



L' ECONOMIA DELLA PREVENZIONE

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OECD Economics of Prevention

- Developing a framework for the economics of prevention of chronic diseases
 - Understanding the mechanisms through which chronic diseases are generated
 - Discussing the scope, potential and incentives for intervention
 - Devising methods for assessing prevention programmes
- Application to key behavioural risk factors; so far: unhealthy diets, sedentary lifestyles, obesity and harmful alcohol use.



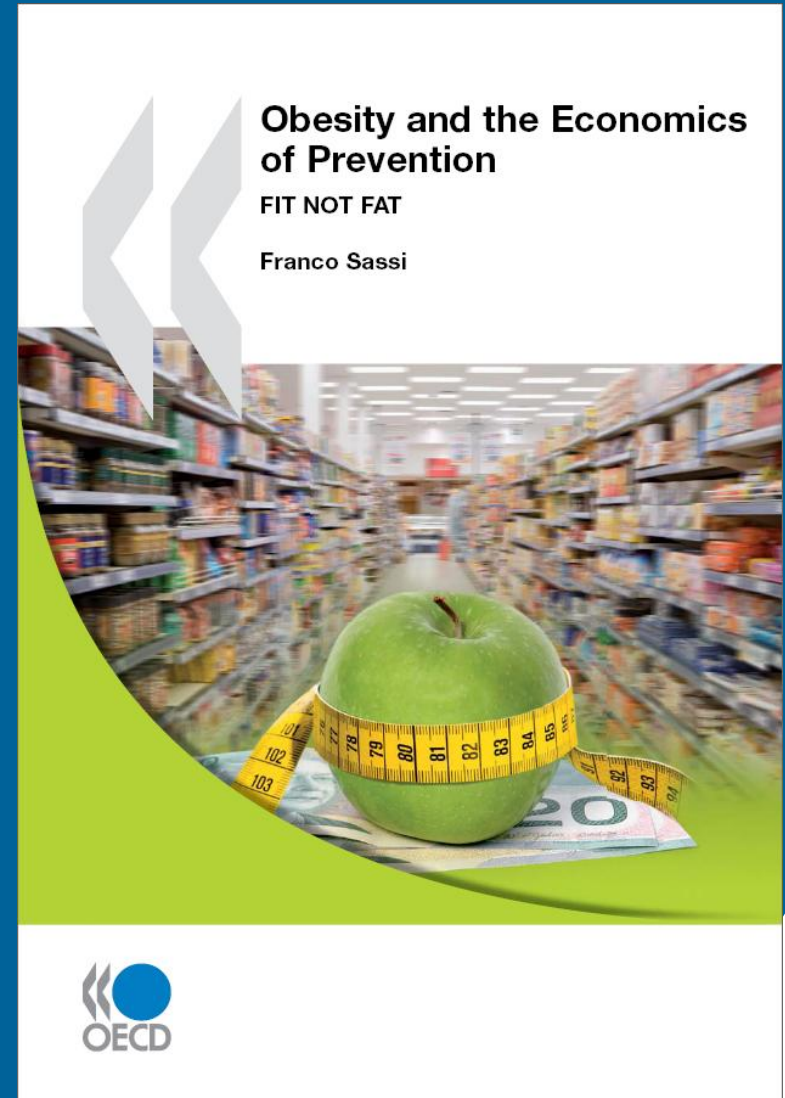
What Policy-Makers Need to Know

- Does a policy improve health?
- Does it reduce health expenditure?
- Does it improve health inequalities?
- Is it cost-effective?
- When will desired effects show up?



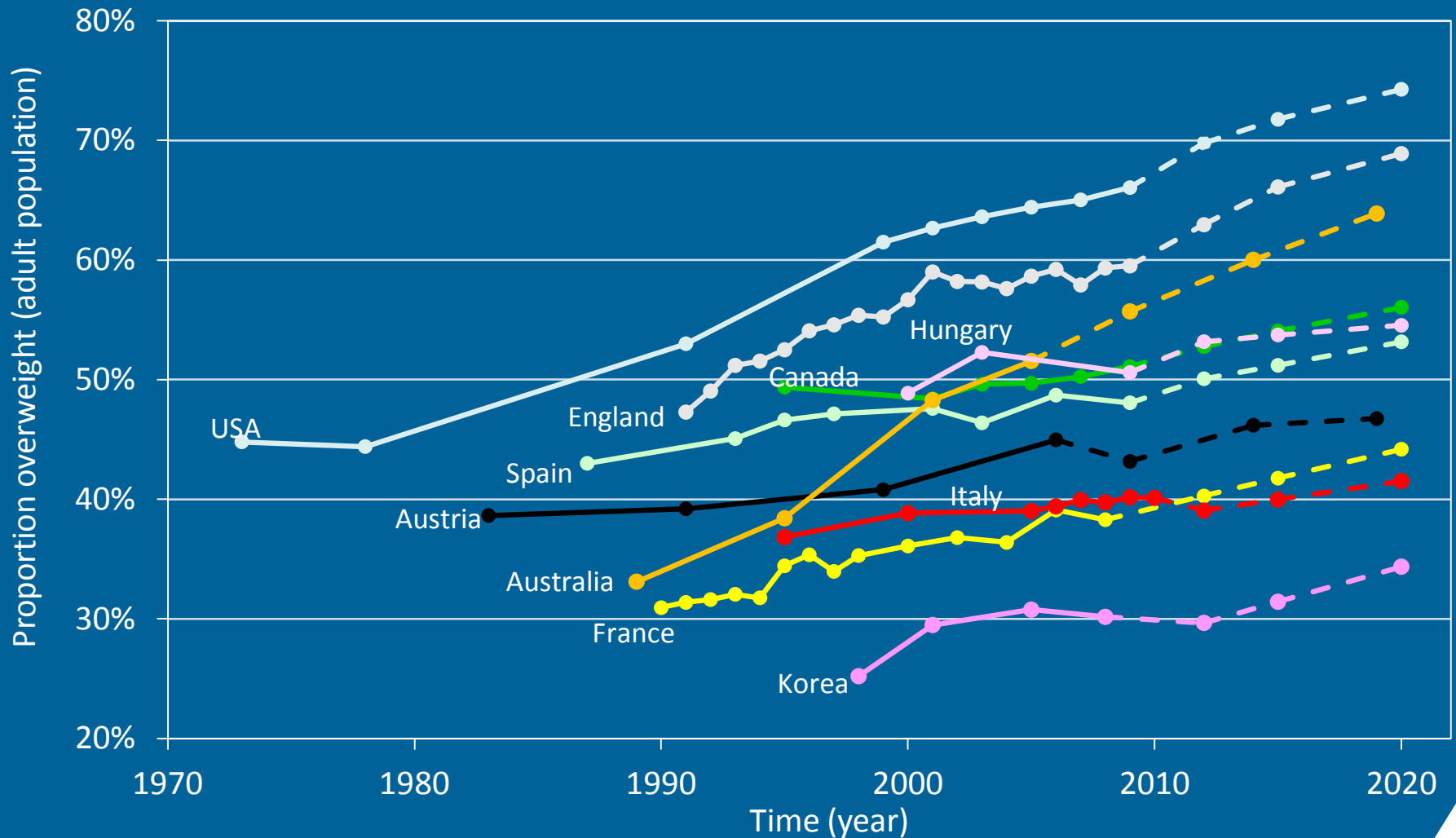
OECD Work on Health Behaviours

- OECD health working papers HWP 32, 45, 46, 48
- Paper in Lancet series on chronic diseases
- Lancet paper on priority interventions
- “Best buys” paper for the UN Summit on NCDs





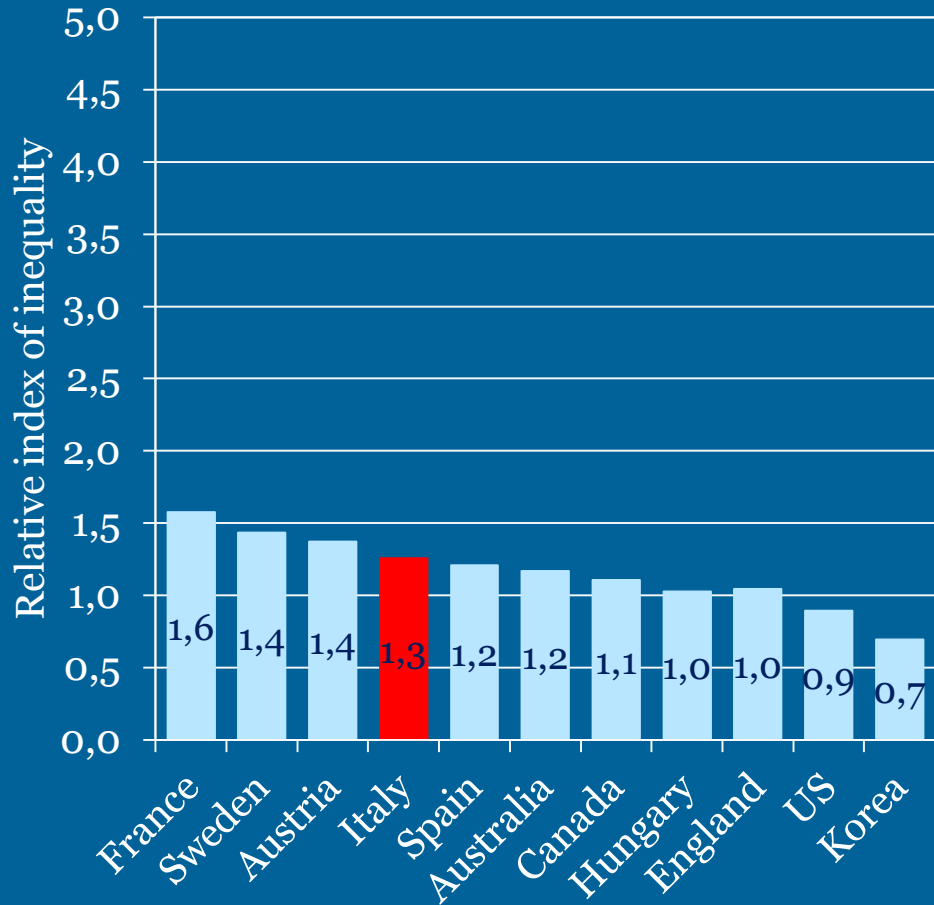
Obesity: a Growing Problem



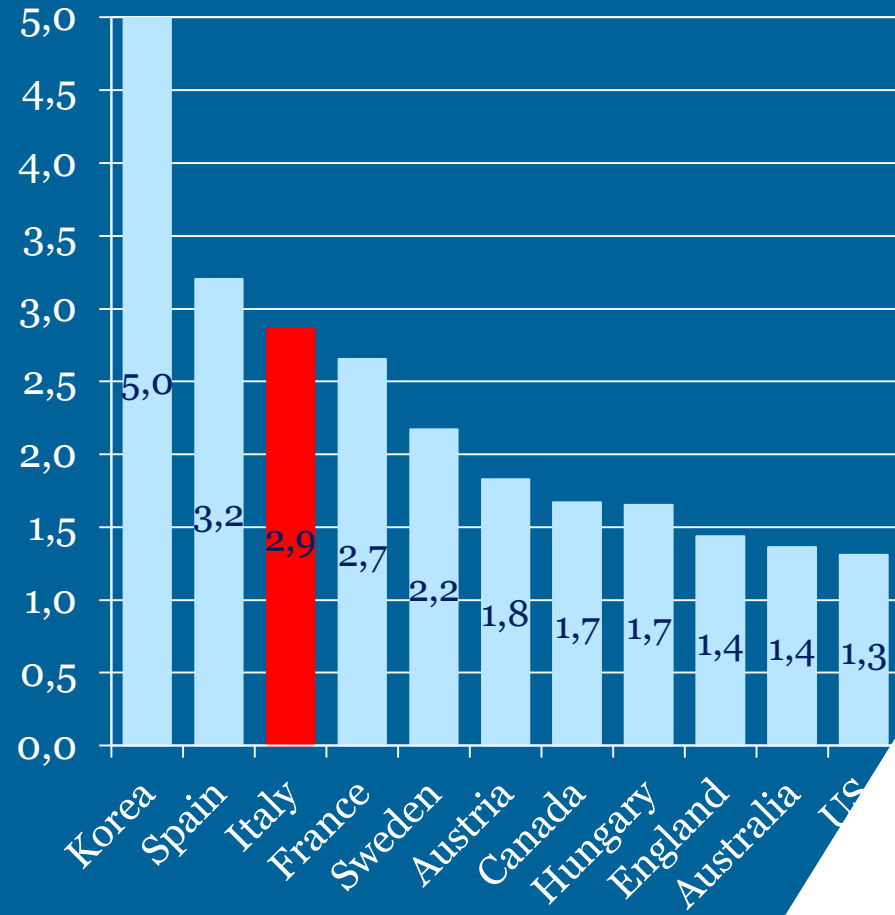


Inequalities in Overweight by Level of Education

Males



Females





Interventions

Health education and health promotion

Mass media campaigns

School-based interventions

Worksite interventions

Regulation and fiscal measures

Fiscal measures
(fruit and vegetables and foods high in fat)

Government regulation or industry self-regulation of food advertising to children

Compulsory food labelling

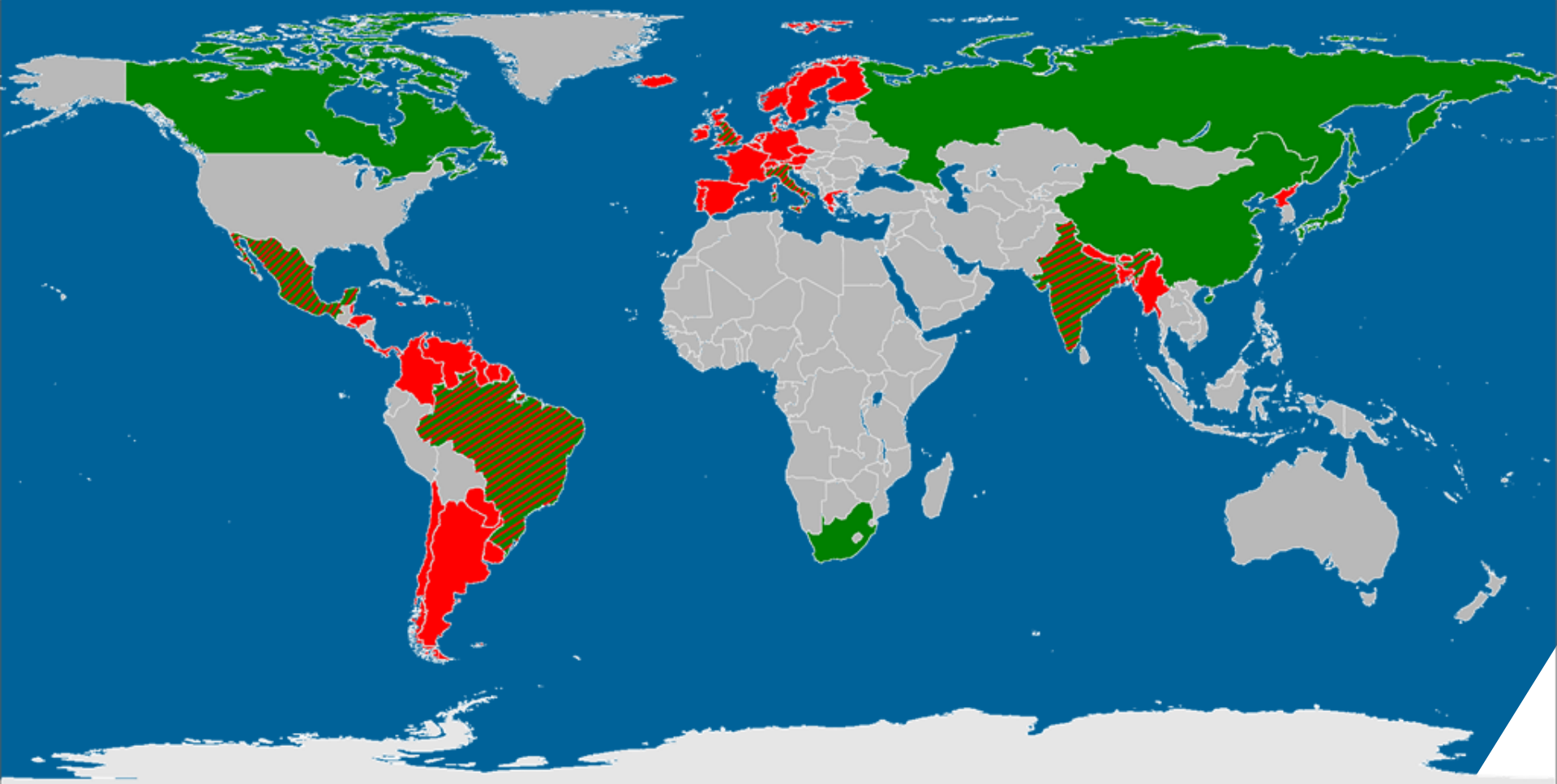
Primary-care based interventions

Physician counselling of individuals at risk

Intensive physician and dietician counselling of individuals at risk



Scope of Modelling Work



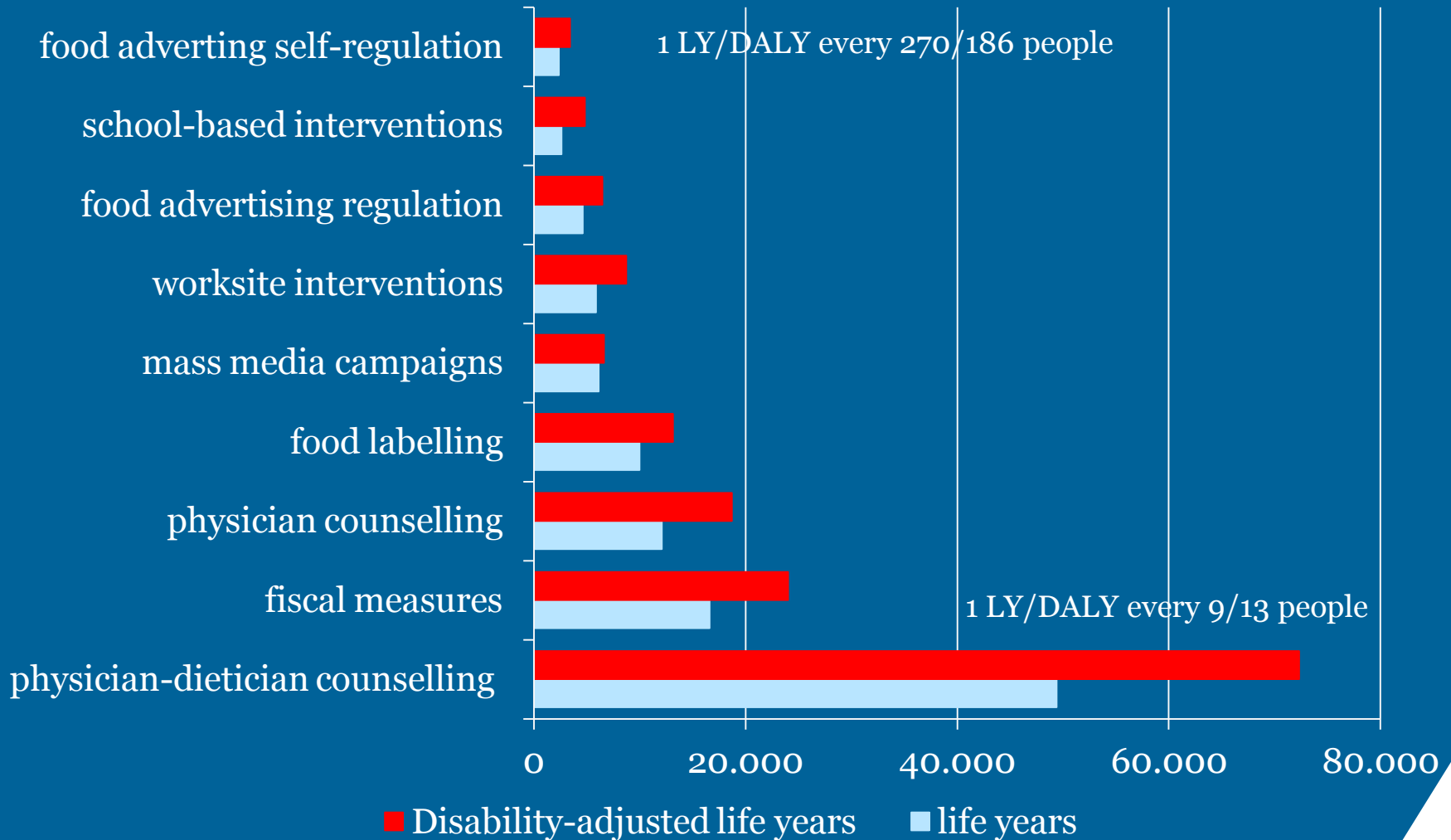
■ Regional analyses

■ Country analyses



Prevention Saves Lives

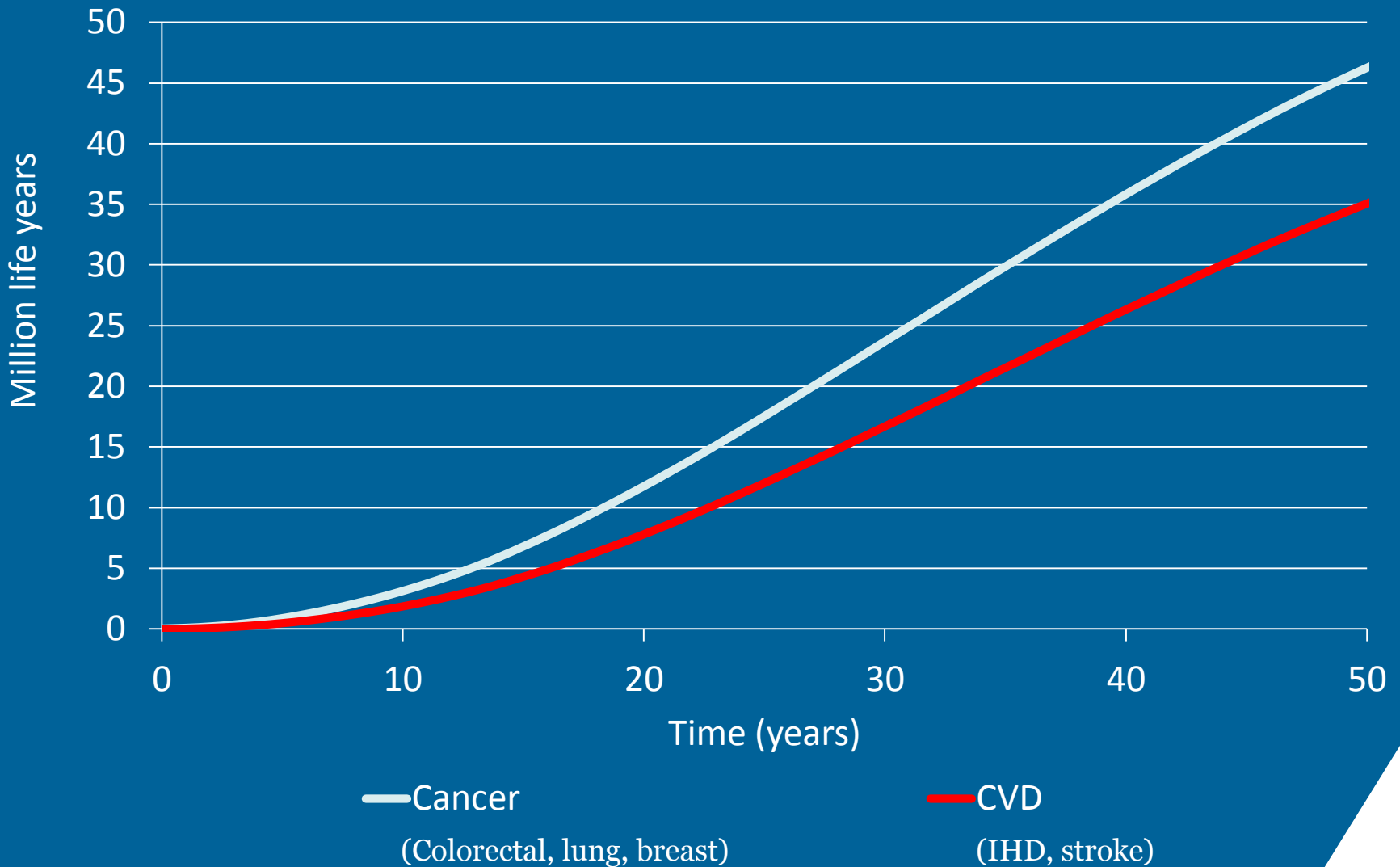
Health Outcomes - Italy





Prevention keeps Healthy

Disease-free LYs Gained – Western Europe





Policy Implications

- Prevention is an effective and cost-effective way to improve population health
- Prevention can decrease health expenditure and improve inequalities, but not to a major degree
- Comprehensive strategies combining population and individual approaches provide best results
- Involvement of relevant stakeholders is key to the success of prevention



Current Areas of Work

- Tackling harmful alcohol use
- Making the Economic Case to Invest in Public Health (OECD/Euro Observatory/WHO Europe)
- The role of fiscal policies in health promotion
- Use of secondary prevention tests (PSA test)



The Role of Fiscal Measures in Health Promotion

- Many countries considering tax hikes for tobacco and alcohol, and new taxes on food and soft drinks
- When rates are adequate, taxes can affect consumption significantly

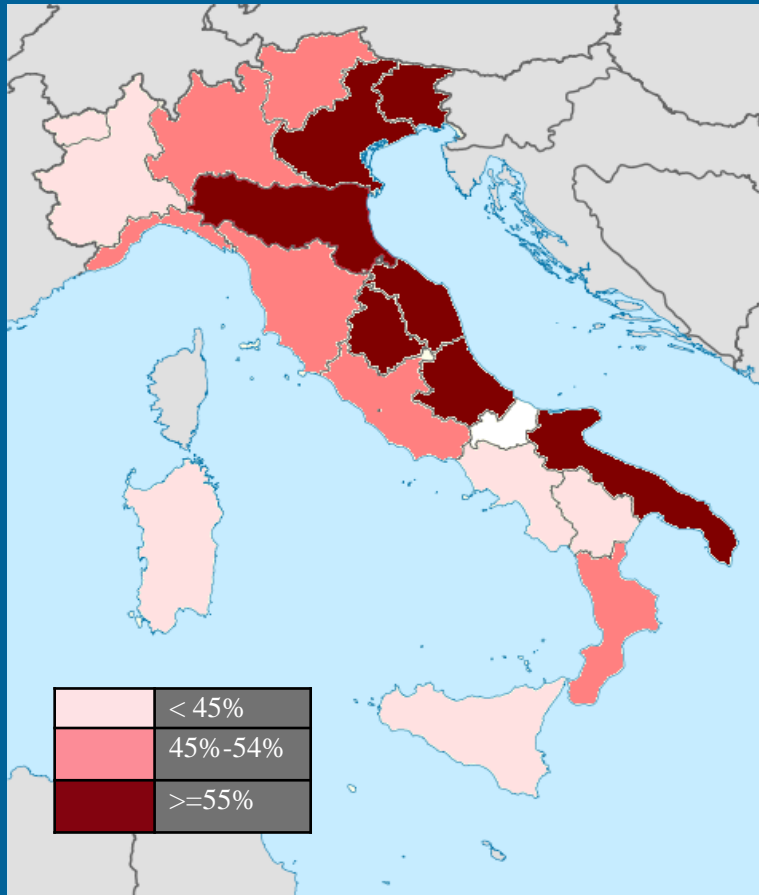
BUT

- Regressive impact and incentives for illicit trade
- Additional revenues could potentially support:
 - Further prevention programs
 - Measures to offset the regressive nature of taxation

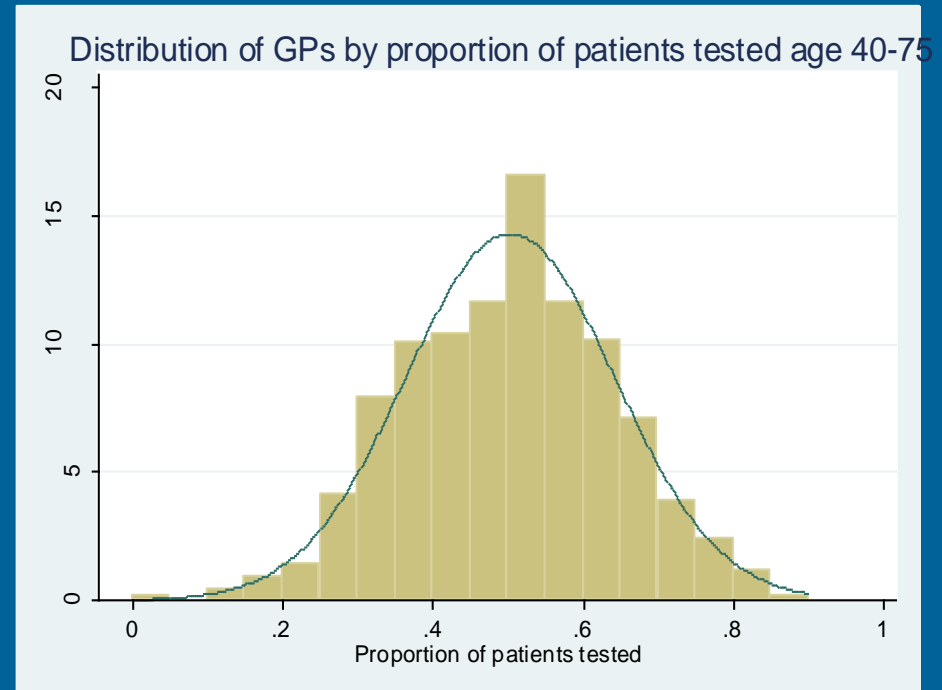


PSA Test Use in Italy

Proportion of patients tested by Region



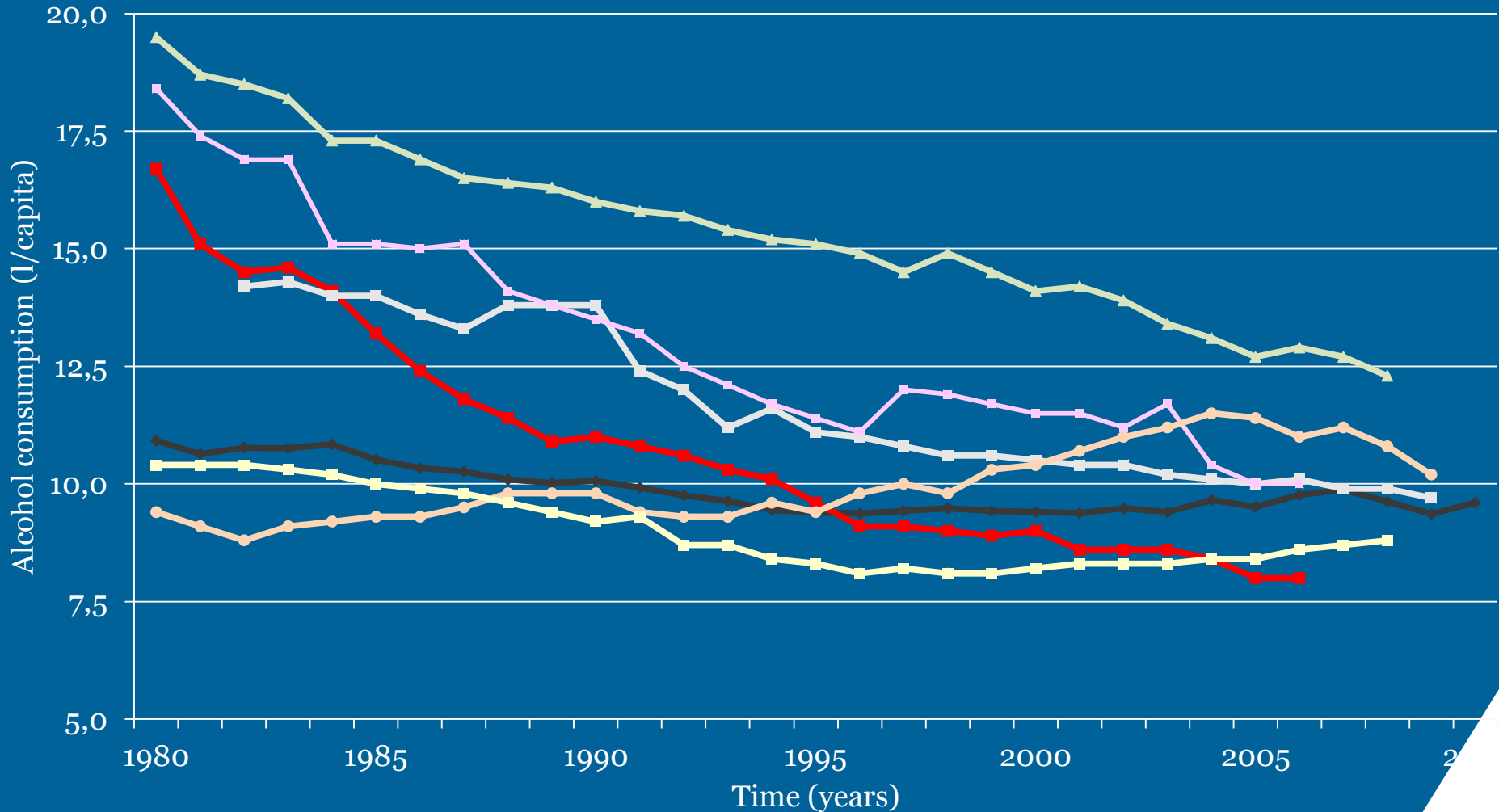
Note: 2000-2010, asymptomatic patients





Evolution of alcohol consumption

Liters per Capita (Age 15+)

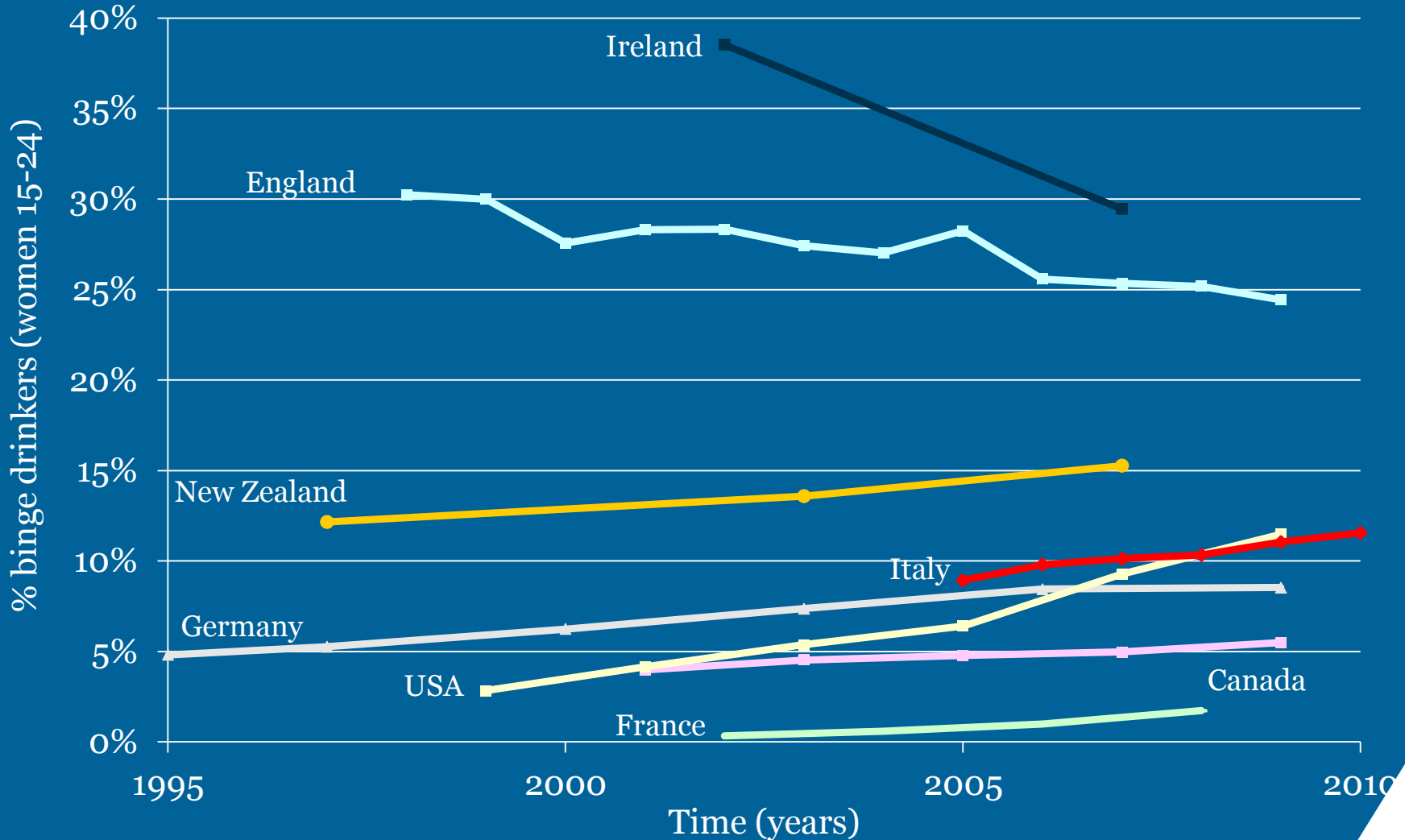


— OECD — Italy — France — Germany — Spain — United Kingdom — United States



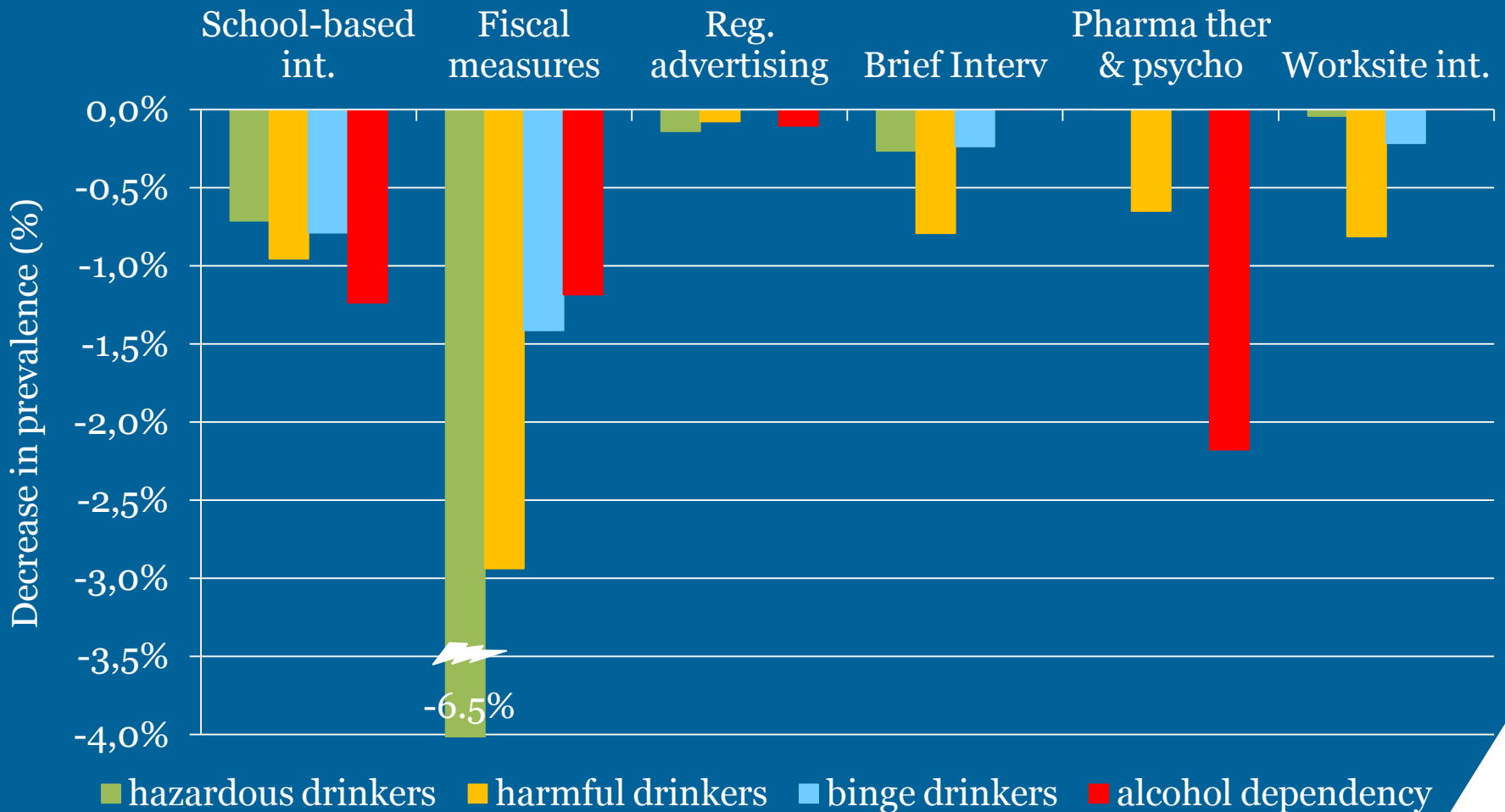
Inequalities in Harmful Consumption

Probability of Binge Drinking in Women Aged 15-24



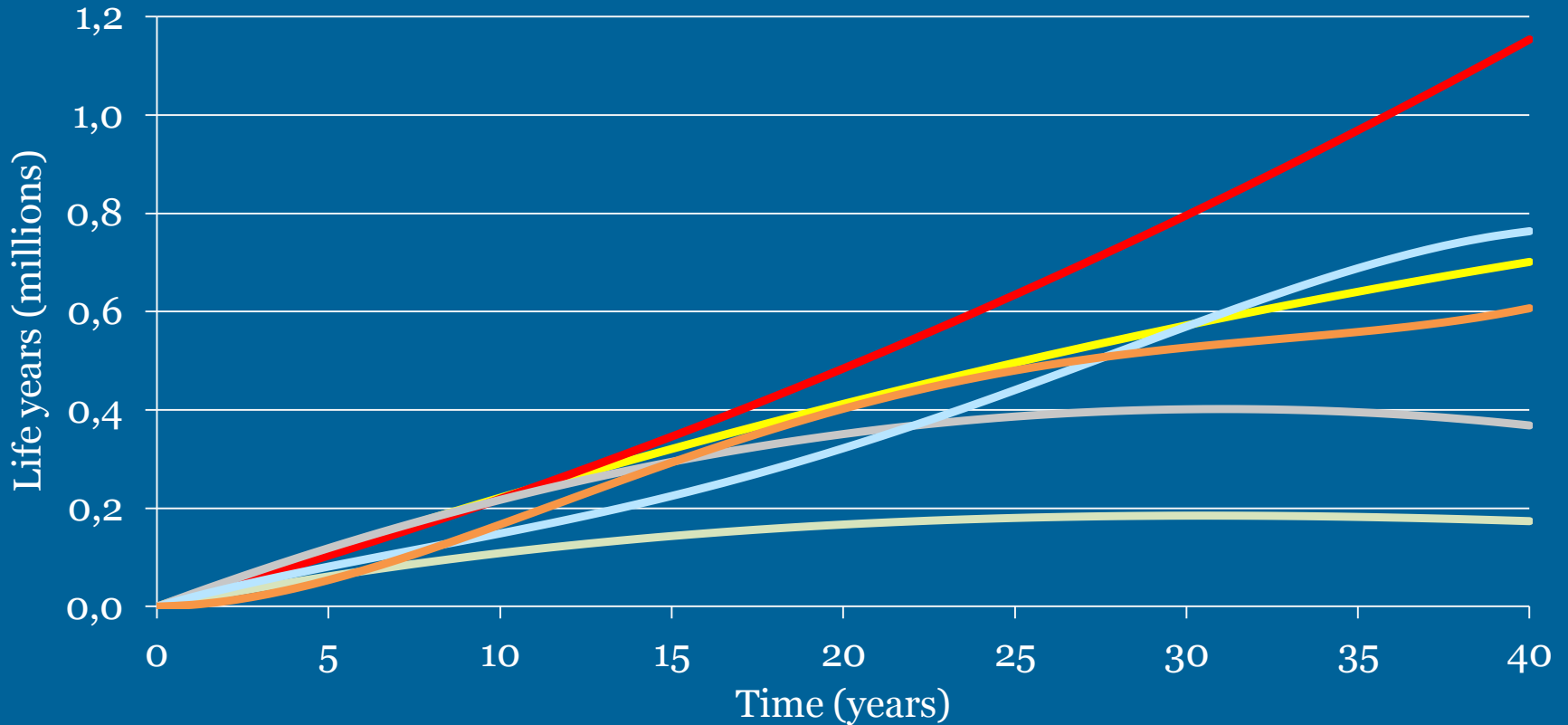


Decrease in Prevalence Population Level Over Simulated Period





Cumulative Life Years Gained



— School-based int.

— Fiscal measures

— Reg. advertising

— Brief Interv

— Pharma ther & psycho

— Worksite int.



CDP Model a Tool to Analyze:

- Future impacts on health care costs and effects of the organisation and financing of care
- Future trends in health care utilisation of populations experiencing single and multiple chronic diseases
- Future cost effectiveness of up-stream prevention or downstream treatments
- Future financial burden on socio-economic groups of new prevention, treatment, or health system financing policies