

Session 3: Health links with other sectors in Sudan

Group Assignment

The table below is based on the GDB Profile of Sudan and shows the Top-five burden of disease, their attribute and exposure risk factors

Top-five burden of disease (DALYs)	Attribute risk factors of Top-five	Exposure risk factors of Top-five
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congenital defects 2. Neonatal preterm birth 3. Ischemic heart disease 4. Road injuries 5. Lower respiratory infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition • High blood pressure • High-body-mass index • High fasting plasma glucose • High total cholesterol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dietary risks • Airpollution • Water, sanitation and hygiene • Tobacco • Alcohol and drug use

The group activity is to discuss and agree on the three most important social determinants for the Top-five at each of three levels: society, social and physical environment, and population group. A key sector and policy to address should be proposed for at least one major social determinant at each of the three levels.

Level	Major social determinants at play for Top-five	Key sectors & policies for each major social determinant
Society <i>Socio-economic context and position</i>		
Social and physical environment <i>Differential exposure</i>		
Population group <i>Differential vulnerability</i>		

You have 45 minutes to complete the group activity and may seek inspiration in the below slide / table from the PPHC book.

Please record your results on the flip-chart and report back orally and we will discuss in plenary

Social Determinants of Health

13 Priority Public Health Conditions (PPHC)

Level of the PPHC framework	Major Social Determinant at play <small>Numbers in brackets indicate the number of conditions in which pathways the determinant has been identified.</small>
Socio-economic context and position <i>Society</i>	Gender [10]; Rapid demographic change, incl. aging population [9]; Social status, inequality [9]; Minority situation and social exclusion [8]; Globalization and Urbanization [7]
Differential Exposure <i>Social and physical environment</i>	Social norms [9]; Community settings and infrastructures [9]; Unhealthy/harmful consumables [8]; Non-regulated markets and outlets [6]; Advertisement /television exposure [6]
Differential Vulnerability <i>Population Group</i>	Poverty and unemployment [8]; Low education / knowledge [8]; Tobacco use and substance abuse [8]; Hard to reach populations [7]; Health care seeking and low access to health care [7]; Family / community dysfunction [6]; food insecurity and malnutrition [6]
Differential Health Outcome <i>Individual</i>	Poor quality and discriminatory treatment and care services [10]; Limited patient interaction and adherence [9]
Differential Consequences <i>Individual</i>	Social, educational, employment and financial consequences [9]; Social exclusion and stigma [7]; Exclusion from insurance [7]

References:

- Burden of Disease Country Profile Sudan 2016 <http://www.healthdata.org/sudan>
- “Equity, social determinants and public health programmes” (PPHC Book). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44289/1/9789241563970_eng.pdf
- “Social determinants approaches to public health: from concept to practice” http://www.who.int/social_determinants/tools/SD_Publichealth_eng.pdf
- “Intersectoral planning for health and health equity” in “Strategizing national health in the 21st century: a handbook, chapter 12 <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/250221/3/9789241549745-chapter12-eng.pdf>