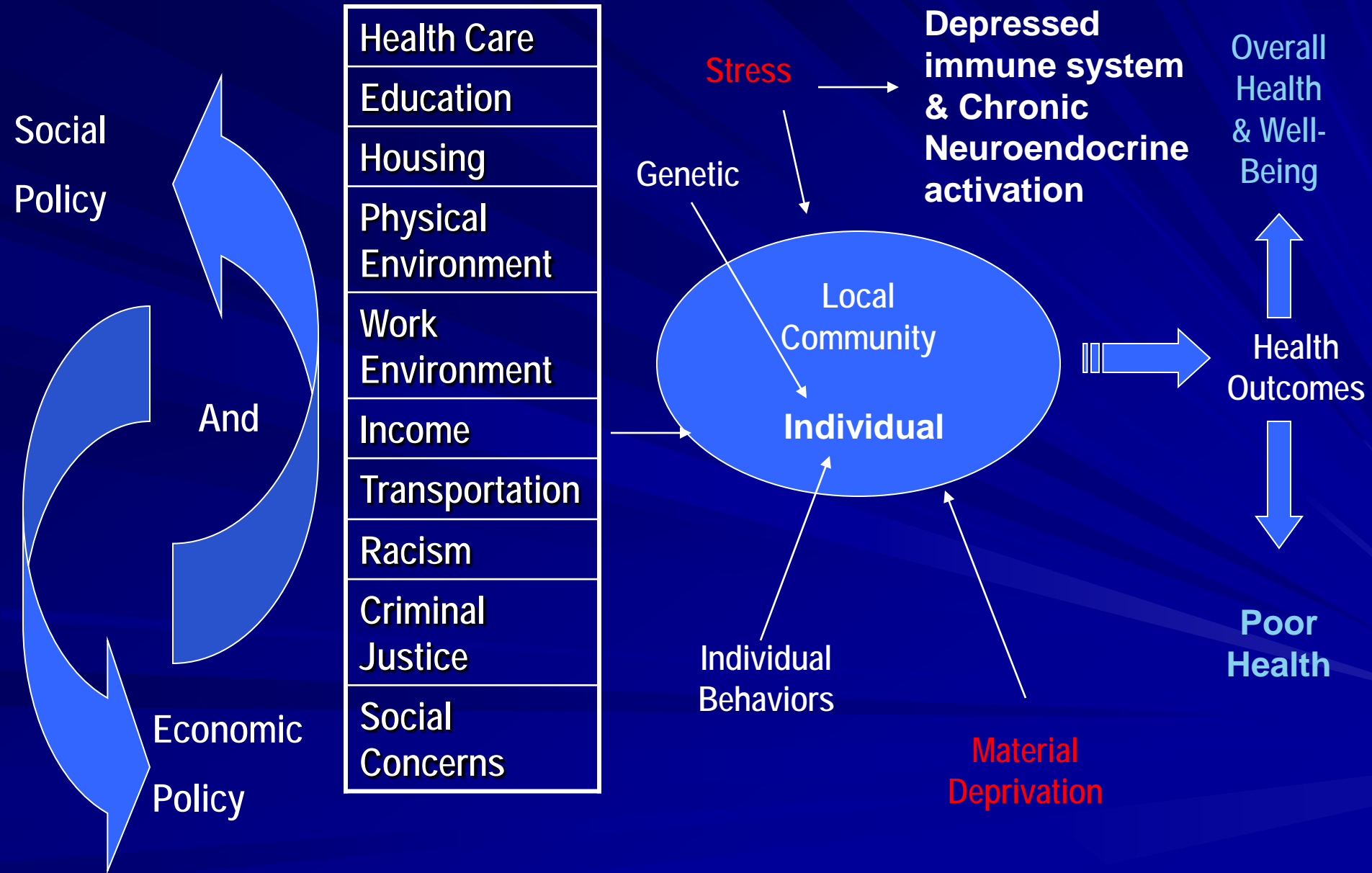


Health Care 2009:

Transparency, Advocacy & Reform

The Social Determinants Framework



“Here Are 2 Truisms”

- Rich countries have better health than poor countries, and
- Medical care improves health.

Marmot and Bell, JAMA Vol. 301, No. 11, Mar 18, 2009

Top Ten Public Health Achievements, 1900-1999

- Vaccination
- Motor vehicle safety
- Safer workplaces
- Control of infectious diseases
- Decline in deaths from coronary heart disease and stroke
- Safer and healthier foods
- Healthier mothers and babies
- Family planning
- Fluoridation of drinking water
- Recognition of tobacco use as a health hazard
- Biostatistics

Health Goals of the Nation - 2010

- Increase the length of healthy life for all Americans.
- Eliminate health disparities.
- Provide access to primary preventive care.

Brief History of Health Reform

Year	President	Attempted	Fate
1908	T. Roosevelt	Workers' Comp for Federal Employees	Passed 😊
1912	T. Roosevelt Candidate	Nat'l Health Ins. (NHI) Progressive Party	Failed with his defeat to Wilson ☹
1934	F. Roosevelt	NHI	Failed ☹ Passed New Deal 😊 /SS 😊
1940s	F. Roosevelt	Second Bill of Rights/Including NHI	Died with Roosevelt ☹
1945	Truman	Universal	Derided as socialized medicine ☹
1948-50	Truman	NHI, Universal	Died with Korean War ☹

Brief History of Health Reform, Cont.

Year	President	Attempted	Fate
1962	Kennedy	NHI for elderly	Stalled in Congress ☒
1965	Johnson	Medicare & Medicaid	Passed 😊
1971	Nixon	NHI Standards Act	Failed ☒
1976	Carter	Campaigned for NHI, Cost Containment	Recession ended it ☒
1994	Clinton	Health Security Act	Failed in Congress ☒
1997	Clinton	S-CHIP	Passed 😊
2009	Obama	Healthcare Reform	Fate Unknown?

Truths About Health Care in America

- Spend more money than other nations – 2.3 T
- Shorter life span, not healthier, higher IMR
- Smoking is on the decline.
- 67% overweight, 33% of these are obese
- Improvement in preventable causes of death
- Lack of access to health care – 47 million
- Disparities in healthcare

WHO Analysis of the World's Health Systems

Criterion for Analysis

- Overall level of population health
- Health disparities within a population
- Health system's responsiveness to needs of the population
- Distribution of responsiveness (Rich v. Poor/ Goodness v. Fairness)
- Distribution of financial burden. (Who pays?)

Ranking of the US

- # 1 in spending 14 percent of its gross domestic product
- # 37 out of 151 countries according to its performance
- # 54 in its fairness (WHO, 2000)
- # 72 in its performance on health level

Major Determinants of Health

■ Social and behavioral factors	50%
■ Environment	20%
■ Genetics	20%
■ Access to care	10%

Population of the United States

- The population of United States is 306 million (<http://www.census.gov/population/www/popclockus.html> on April 6, 2009),
- 14% or 41.1 million were estimated in 2008 to be African Americans

(<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/population/012496.html> on April 6, 2009.)

Diversity of the U.S. Population

■ White	69%
■ African American	12.4%
■ Hispanic	13.6%
■ Asian/Pacific Is.	3%
■ Native American	<1%

America's Health Check-up

- >300 million population
- >39 million over age 65
- 47 million without health insurance
- 67% overweight or obese
- 27% high BP
- 40% little exercise
- 83% do not eat 5 fruits and vegetables/day

Reasons for Increased Cost of Health Care

- Increasing number of elderly – living longer
- Greater burden of chronic disease
- More medications used
- Improved technology
- Higher rates of hospitalizations
- Increased use of nursing facilities
- ADL need for 40% for >age 85
- High administrative costs

Lack of Access to Health Care Can Be Deadly

- Almost 45,000 people die each year due to lack of health insurance.

Demographic Trends & Burdens of Disease

- Increasing number with income >\$50,000
- Widening of gap between rich and poor
- Increasing incidence of chronic disease
- Rising healthcare expenditures as % of GDP
 - 5% - 1960
 - 7.5% - 1980
 - 14% - 1990
 - 16% - 2007
- >Age 85 population to grow from 4.2 M in 2000 to 21 M by 2050

Demographic Trends & Burdens of Disease, Cont.

- An aging population
- Aging of Baby Boomers (1946-1964)
- Living longer (49.9 years – 79.9 years)
- >Age 65 population to grow from 34 M – 39 M
- Fastest growing segment is > age 65 group
- Increasing number of minorities
(20% - 1980) (32% - 2010) (50% - 2050)

Number of Older Americans

(in Millions)

■ 3.1	1900
■ 35.6	2003
■ 37	2006
■ 40	2010
■ 54.6	2020
■ 71.5	2050

Obesity – An Epidemic

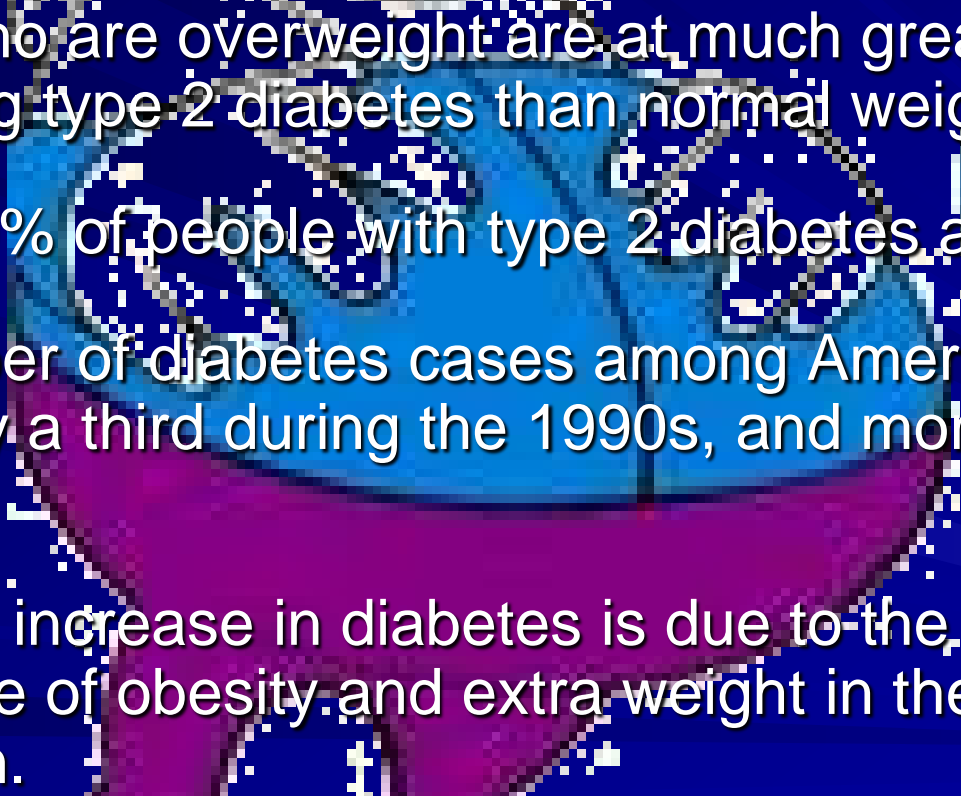
- Overweight and obesity has reached epidemic proportions in the United States, as well as worldwide.(3)
- Roughly 31% of American adults meet the criterion for obesity - about 59 M American adults.
- More than 67% of the US adult population have a BMI ≥ 25 kg/m² putting them in the overweight category. (4)
- In an effort to increase public awareness of the epidemic proportion of obesity, the Surgeon General has issued a call to action to prevent and treat overweight and obesity and their associated health complications.(5)

3. World Health Organization, (1998) Obesity: Preventing and managing the global epidemic, Report of WHO Consultation on Obesity, Geneva, 3-5 June, 1997, WHO, 1998.

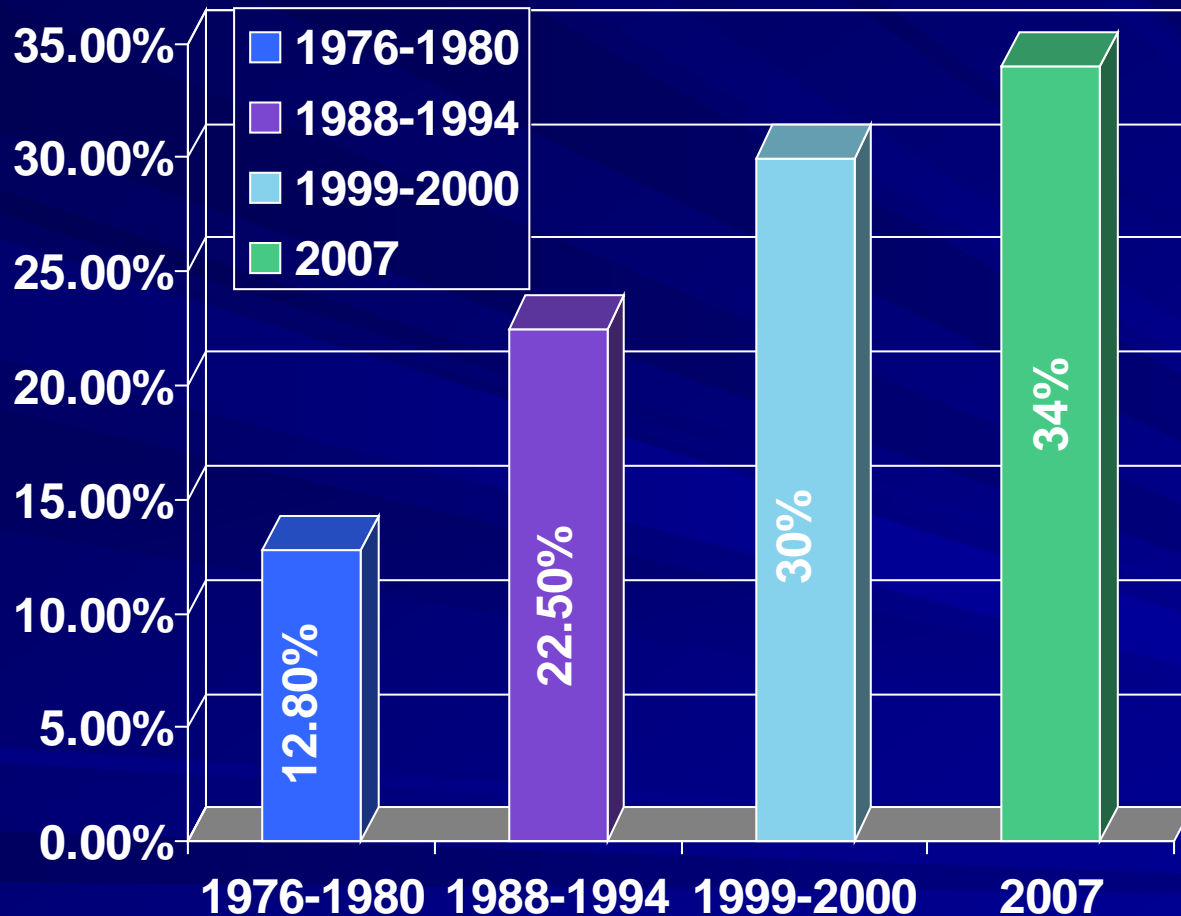
4. National Center for Health Statistics (1999) (2007) Prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults.

5. US Department of Health and Human Services. The Surgeon General's call to action to prevent and decrease overweight and obesity. [Rockville, MD] US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Office of the Surgeon General (2001).

Carrying extra body weight and body fat go hand and hand with the development of type 2 diabetes.

- 
- People who are overweight are at much greater risk of developing type 2 diabetes than normal weight individuals.
 - Almost 90% of people with type 2 diabetes are overweight.
 - The number of diabetes cases among American adults jumped by a third during the 1990s, and more increases are expected.
 - This rapid increase in diabetes is due to the growing prevalence of obesity and extra weight in the United States population.

Rising Obesity in the US

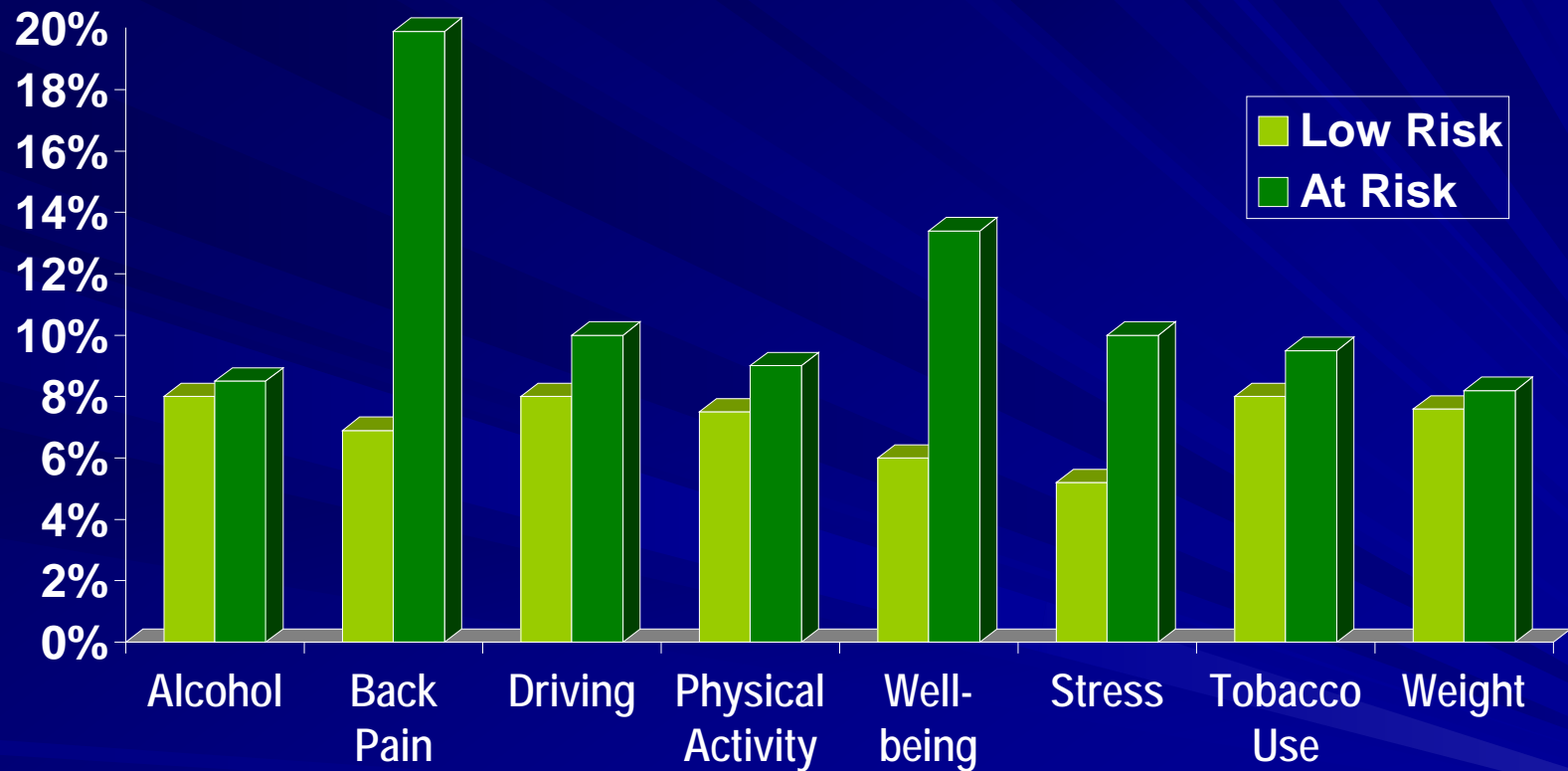


The number of diabetes cases among American adults jumped by a third during the 1990s, and more increases are expected. This rapid increase in diabetes is due to the growing prevalence of obesity and extra weight in the US population.

Healthcare in America is not:

- Coherent
- Comprehensive
- Choice
- Cost Effective
- Equitable
- Universal

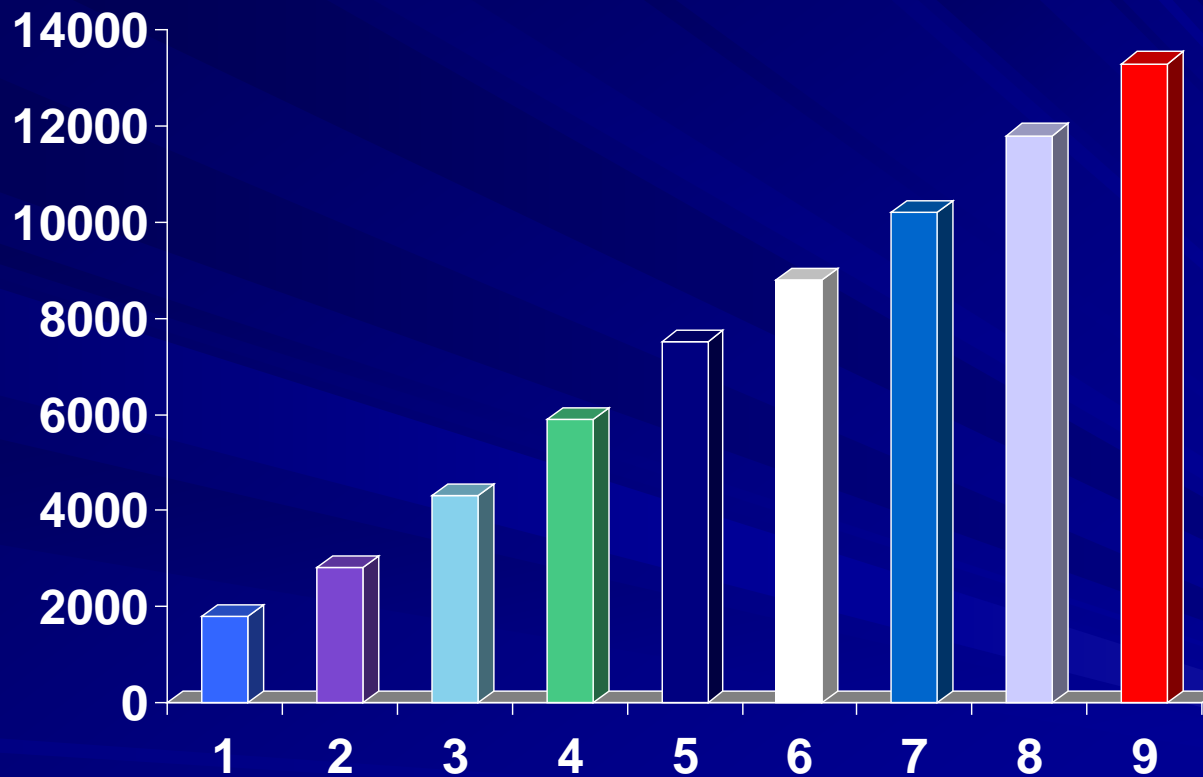
Health Risks and Productivity Loss



Mean productivity loss for those at low risk and those at risk. All differences were significant based on independent samples t test. $P < 0.001$

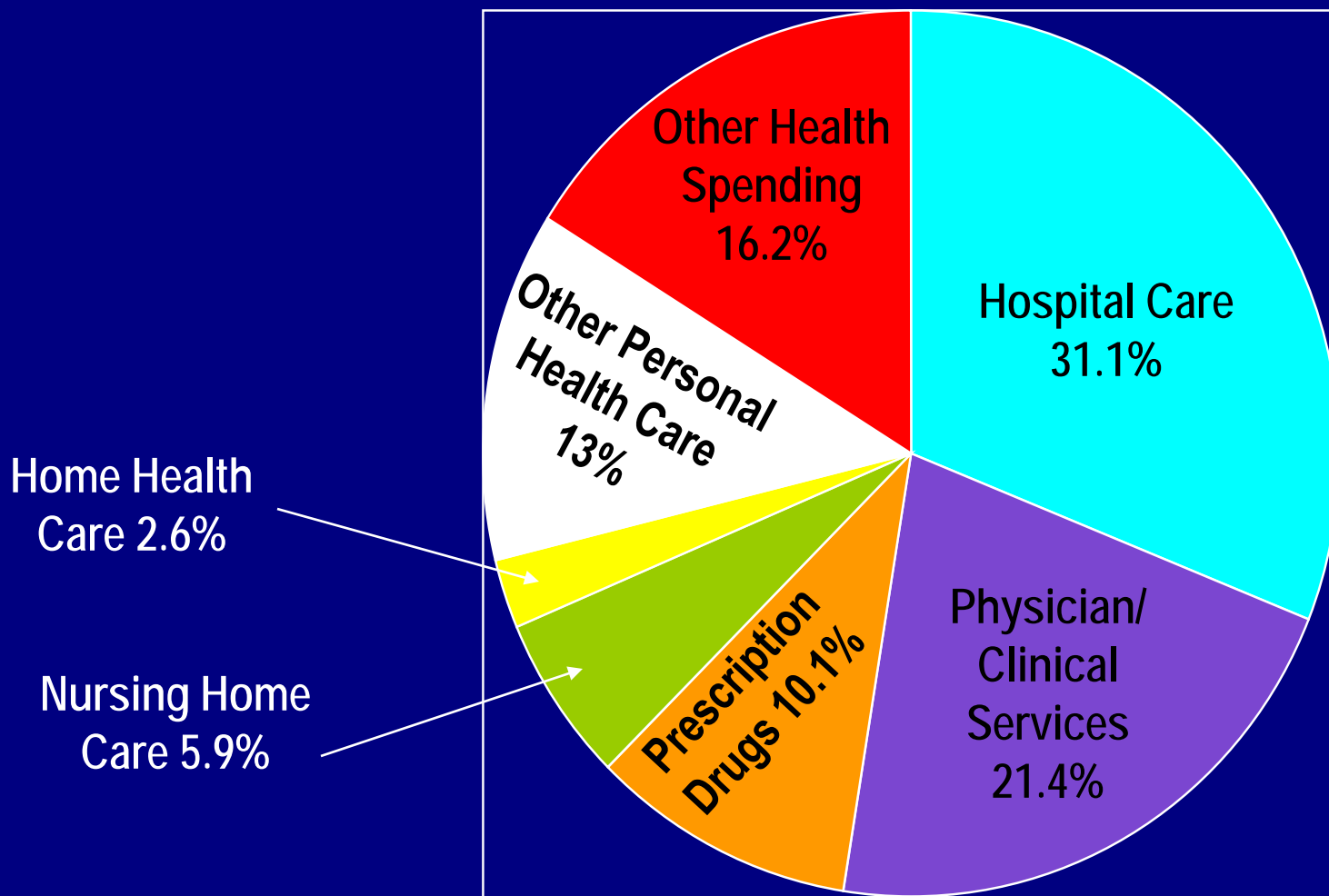
(Source: Riedel et al, J of Occupational and Environmental Medicine) in Leveraging Health Ctr for Hlth Value Innovation

Mean Annual Cost in Lost Productivity



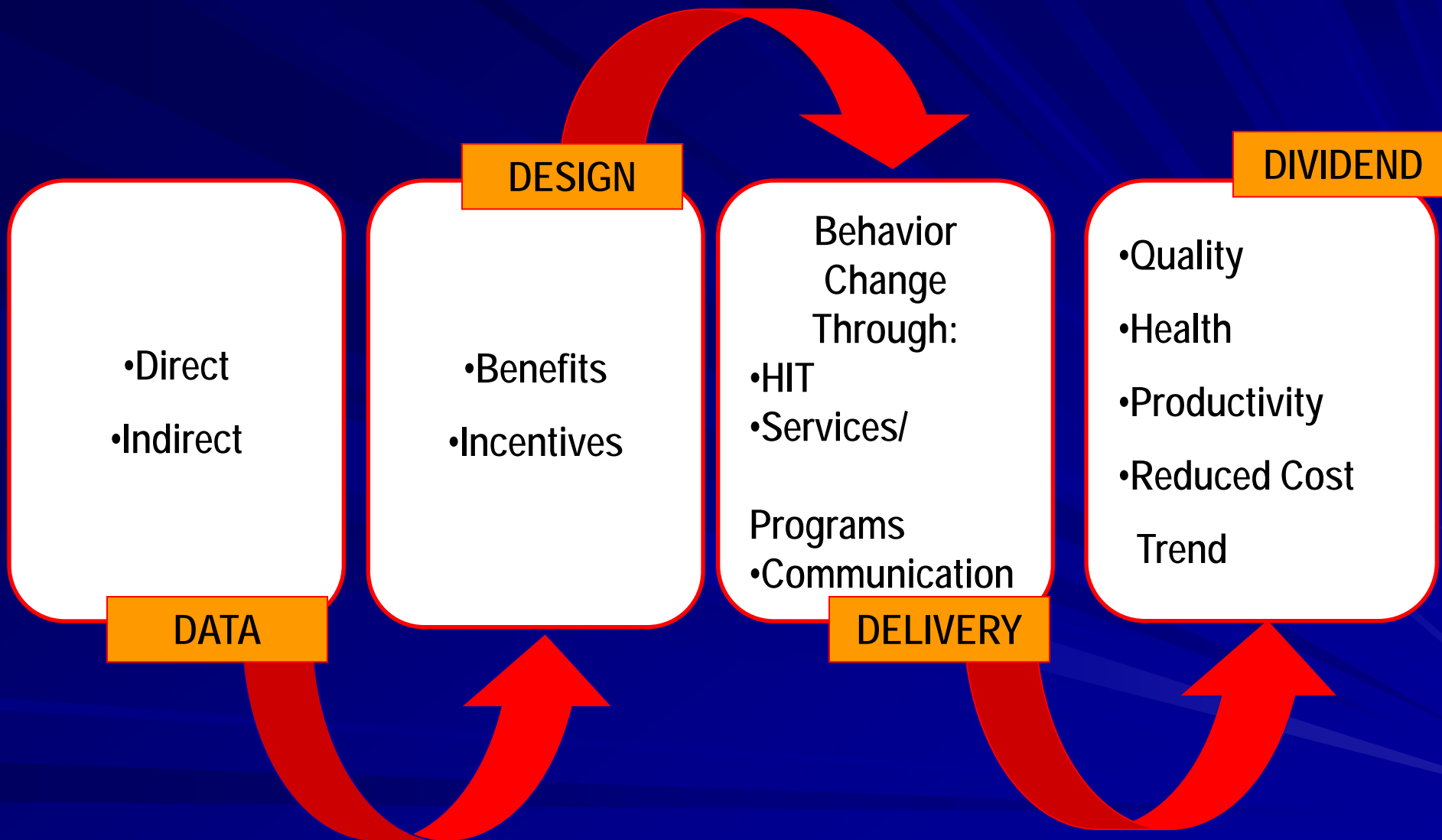
Mean annual cost in lost productivity plotted against the number of health risks for which a person is at risk.

Distribution of National Health Expenditures by Type of Service, 2007

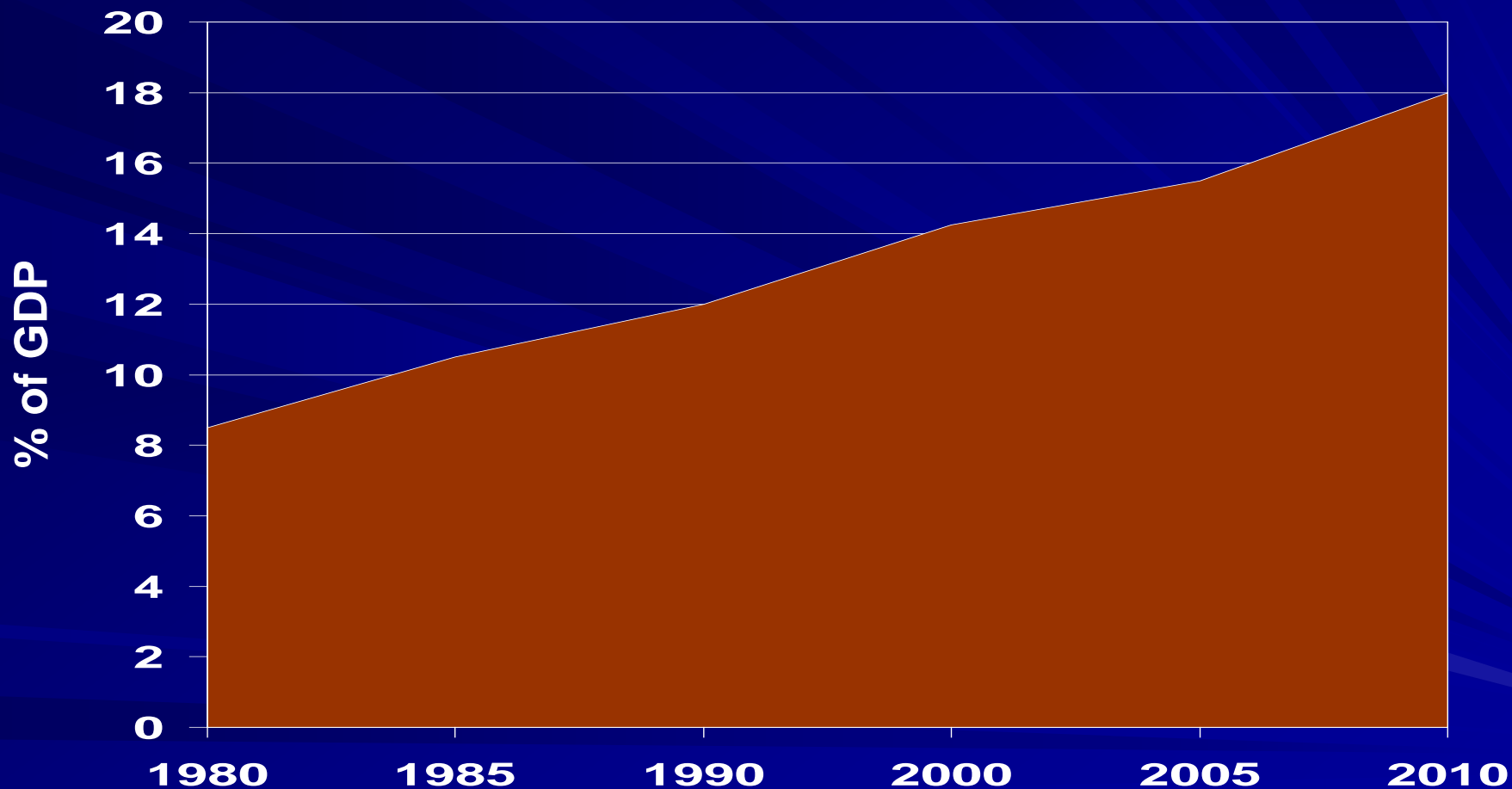


Health Value Decisions

- Data drives decisions.
- Design drives behavior change.
- Delivery is dependent upon the health management skills of the population you wish to affect.
- Dividends are a result of the behavior changes.



Projection of Future Healthcare Spending (Healthcare expenditures as a share of GDP)



Major Problems of Current US Healthcare System

■ Access

- 45 – 50 M have no health insurance

■ Cost

- Costs too much, delivers too little

■ Quality

- Gross lapses in quality of care
- Major health disparities
- Lack of transparency

Recommendations for the New Healthcare System

- Healthy people in healthy communities
- Healthcare system that is accessible, available and affordable
- Prevention-focused, purpose-driven and solution-oriented
- Individual responsibility and involved in care
- Healthcare professionals who are patient-centered

Recommendations for the New Healthcare System

- Equitable care for all
- Universal health insurance:
 - W/o pre-existing conditions, caps
 - Parity for physical & mental conditions
 - Gender equity
 - W/o high deductibles and co-pays
 - Promote a diverse workforce
- Provide long-term care for disabled & elderly
- Data collection
- Health information technology (HIT)
- Electronic medical records

Strategies

- Educational strategies
- Access strategies
- Prevention strategies
- Intervention strategies
- Strategies of compassion
- Research strategies
- Political strategies
- Leadership strategies

5 C's of Leadership — Clarity of vision, Consistency, Competency, Commitment, Control

What Is the Role of Healthcare Professions in Healthcare Reform?

- Provide prevention while
- Reaching
- Out with a
- Vision that
- Includes everyone and
- Develop
- Enough access to provide healthcare for all.