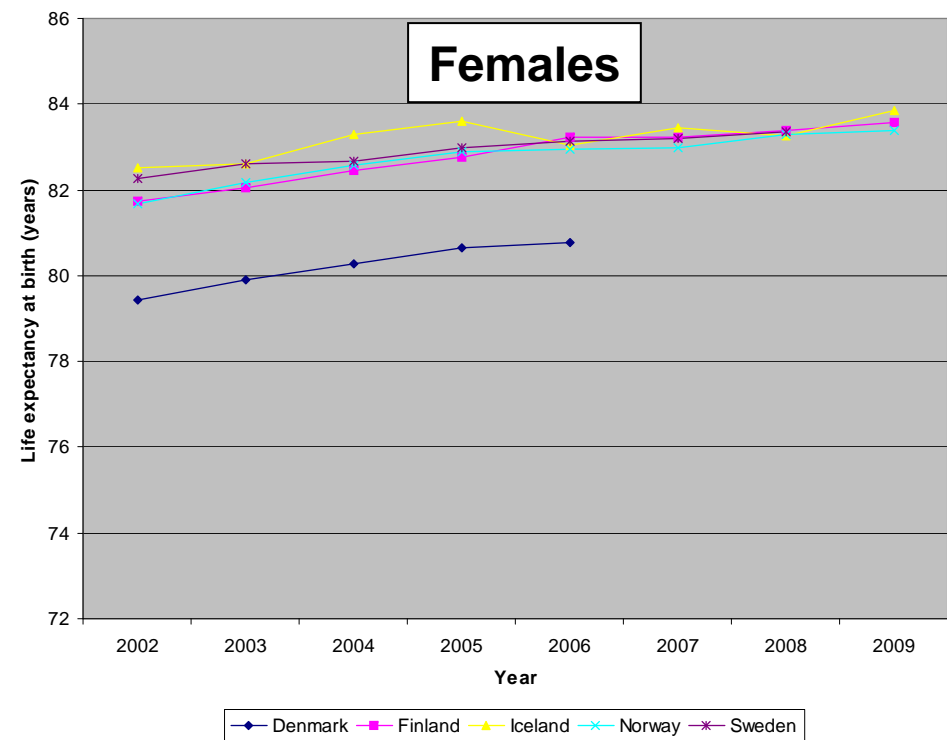
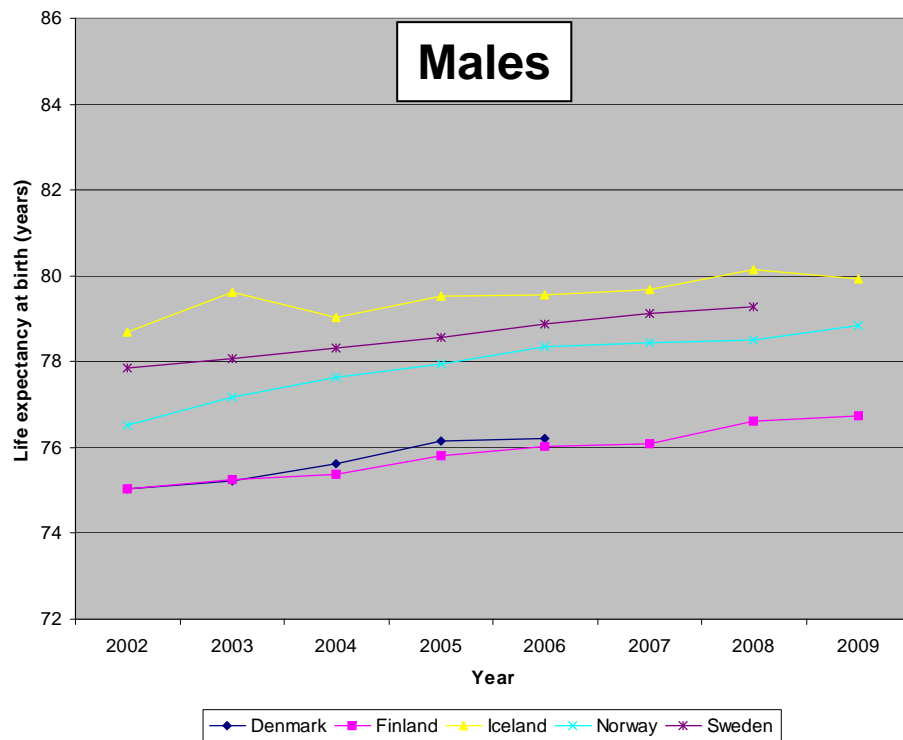
- Inspiring, challenging and practical
- Interconnecting new evidence on health and its determinants, and effective interventions for better health, equity and well-being
- Providing a value-based framework for health development, strategic goals, realistic targets for the European Region and tools for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Relevant to low-, medium- and high-income countries in the Region
- Placing the revival of public health at the centre



# Inequalities in life expectancy by regions in Europe, 2006

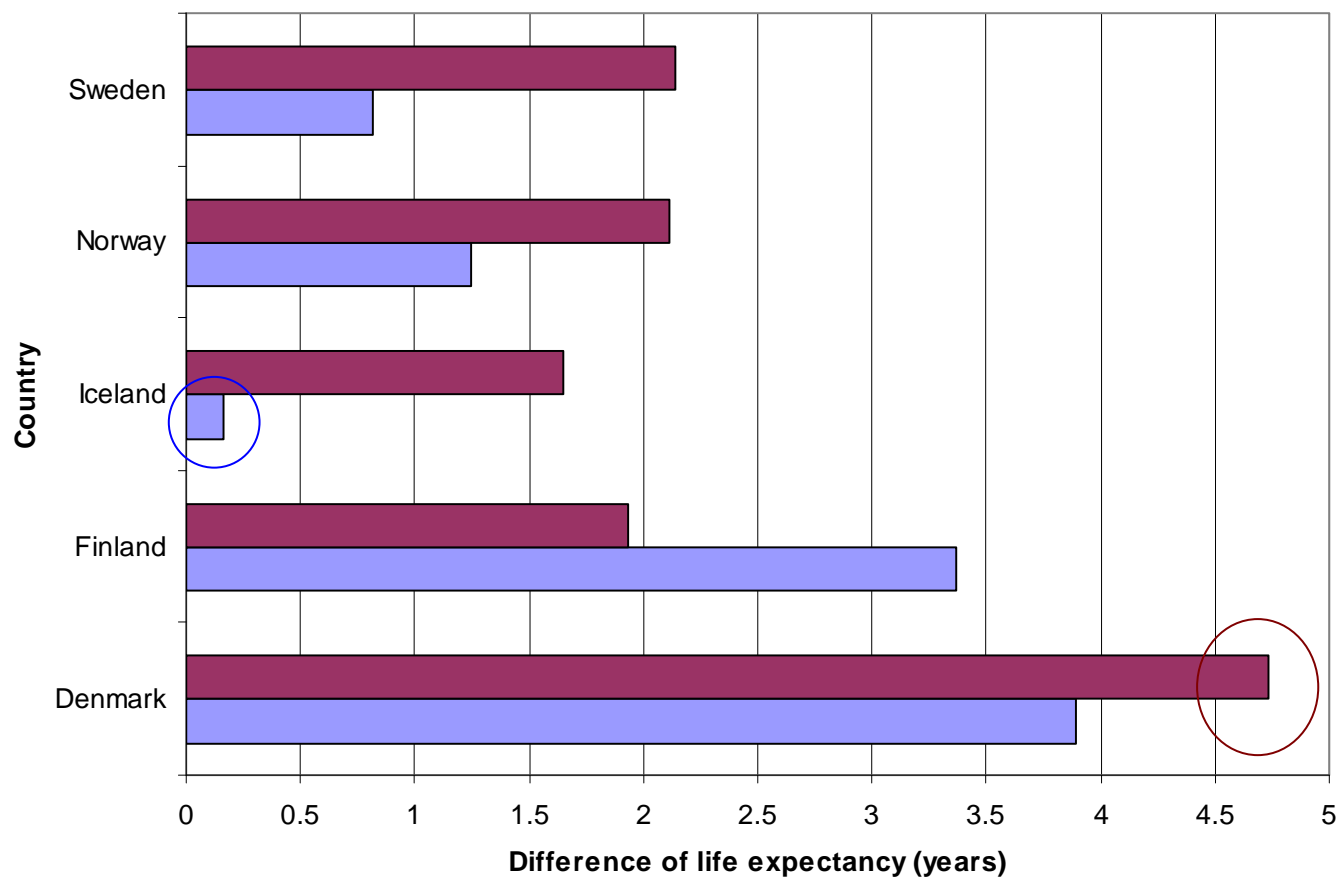


# Recent life expectancy trends in the Nordic countries, by sex



Source: Health for All database. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2011.

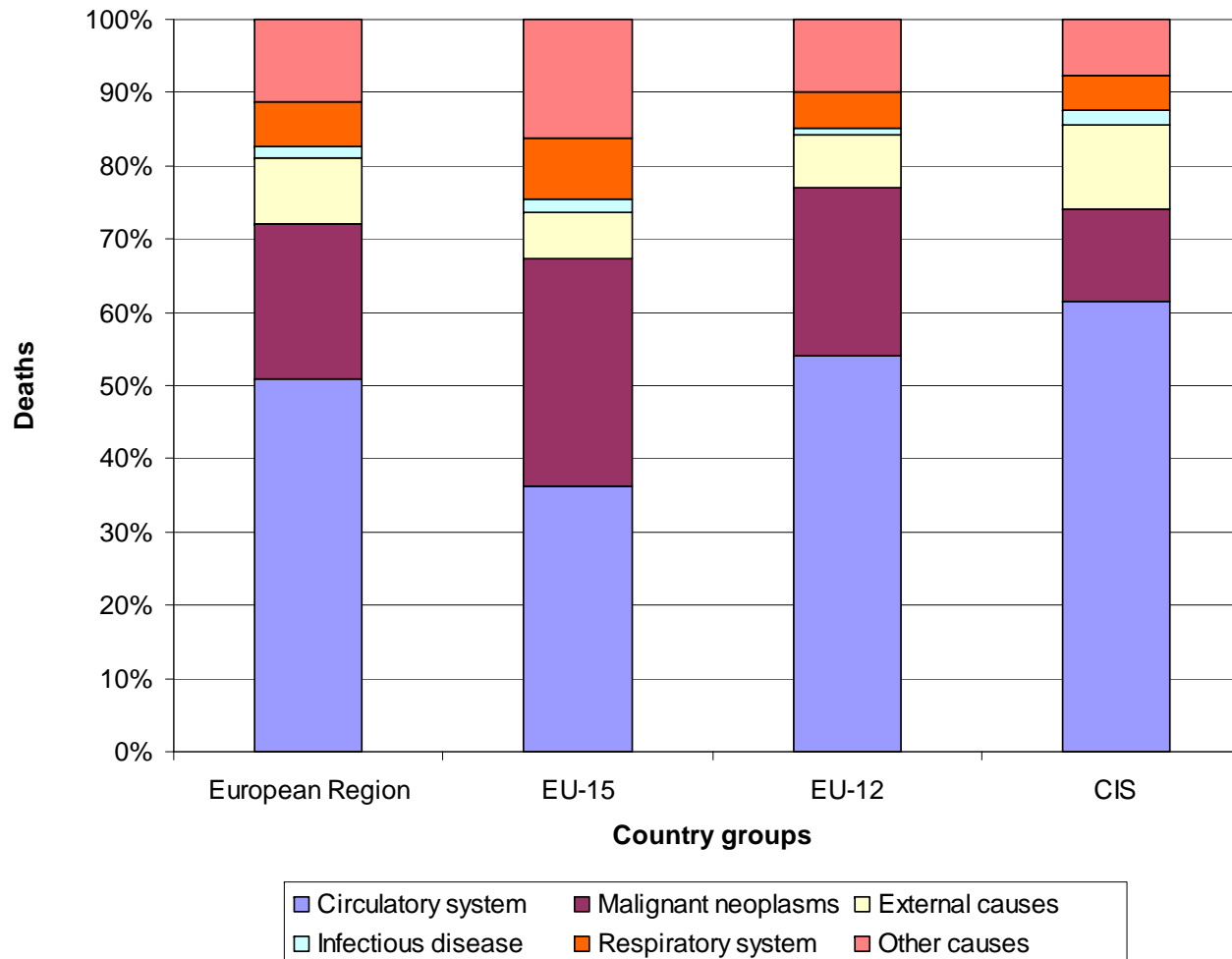
# Life expectancy difference between a “best model” and the Nordic countries, by sex, latest available value



Source: Health for All database. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2011.

Male Female

## Proportionate mortality by broad group of causes of death in country groups in the European Region, 2008

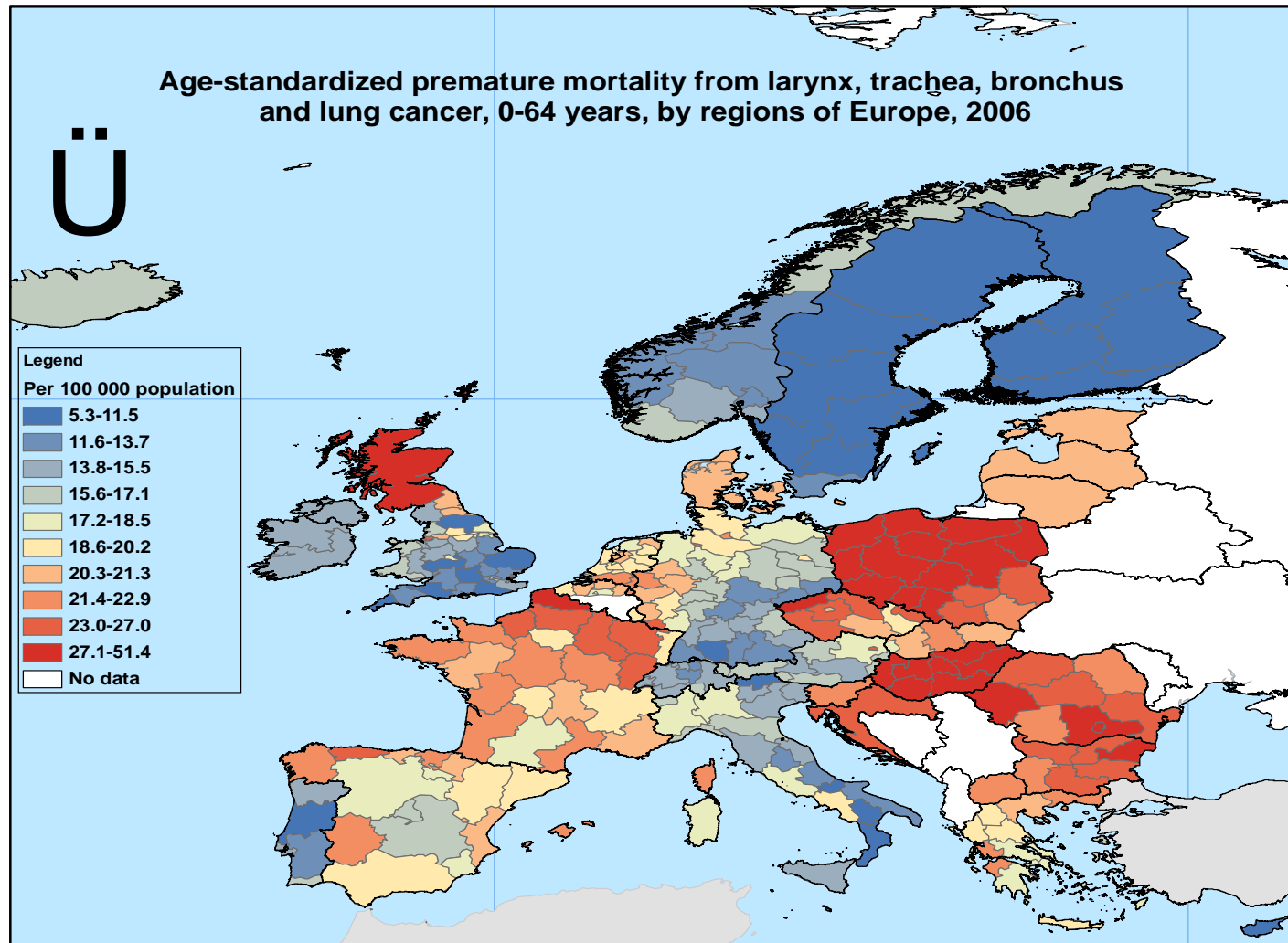


# Leading causes of lost disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) in European Union (EU) countries, 2004

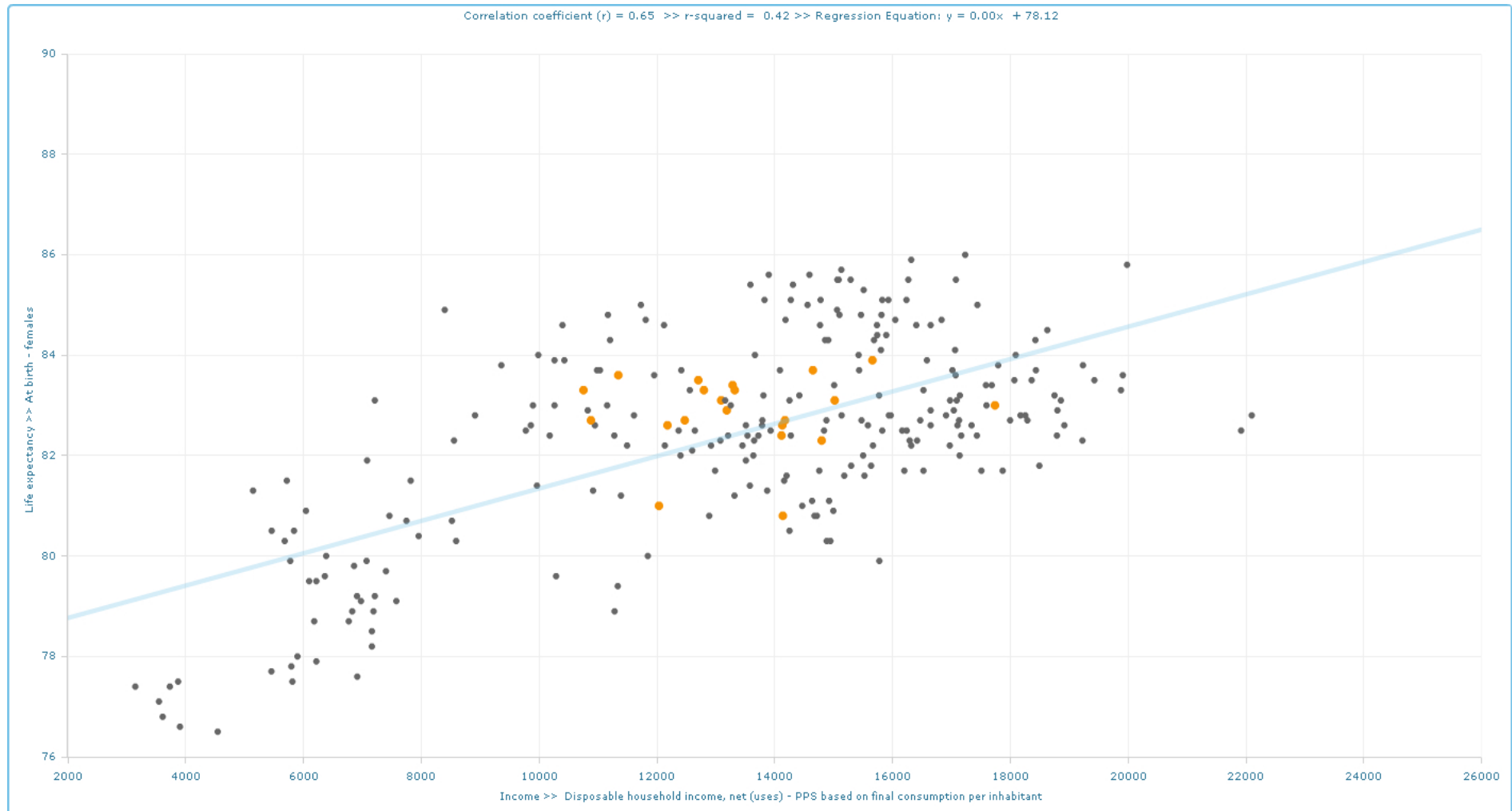
- **Unipolar depressive disorders**
- **Ischaemic heart disease**
- Hearing loss, adult onset
- Alzheimer and other dementias
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Cerebrovascular disease
- Osteoarthritis
- Diabetes mellitus
- Cataracts
- Road traffic accidents
- Trachea, bronchus and lung cancers
- Poisonings
- Alcohol use disorders
- Cirrhosis of the liver
- Inflammatory heart disease
- Self-inflicted injuries

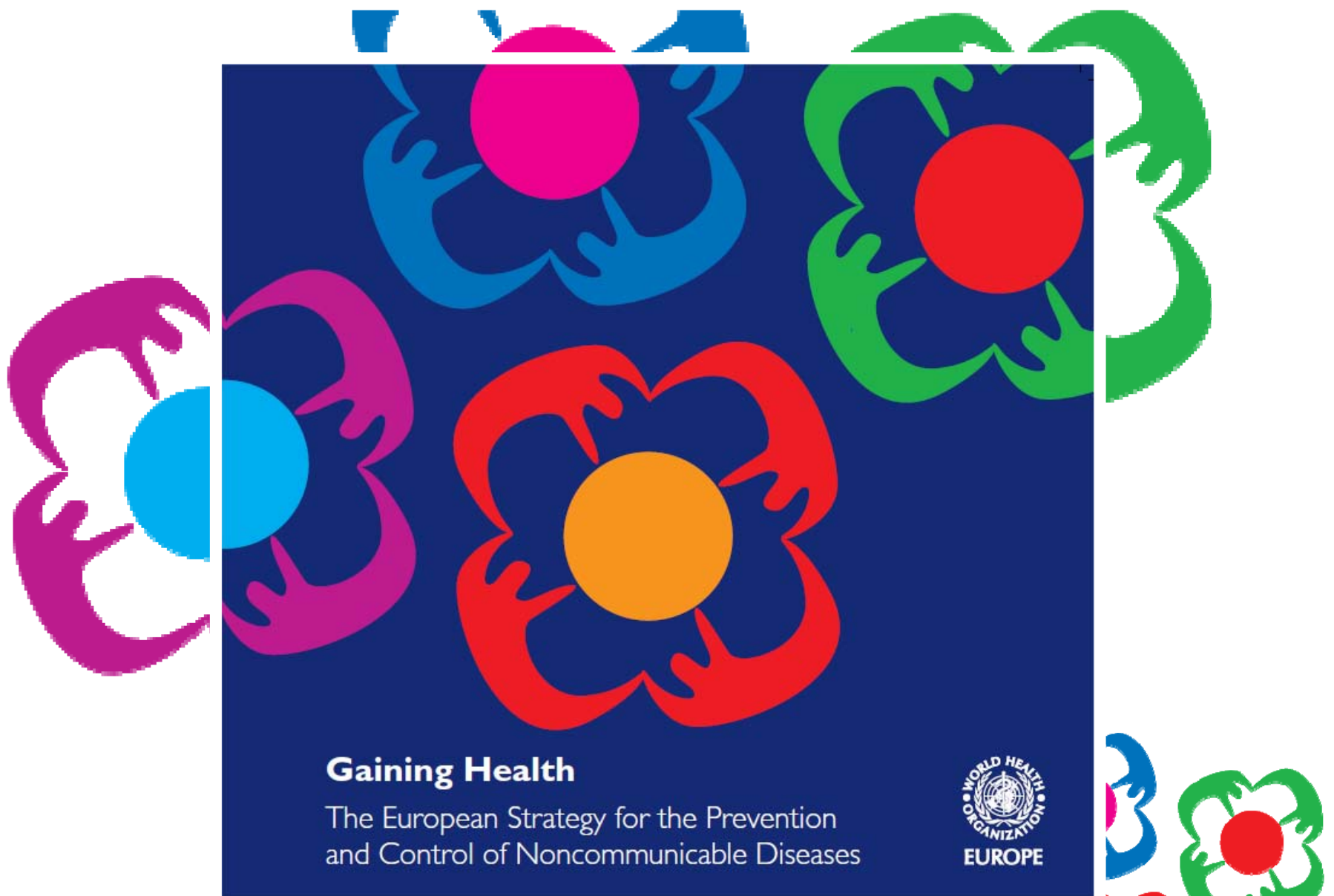
Source: WHO. Global burden of disease. The 2004 update, 2008

# Inequalities in cancer mortality by regions in European countries, 2006



# Disposable household income and life expectancy by regions of Europe, 2006 (with emphasis on Nordic countries)





## Gaining Health

The European Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases

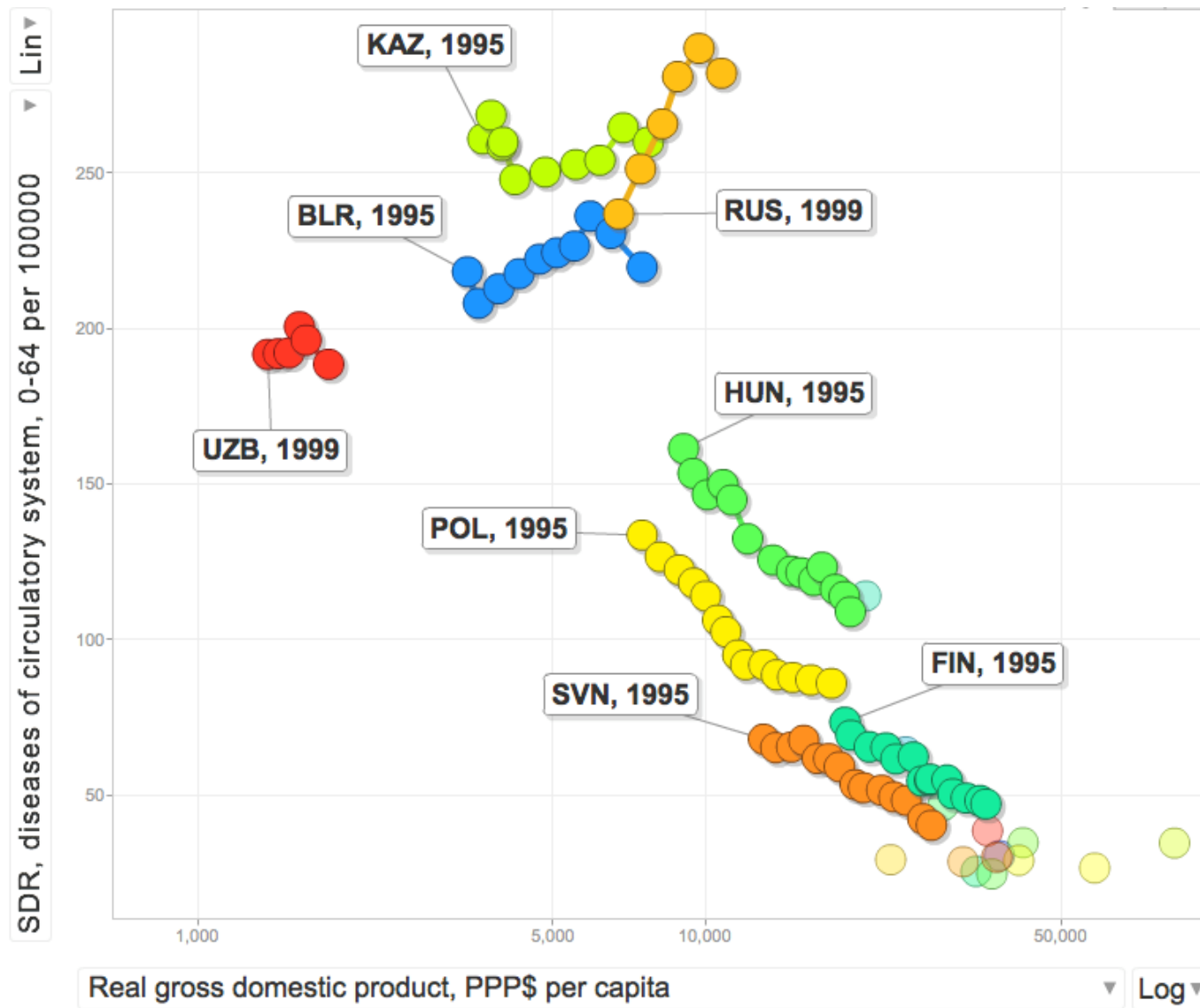


**World Health  
Organization**

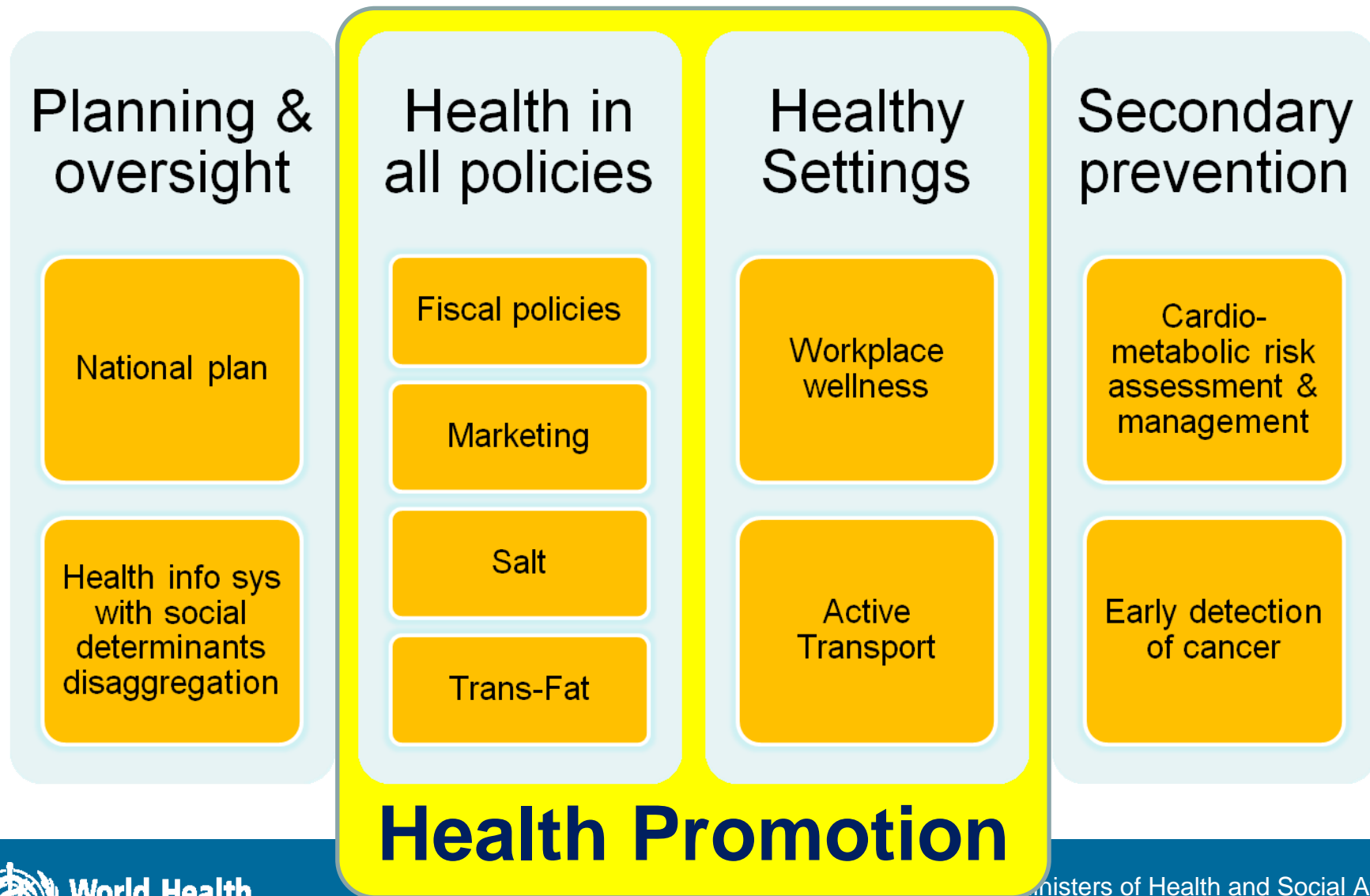
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Europe**







# Noncommunicable diseases (NCD) action plan



# Recent European NCD milestones



**High-level Consultation in the European Region on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, with a Particular Focus on the Developmental Challenges**

**25–26 November 2010, Oslo, Norway**

**First global ministerial conference on healthy lifestyles and noncommunicable disease control**  
**28–29 April 2011**  
**Moscow, Russian Federation**



<b>DALYs by causes</b>	<b>%</b>
Cardiovascular diseases	22.9
<b>Neuropsychiatric conditions</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Malignant neoplasms	11.4
Unintentional injuries	9.6
Digestive diseases	4.9
Respiratory diseases	4.5
Intentional injuries	4.3
Sense organ diseases	4.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3.8
Musculoskeletal diseases	3.7
Respiratory infections	2.1
Perinatal conditions	1.8

## DALYs in Europe

### Neuropsychiatric conditions: years lived with disability

Ranking 1st	Unipolar depressive disorders	13.7%
Ranking 2nd	Alcohol use disorders	6.2%
Ranking 7th	Alzheimer and other dementias	3.8%
Ranking 11th	Schizophrenia	2.3%
Ranking 12th	Bipolar disorders	2.3%

# WHO/Europe initiative on health of children and young people with intellectual disabilities and their families

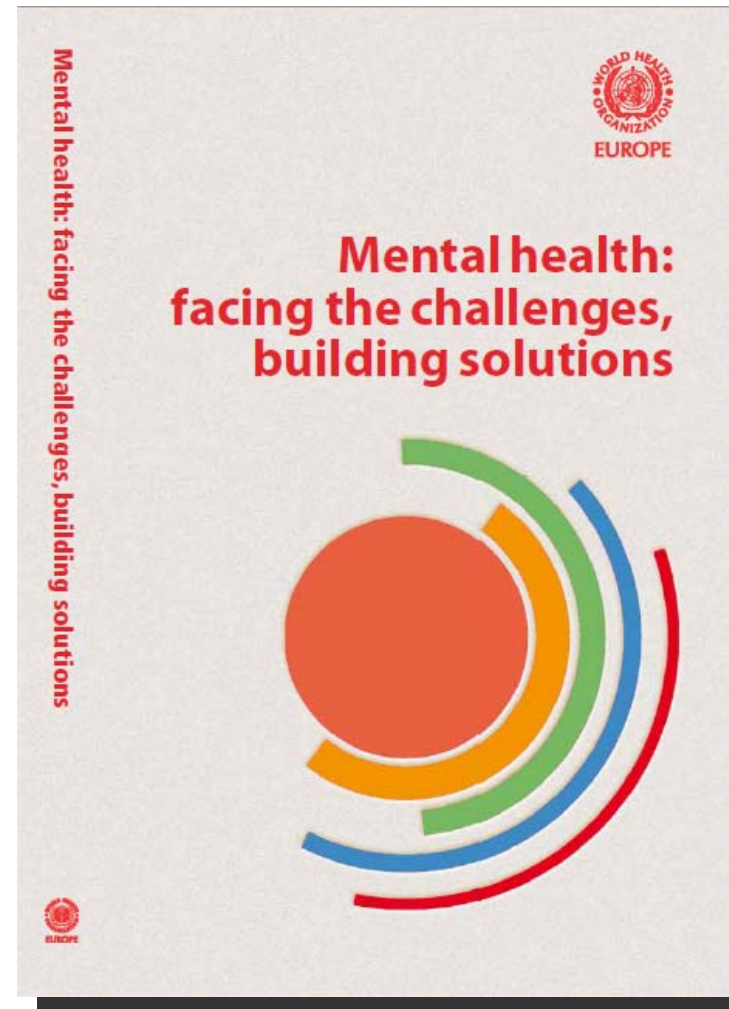
November 2010, Bucharest, Romania



# Mental Health Declaration for Europe

WHO European Ministerial  
Conference on Mental  
Health: Facing The  
Challenges, Building  
Solutions

January 2005,  
Helsinki, Finland



# European mental health strategy (2012)

- Improve mental well-being and prevent mental disorders
- Respect rights and offer opportunities
- Establish safe and effective services
- Tackle co-morbidities

# Alcohol-related harm

- Central nervous system effects and changed behaviour
  - Injuries
    - Violence, suicide, homicide, drink–driving fatalities, criminal behaviour
  - Risky sexual behaviour
    - Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV
- Teratogen
  - Low birth weight, cognitive deficiencies, fetal alcohol disorders
- Dependence-producing drug
- Immunosuppressant
  - Post-operation infections, tuberculosis
- Carcinogen
  - Oral cavity and pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, colon, rectum, breast
- Cardiovascular diseases



# Sixty-third World Health Assembly

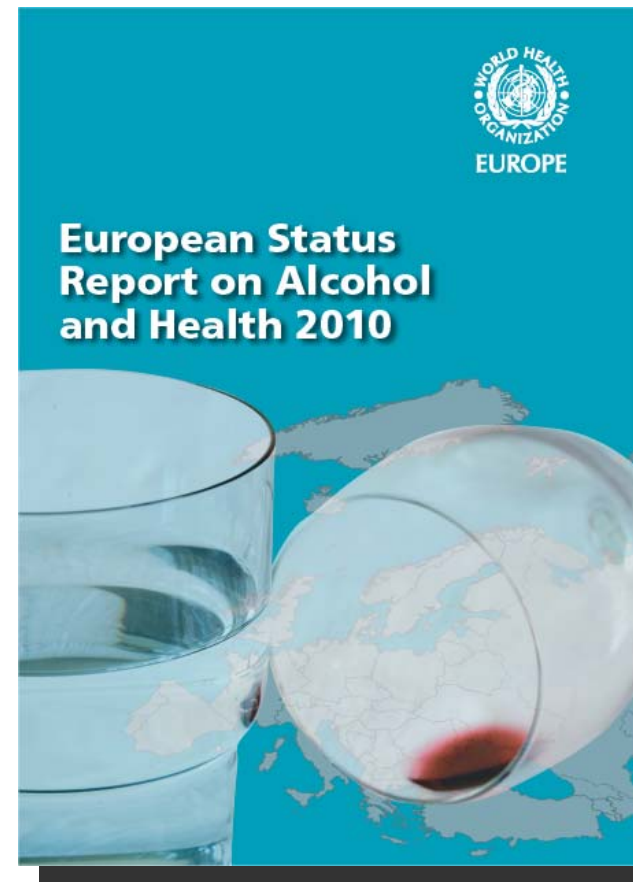
## 17–21 May 2010

**Endorsed the global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol in resolution WHA63.13**



# Alcohol: WHO/Europe's plans

- Implementing new European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020
- Further developing European Information System for Alcohol and Health
- Assisting Member States in implementing the European action plan
- Reporting and monitoring.



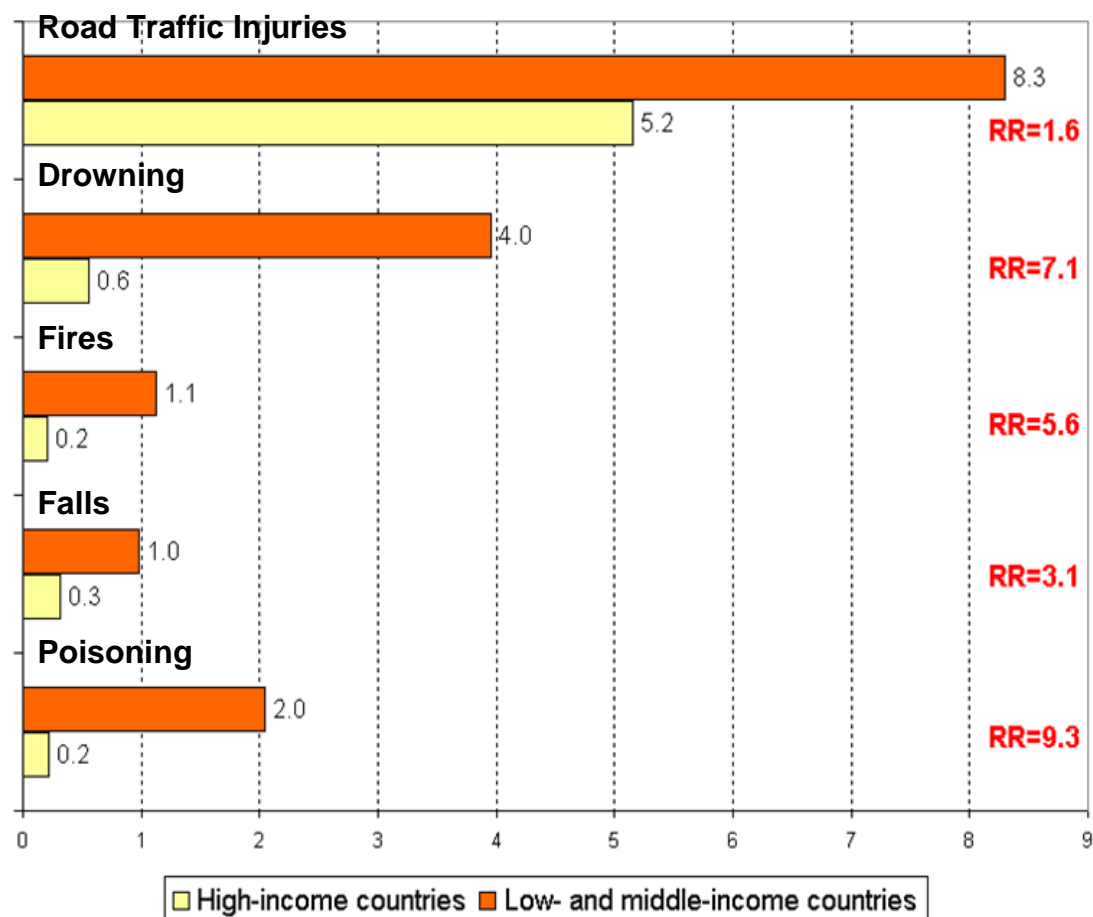
## Violence and injuries: among the top 10 causes of death in children and young people

Rank	5-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years
1	Road traffic injuries	Road traffic injuries	Ischaemic heart disease
2	Drownings	Self-inflicted injuries	Self-inflicted injuries
3	Lower respiratory infections	<b>Violence</b>	Poisonings
4	Leukaemia	Poisonings	Road traffic injuries
5	Congenital anomalies	HIV/AIDS	Tuberculosis
6	Self-inflicted injuries	Tuberculosis	Cirrhosis of the liver
7	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	Drownings	Cerebrovascular disease
8	Epilepsy	Ischaemic heart disease	<b>Violence</b>
9	<b>Violence</b>	Cerebrovascular disease	HIV/AIDS
10	Cerebrovascular disease	Leukaemia	Inflammatory heart diseases

Source: *Global Burden of Disease*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2004.

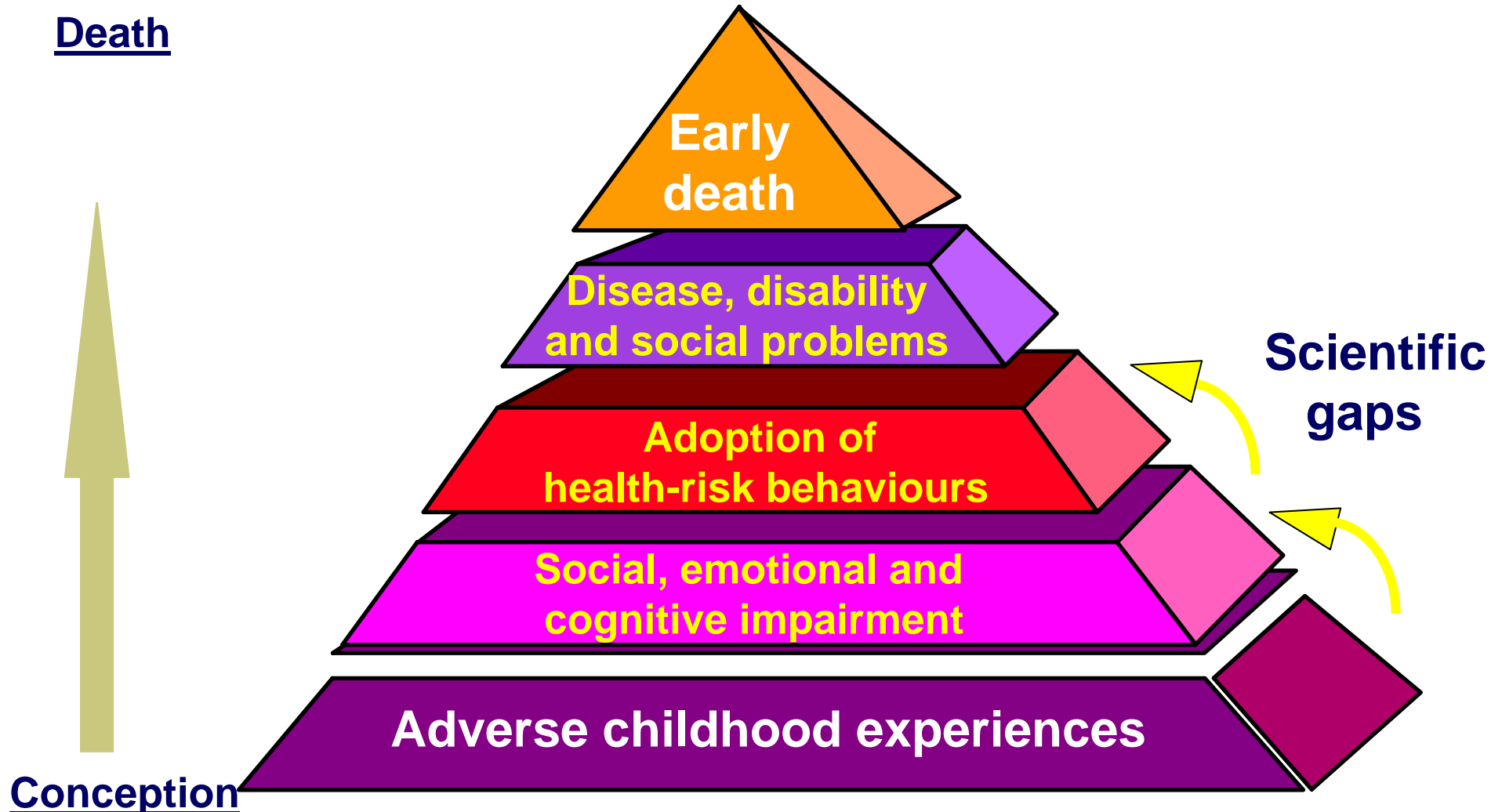
# Injuries: leading cause of inequality in child death in Europe

- 5 out of 6 of child injury deaths are in poorer countries.
- There is up to an eight-fold difference between countries with the highest and lowest injury death rates.
- Death rates in the Commonwealth of Independent States are 3 times higher those in the EU.
- Even in high-income countries, unintentional injuries account for 40% of all child deaths.
- Within countries, death rates for the socially disadvantaged can be as much as nine times those of other groups..



Source: *European report on child injury prevention*. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2008.

# Nature and consequences: life-course approach



# Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Study

Provides information on the health and well-being of children aged 11, 13 and 15 years in 43 countries and regions in Europe and beyond

- ✓ Adolescents' general health and well-being
- ✓ Family and peer relations
- ✓ The school environment and health of adolescents
- ✓ Socioeconomic inequalities in adolescent health
- ✓ Exercise and leisure-time activities
- ✓ Eating habits, dental care and dieting
- ✓ Substance use
- ✓ Sexual behaviour

# Youth and health risks in Europe

- Deaths of 300 young people every day in the European Region from largely preventable causes
- Europe: **the largest** worldwide differences in mortality rates between:
  - males and females
  - young adults and young adolescents
- Health risks with immediate consequences (i.e. unintentional injuries, violence, mental health problems)
- Health risks affecting healthy adulthood and future generations:
  - behaviours: unprotected sex, physical inactivity
  - social, economic and cultural determinants

*Health is wealth, and young people's health is our present and future wealth*

# WHO/Europe's contribution to support the implementation of the European strategy on child and adolescent health and development, and *Health 2020*

Young people's health as  
*a whole-of-society*  
response

Evidences for gender responsive actions  
to prevent and manage HIV/STIs



European strategy for  
child and adolescent  
health and development

Action tool

