

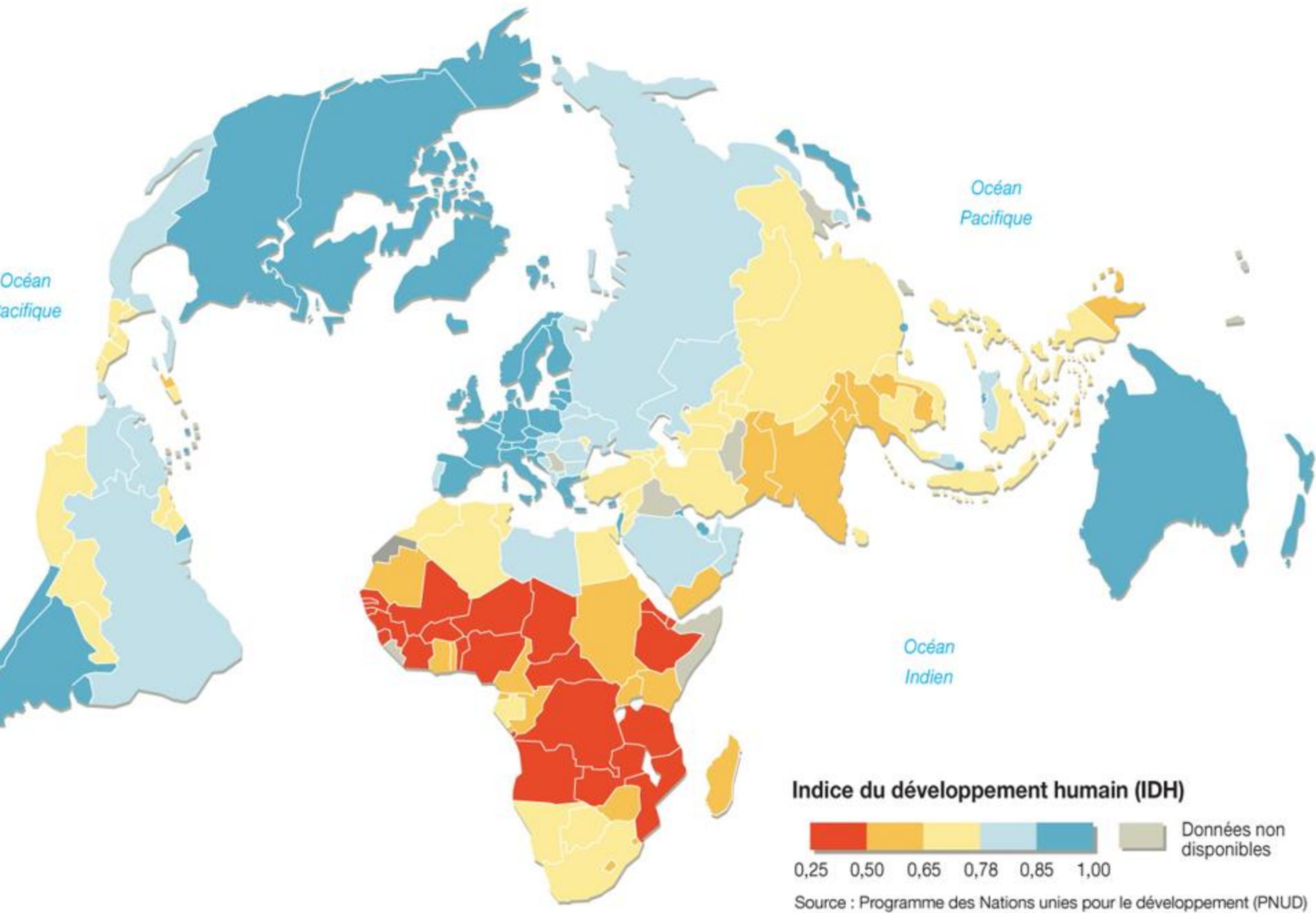
Santé et développement

DU santé des migrants

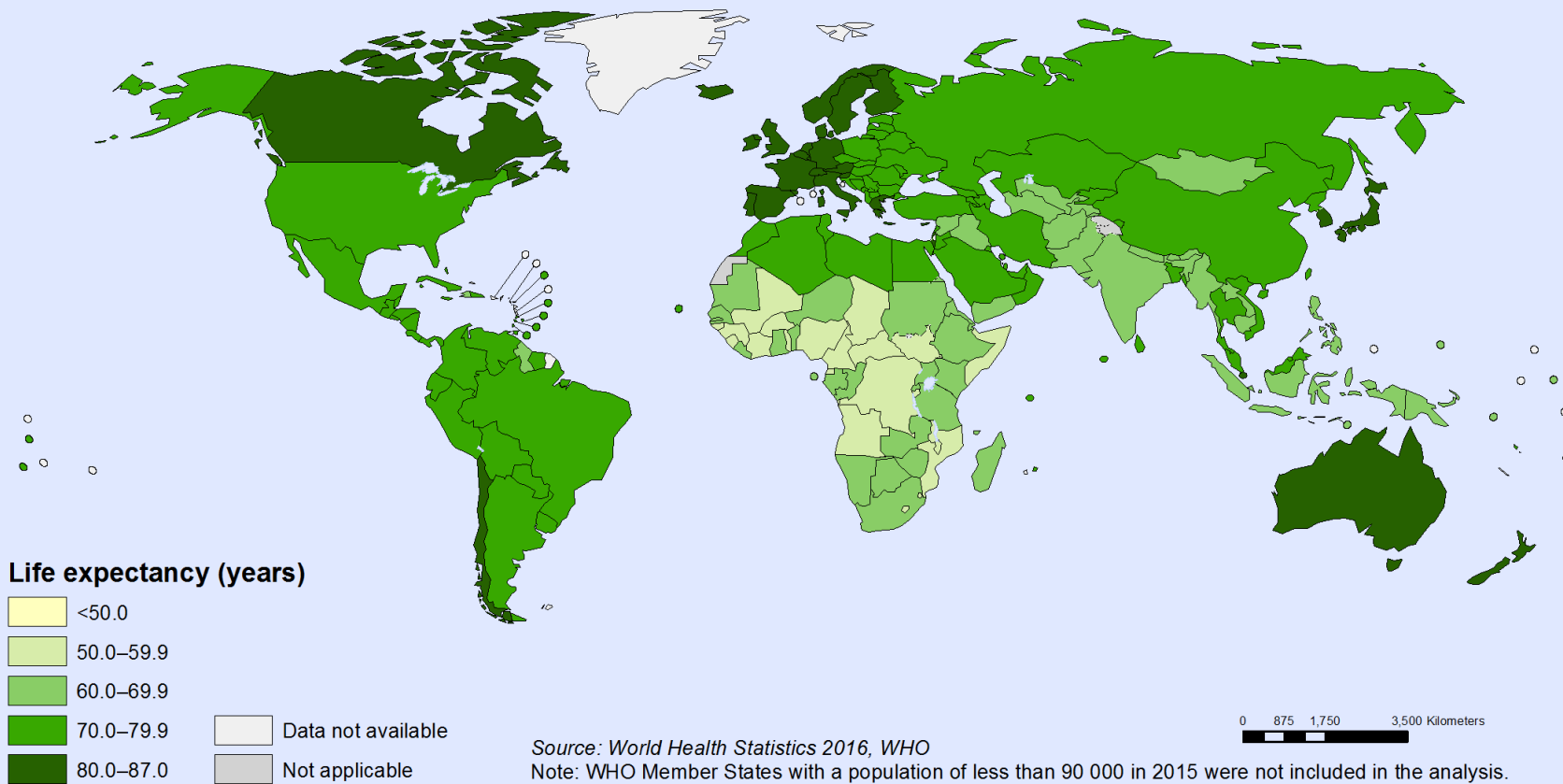
16 janvier 2018

Annabel Desgrées du loû

La santé, marqueur et moteur du développement



Life expectancy at birth Both sexes, 2015



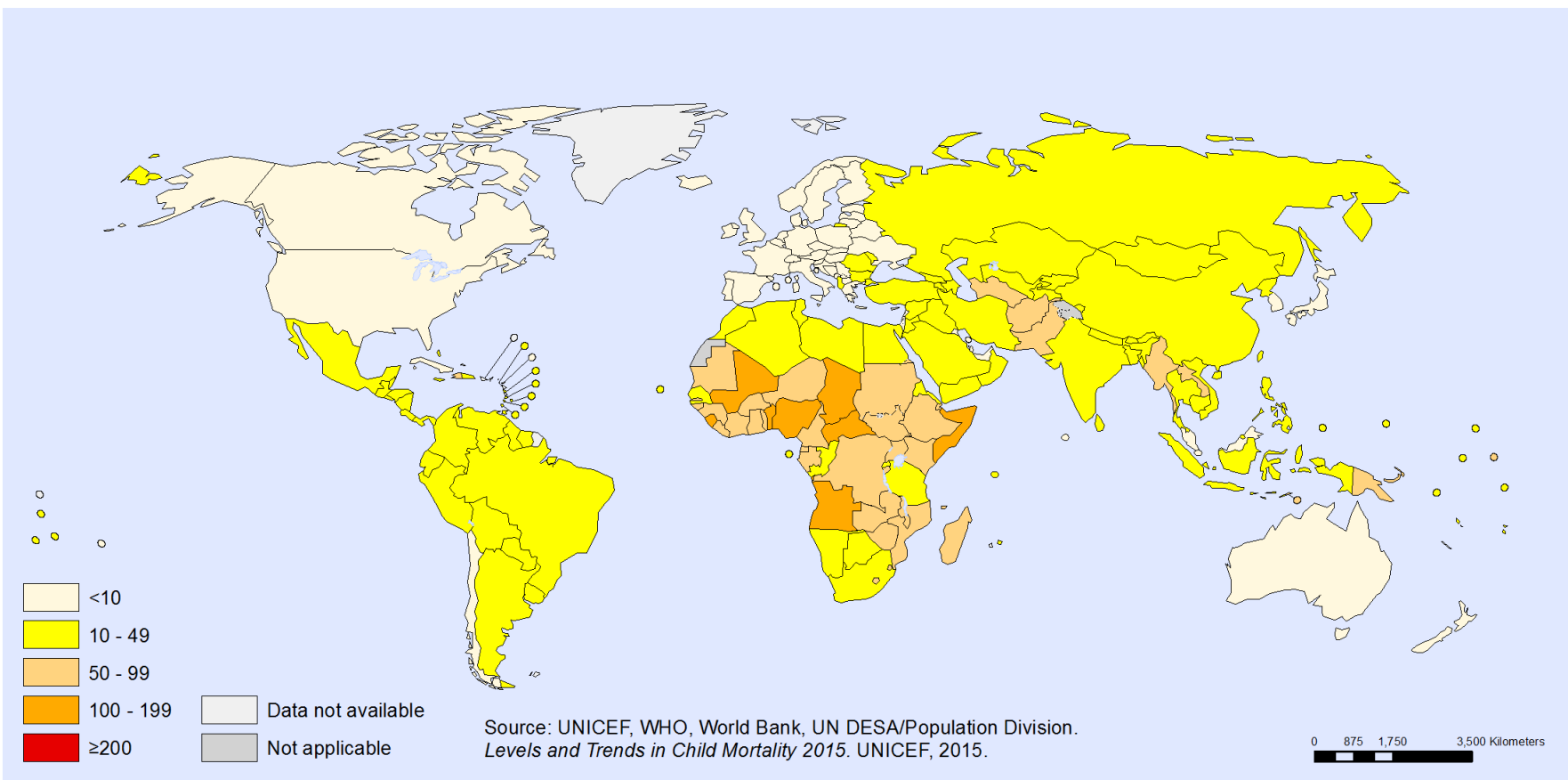
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Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births), 2015



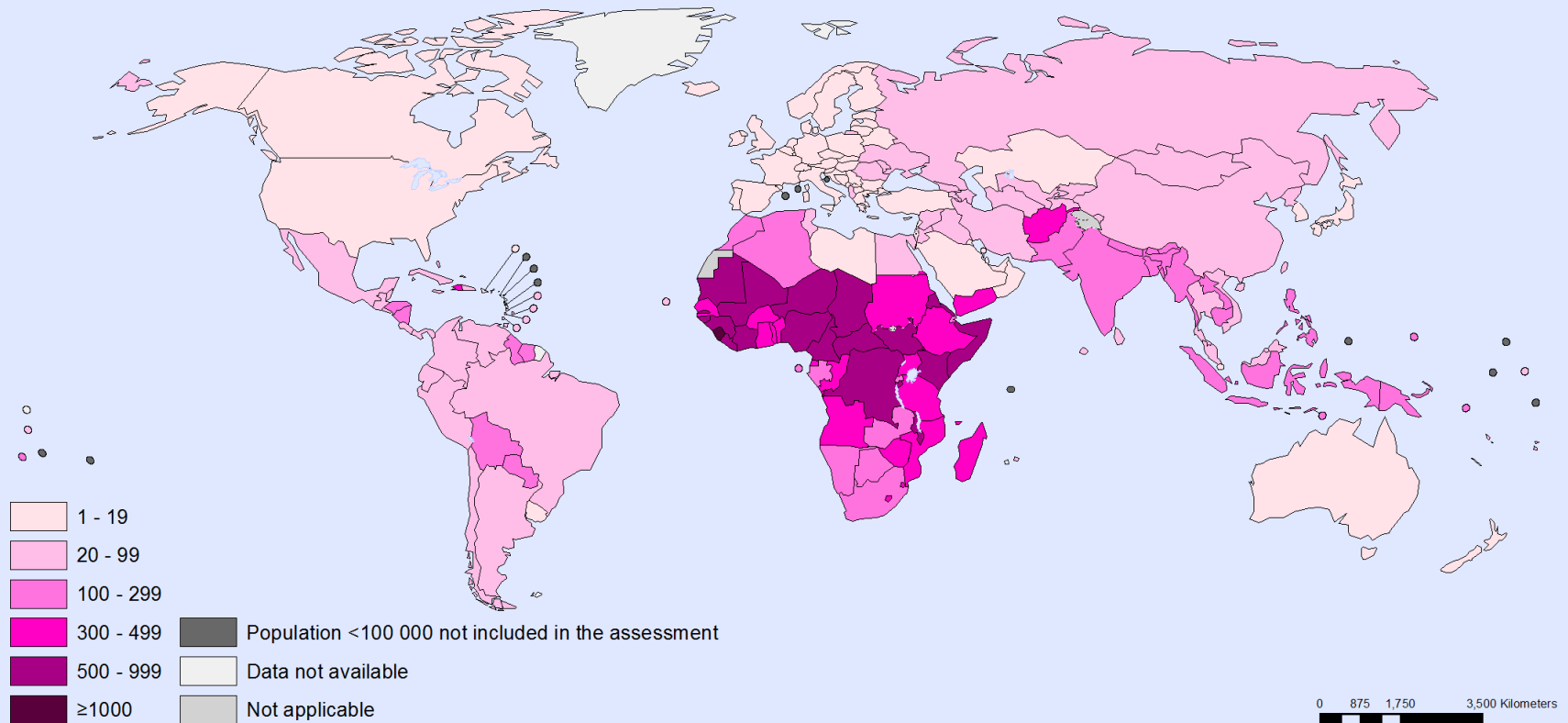
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Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births), 2015



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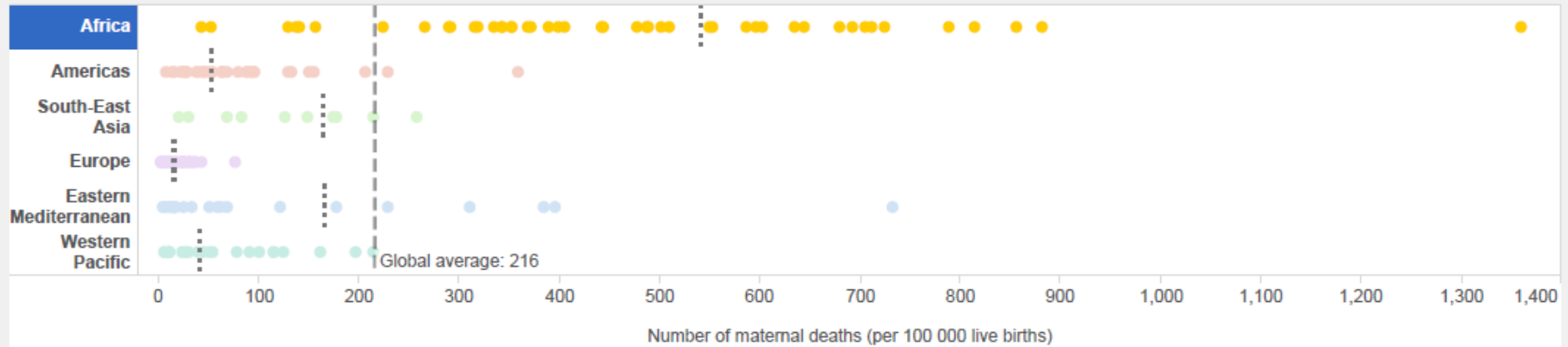
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Maternal mortality ratio

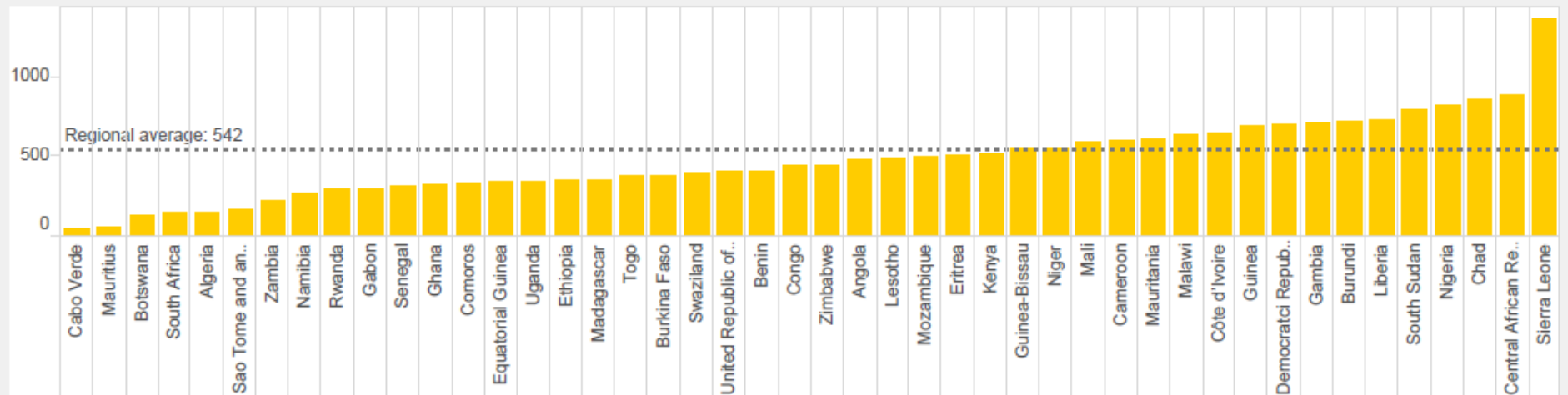
The WHO African Region bore the highest burden with almost two thirds of the global maternal deaths in 2015

Each circle/bar represents a country. The dotted grey line indicates the regional average, and the dashed grey line indicates the global average. Click on a region name to display the distribution by country (within that region) as a bar graph.

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births), by WHO region, 2015



Distribution by country (in selected WHO region) mouse-over the y-axis to sort



A partir des profils pays de l'OMS

- Comment caractérise-t-on la situation de santé d'un pays/d'une région ?
- Quels sont les défis actuels ?
 - Spécifiques à certaines régions ?
 - Généralisés ?

Comment caractérise t- on le profil de santé d'un pays ?

- **Quels indicateurs ?**

Espérance de vie à la naissance

Mortalité avant 5 ans

Mortalité adulte (15-60 ans)

Mortalité maternelle

Vaccination

Contraception

% accouchement assisté médicalement

Accès à l'eau potable

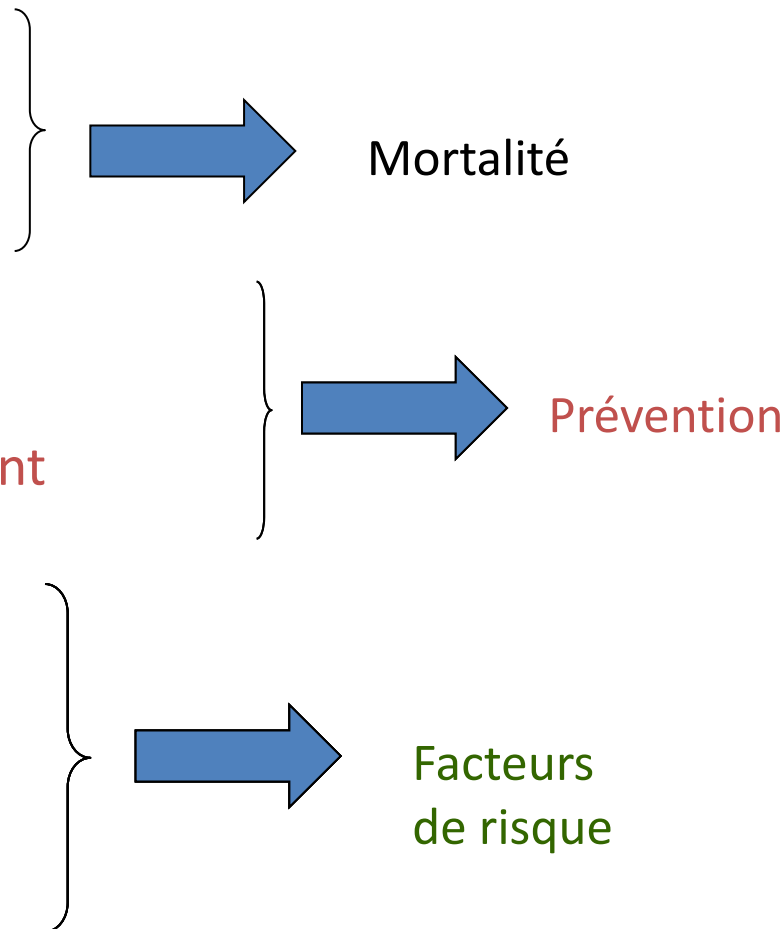
Malnutrition

Diabète

Hypertension

Obésité

Tabac



Comment caractérise t- on le profil de santé d'un pays ?

- + Principales cause de décès (ou groupes de causes)
- + Évolution *dans le temps* de certains indicateurs
- + Inégalités *par sexe, rural/urbain*
- + comparaison /région

Des Objectifs de développement pour le Millénaire ...

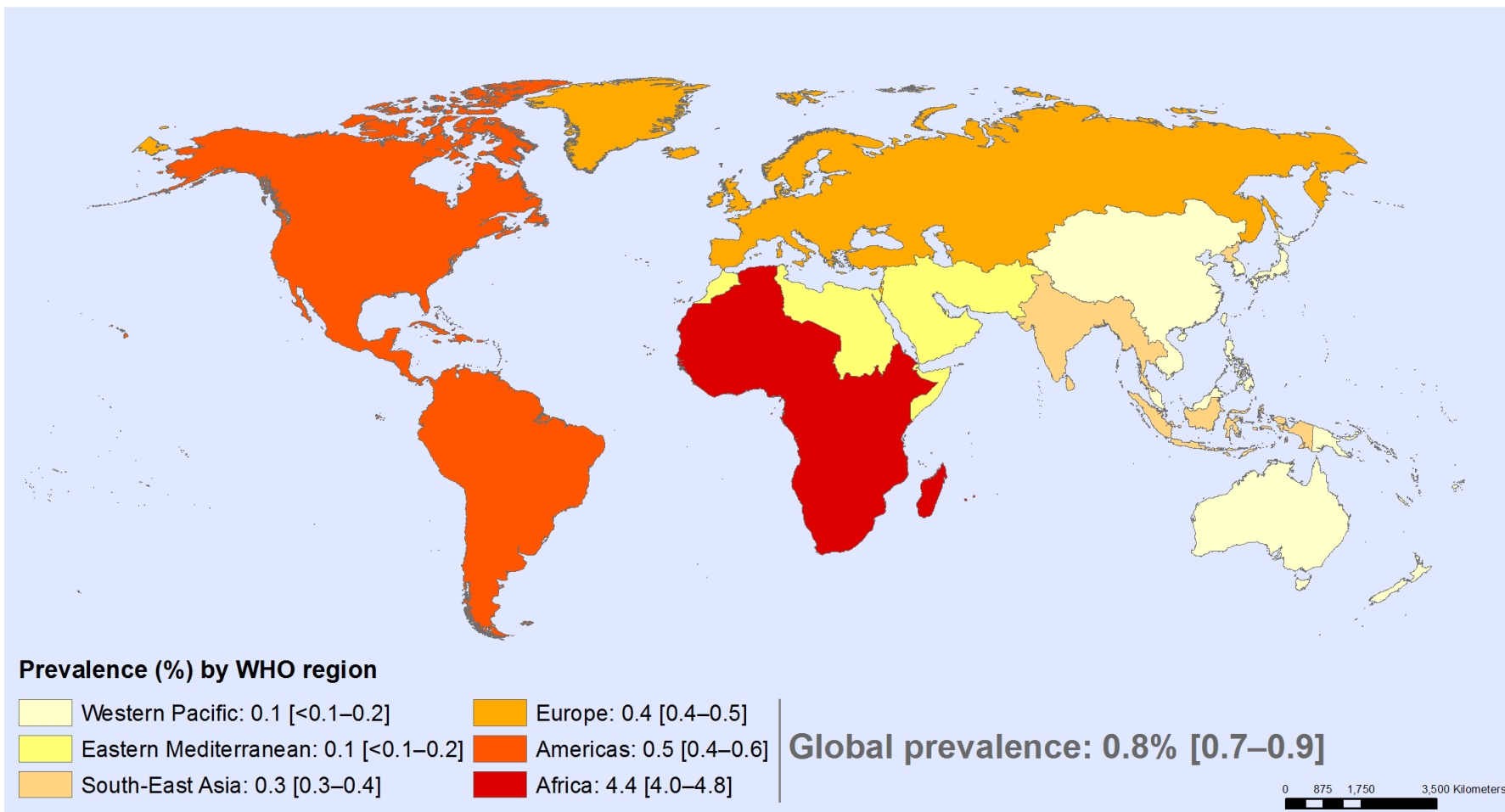
- I. Réduire l'extrême pauvreté et la faim
- II. Assurer l'éducation primaire pour tous
- III. Promouvoir l'égalité des sexes
et l'autonomisation des femmes
- IV. Réduire la mortalité des enfants
- V. Améliorer la santé maternelle
- VI. Combattre le VIH/SIDA, le paludisme
et d'autres maladies
- VII. Assurer un environnement durable
- VIII. Mettre en place un partenariat mondial
pour le développement

Aux Objectifs du développement durable

- **Objectif 3 : Permettre à tous de vivre en bonne santé et promouvoir le bien-être de tous à tout âge**
- mortalité maternelle et infantile
- Sida, tuberculose, paludisme, maladies tropicales négligées, hépatite, maladies transmises par l'eau et autres maladies transmissibles
- maladies non transmissibles, santé mentale et bien-être
- substances psychoactives
- accidents de la route
- santé sexuelle et procréative
- assurance-santé
- pollution

Maladies infectieuses et parasitaires

Adult HIV prevalence (15–49 years), 2015 By WHO region



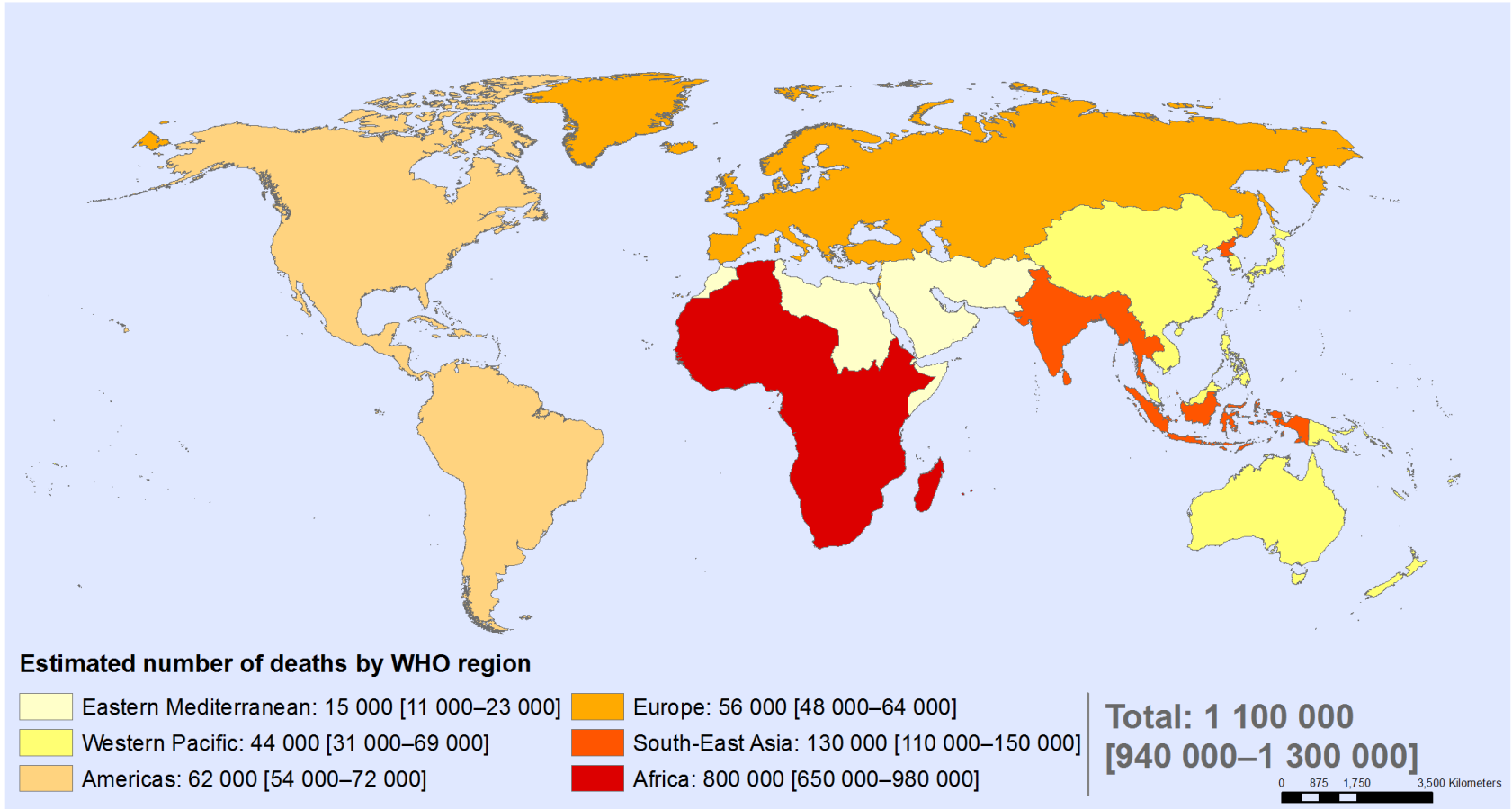
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Estimated adult and child deaths from AIDS, 2015 By WHO region



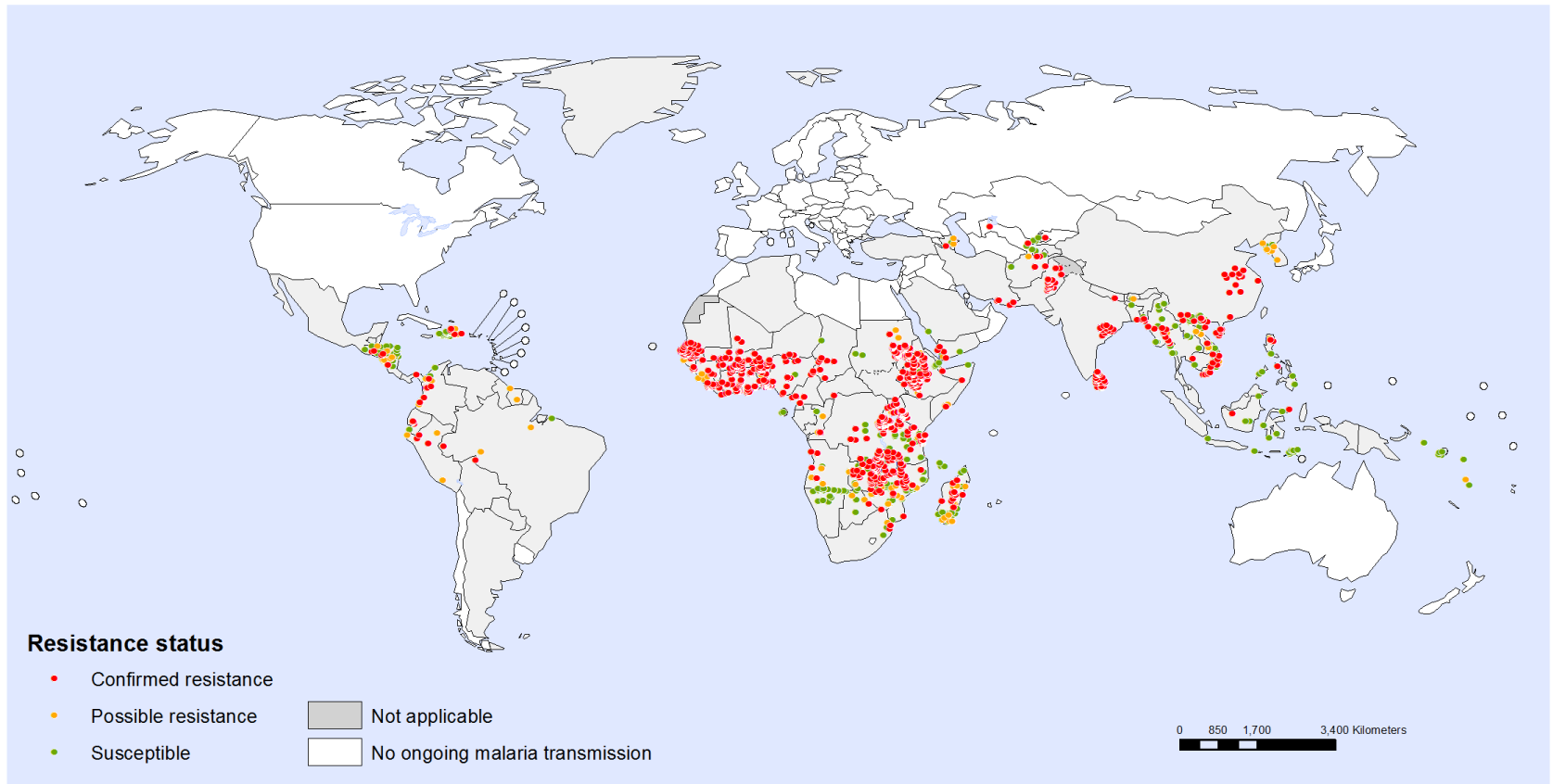
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Reported insecticide susceptibility status for malaria vectors, 2010–2014



Data shown are for standard dose bioassays. Where multiple insecticide classes or types, mosquito species or time points were tested, the highest resistance status is shown.

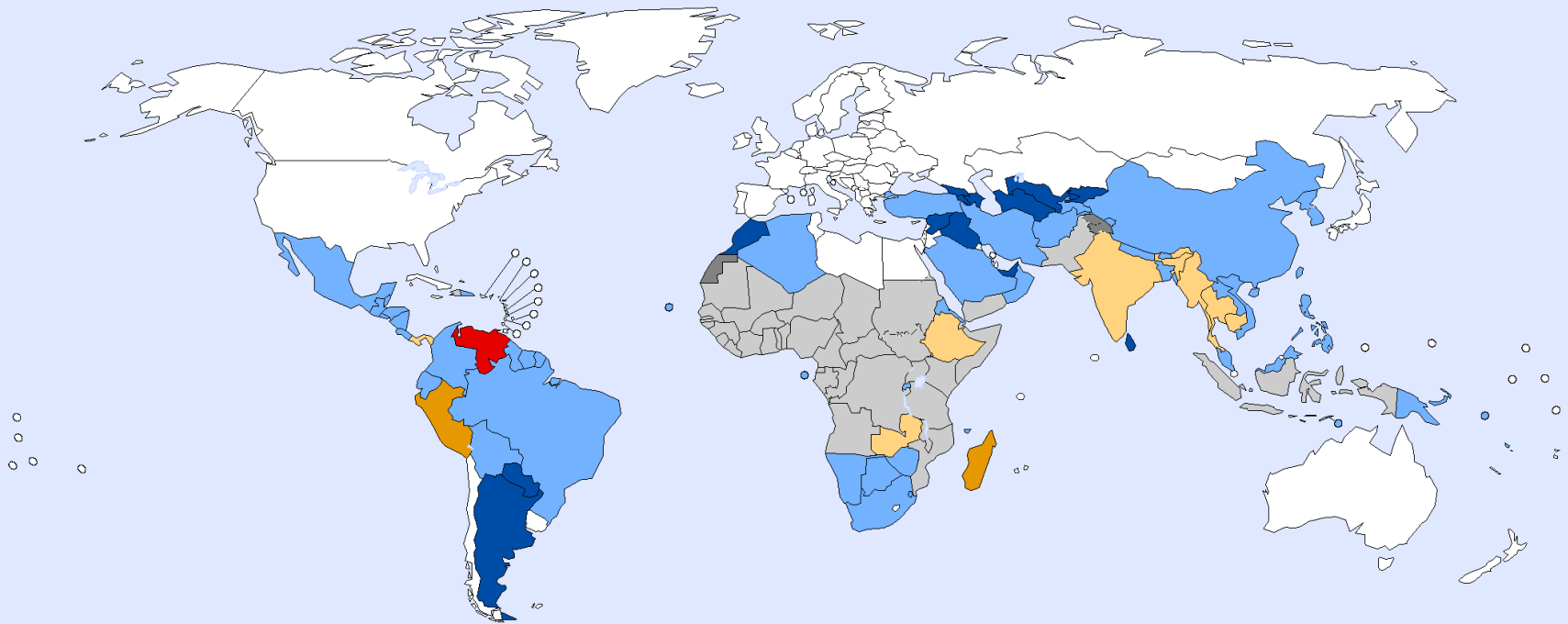
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Data Source: World Malaria Report 2015
 Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
 World Health Organization

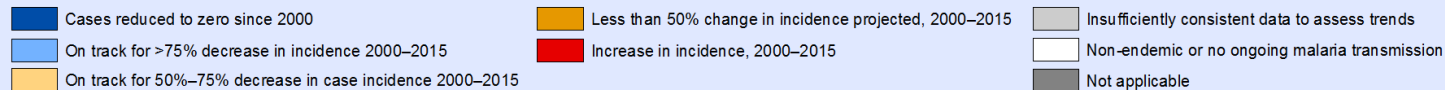


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Projected changes in malaria incidence rates, by country, 2000–2015



Malaria incidence rates, by country 2000–2015



0 875 1,750 3,500 Kilometers

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Data Source: World Malaria Report 2015
Map Production: Global Malaria Programme
World Health Organization



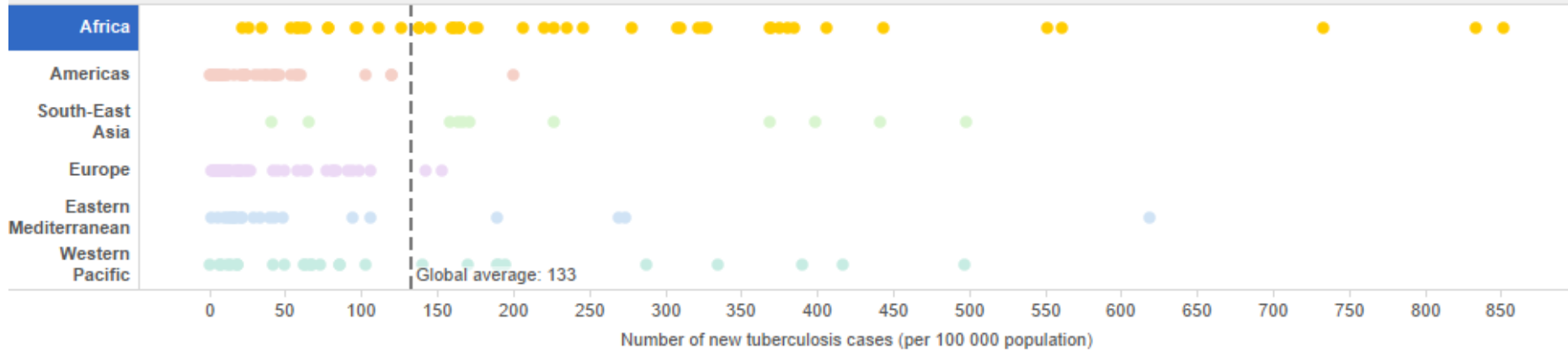
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Tuberculosis

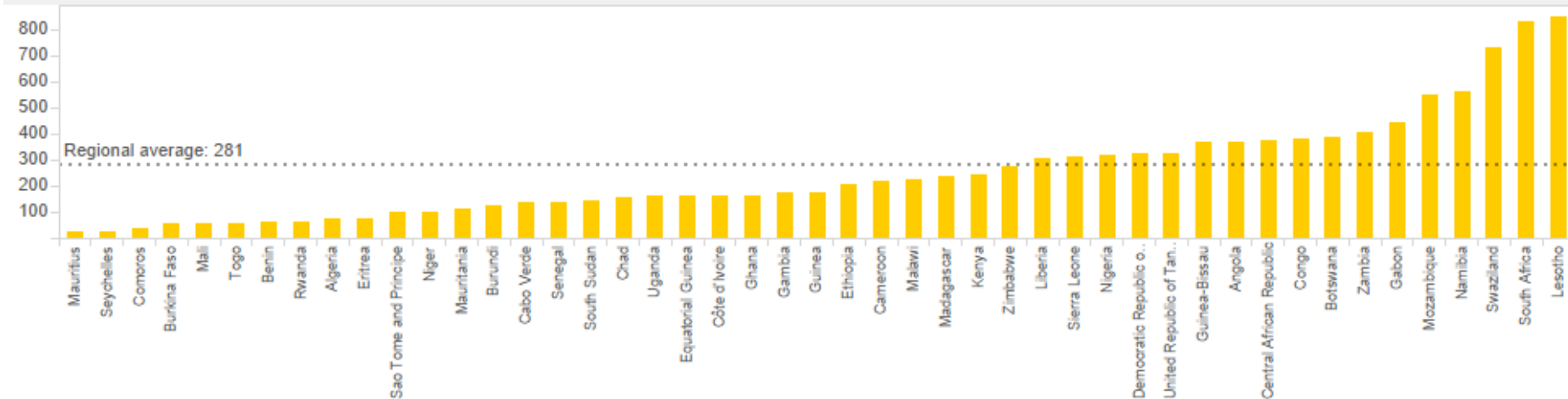
TB occurs in every part of the world, with 9.6 million new cases in 2014

Each circle/bar represents a country. The dotted grey line indicates the regional average, and the dashed grey line indicate the global average. Click on a region name to display the distribution by country (within that region) as a bar graph.

Number of new tuberculosis cases (per 100 000 population), by WHO region, 2014



Distribution by country (in selected WHO region) mouse-over the y-axis to sort

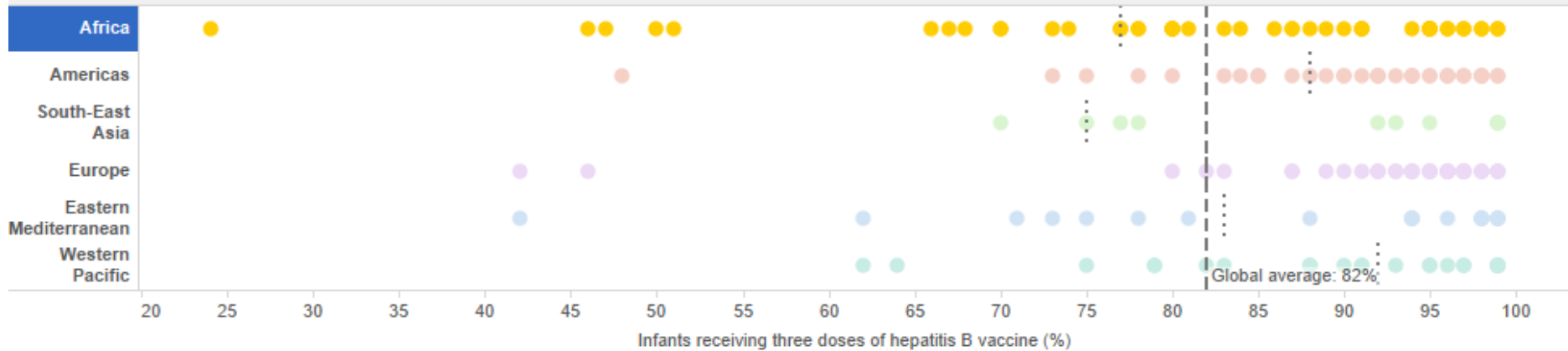


Hepatitis B

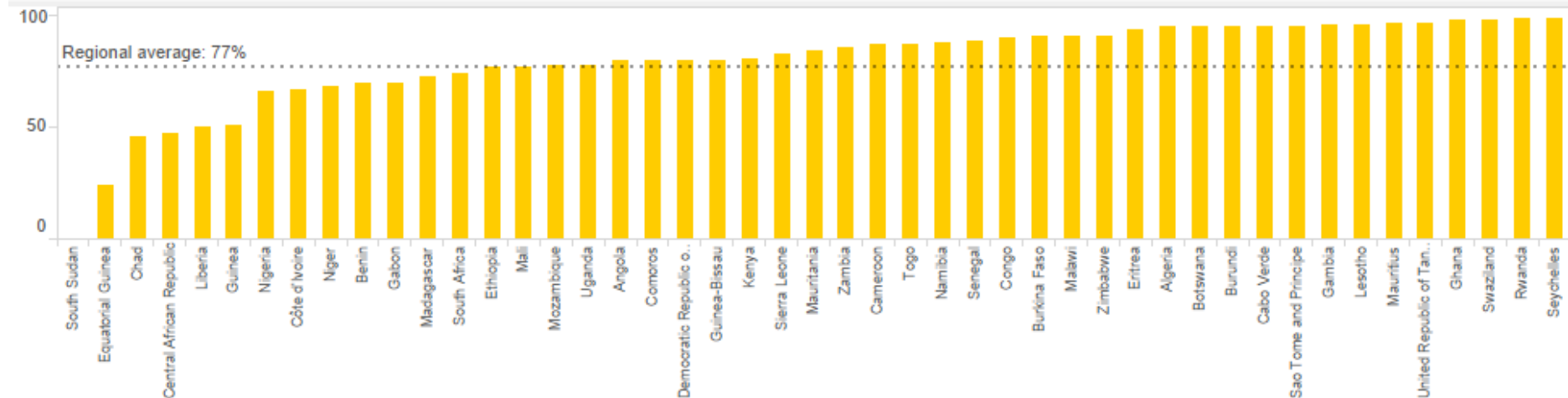
Viral hepatitis kills an estimated 1.45 million people a year

Each circle/bar represents a country. The dotted grey line indicates the regional average, and the dashed grey line indicate the global average. Click on a region name to display the distribution by country (within that region) as a bar graph.

Infants receiving three doses of hepatitis B vaccine (%), by WHO region, 2014



Distribution by country in the selected WHO region mouse-over the y-axis to sort



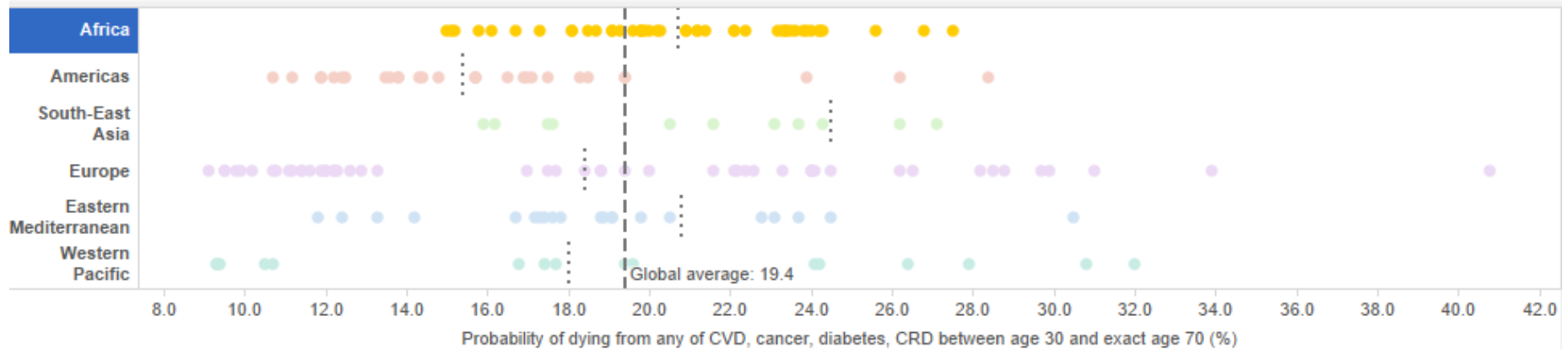
Maladies non transmissibles, « de civilisation »

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease (CVD), cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (CRD)

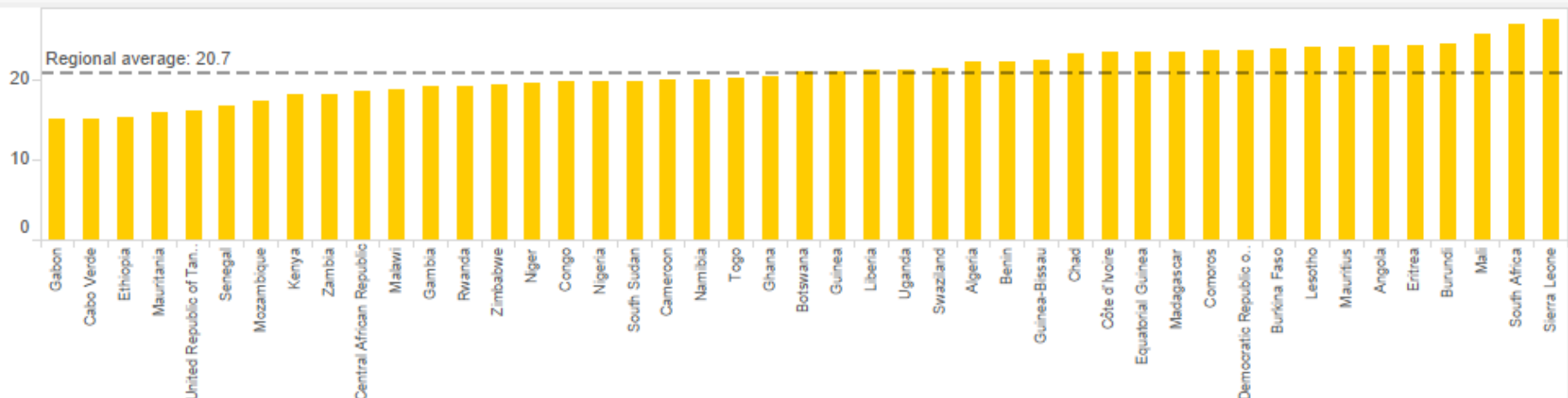
Cardiovascular diseases claimed 17.5 million lives in 2012 - 6 million of which were under age 70

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Click on a region name to display the distribution by country (within that region) as a bar graph.

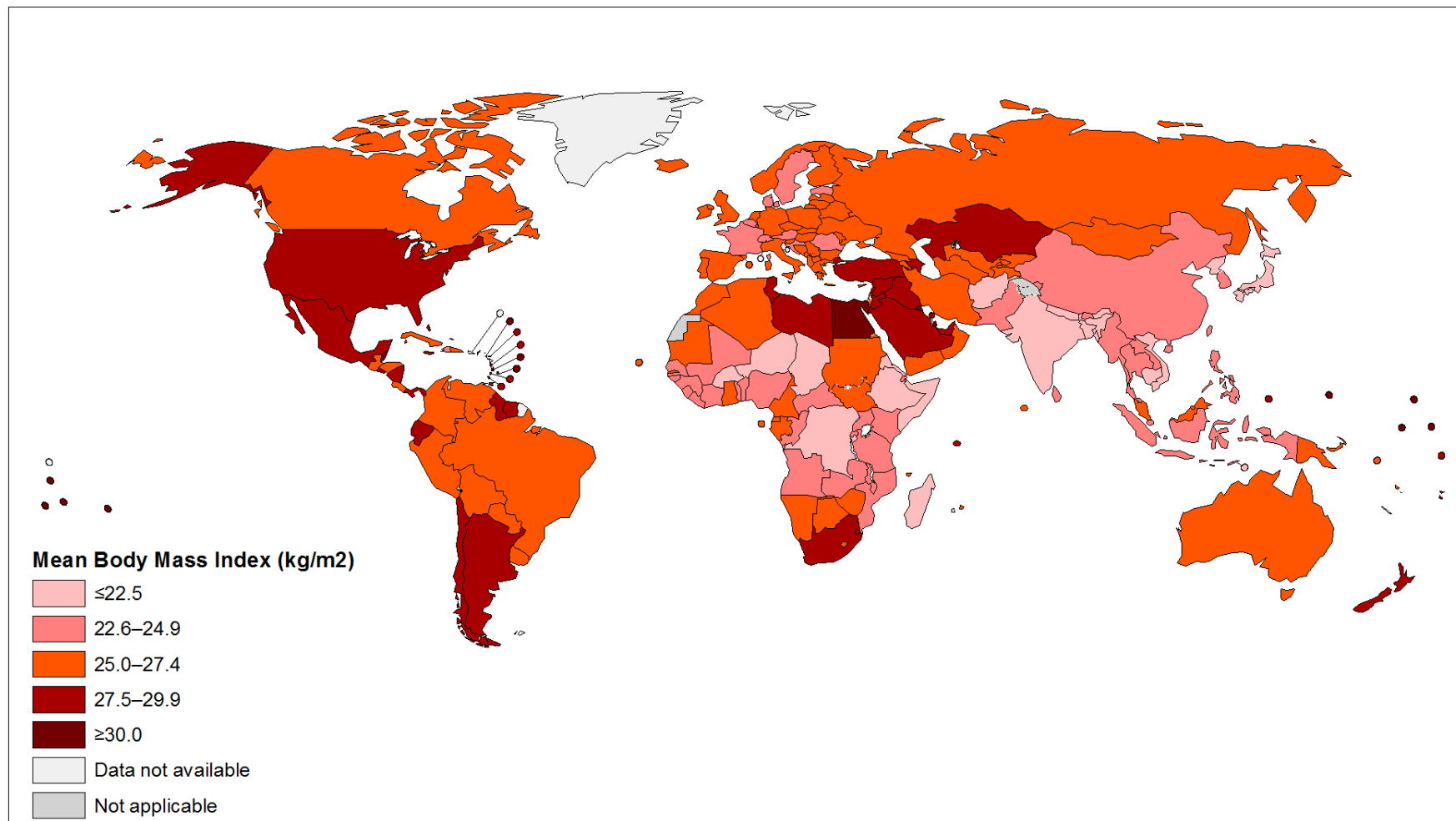
Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30 and exact age 70 (%), by WHO region, 2012



Distribution by country (in selected WHO region) mouse-over the y-axis to sort



Mean Body Mass Index (kg/m²), ages 18+, 2014 (age standardized estimate) Female



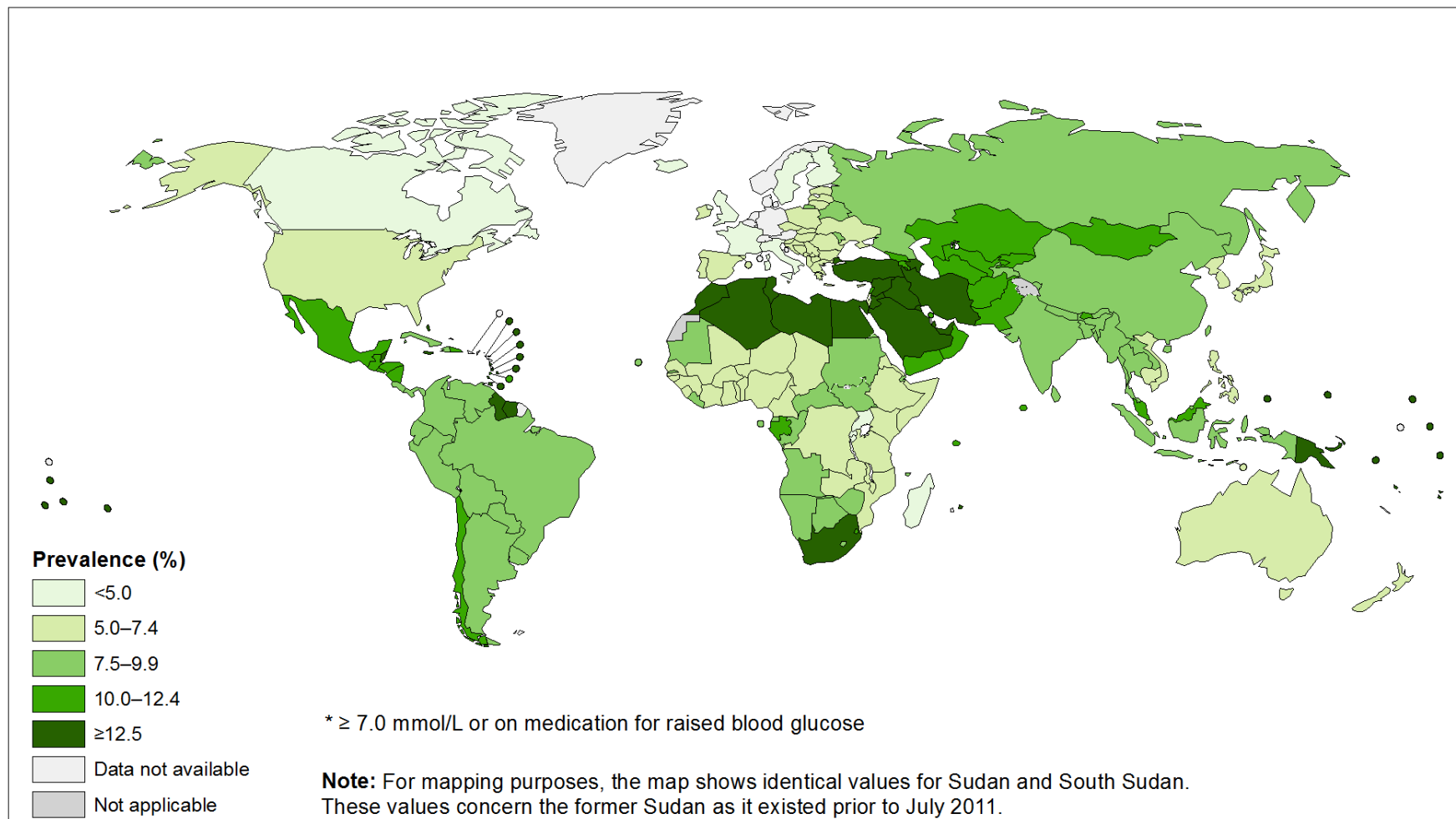
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Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose*, ages 18+, 2014 (age standardized estimate) Female



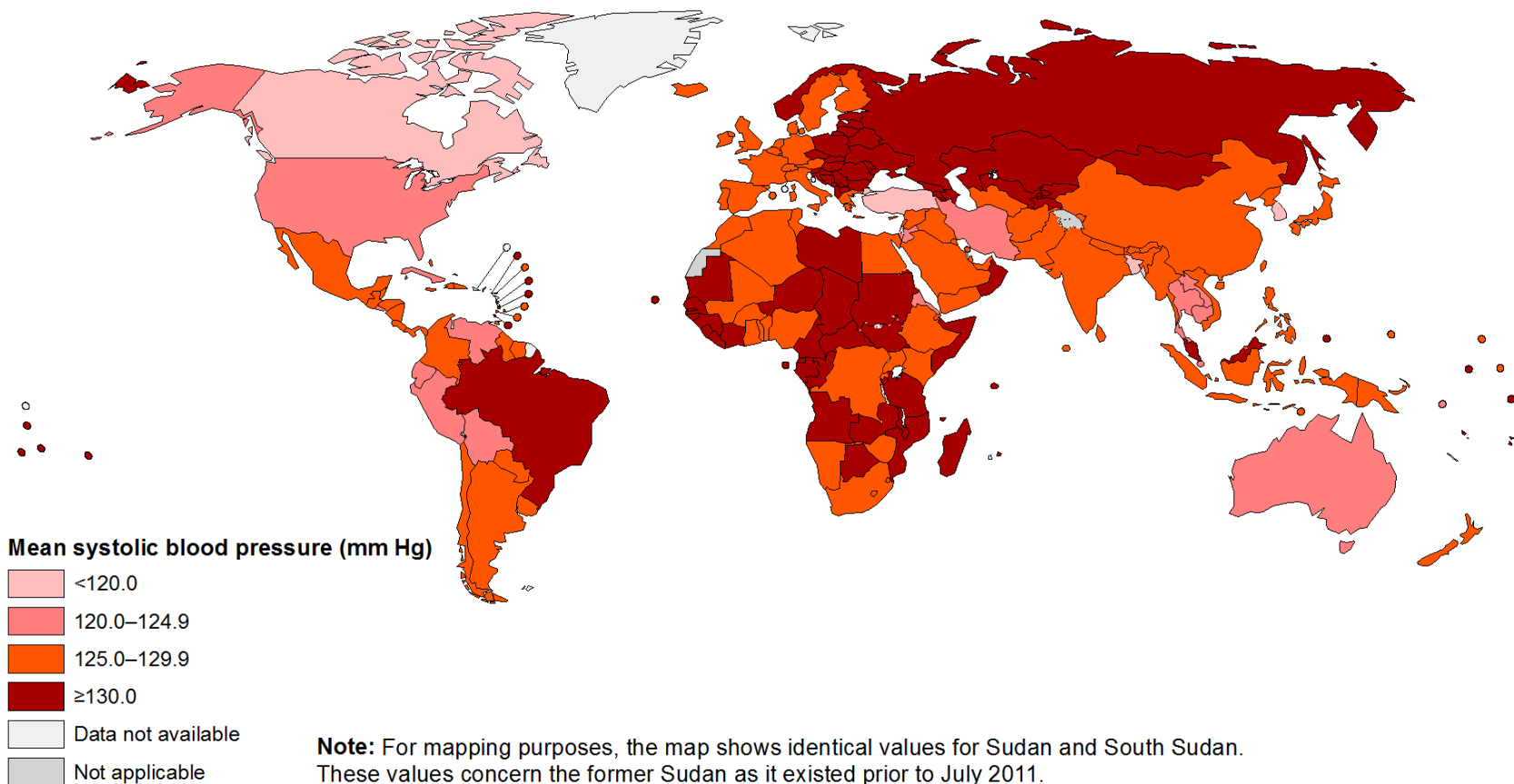
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Mean systolic blood pressure (mm Hg), ages 18+, 2015 (aged standardized estimate) Male



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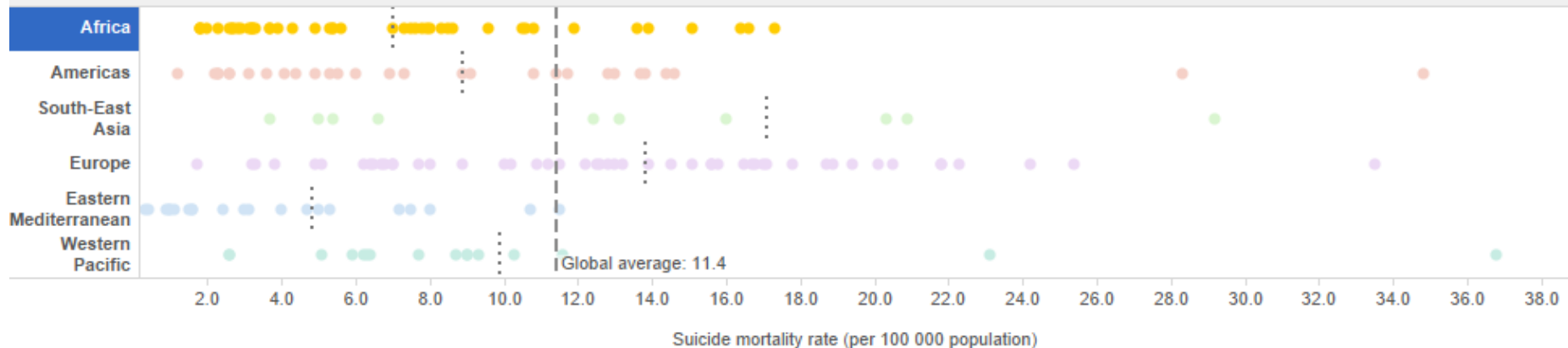
Santé mentale

Suicide mortality rate

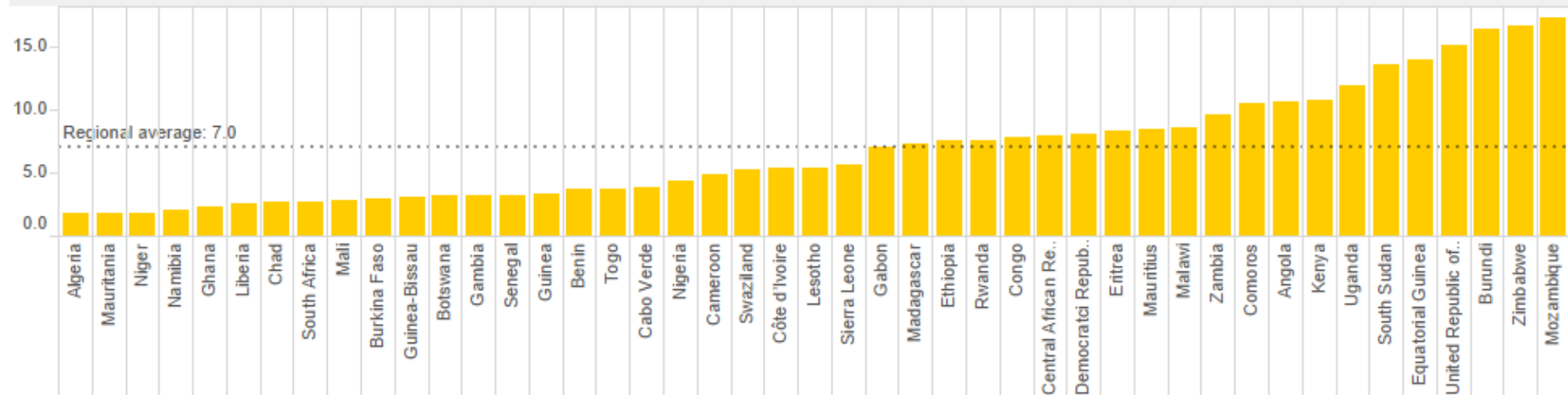
The South-East Asia Region has the highest suicide rate

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Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population), by WHO region, 2012

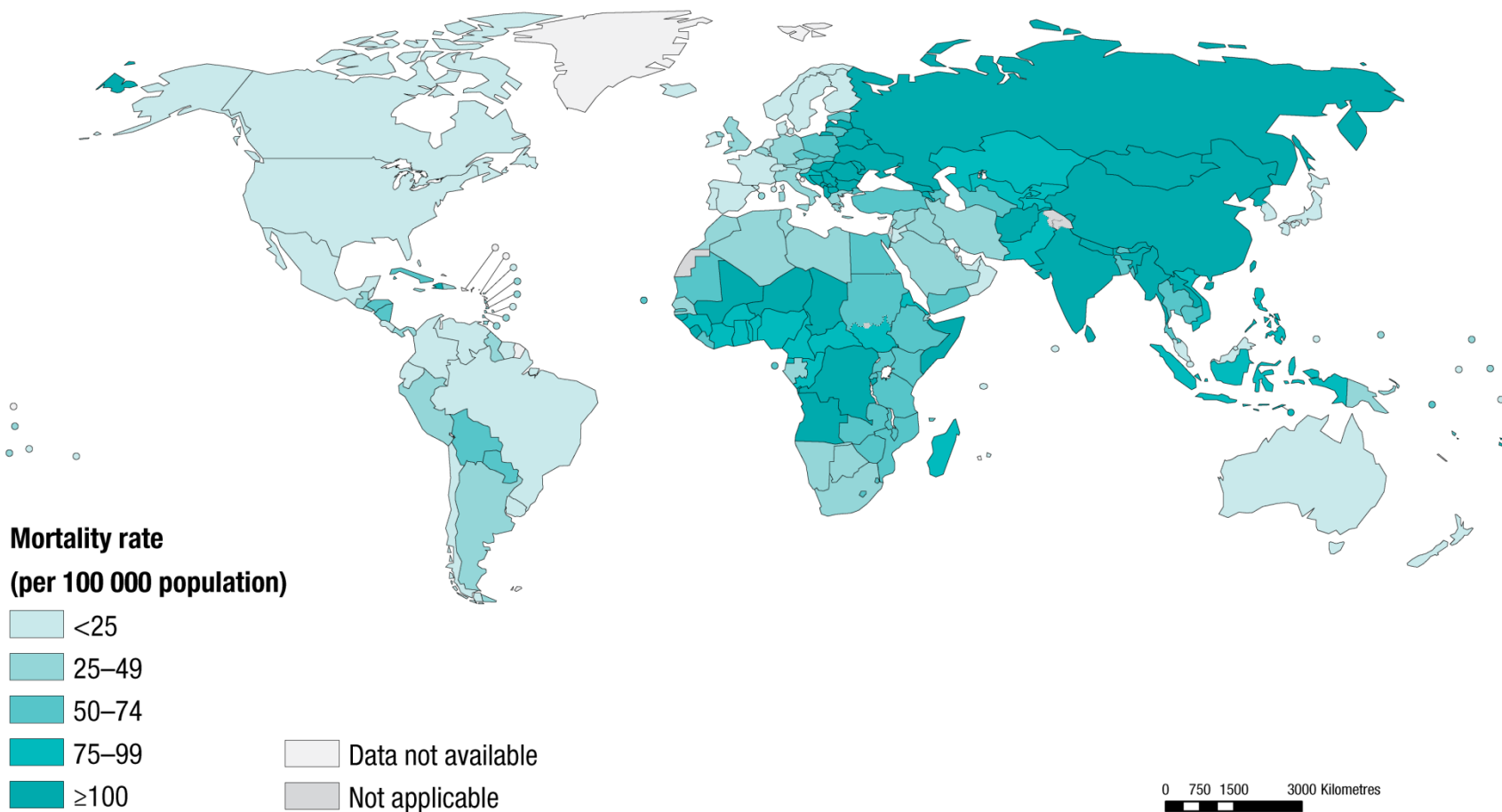


Distribution by country (in selected WHO region) mouse-over the y-axis to sort



Santé et environnement

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by WHO region, 2012*



* WHO Member States with a population of less than 250 000 in 2012 were not included in the analysis.

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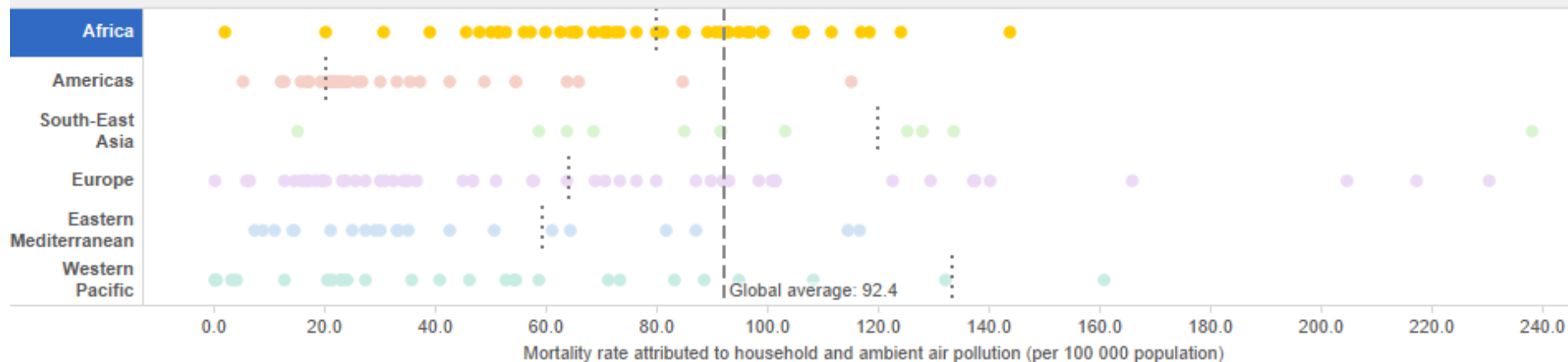
Mortality due to air pollution

Air pollution caused an estimated 6.5 million deaths in 2012

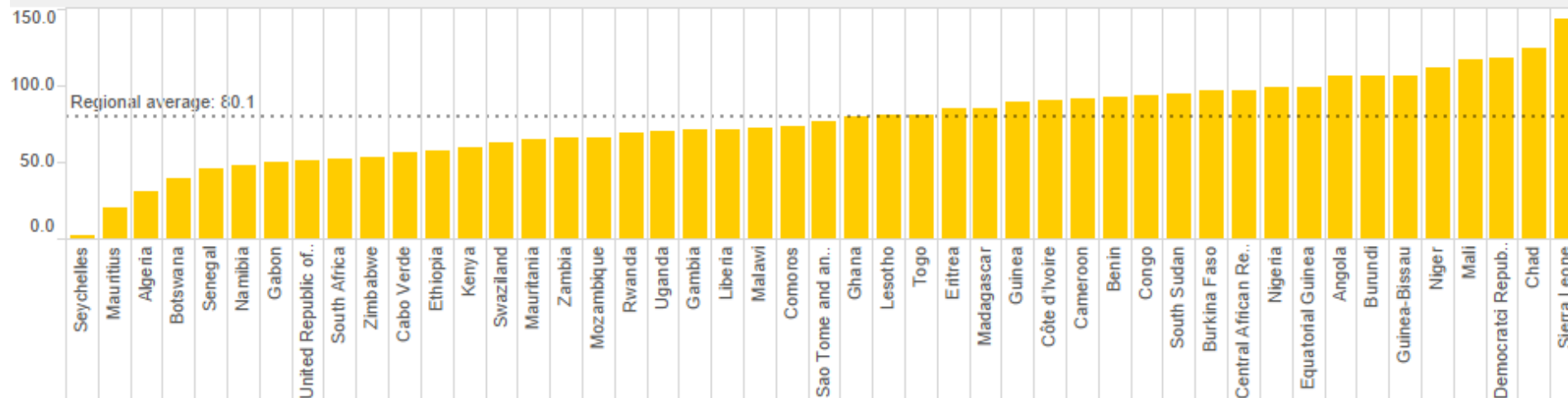
Last updated: 2016-09-30

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Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population), by WHO region, 2012

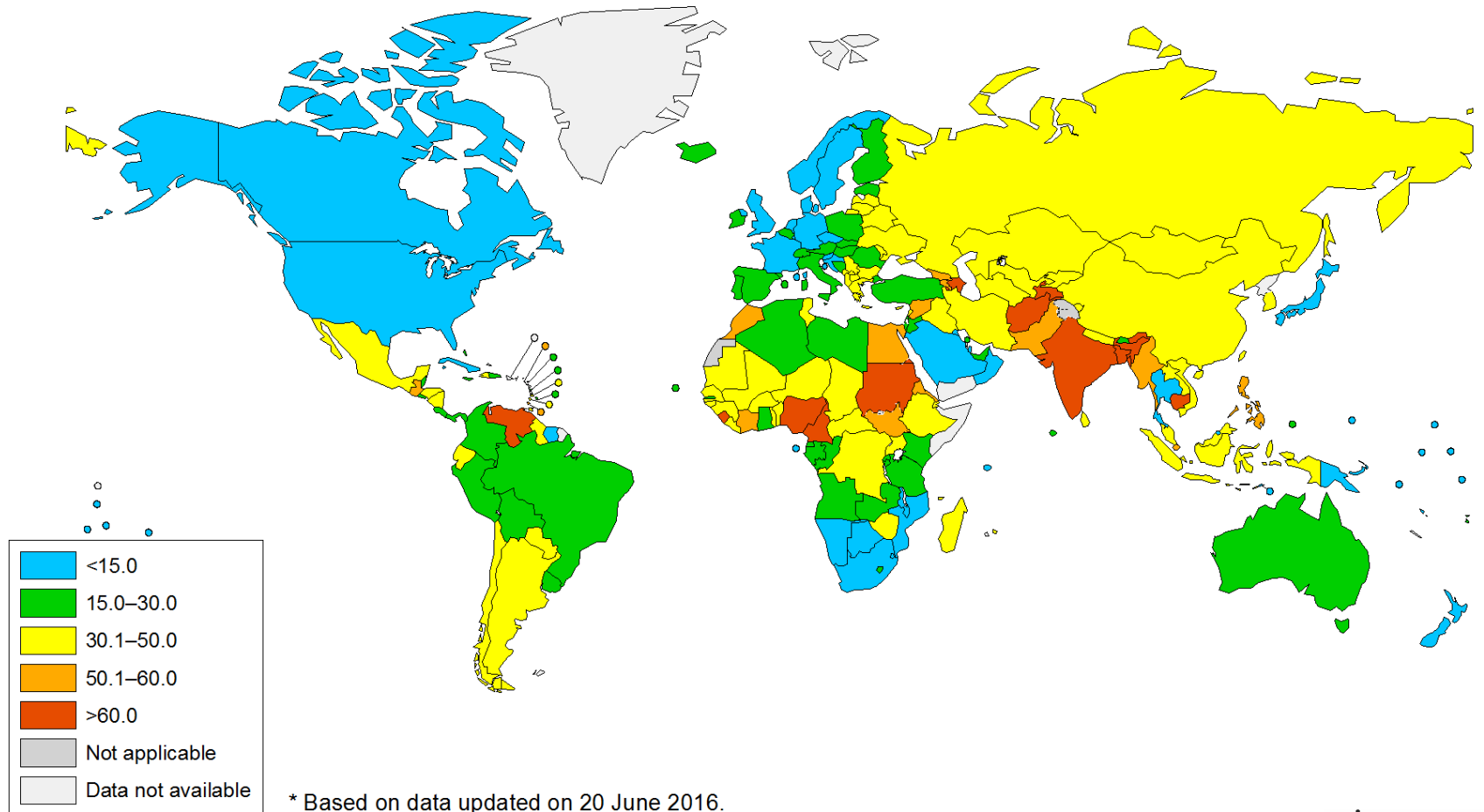


Distribution by country (in selected WHO region) mouse-over the y-axis to sort



Systemes de santé

Out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health (%), 2014 *



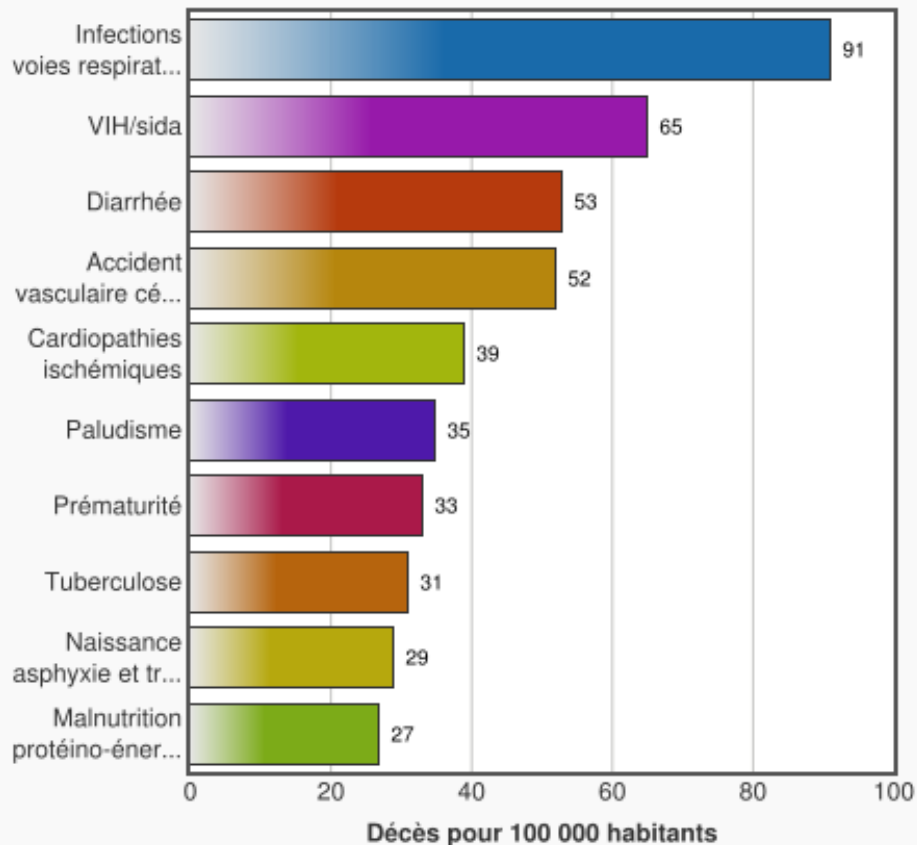
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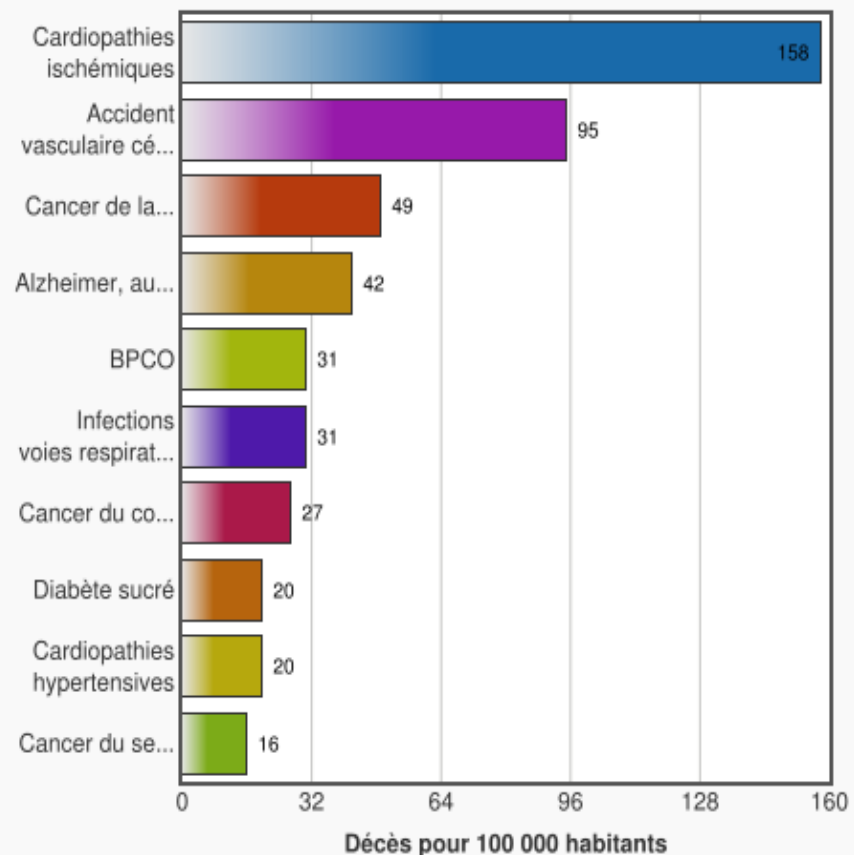


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Les 10 principales causes de mortalité dans les pays à revenu faible (2012)

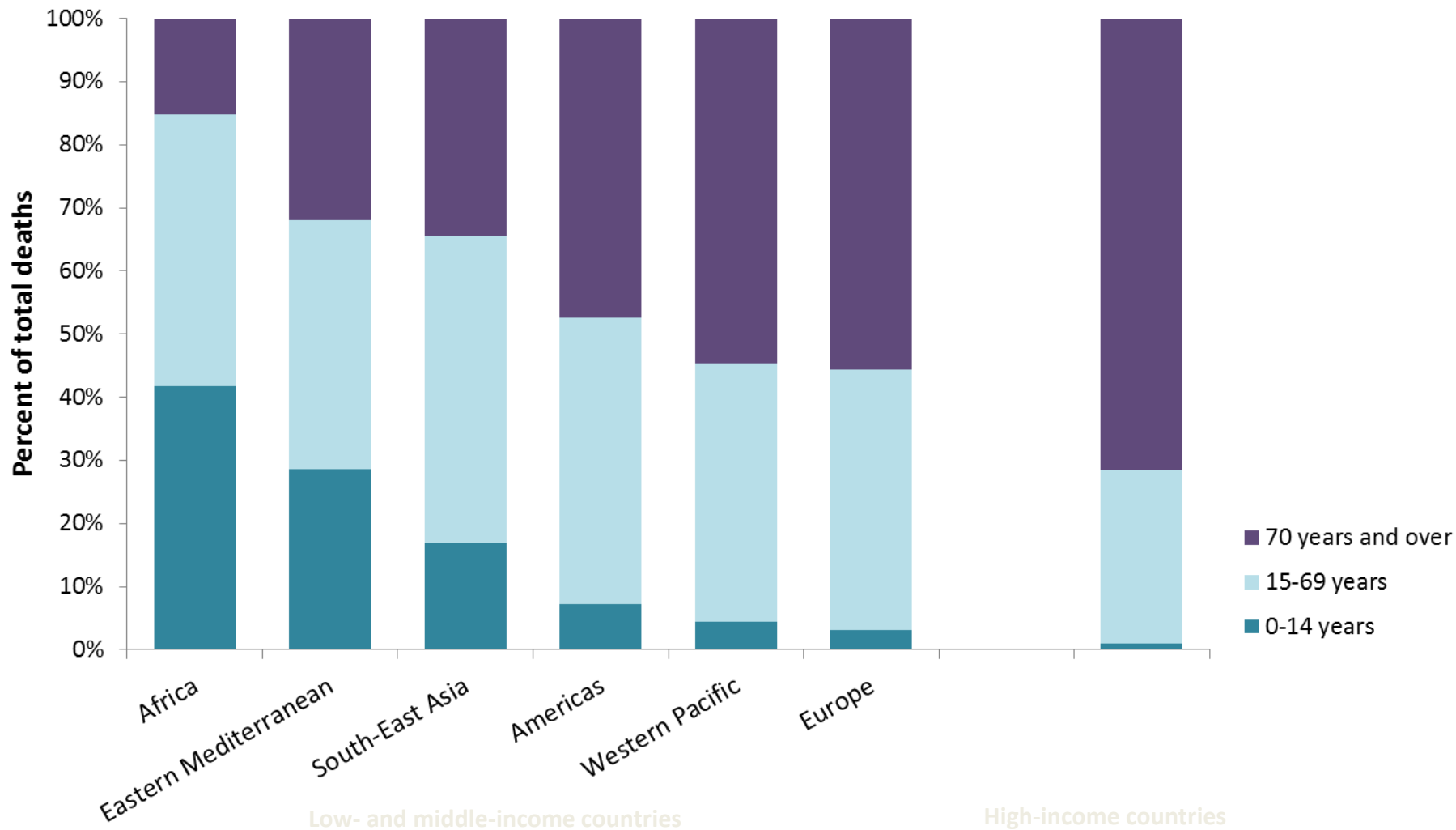


Les 10 principales causes de mortalité dans les pays à revenu élevé (2012)

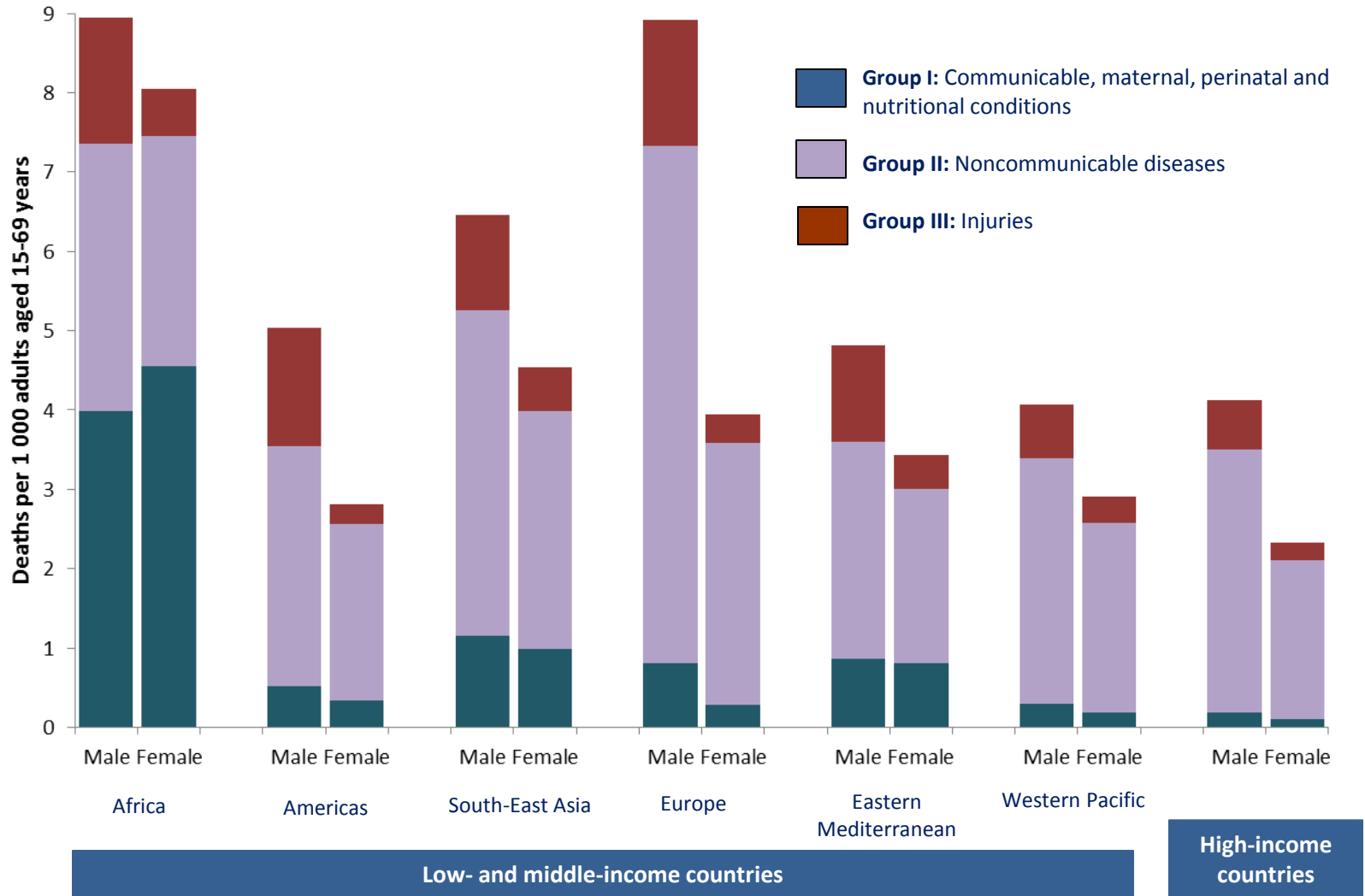


	Pays riches	Pays à ressources modérées	Pays à ressources limitées
Espérance de vie	Deux tiers des personnes vivent + de 70 ans	La moitié des personnes vivent + de 70 ans	Une personne sur 5 atteint 70 ans
On meurt « en priorité » de :	Maladies cardiovasculaires Maladies respiratoires Maladies mentales Cancers Diabètes	Maladies cardiovasculaires Maladies respiratoires Diarrhées VIH/sida Accidents de la route Tuberculose Diabètes	Maladies respiratoires Diarrhées VIH/sida Maladies cardiovasculaires Paludisme Tuberculose Complications de la grossesse et de l'accouchement
	En rouge : maladies transmissibles, infectieuses ou parasitaires En noir : maladies non transmissibles		

Distribution of Age at Death by Region, OMS 2011



Taux de mortalité chez les 15-69 ans, par sexe, par région et par type de cause de décès (OMS, 2011)




Dans les pays à ressources limitées, les problèmes de santé actuellement sont largement dus :

- aux maladies infectieuses et parasitaires**
- aux complications de la grossesse et de l'accouchement et aux infections néonatales**

..... Mais la situation évolue :

Perspectives

- Rapport Statistiques sanitaires mondiales 2012 (OMS) :
 - Un tiers des africains souffraient d'hypertension en 2008
 - La proportion d'adultes obèses a été multipliée par deux en Afrique entre 1980 et 2008. Elle atteint 8% en 2008.
- 
- **Double fardeau sanitaire des pays en développement : maintenir l'effort contre les maladies infectieuses et parasitaires, sans oublier pour autant l'émergence de nouveaux problèmes de santé liés au mode de vie.**

Santé et environnement,
le nouveau défi ?

A partir de l'article
« Maladies émergentes » (*Pour la science*)

- Que recouvrent les concepts d'Eco-health et de One-health ?
- Dans quelle mesure peut-on dire que les maladies émergentes sont liées à l'action de l'Homme ?
- Quels sont les défis en « santé mondiale » aujourd'hui ?