World Health Organization

First Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and Noncommunicable Disease Control
Moscow, 28-29 April 2011
Roundtable 3
Harmful use of alcohol
(Press Hall, Tower 1)
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Minister of Health and Family Welfare
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Harmful use of alcohol: what is the relationship with non-communicable diseases and what can be done to reduce alcohol-related harm
## Leading causes of attributable global mortality and burden of disease, 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributable Mortality</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. High blood pressure</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tobacco use</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. High blood glucose</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Physical inactivity</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Overweight and obesity</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. High cholesterol</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Unsafe sex</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Alcohol use</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Childhood underweight</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Indoor smoke from solid fuels</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59 million total global deaths in 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributable DALYs</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Childhood underweight</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unsafe sex</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Alcohol use</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Unsafe water, sanitation, hygiene</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. High blood pressure</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tobacco use</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Suboptimal breastfeeding</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. High blood glucose</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>9. Indoor smoke from solid fuels</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 billion total global DALYs in 2004
The relationship between alcohol consumption, NCD, and other harm

- Detrimental impact on various cancers, haemorrhagic stroke, hypertensive disease, cardiac dysrhythmias, liver cirrhosis and pancreatitis (monotone dose-response relationship)
- Impact of drinking on ischaemic heart disease, ischaemic stroke and diabetes (complex relationship)
- Impact of harmful use of alcohol on other diseases (alcohol dependence, TB, HIV/AIDS, pneumonia) and injuries
- Alcohol-related social harm (family, violence, worklife, etc.)
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Adopted the resolution WHA63.13 "Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol"
National policies and measures 10 target areas in the Global Strategy

• Leadership, awareness and commitment
• Health services’ response
• Community action
• Drink–driving policies and countermeasures
• Availability of alcohol
• Marketing of alcoholic beverages
• Pricing policies
• Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication
• Reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol
• Monitoring and surveillance
# Best buys, especially for low and middle income countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harmful use of alcohol (&gt; 50m DALYs; 4.5% global burden)</th>
<th>Restrict access to retailed alcohol *</th>
<th>Enforce bans on alcohol advertising *</th>
<th>Raise taxes on alcohol *</th>
<th>Combined effect: 5-10 m DALYs averted (10-20% of alcohol-attributable burden)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* very cost-effective ($ per DALY prevented < GDP per person) 
very low cost in implementation and in principle feasible
The need for monitoring and surveillance systems

• To quantify the burden comparatively to identify time trends
• To identify disease categories and specific populations where interventions are most needed
• To provide the necessary background data for evaluation of interventions with respect to effectiveness and cost-effectiveness
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Minister of Health
Botswana
Mr Hanno Pevkur
Minister of Social Affairs
Estonia
Dr Siriwat Tiptaradol
Deputy Permanent Secretary
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Thailand
Dr Pascal Strupler
Director
Federal Office of Public Health
Switzerland
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Professor and Chancellor
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Thank you