

IUNS 21st ICN International Congress of Nutrition “From Sciences to Nutrition Security”



Sociedad Argentina de Nutrición



IUNS

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES

Buenos Aires, Argentina, 15-20 October 2017

Sheraton Buenos Aires Hotel & Convention Center

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

This presentation is supported by ILSI, which is funded primarily by its industry members.

Comparing health indicators across geography: A look at Asia and Latin America

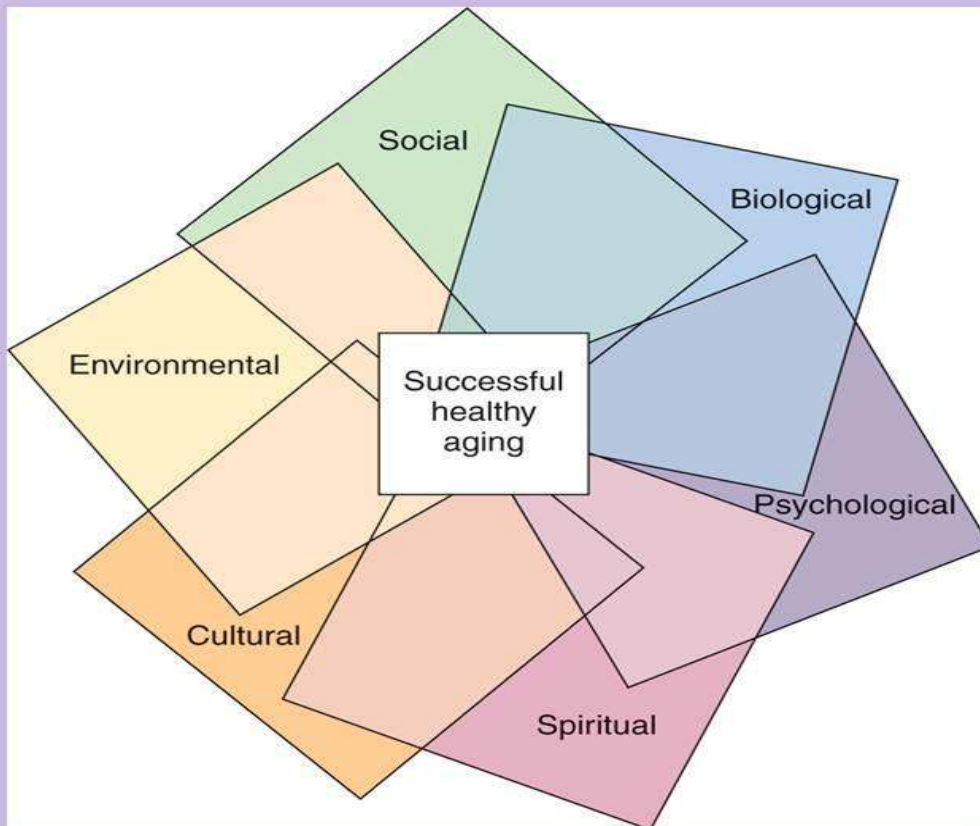
Sofia Amarra R.D., Ph.D.

Background

One ILSI Healthy Aging Project

- Collaboration among International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) branches in Asia and Latin America

Overall goal: To identify mid-life factors that contribute to healthy vs. pathological aging (Asia & Latin America)



Objective of the presentation

- Provide a background for Asian and Latin American countries in terms of
 - Selected indicators for health and aging that describe the status of the adult population
 - Disease causes of **mortality**
 - Causes of **disability**
 - Risk factors for disease & disability (metabolic, lifestyle, dietary, environmental etc.)

Countries included

- **High income Asia Pacific**

- Brunei, Japan, Singapore, South Korea

- **South & East Asia**

- India, China, Taiwan

- **ASEAN countries**

- Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

Total = 15 countries

- **Central Latin America**

- Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela

- **Andean Latin America**

- Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru

- **Tropical Latin America**

- Brazil, Paraguay

- **Southern Latin America**

- Argentina, Chile, Uruguay

Total = 17 countries



I. POPULATION AGING INDICATORS

Comparison of Asia & Latin America

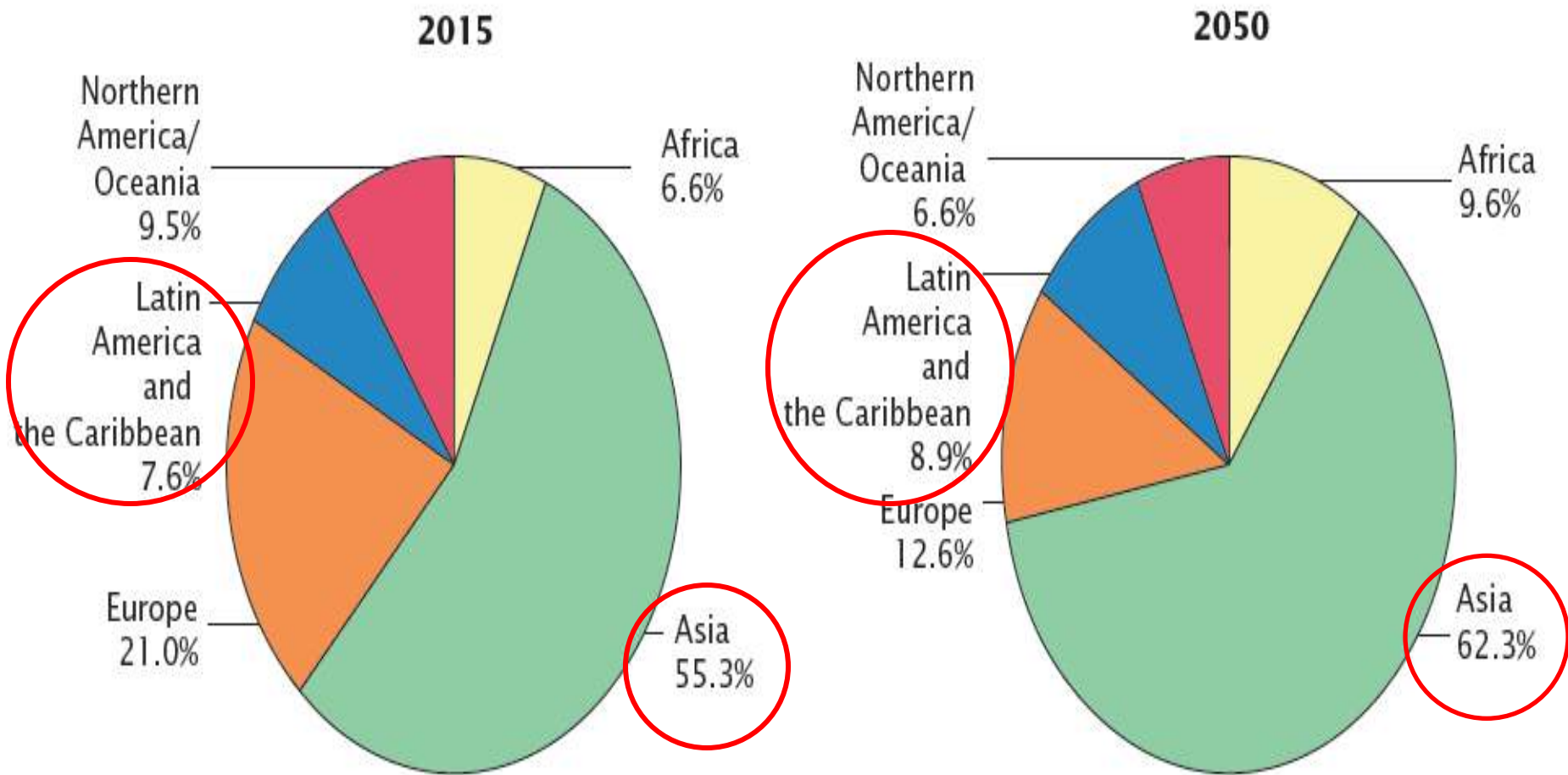


ILSI

Southeast
Asia Region



Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 65 and Over by Region: 2015 and 2050



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013; International Data Base.

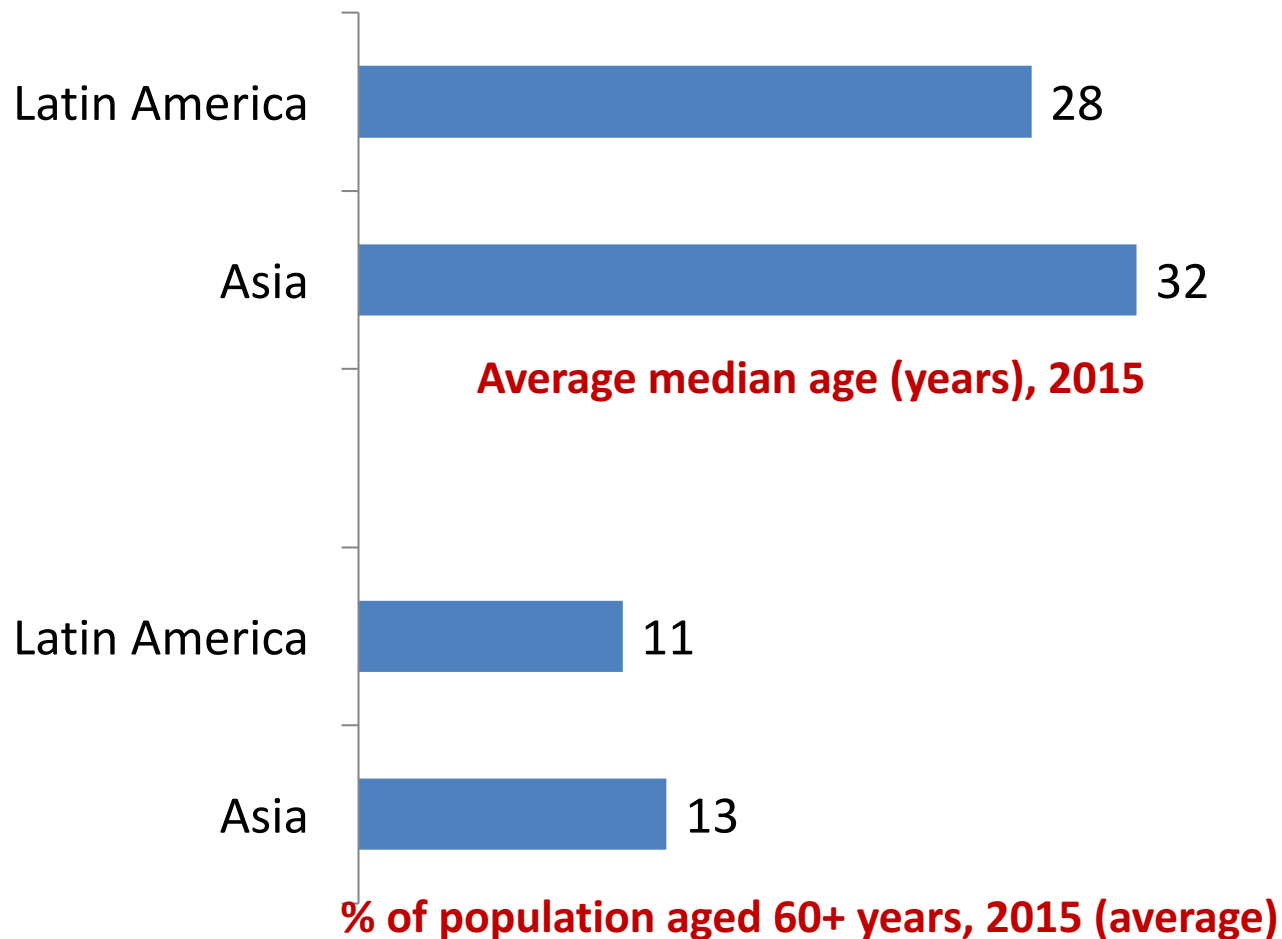
Indicator

- **Measurement or value that gives an idea of what something (or a situation) is like**

Aging indicators

- **Median age** = The age that divides a population into 2 groups of the same size, such that half of the population is younger than this age, and the other half older
- **Percent of population aged 60+ years**

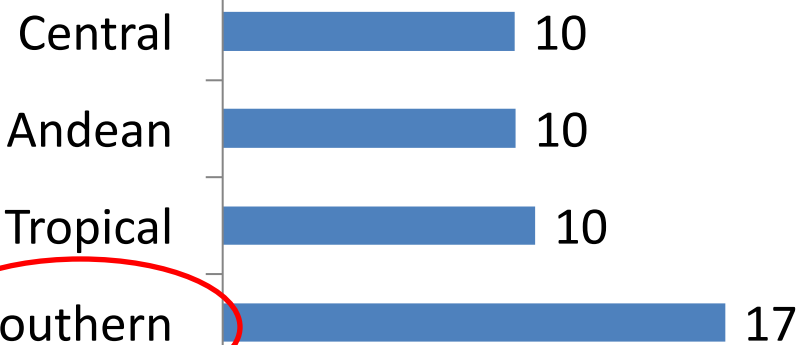
Population aging indicators



Source: Computed from estimates in World Population Ageing 2015

% of population aged 60+ years by region

Latin America



Asia



Average % of population aged 60+ years

Population aging indicators by region – median age (years)

Latin America



Asia



Average median age (years)

Summary of aging indicators

Asia

- More advanced aging status
 - Median age
 - % of population aged 60 y and above
- High income Asia Pacific countries oldest (Brunei, Japan, Singapore, South Korea)

Latin America

- Younger population than Asia
- Oldest are Southern Latin American countries (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay)
- Youngest are Andean Latin American countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru)

II. WHO HEALTH INDICATORS

Comparison of Asia & Latin America



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Asia Region

Indicators for health status

Life expectancy at birth

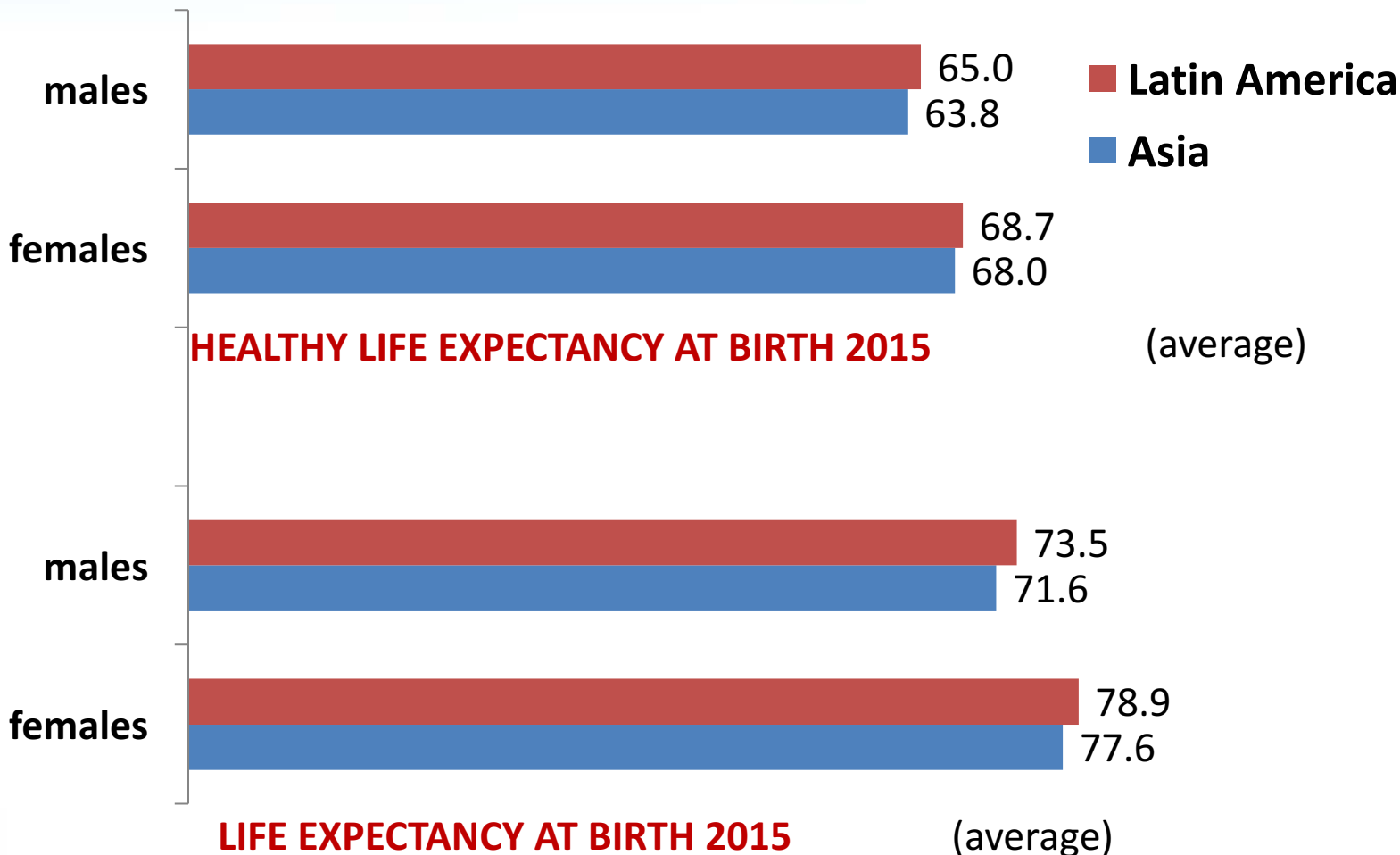
- The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country

Global average in 2015:
71.5 y

Healthy life expectancy at birth (HALE) – indicator of overall health of a population

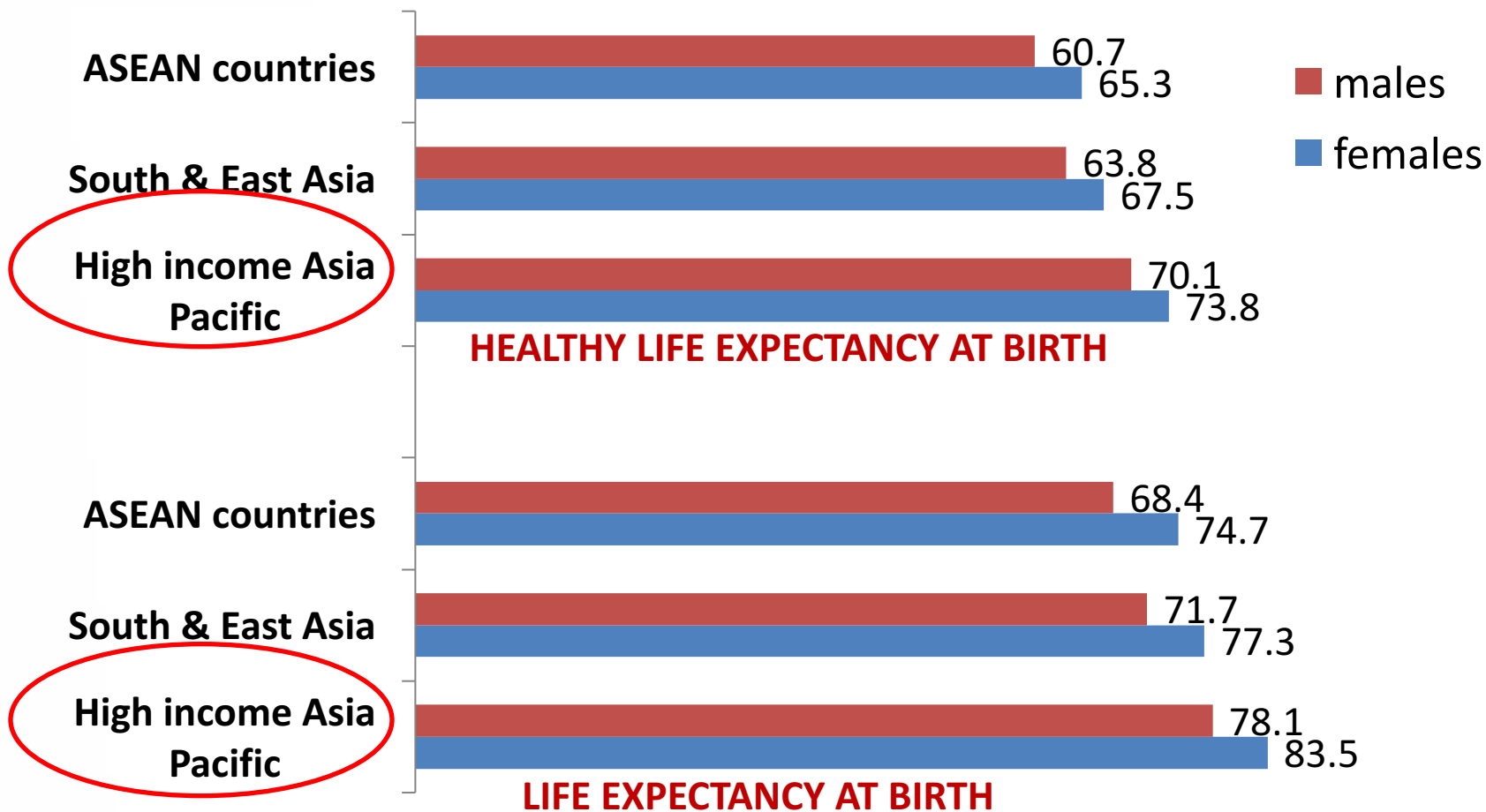
- the average equivalent **number of years of full health** that a newborn could expect to live if they were to pass through life subject to age-specific death rates and average age-specific levels of health states for a given period
- **Global average in 2015:**
63.1 years

HALE and Life Expectancy at Birth in Asia and Latin America, 2015 (years)

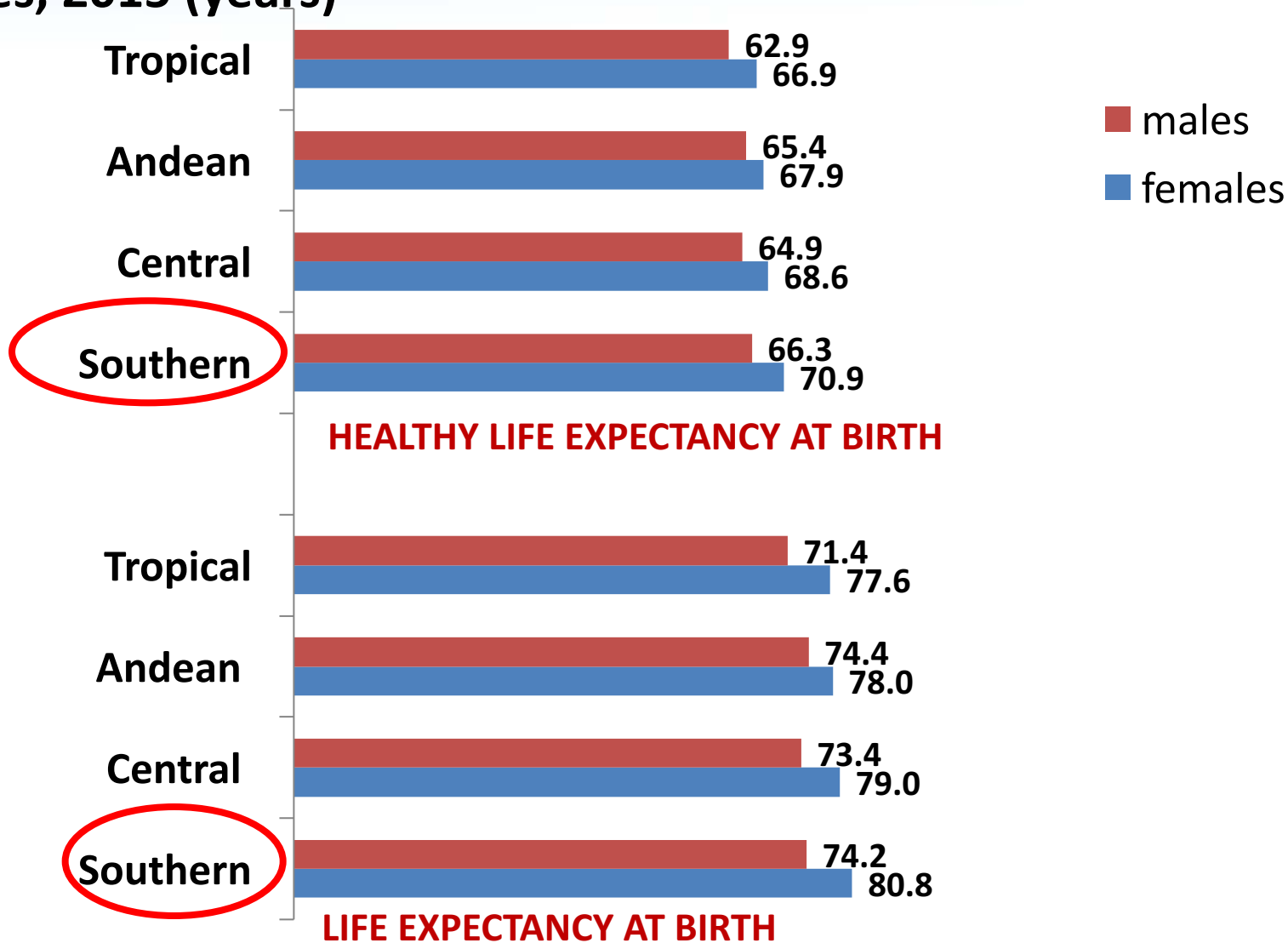


Source: Computed from World Health Statistics 2016

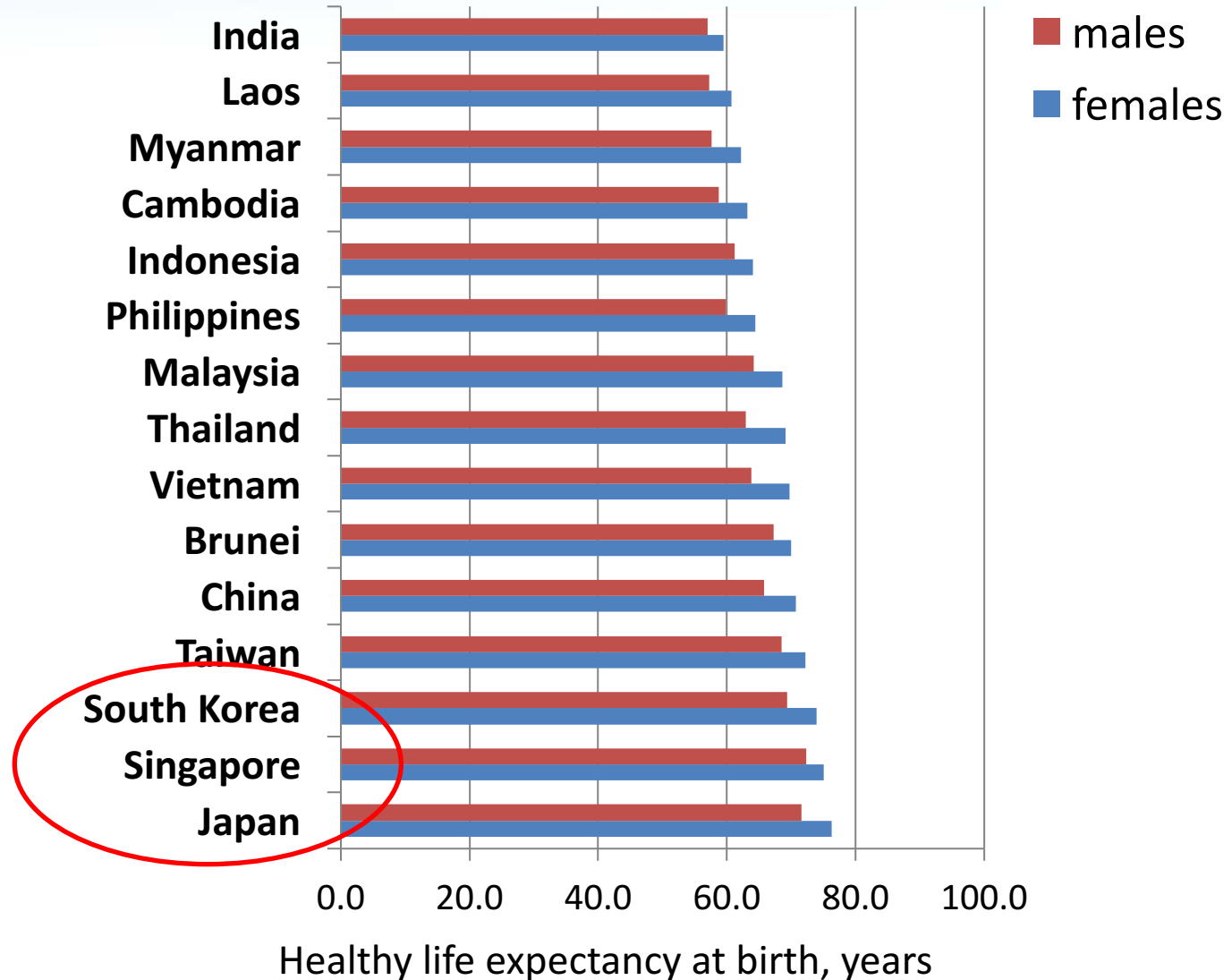
HALE and Life Expectancy at Birth in Asian countries, 2015 (years)



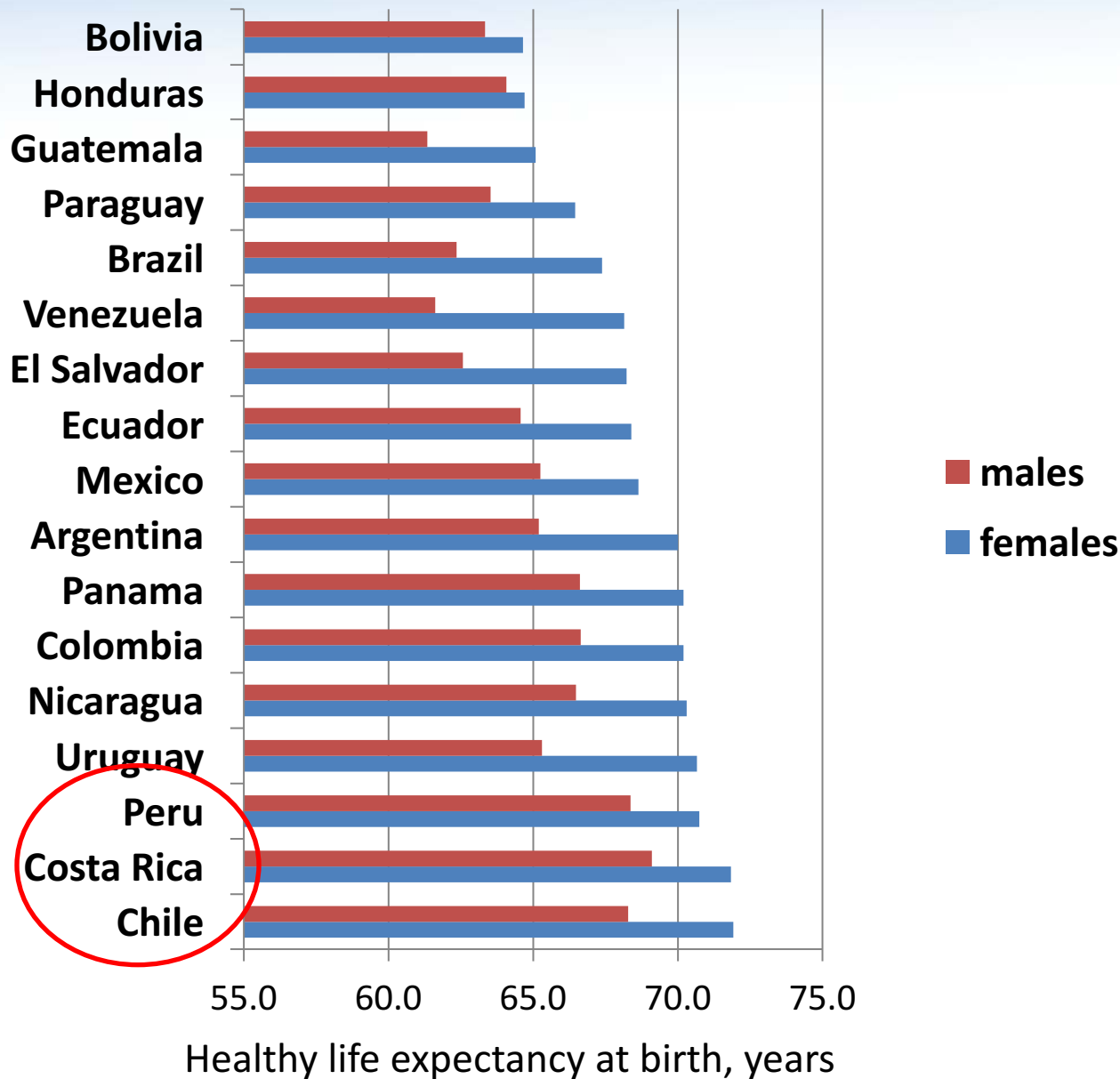
HALE and Life expectancy at Birth in Latin American countries, 2015 (years)



HALE IN SPECIFIC ASIAN COUNTRIES, 2015



HALE IN SPECIFIC LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 2015

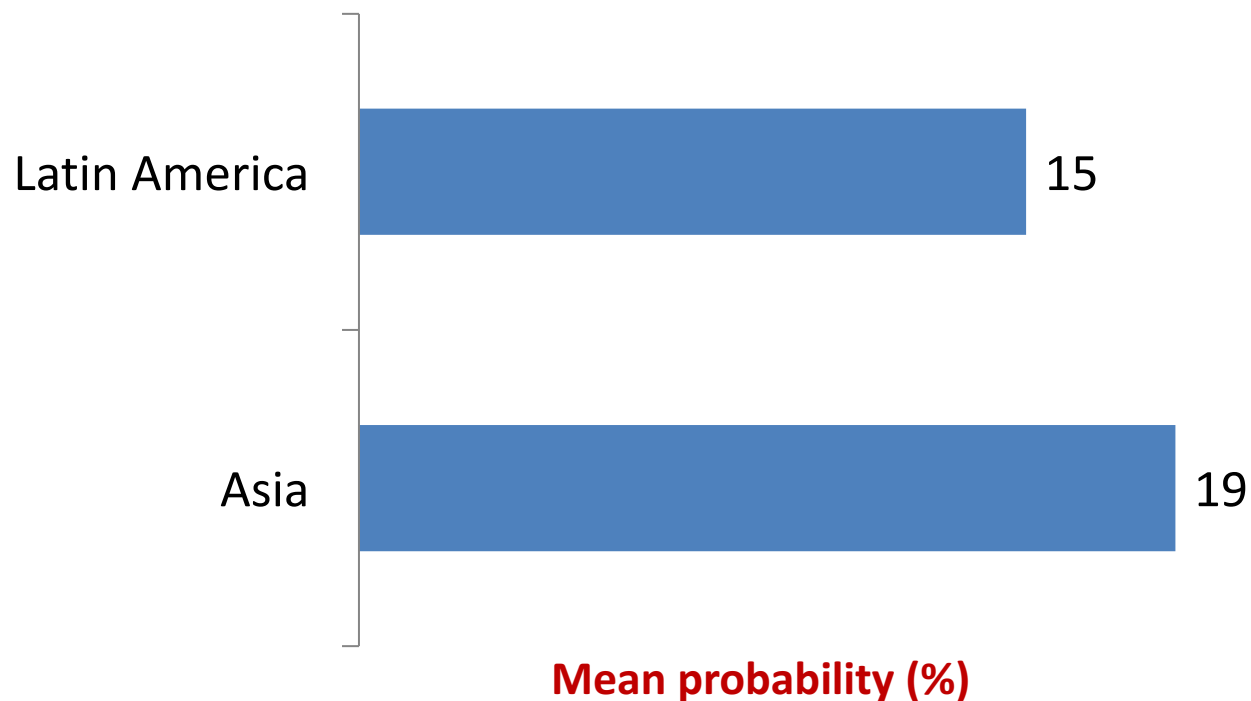


Indicators for health status

Mortality between 30 & 70 years of age from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases

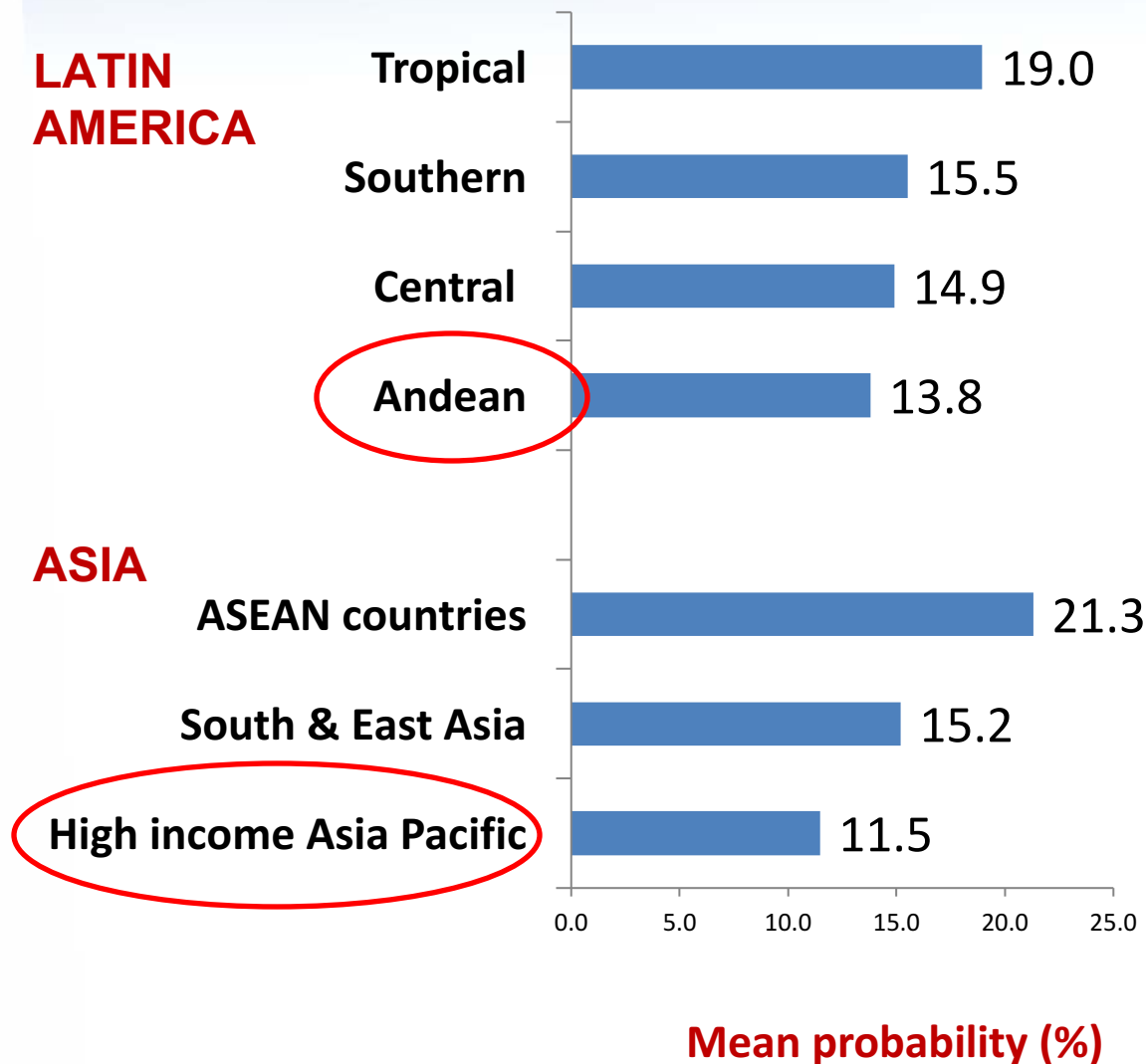
- Unconditional probability of dying between the exact ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases

Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from CVD, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases, Latin America & Asia, 2012

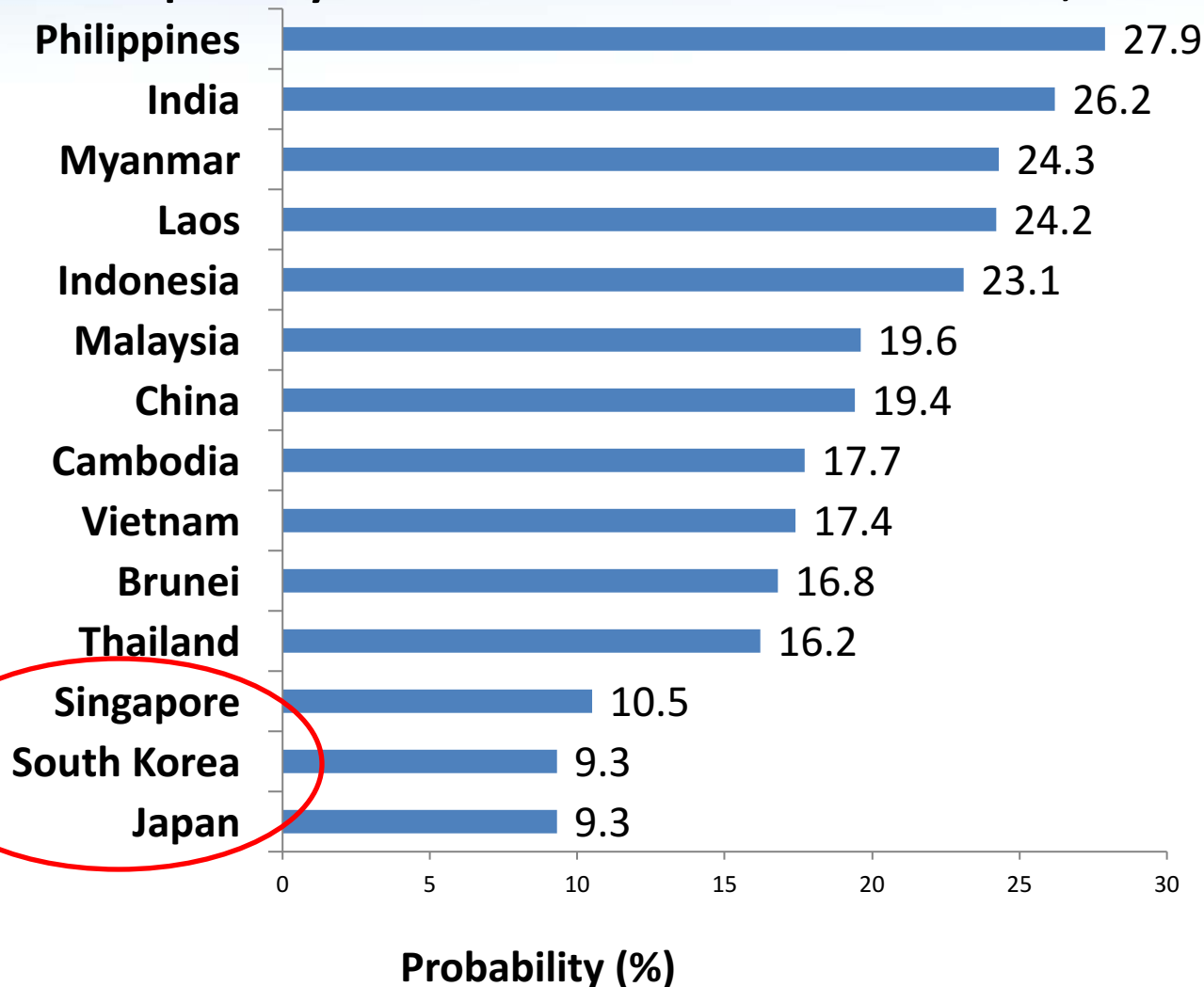


Source: Computed from World Health Statistics 2016

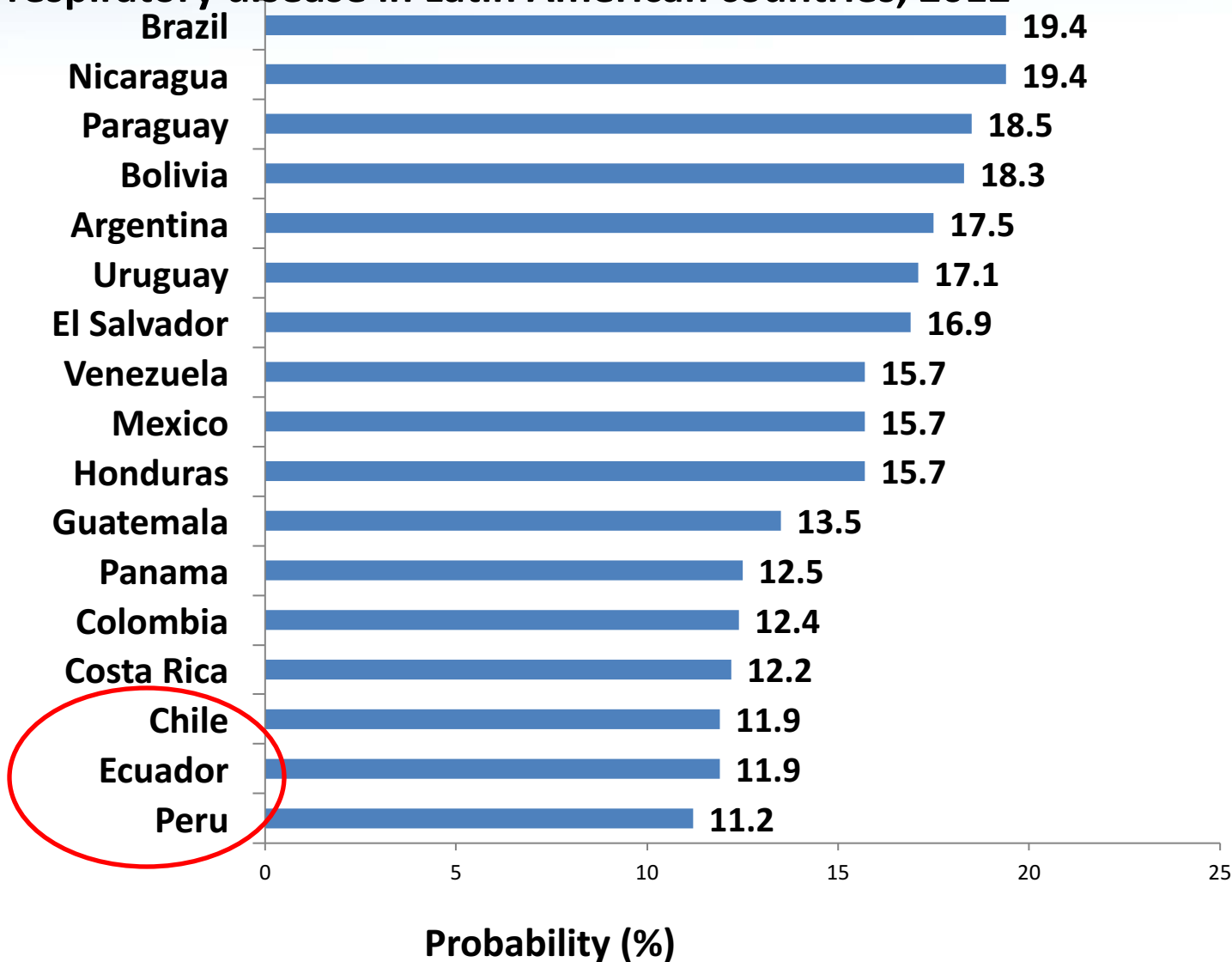
Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from CVD, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, 2012 (by region)



Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from CVD, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in selected Asian countries, 2012



Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from CVD, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in Latin American countries, 2012



III. GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE (GBD) 2015 RESULTS

Comparison of Asia & Latin America



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Asia Region

Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD)

- Worldwide collaborative effort to measure the impact of health problems on people
- Estimates the burden of premature death and disability in a population caused by more than 300 diseases and injuries in 195 countries

- Data from the 2015 GBD studies were tallied for Asian and Latin American countries
 - Disease causes of mortality
 - Causes of disability
 - Risk factors for disease & disability (metabolic, lifestyle, dietary, environmental)

Disease causes of mortality in selected Asian countries, 2015

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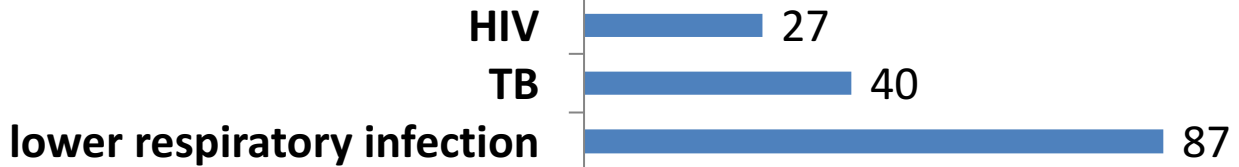
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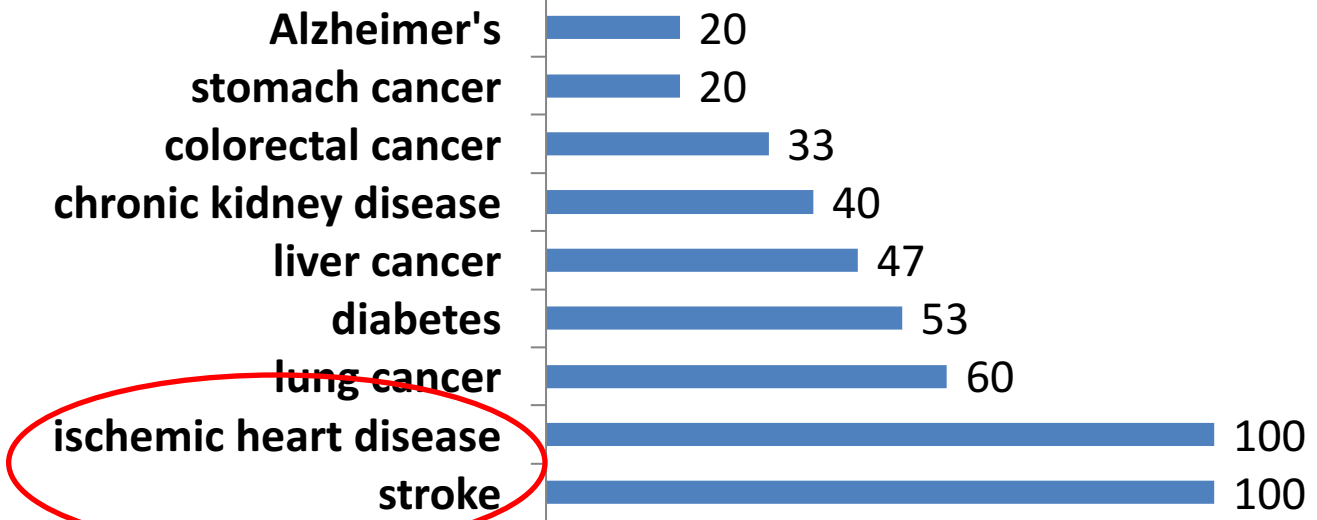
Neonatal causes



Infectious disease



NCDs



% of countries



Disease causes of mortality in Latin America, 2015

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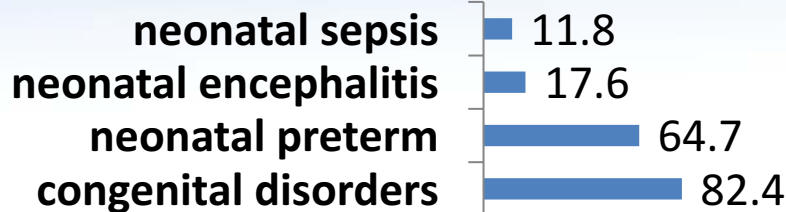
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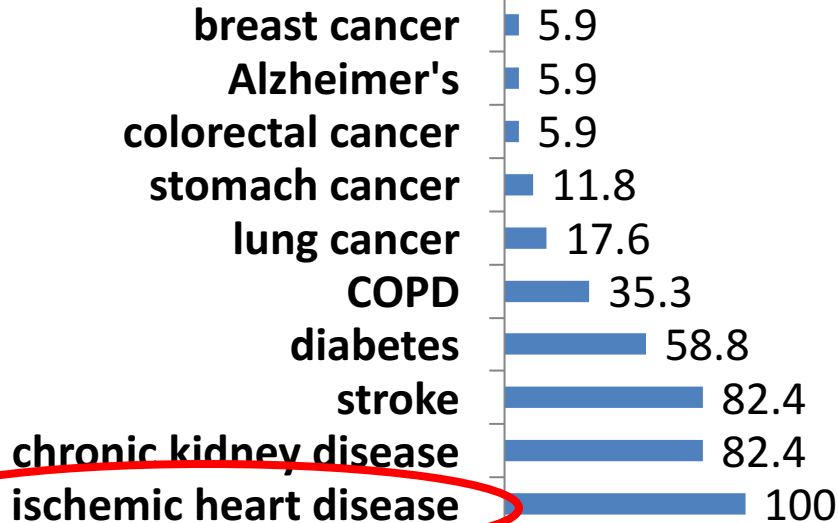
Neonatal causes



Infectious disease



NCDs



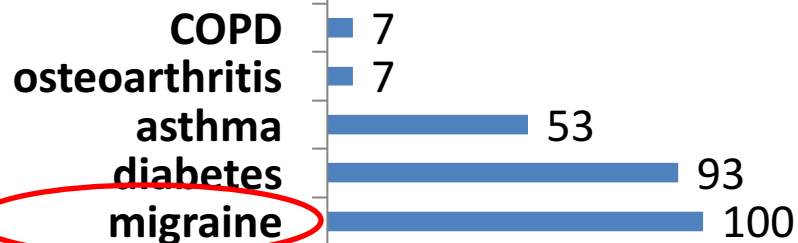
% of countries

Leading causes of disability in selected Asian countries, 2015

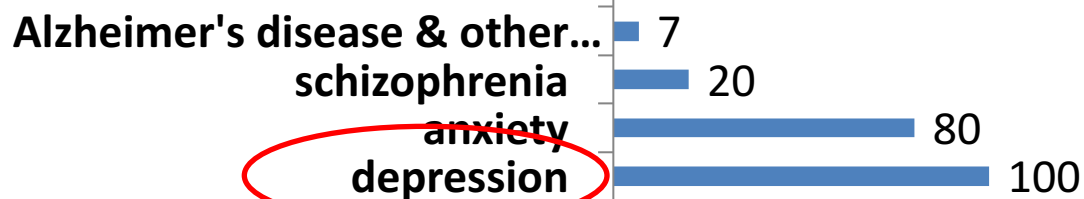
Nutritional causes



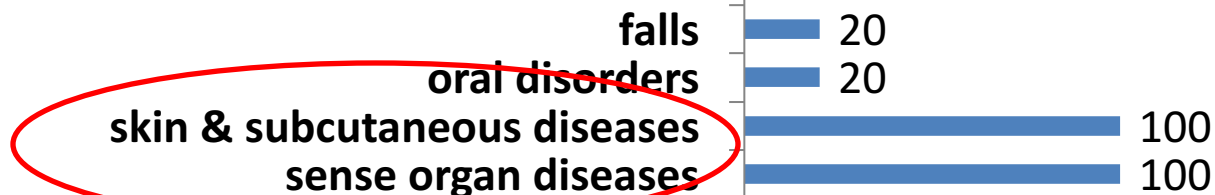
Chronic conditions



Mental disorders



Sense disorders

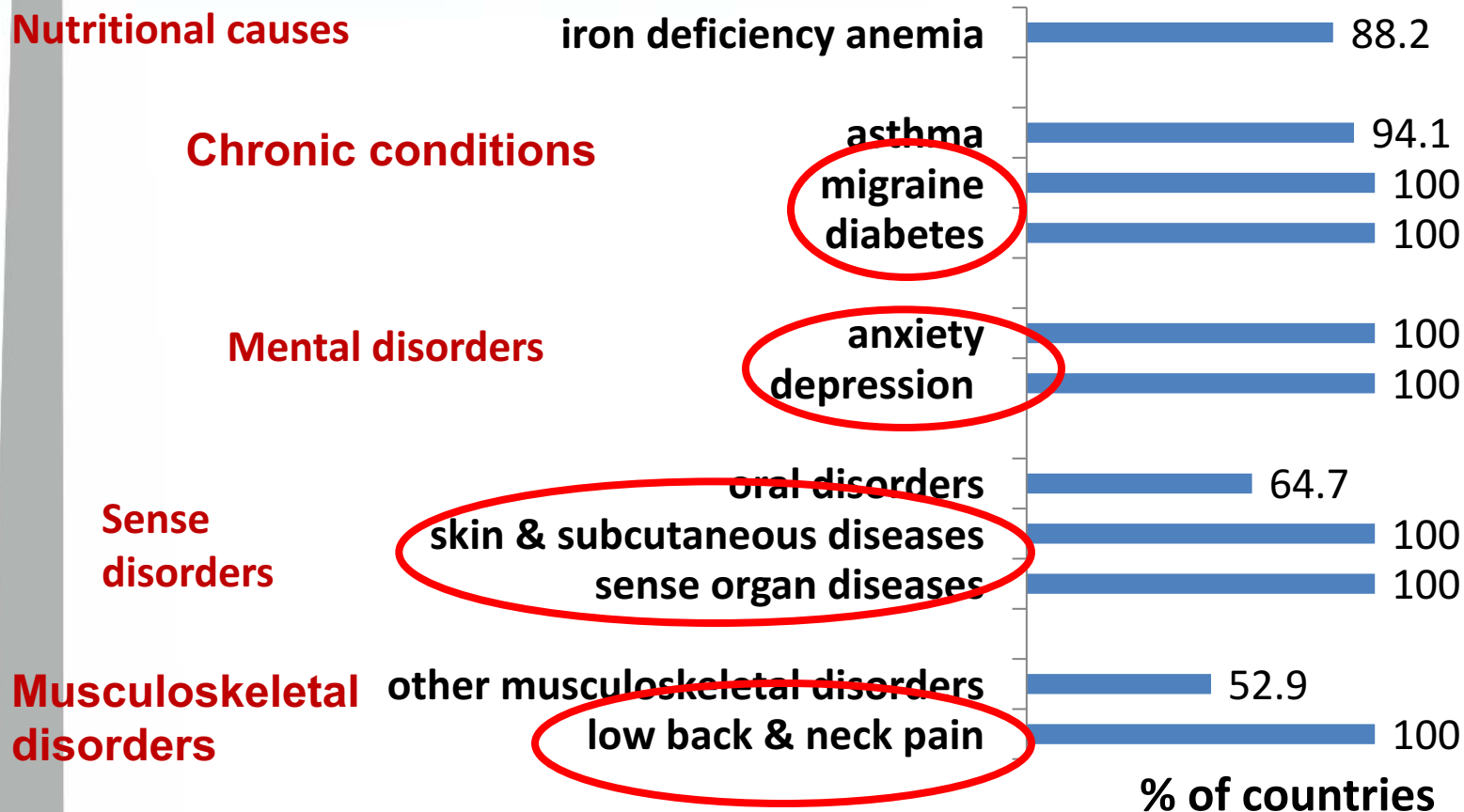


Musculoskeletal disorders



% of countries

Leading causes of disability in Latin America, 2015



Risk factors associated with disability in selected Asian countries, 2015

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Environmental

hh air pollution from solid fuels
ambient particulate matter pollution

Lifestyle

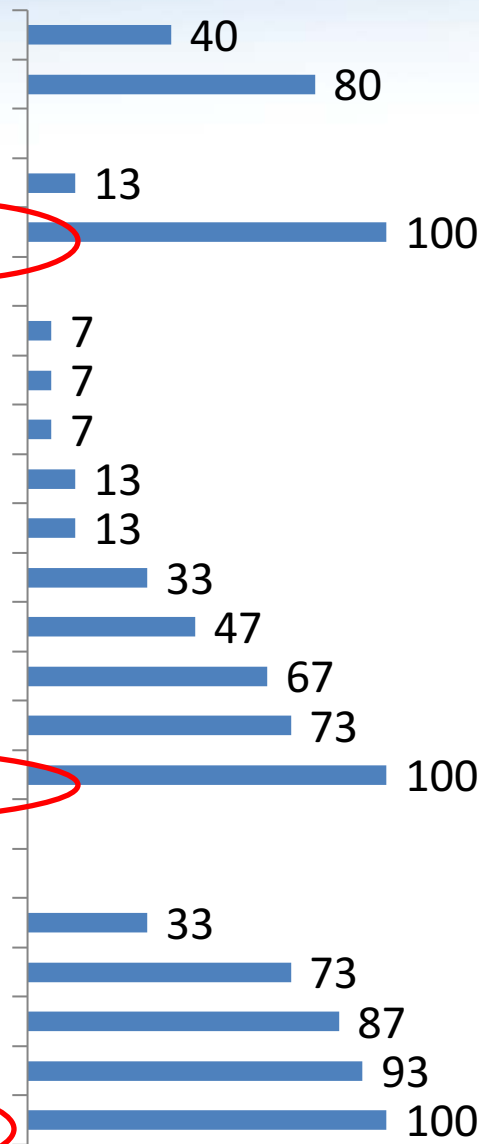
low PA
smoking

Dietary

iron deficiency
diet low in nuts & seeds
suboptimal BF
unsafe water source
diet low in vegetables
childhood undernutrition
alcohol use
diet high in Na
diet low in fruit
diet low in whole grain

Metabolic

low glomerular filtration rate
high BMI
high total cholesterol
high fasting plasma glucose
high systolic bp



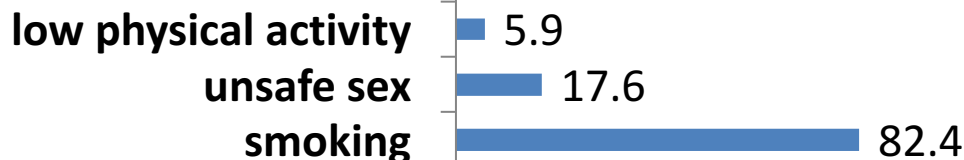
% of countries

Risk factors associated with disability in Latin America, 2015

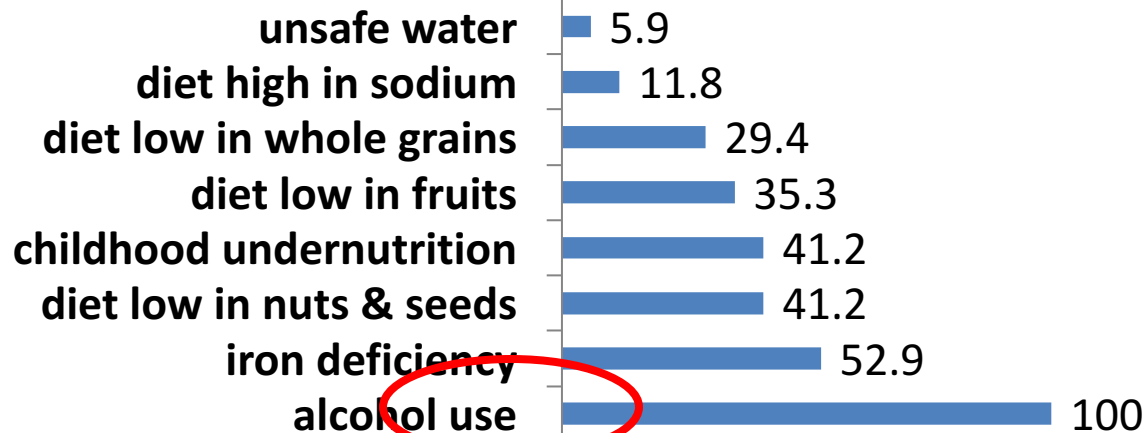
Environmental risks



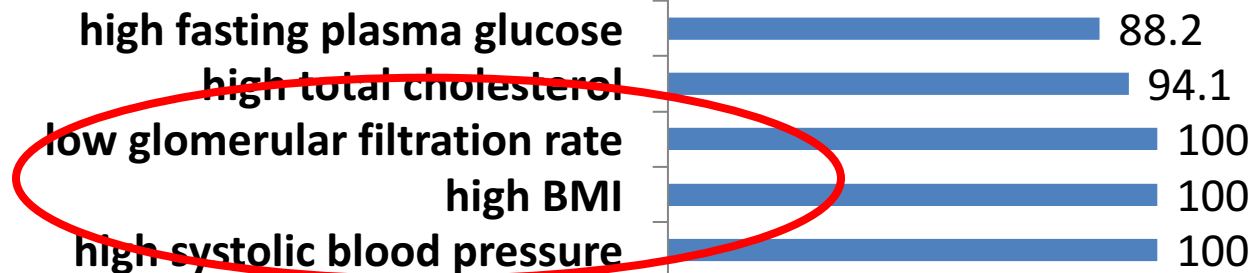
Lifestyle risks



Dietary risks



Metabolic risks



% of countries

Summary of GBD findings

ASIA	LATIN AMERICA
Common causes of mortality	Common causes of mortality
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ischemic heart disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ischemic heart disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Stroke	



Summary of GBD findings

ASIA	LATIN AMERICA
Common causes of mortality	Common causes of mortality
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ischemic heart diseaseStroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ischemic heart disease
Common causes of disability	Common causes of disability
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low back/neck painSkin & subcutaneous diseaseSense organ diseasesDepressionMigraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low back/neck painSkin & subcutaneous diseasesSense organ diseasesDepressionAnxietyMigraineDiabetes

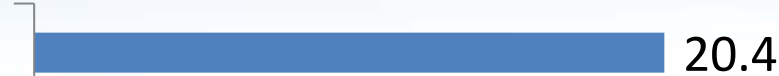
Summary of GBD findings

ASIA	LATIN AMERICA
Risk factors for disease & disability	Risk factors for disease & disability
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Smoking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Alcohol use
<ul style="list-style-type: none">High systolic blood pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">High systolic blood pressure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Diet low in whole grains	<ul style="list-style-type: none">High body mass index (BMI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low glomerular filtration rate

Comparison of risk factors for Latin America and Asia

SMOKING

Latin America



Asia



**CURRENT SMOKING IN POPULATION AGE 15+ YRS
(% of population), 2010**

Source: Computed from WHO Global status report on NCDs 2014

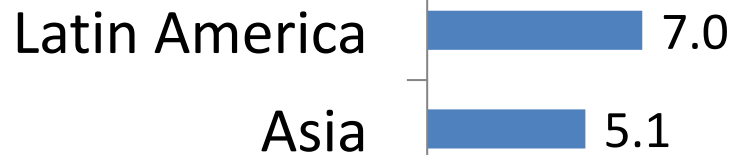
Comparison of risk factors for Latin America and Asia

SMOKING



CURRENT SMOKING IN POPULATION AGE 15+ YRS (% of population), 2010

ALCOHOL



PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF PURE ALCOHOL (liters), 2010

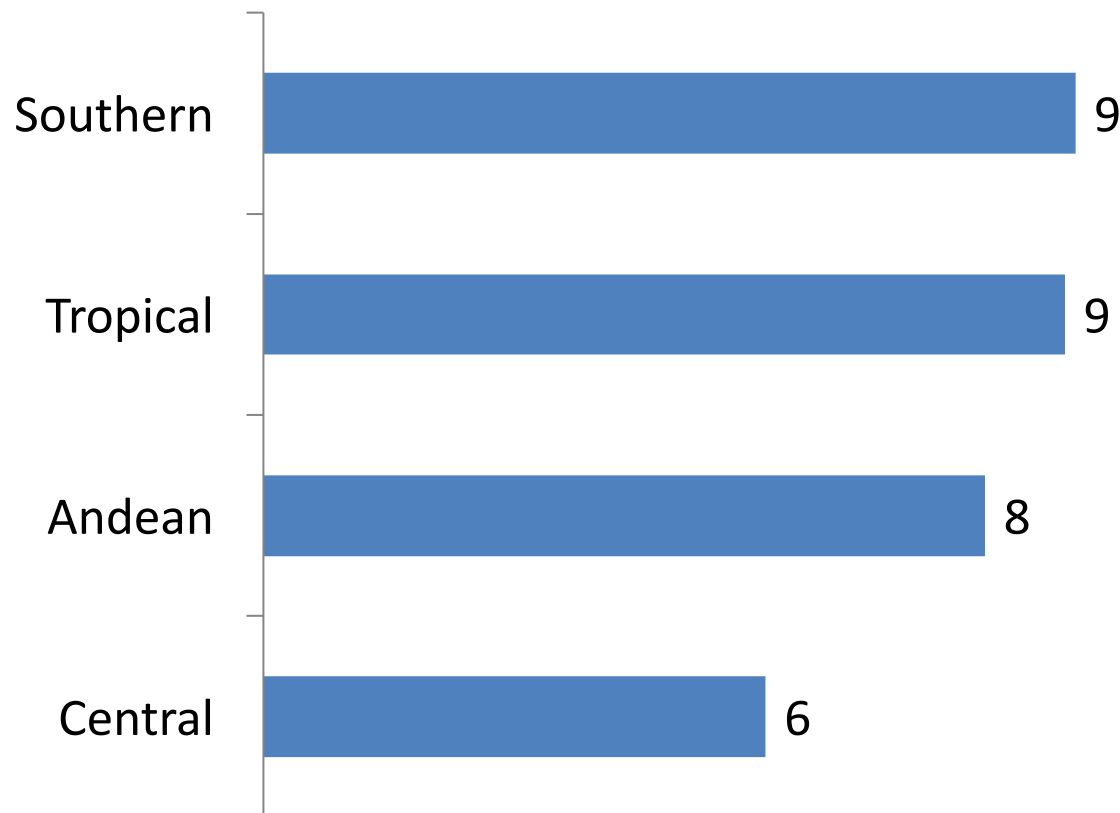
Source: Computed from WHO Global status report on NCDs 2014

Prevalence of **current tobacco smoking** in population aged 15+ years in selected Asian regions, 2012



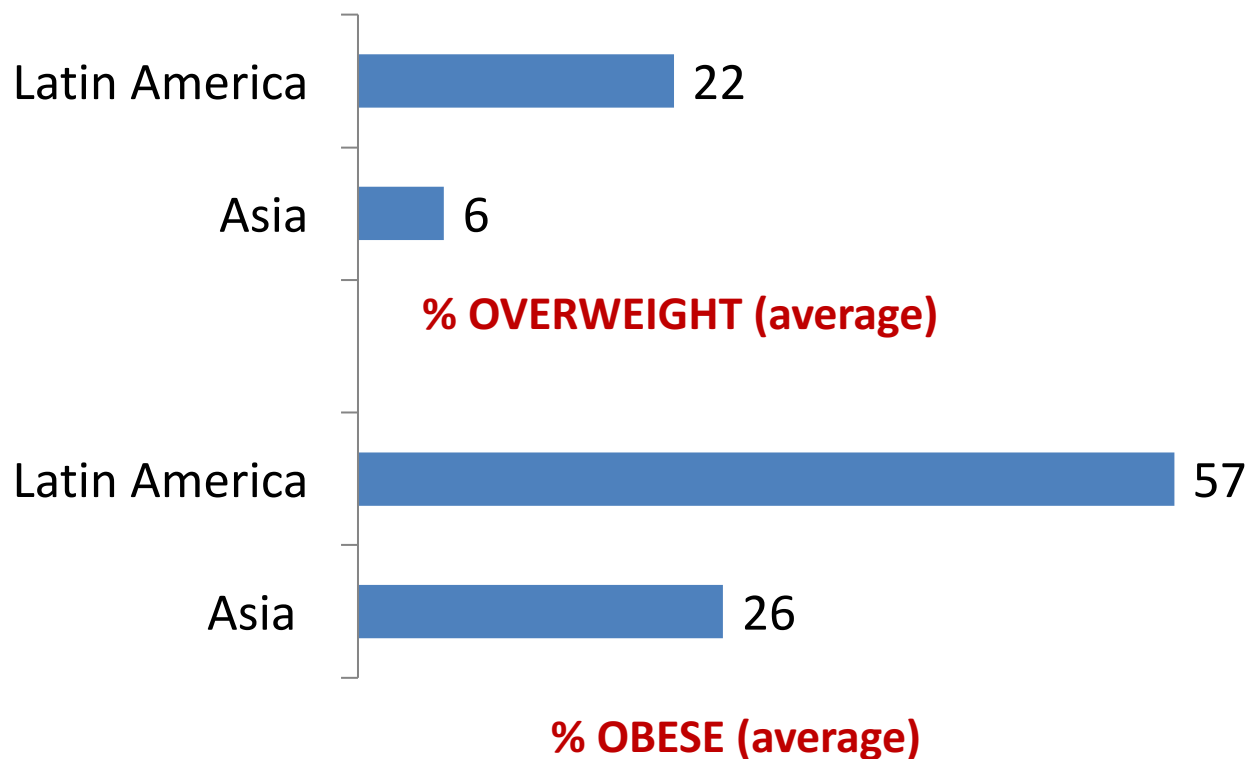
% of population aged 15+ years

Average per capita **consumption of pure alcohol** (liters) in population aged 15+ years in Latin American regions, 2012



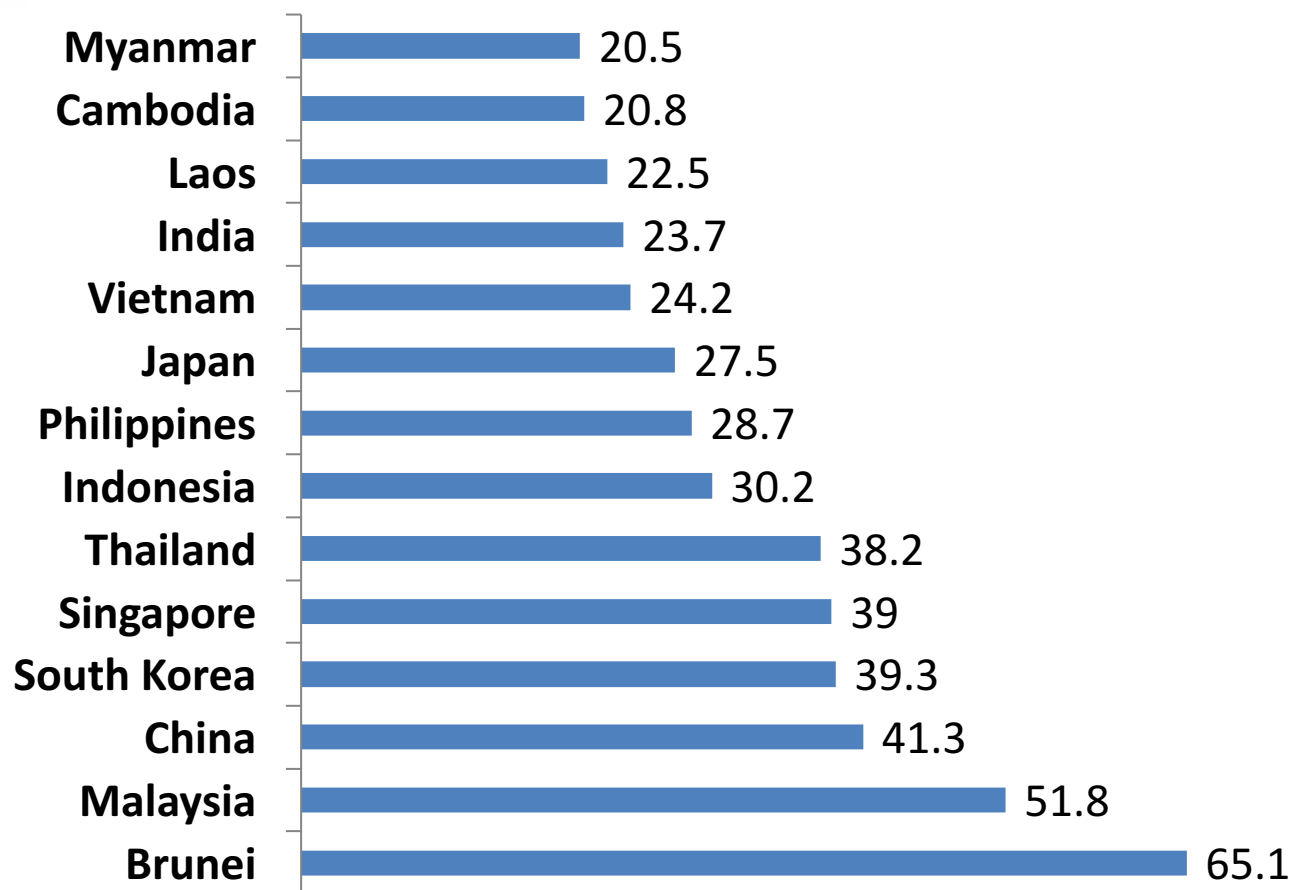
**Per capita consumption of pure alcohol
(liters) in population aged 15+ years**

Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults aged 18+ years, 2010, Latin America & Asia



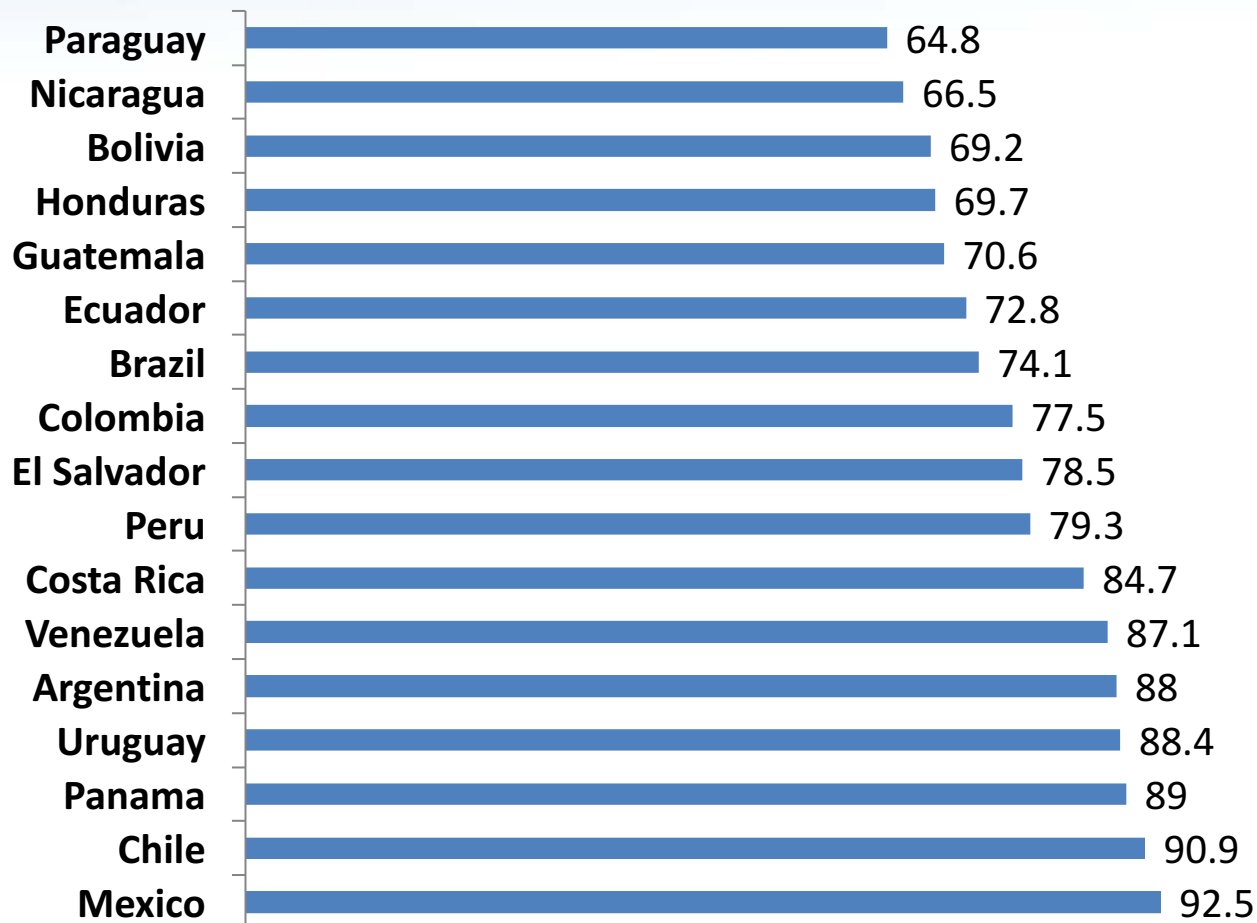
Source: Computed from WHO Global Status Report on NCDs 2014

Combined prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults aged 18+ years in selected Asian countries, 2010



% OVERWEIGHT & OBESE

Combined prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults aged 18+ years in Latin American countries, 2010



% OVERWEIGHT & OBESE

Conclusions

- Latin America have better health indicators than Asia (higher life expectancy & HALE, lower probability of dying from chronic disease between age 30-70)
- In Asia, high income is associated with better health but not in Latin America.
- Causes of mortality and disability are similar between the 2 regions.
- High blood pressure is a common risk factor for disability, but all other risk factors differ between the 2 regions.

What One ILSI Healthy Aging Project hopes to achieve

- Examine underlying determinants (e.g., dietary, behavioral, environmental, genetic, etc.) of varying risk factors that lead to common disease outcomes in the 2 regions
- Identify/propose country- and region-specific best practices that promote healthy and successful aging.

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