

Expanded U.S. University Engagement in Global Health

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What is Global Health?

Global Health is an area for **study, research, and practice** that places a priority on improving health and achieving **equity in health** for all people worldwide.

Global health emphasizes **transnational** health issues, determinants, and solutions; involves **many disciplines** within and beyond the health sciences and promotes **interdisciplinary** collaboration; and is a synthesis of **population** based **prevention** with individual-level **clinical care**.

Global health	International health	Public health
Focuses on issues that directly or indirectly impact health but can transcend national boundaries	Focuses on health issues of other countries other than one's own, especially those of low and middle income	Focuses on issues that impact the health of the population of a particular community or nation
Solutions often require global cooperation	Solutions usually involve bi-national cooperation	Solutions usually do not involve global cooperation
Prevention in populations & clinical care of individuals	Prevention in populations & clinical care of individuals	Prevention programs for populations
Health equity among nations and for all people	Seeks to help people of other nations	Health equity within a nation or community
Highly interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary within & beyond health sciences	Embraces a few disciplines but not multi-disciplinary	Encourages multi-disciplinary approaches, particularly within health and social sciences

What is the scope of the challenge?

- Infectious Diseases
 - HIV, TB, malaria, zoonotic diseases
- Chronic Diseases
 - CVD, diabetes, cancer
- Environmental threats
 - Water & air pollution, climate change
- Social Determinants
 - Gender, poverty, education, culture
- Health Systems Strengthening
 - Health delivery systems, human resources for health

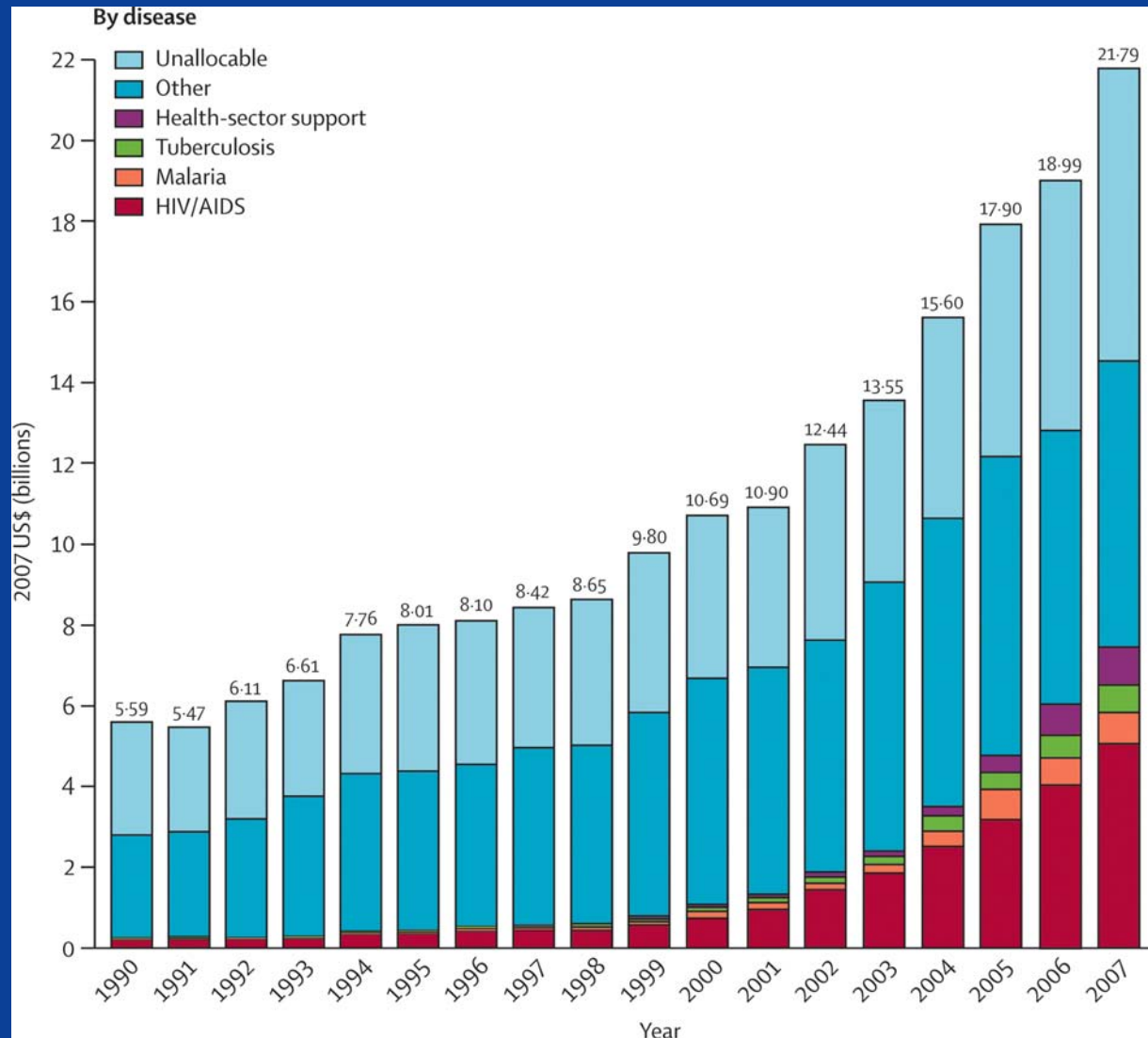
Projections of Global Burden of Disease from 2004 to 2030

2004 Disease or injury	As % of total DALYs	Rank		Rank	As % of total DALYs	2030 Disease or injury
Lower respiratory infections	6.2	1		1	6.2	Unipolar depressive disorders
Diarrhoeal diseases	4.8	2		2	5.5	Ischaemic heart disease
Unipolar depressive disorders	4.3	3		3	4.9	Road traffic accidents
Ischaemic heart disease	4.1	4		4	4.3	Cerebrovascular disease
HIV/AIDS	3.8	5		5	3.8	COPD
Cerebrovascular disease	3.1	6		6	3.2	Lower respiratory infections
Prematurity and low birth weight	2.9	7		7	2.9	Hearing loss, adult onset
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	2.7	8		8	2.7	Refractive errors
Road traffic accidents	2.7	9		9	2.5	HIV/AIDS
Neonatal infections and other ^a	2.7	10		10	2.3	Diabetes mellitus
COPD	2.0	13		11	1.9	Neonatal infections and other ^a
Refractive errors	1.8	14		12	1.9	Prematurity and low birth weight
Hearing loss, adult onset	1.8	15		15	1.9	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma
Diabetes mellitus	1.3	19		18	1.6	Diarrhoeal diseases

Why Take Action in Global Health?

- Security
- Diplomacy
- Science
- Sustainable Development
- Commodity
- Global Public Goods
- Human Rights

Development Assistance for Health (1990-2007, by disease)

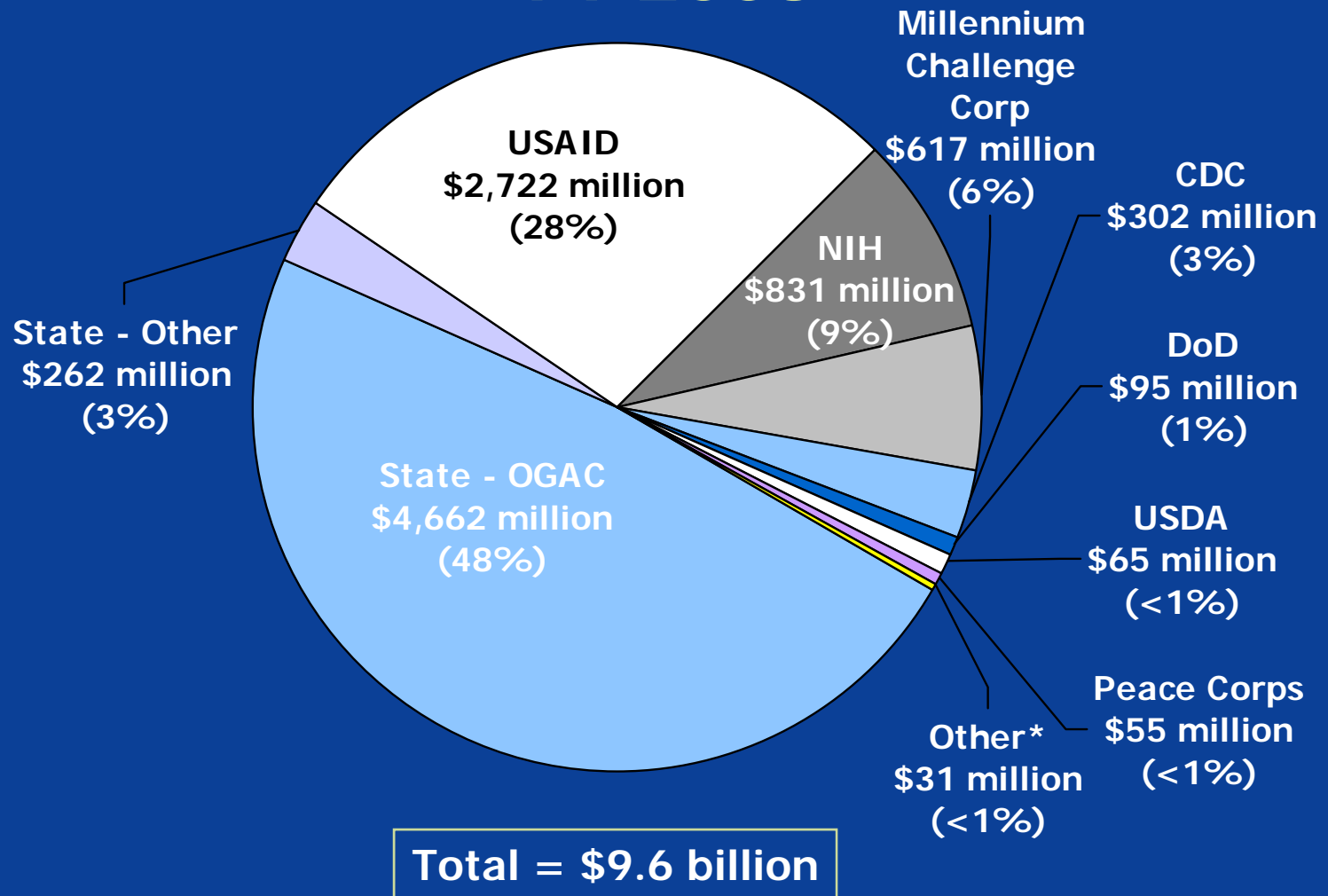


U.S. Government Global Health Funding, FY 2004 – FY 2008

US\$ Billions



U.S. Government Global Health Funding by Department & Agency, FY 2008



Overall, Kaiser found 51% of global health funding in 2007 was handled by the State Department; 28% by USAID; 12% by HHS.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2009

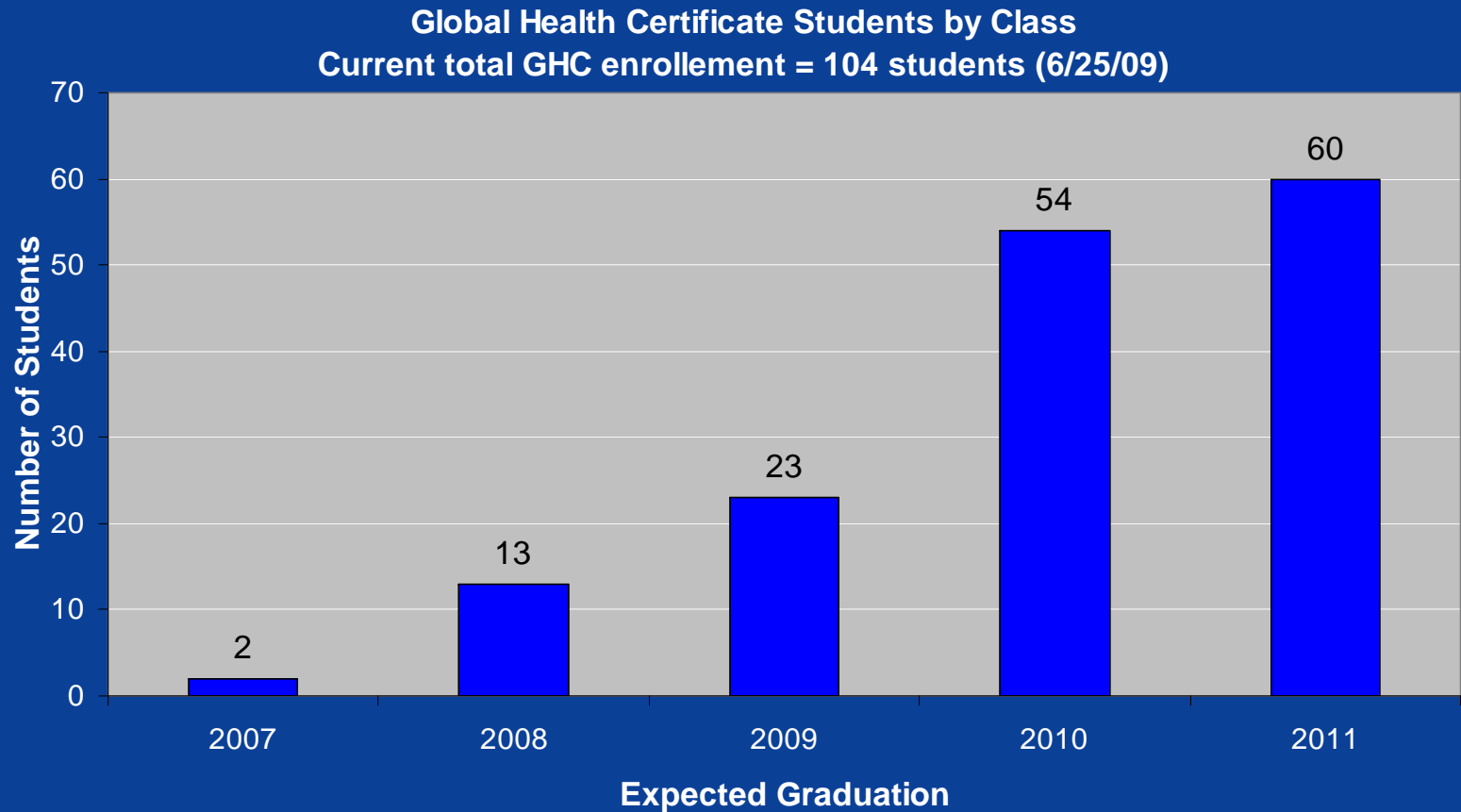
Key Challenges for U.S. Policy Approaches in Global Health

- Fragmentation
- Heavy concentration of money, political capital, and programs on HIV/AIDS
- Public health vs. foreign policy
- Africa-centric; overwhelming bilateral programs
- Vertical vs. horizontal efforts

GH in the Current Economic Context

- Poor are most affected by economic downturns
 - More out of pocket expenditures, less expenditures by government, and less foreign assistance
- 55-90 million more people living in poverty this year
- Anticipated to be additional 400,000 deaths in children in LMI countries and 45 million more children malnourished. (Similar impact on women's health)
- Cuts in U.S. foreign assistance would reverse hard-won gains, undermine global surveillance, and hurt U.S. image abroad

Ex: DGHI Education Program Growth

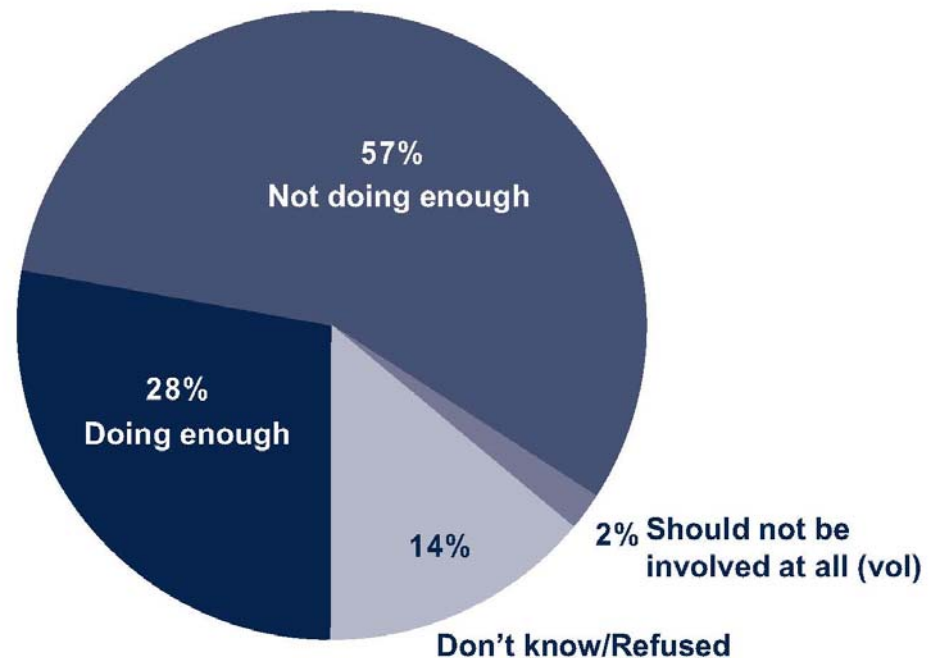


Why Has GH Become So Popular on University Campuses?

- Response to 9/11 and Iraq conflict
- Pandemics in the news: SARS, AIDS, Avian Flu, etc.
- Information technology boom
- Philanthropy: Gates and other foundations
- Influence of media and “rock stars”: Bono et al.
- Social justice: Access to medications
- Involvement of faculty from many disciplines
- A young generation with “unconsummated desire for sacrifice and service”

Majority Say Developed Nations Not Doing Enough

Do you think the developed nations of the world, such as the U.S., England, France, Italy, Germany and Japan, are doing enough or not doing enough to improve health for people in developing countries?

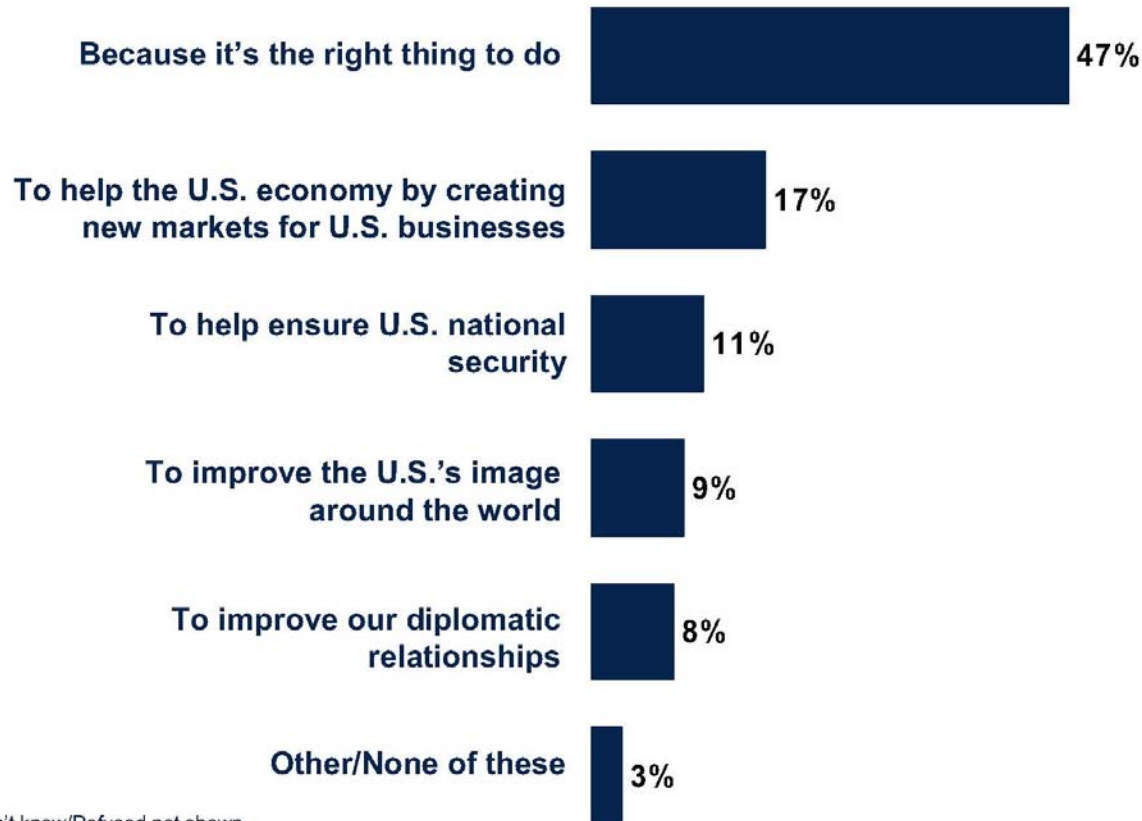


Source: Kaiser Family Foundation *Survey of Americans on the U.S. Role in Global Health* (conducted Jan. 26-March 8, 2009)

CHART 16

U.S. Should Spend Because “It’s the Right Thing to Do”

I’m going to read you some reasons why the U.S. might spend money on improving health for people in developing countries, and I’d like you to tell me which you think is the MOST important reason.



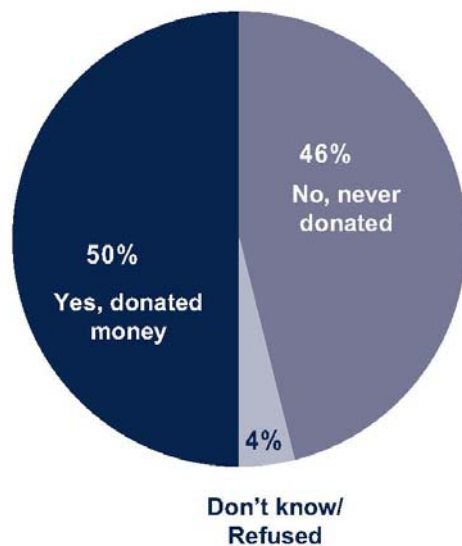
Note: Don't know/Refused not shown.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation *Survey of Americans on the U.S. Role in Global Health* (conducted Jan. 26-March 8, 2009)

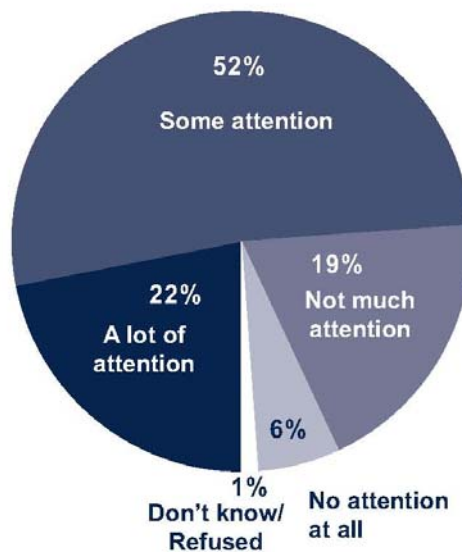


Personal Connection With Global Health Issues

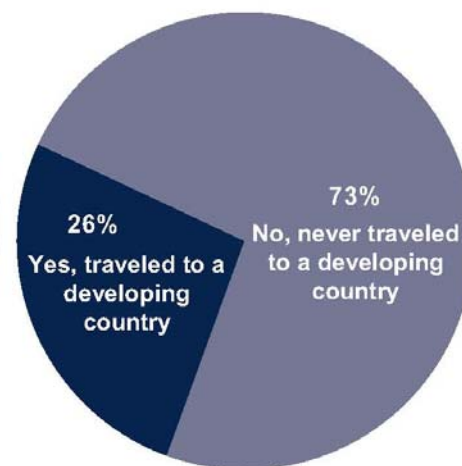
Have you, personally, ever donated money to an organization that works to improve health for people in developing countries, or not?



In general, how much attention do you pay to issues related to global health?



Have you ever traveled to a developing country, such as those in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, or not?



Enlightened Self-Interest

- Global health as public health
 - Fear of outbreaks and pandemics
- Global health as foreign policy
 - soft- power; repair U.S. image abroad; security
- Global health as investment
 - Economic development
- Global health as charity
 - Fight poverty

Consortium of Universities for Global Health (CUGH)

- **Mission:** To make the University a transforming force in global health
- **Meetings:** Inaugural meeting was held September 2008 (20 universities attended); Annual meeting scheduled for Sept 14-15, 2009 (52 universities invited plus partners from international NGOs, foundations, and government)
- **Membership criteria:** Involvement of multiple parts of University; investment of University resources; designated leader; education and research activities; oversees collaborators
- **Administrative arrangements:** Housed first three years in Global Health Sciences Division at UCSF; Board of Directors appointed
- **Financial support:** Gates Foundation; Rockefeller Foundation; University dues

Consortium of Universities for Global Health (CUGH)

- Promote the university's role and multidisciplinary capacity for tackling major global health challenges.
- Build university collaborations to define global health competencies and set standards for a training curriculum.
- Strengthen the university's capacity to provide seamless global health experiences for students and researchers.
- Provide a platform for exchange of knowledge and experience in global health.

Global Health at North American Universities

Characteristics of University Global Health Activities ^[1] (n= 52)

	Yes	No	Unknown
Interschool ^[2]	41	9	2
Institutional Investment	26	1	25
Education and research programs	44	6	2
Formal partnerships or exchange of students and research	41	8	3

^[1] “Activities” include global health alliances, centers, departments, institutes, initiatives, offices, programs, and schools.

^[2] “Interschool” means that there is at least one global health collaboration, partnership, or opportunity (funding, research or travel) for students in more than one school within the university.

Comparison of Leading GH Programs

SCHOOL	STRUCTURE	DEGREES & ACADEMIC PROGRAMS
Duke University	Trans-university (including SOM)	Undergraduate: GH Certificate Masters: MSc-Global Health, GH Certificate Program Doctoral: GH Certificate MD: Third-Year Study Program Post-graduate: Postdoctoral Fellowship in GH, GH Residency
Emory University	Trans-university (including SOM and SPH)	
Harvard University	Trans-university	Undergraduate: Study Abroad Program on HIV/AIDS in Botswana
Johns Hopkins University	Trans-school (SPH, SOM, SON)	
University of California, San Francisco	Trans-university	Masters: Masters in GH Sciences MD: GH Pathway Post-graduate: GH Pathway for Residents
University of Washington	Trans-school (GH Departments in SPH and SOM)	Undergraduate: Minor in GH (in progress) Masters: GH Master of Public Health, GH Certificate Doctoral: PhD in Pathobiology, GH Certificate MD: GH Pathway

Duke Global Health: from Initiative to Institute

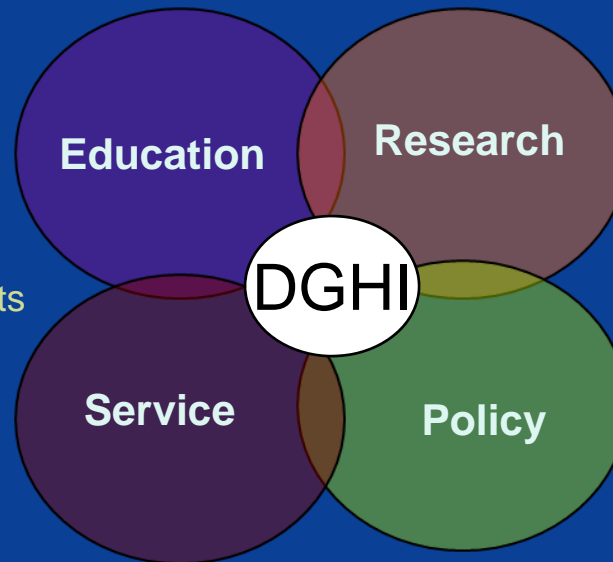
- Interdisciplinary Steering Committee formalized Duke's involvement in global health issues and defined the mission of the Global Health Initiative
 - “reduce health disparities”
 - “in our local community and worldwide”
 - “interdisciplinary teams”
 - “solve highly complex problems and train the next generation.”
- The Steering Committee recommended the establishment of an Institute that “truly spans the humanities, social sciences, engineering, environment, law and divinity, as well as the life sciences.”

DGHI Strategic Goals

- Build the next generation of GH scholars
- Encourage innovation and promote excellence in GH research
- Respond to the policy needs of decision makers
- Undertake service and service-learning in GH
- Facilitate access to current information on GH

DGHI in Action

- Undergraduate Focus Cluster
- GH Certificate
- M.Sc. in Global Health
- Doctoral Program
- Postdoctoral Program
- MD 3rd Year GH Study Program
- GH Residency Program
- Student Fieldwork Grants
- International Programs



- Signature Research Initiatives:
 - Obesity and CVD
 - Global Aging
 - Global Environmental Health
 - Gender, Poverty and Health
 - Emerging Infectious Diseases
 - Health Systems Strengthening

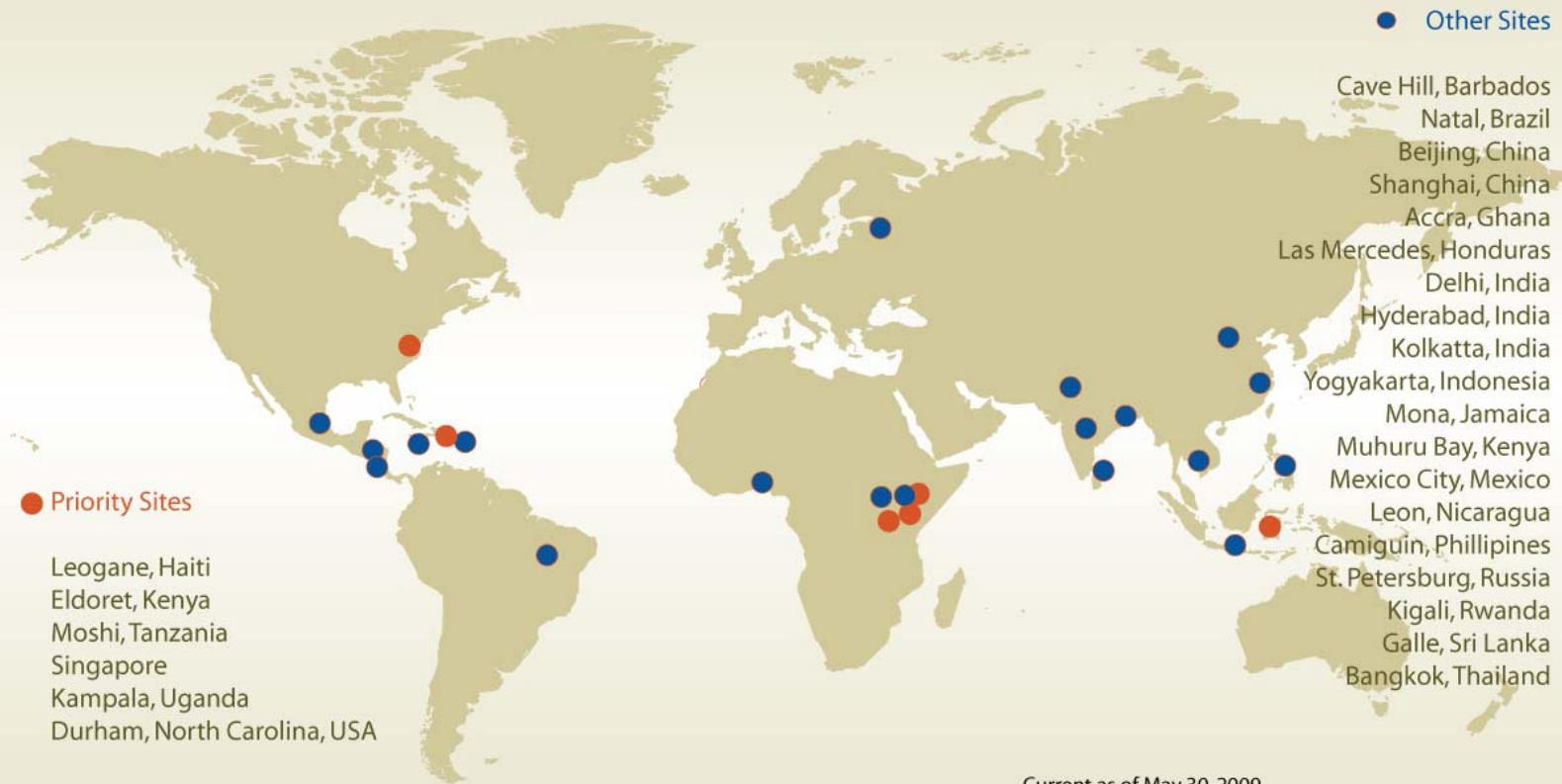
- Domestic and international fieldwork opportunities for students and faculty
- International sites for research and education
- GH P.L.U.S. program (Surplus medical equipment)
- Access to information on GH

- Center for Health Policy
- Monitoring & Evaluation Unit
- Policy Unit to support decision-making related to GH

GH Research Sites



GH International Sites



5 Challenges Ahead for Universities

- Global health leaders must convince colleagues as to the validity and sustainability of global health as an academic field
- Defining and developing reliable career paths for students
- Making global health a truly global field geographically (it's not just for the North!)
- Determining benchmarks and ways to measure the impact and success of programs
- Maintaining the exciting momentum for global health under the current global economic downturn

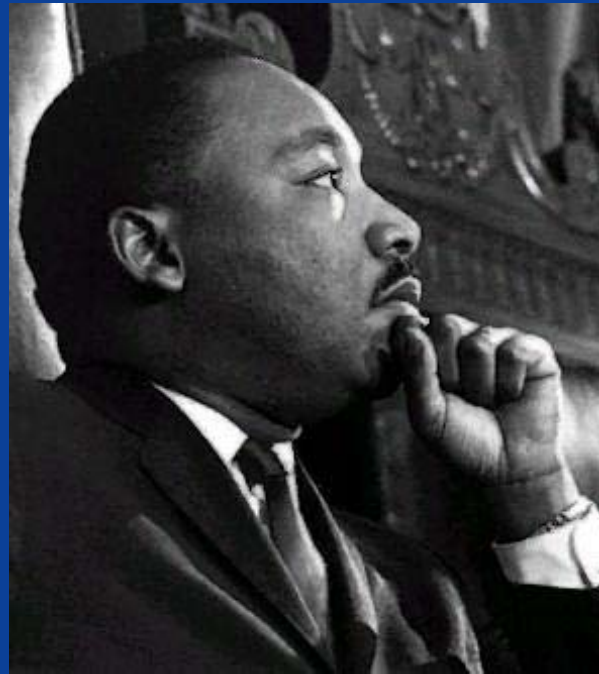
What Can Universities Offer to GH

- Enthusiasm of students: educating and training future leaders
- Scholarship and research of faculty to address leading GH challenges
- Policy analysis
- Service: to local partners, civil society, USG, international organizations, private sector

Universities & U.S. Government: Partners in Global Health?

- Traditional relationships mostly through HHS, DOD, and DOE
 - Can they be expanded?
- New relationships mostly through Dept. of State
 - Can these be established?
- Policy Analysis
 - Is there an expanded role for universities?

“As long as there is poverty in the world, I can never be rich. As long as diseases are rampant... I can never be totally healthy...



We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single dominant destiny and whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.

For some strange reason, I can never be what I ought to be until you are what you ought to be.”

-- Martin Luther King, Jr.