



# The momentum of health promotion and disease prevention

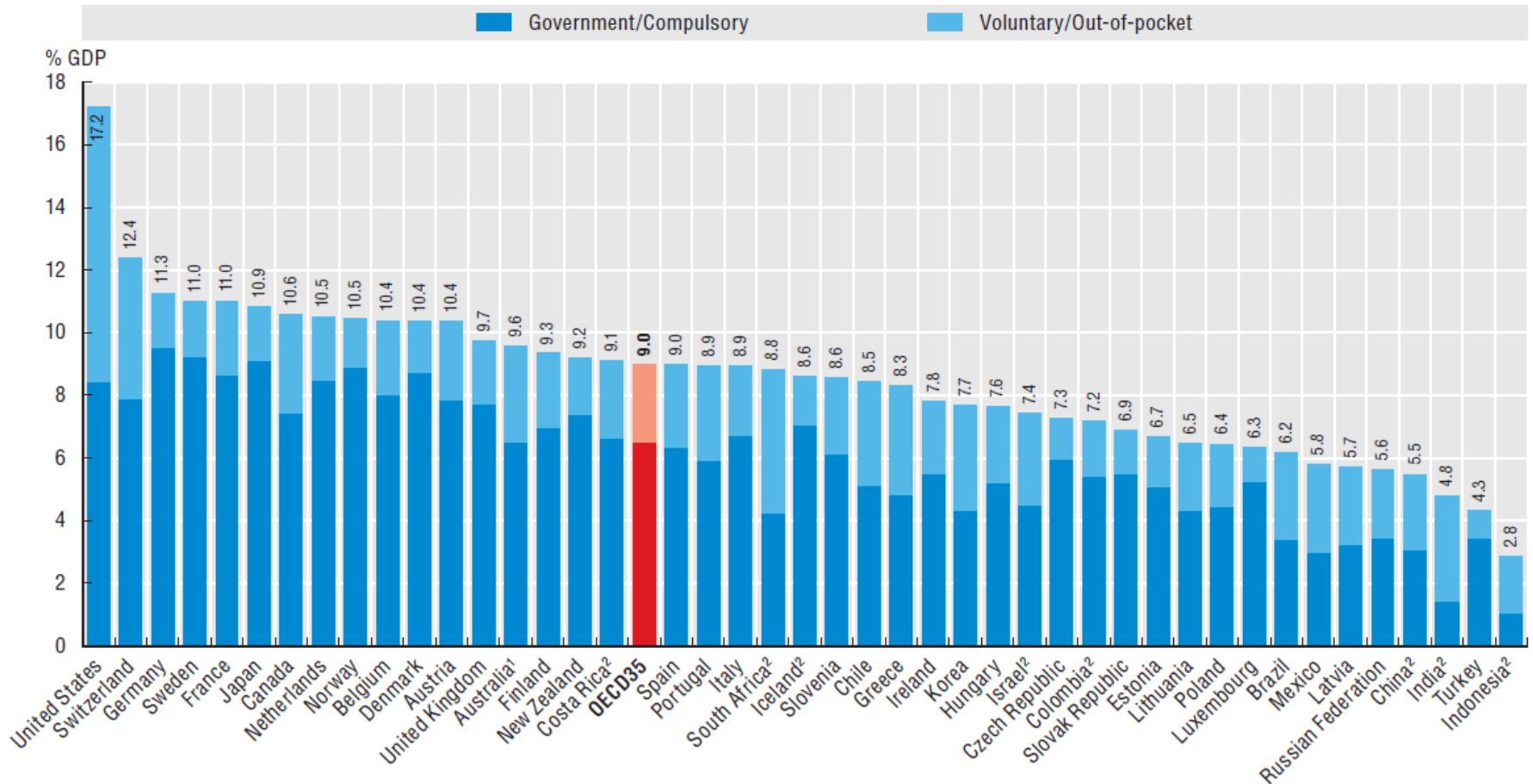
*EuroHealthNet Seminar, 5 June 2018*

Michael Padget



# High health spending

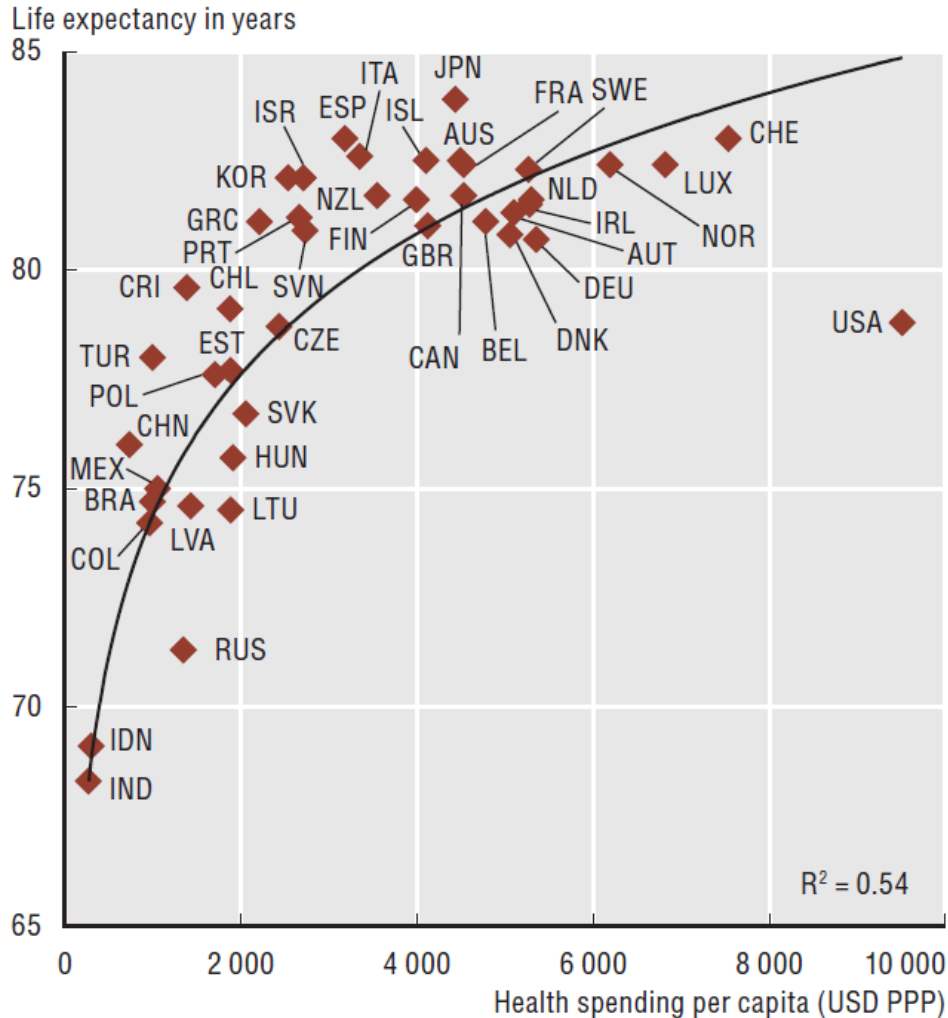
Health expenditure as a share of GDP, 2016 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2017, WHO global Health Expenditures Database.



# Resources need to be effectively spent

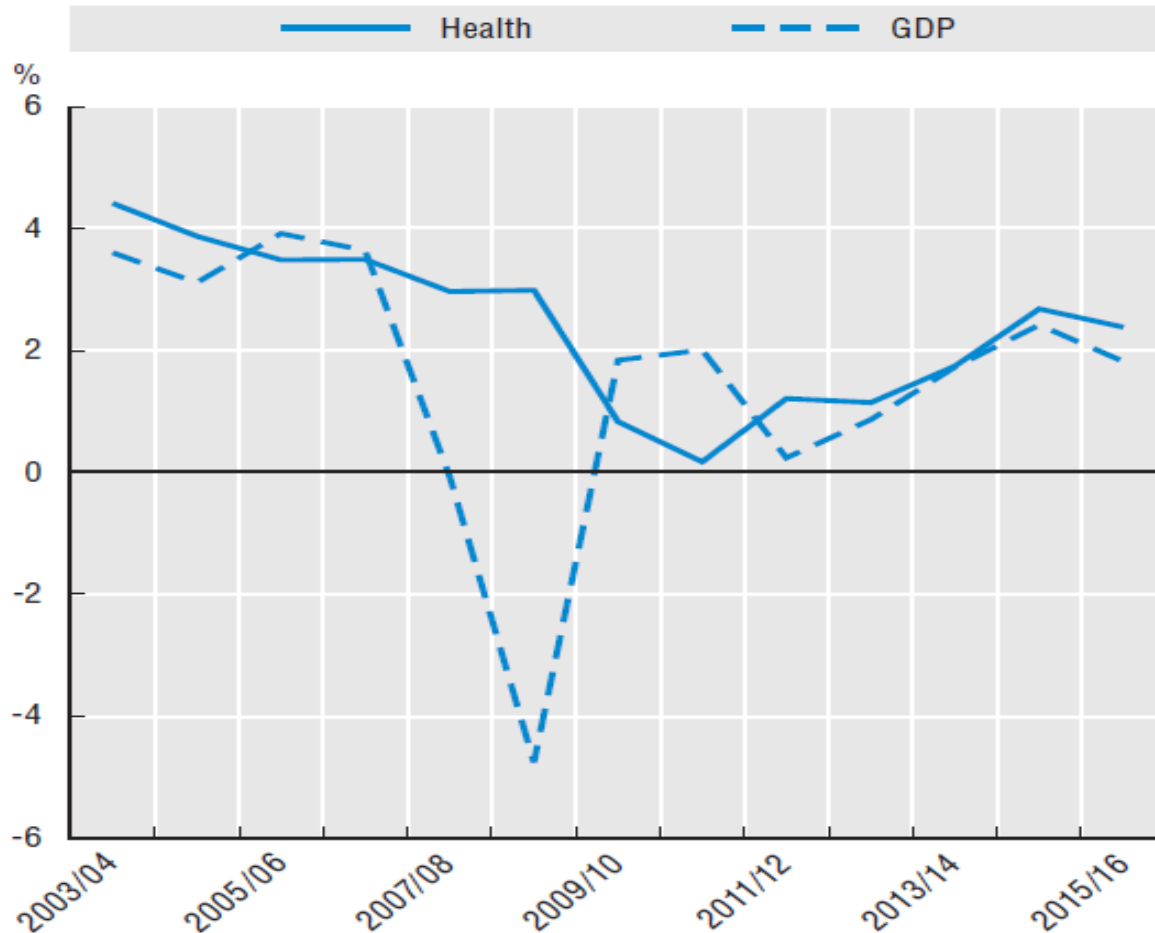


- Very low levels of health spending is undesirable
- Diminishing returns as health spending increases? Tackle ineffective spending and waste



# Greater evaluation of health spending

Average annual growth in per capita health expenditure and GDP, 2003-16 (OECD average)





## *An important share of health spending in OECD countries is wasteful*

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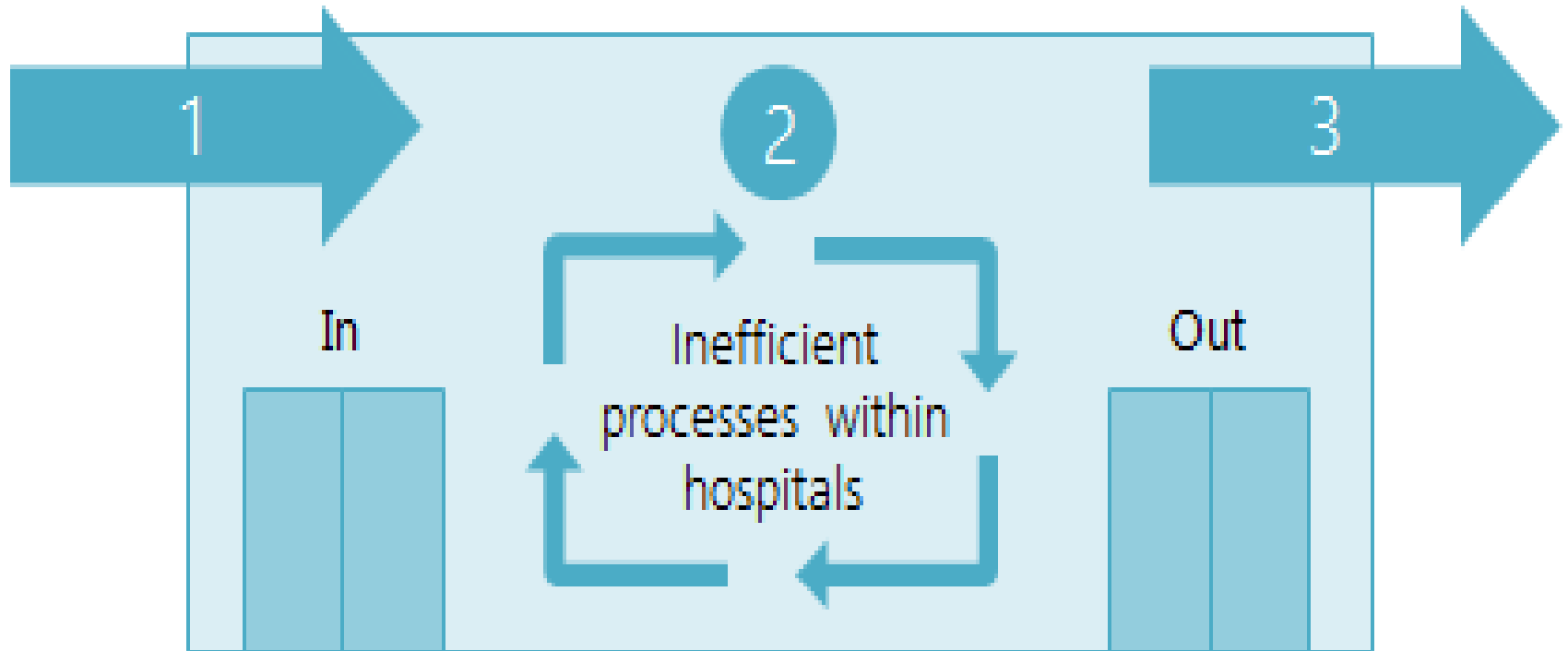
- Adverse events probably occur in 1/10 hospitalisations, **add between 13 and 17% to hospital costs** and up to 70% could be avoided
- **Geographic variations** in rates of **cardiac procedures (x3)** and **knee replacements (x5)** are for a large part **unwarranted**
- **12% to 56% of emergency department visits are inappropriate**
- **Share of generics** in reimbursed drugs **varies between 10% and 80%**
- **Administrative expenditure** on health **varies more than seven-fold.**, with no obvious correlation with performance
- **Up to 50% of antimicrobial prescriptions are unnecessary**



# *Hospitals: an expensive care setting that needs to adapt to a changing burden of disease*

Unnecessary hospital attendances

Delays in discharging patients





## *NCDs Prevention policies help to move away from cure-centred models*

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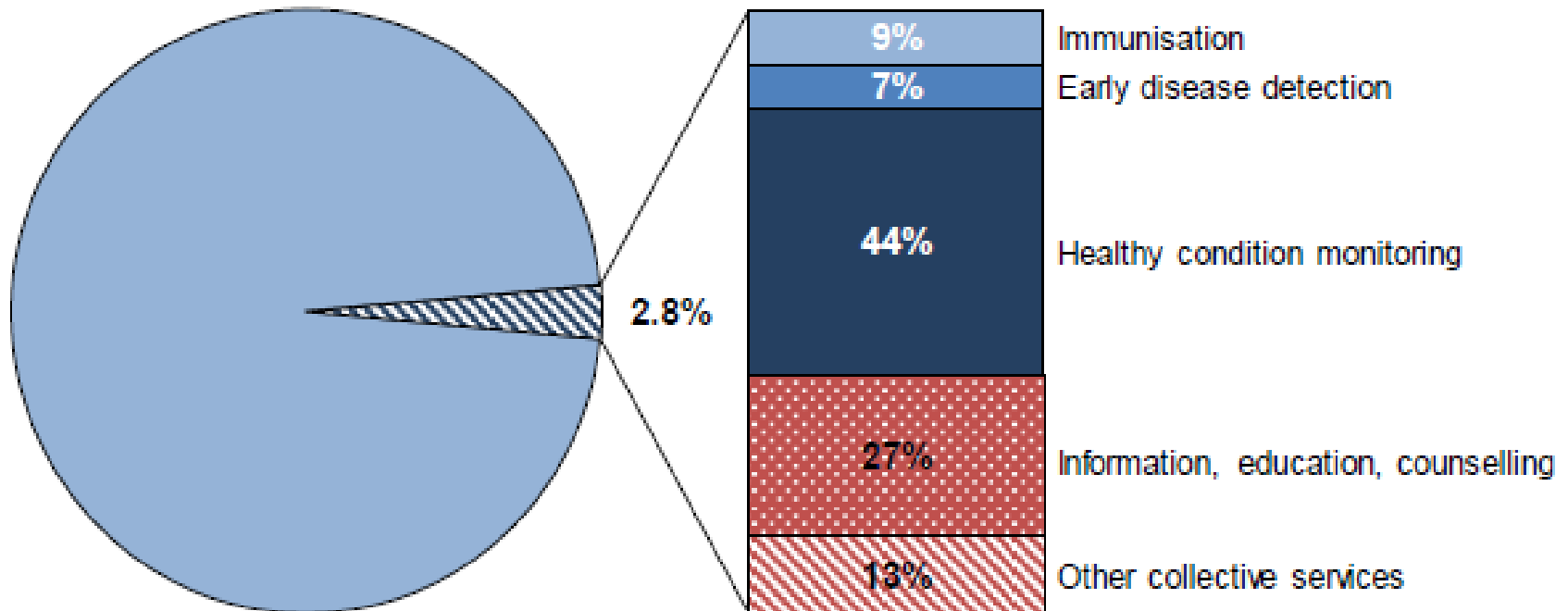
- Prevention policies to tackle behavioural risk factors for NCDs (e.g. such as alcohol use, smoking, obesity, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet) is a good investment on the long term, by:
  - Reducing the numbers of diseases,
  - Keeping healthy, saving life years without chronic diseases
  - Reducing health care costs, and
  - Potentially saving money



# Prevention spending is low

Only a small fraction of health spending goes on prevention activities...

...with a large proportion allocated to healthy condition monitoring programmes



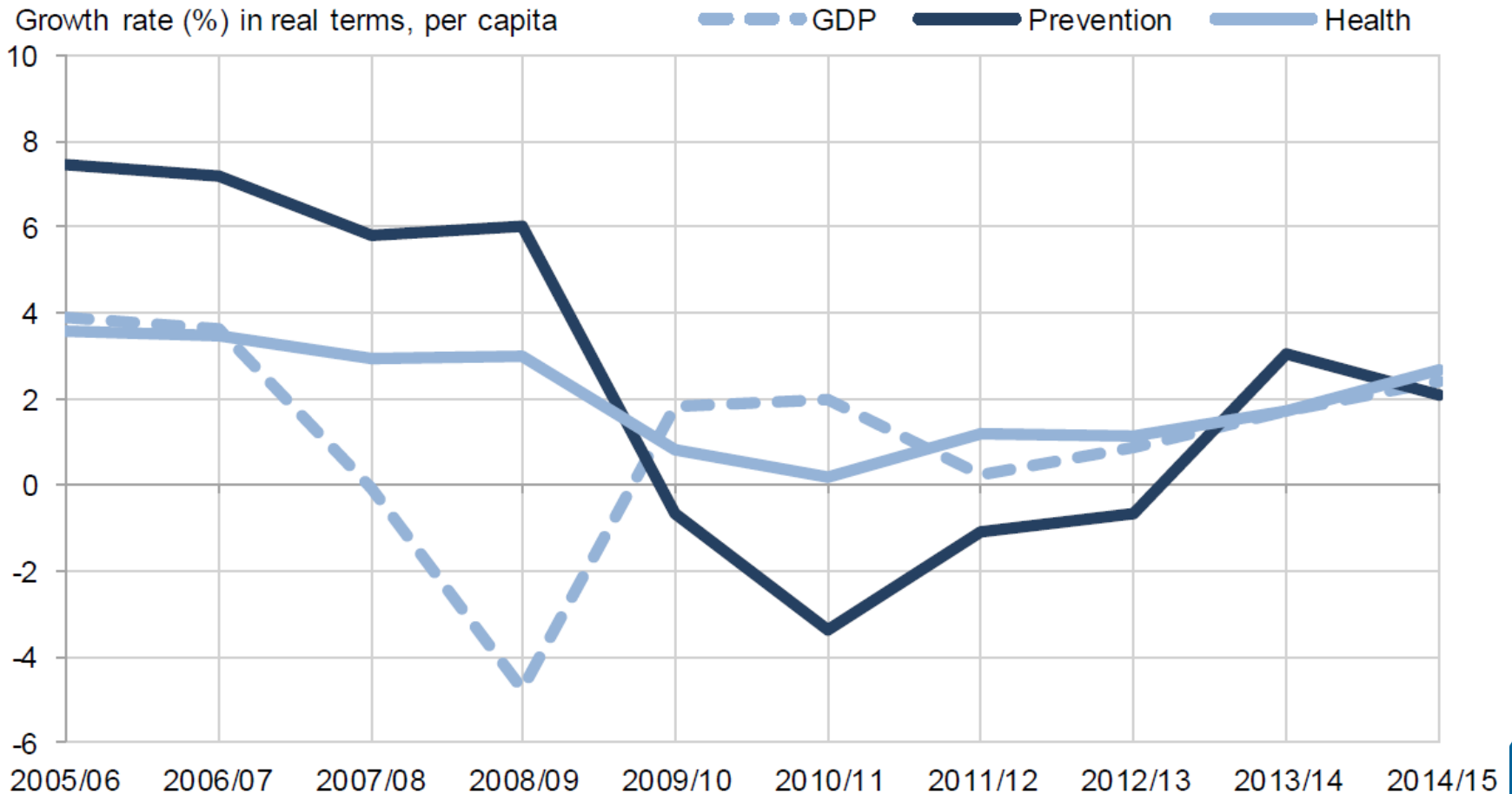
Note: Data refer to OECD average for 2015  
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2017





# Prevention spending lower after crisis

Spending on prevention was particularly affected following the economic crisis



Note: Data refer to OECD average

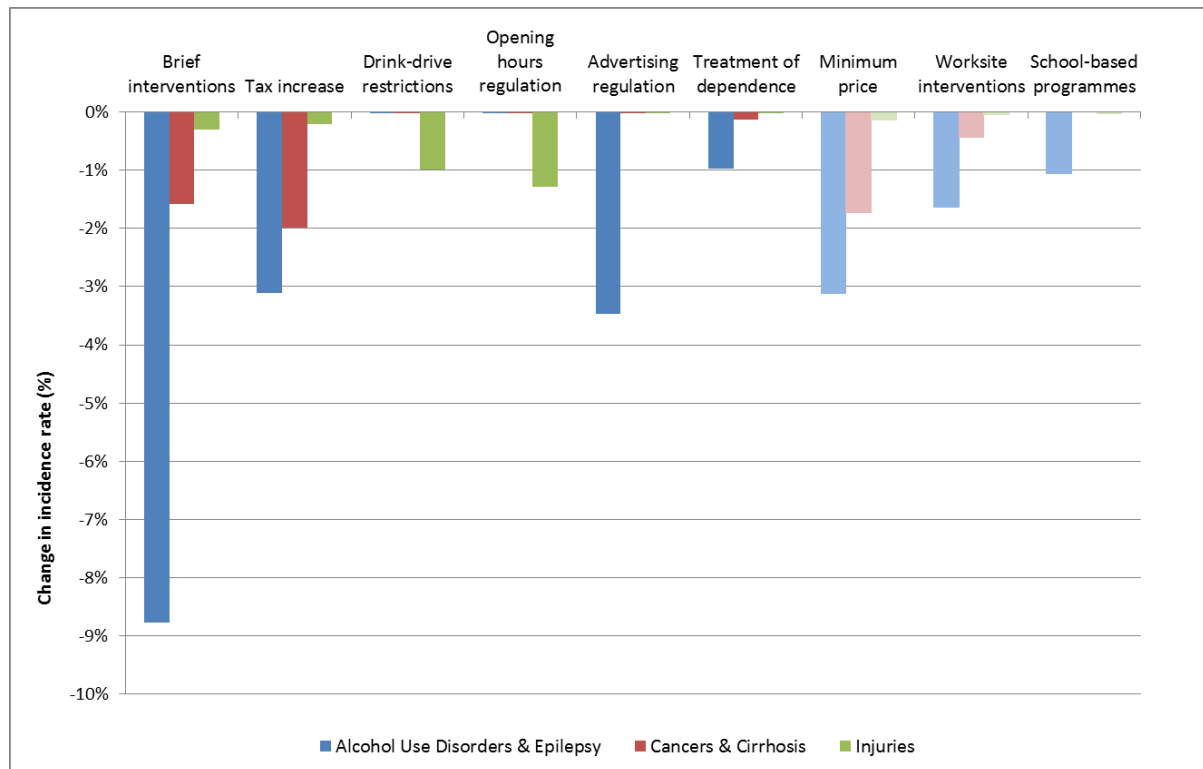
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2017



## Prevention reduces the incidence of NCDs

- Alcohol prevention policies helps to reduce the number of cases of alcohol-related diseases and injuries

Germany, average per year for 2010-2050

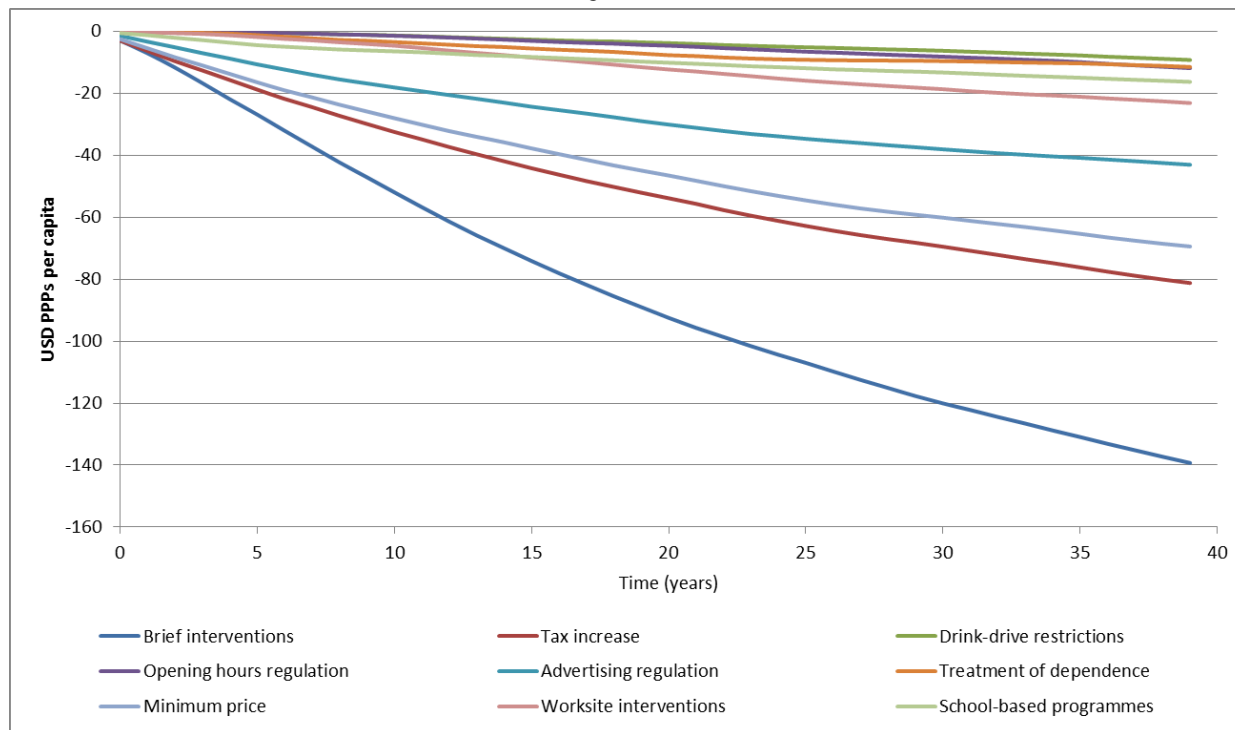




## Prevention reduces health care costs

- Alcohol prevention policies help to reduce health care costs compared to a situation where NCDs are treated when they appear

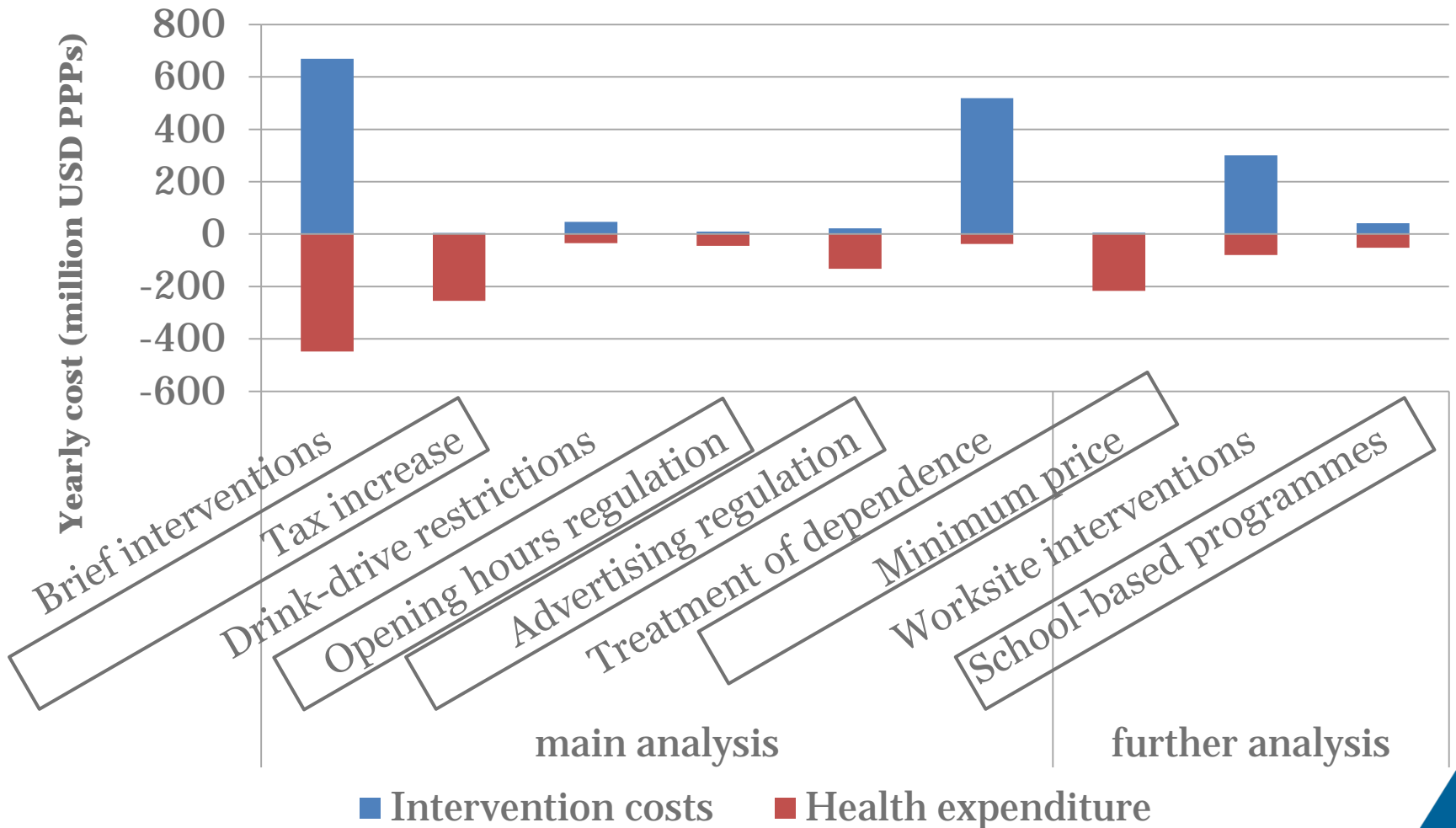
Germany, 2010-2050





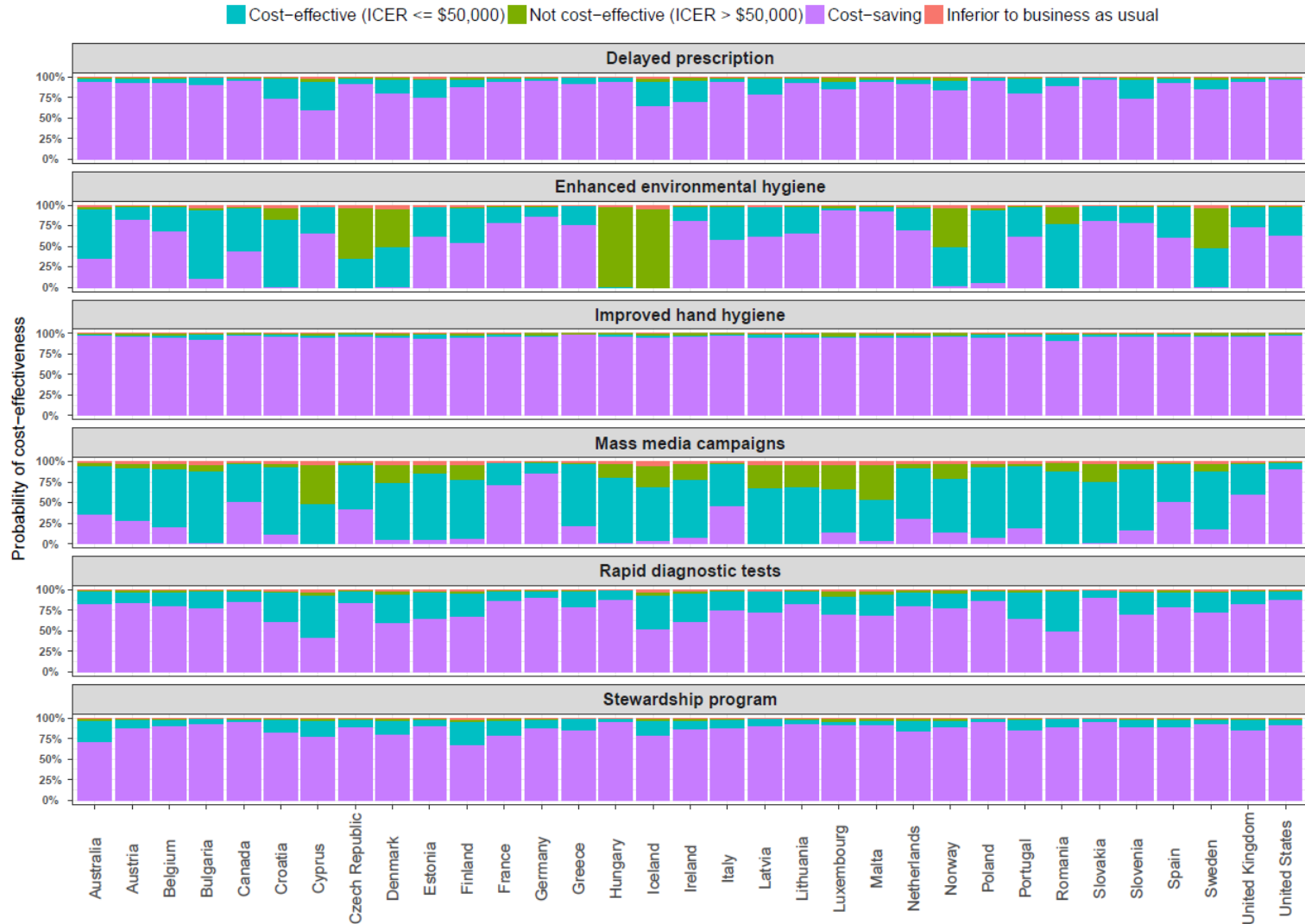
# Prevention policies can potentially save money

Germany, average effect 2010-2050





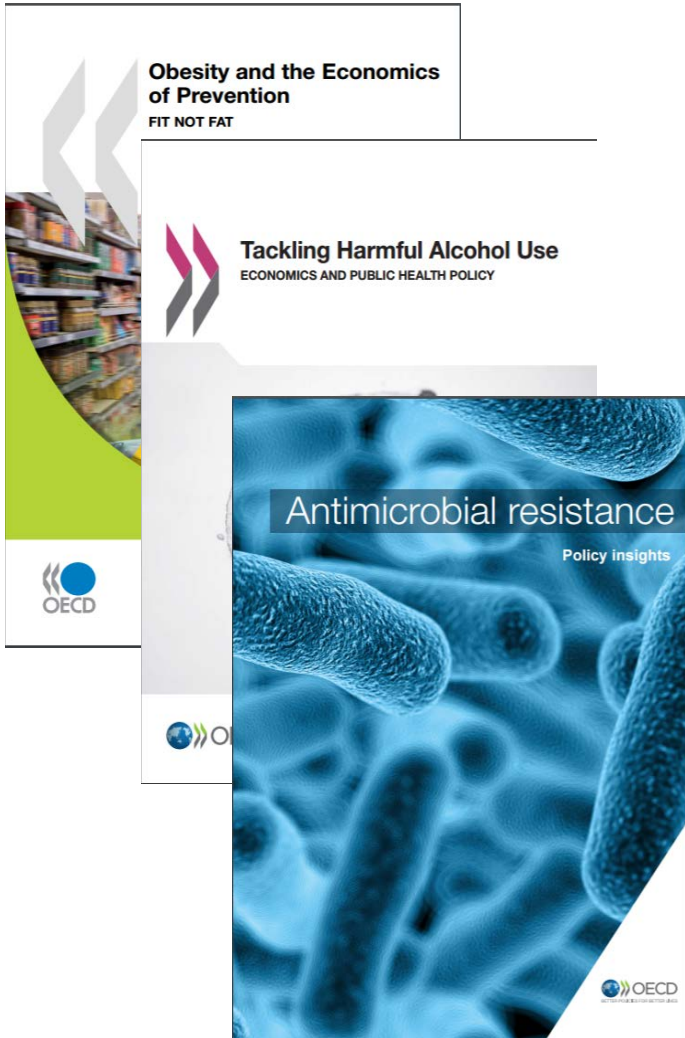
# Prevention of AMR



ICER: incremental cost-effectiveness ratio



# OECD Work to Trigger Policy Change



- Policy Brief and Policy Insights
- Harmful alcohol consumption
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Obesity, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity
- Pollution and environment



THANK YOU