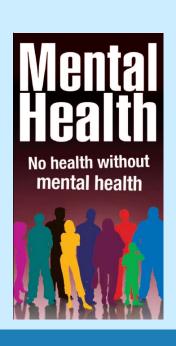
Current Challenges in Global Mental Health



Dr Shekhar Saxena

Director, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse

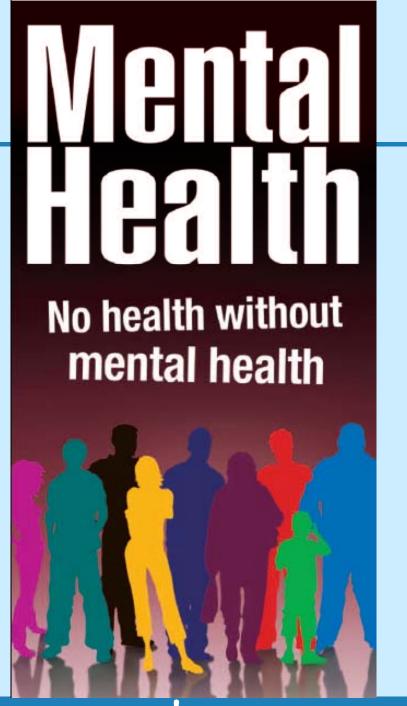
World Health Organization

Geneva



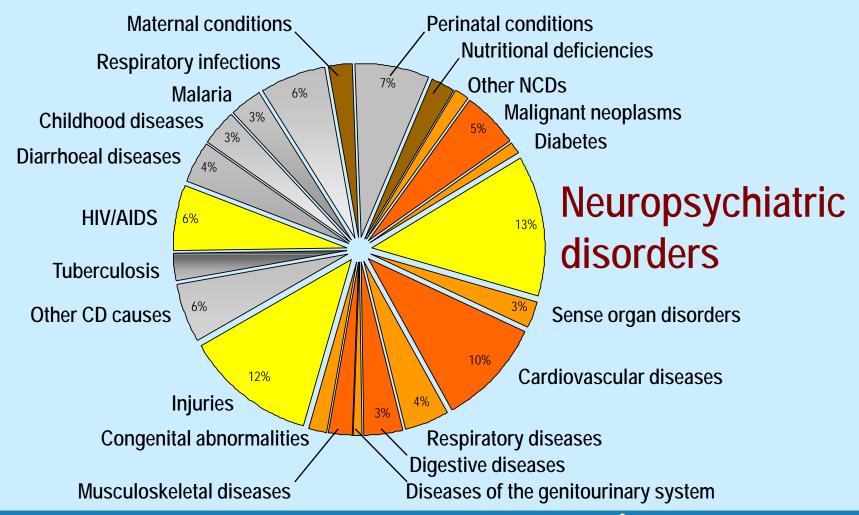
Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.





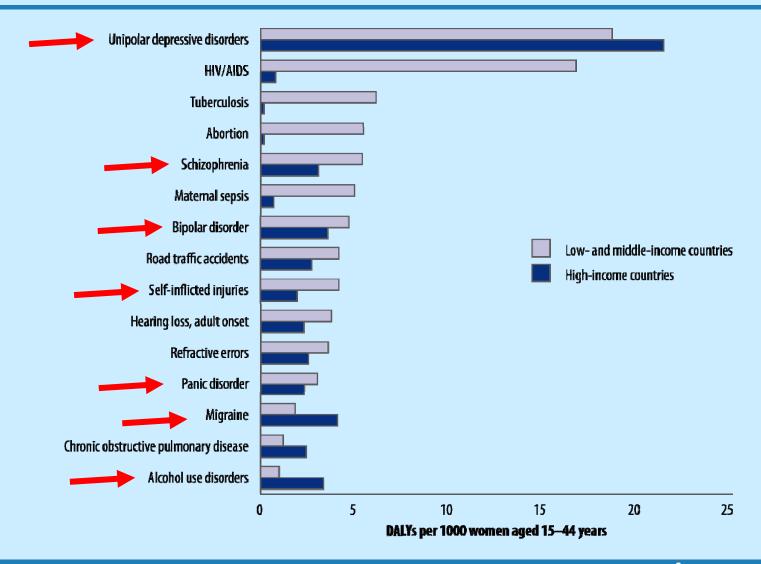


Disease Burden (DALYs)





Leading causes of disease burden for women aged 15–44 years, high-income countries, and low-and middle-income countries, 2004





2030 rankings: The leading causes of DALYs lost

World	1	HIV/AIDS Depression
	3	Ischaemic heart dis.
High-income countries	1 2 3	Depression Ischaemic heart disease Alzheimer
	J	AIZHEITHEI
Middle-income countries	1	HIV/AIDS
	2	Depression Cerebrovascular
Low-income countries	1 2	HIV/AIDS Perinatal
	2 3	Depression



The numbers

- 150 million with depression
- 25 million with schizophrenia
- 38 million with epilepsy
- 90 million with alcohol or drug use disorder
- Nearly 1 million commit suicide every year



Economic burden of mental disorders

(Source: WEF, 2011 – The Global Economic burden of NCDs)

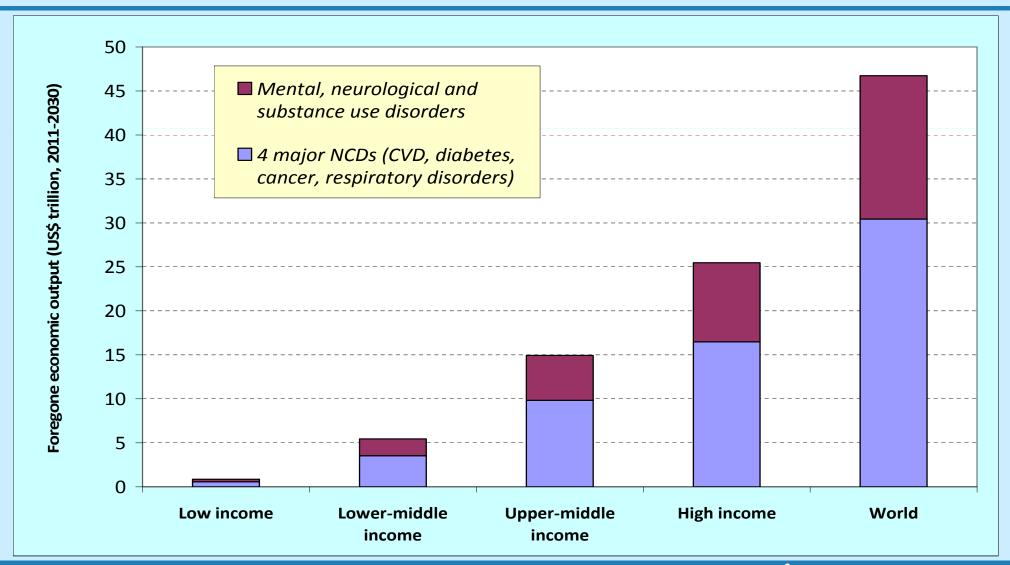
- New estimates by the World Economic Forum for the global economic impact of mental, neurological and substance use disorders, using 3 different (and non-comparable) approaches:
 - Cost of illness(health care + lost productivity)
 - Value of lost output (reduced economic growth)
 - Value of statistical life
 (monetary cost of lost lives)
- Whichever way you look at it, the amounts are enormous

	2010	2030
Cost of illness	US\$ 2.5 trillion	US\$ 6 trillion
Value of future lost output	N/A	US\$ 16.3 trillion (cumulative)
Value of lost lives	US\$ 8.5 trillion	US\$ 16.1 trillion

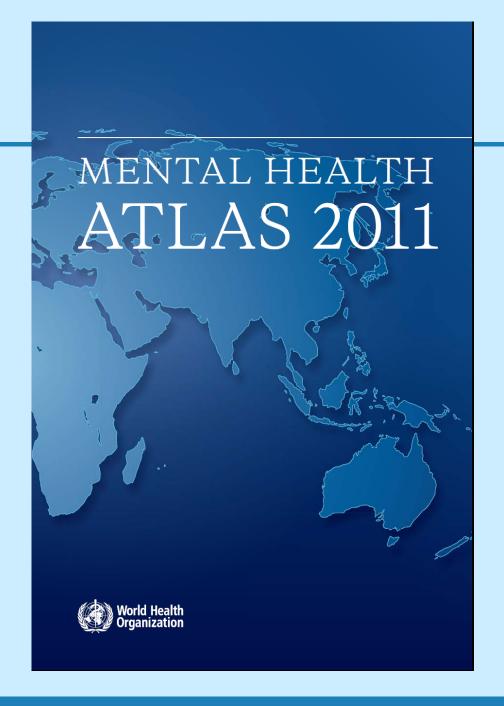


Economic burden of mental disorders

(Source: WEF, 2011 – The Global Economic burden of NCDs)











KEY MESSAGES

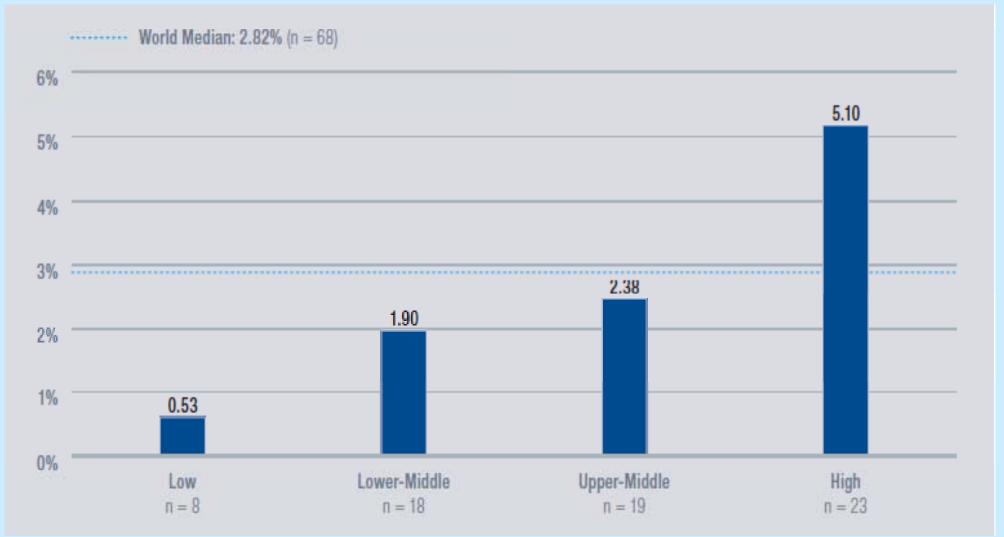
- 1. Resources to treat and prevent mental disorders remain insufficient
- 2. Resources for mental health are inequitably distributed
- 3. Resources for mental health are inefficiently utilized
- 4. Institutional care for mental disorders may be slowly decreasing worldwide





INSUFFICIENCY

Budget

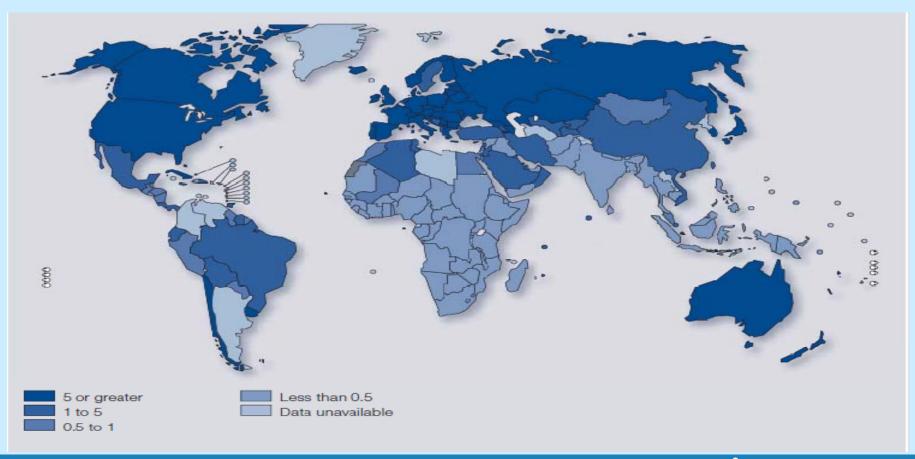






INEQUITY

Almost half of the world's population live in a country where, on average, there is one psychiatrist or less to serve 200,000 people or more.

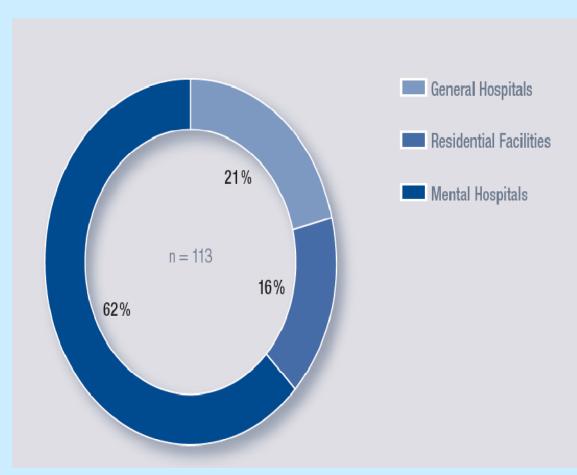






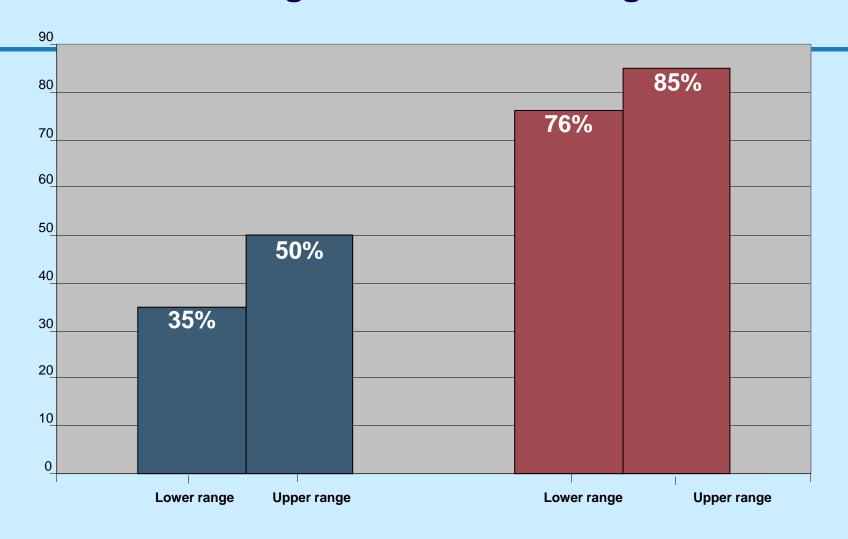
INEFFICIENCY

Globally, 62% of psychiatric beds are located in mental hospitals.





Gap in treatment: Serious cases receiving no treatment during the last 12 months



Developed countries

Developing countries

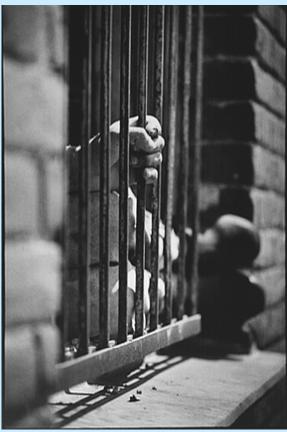
(WHO World Mental Health Consortium, JAMA, June 2nd 2004)

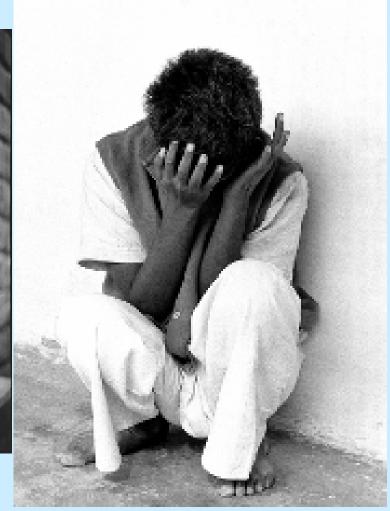


Human Rights Abuses











The Lancet Series on Global Mental Health 2007





The Lancet series on Global Mental Health 2011



Scale up of services for mental health in low-income and middle-income countries

Julian Eaton, Layla McCay, Maya Semrau, Sudipto Chatterjee, Florence Baingana, Ricardo Araya, Christina Ntulo, "Graham Thomicroft," "Shekhar Smena



Grand Challenges in Global Mental Health (Nature, July 2011)

Top five challenges:

- Integrate screening and core service packages in PHC
- Reduce the cost and improve the supply of medications
- Provide effective and affordable community based care







Grand challenges in global mental health



Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) WHO's Flagship Programme for Mental Health













Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP)

To achieve significantly higher coverage
 with key interventions for priority mental,
 neurological and substance use conditions
 in resource-poor settings





Mental health services organized rationally



mhGAP priority conditions



Priority conditions:

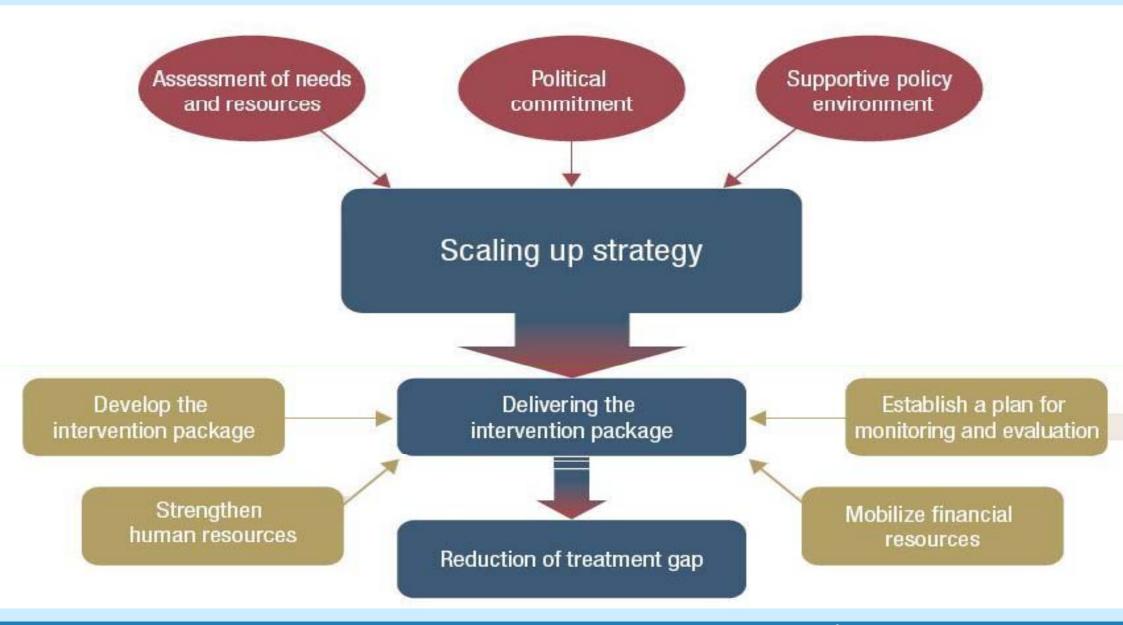
- Depression
- Psychoses
- Suicide prevention
- Child mental disorders
- Epilepsy
- Dementia
- Disorders due to use of alcohol
- Disorders due to illicit drug use

Criteria:

- High burden (mortality, morbidity, disability)
- Large economic cost
- Effective intervention available

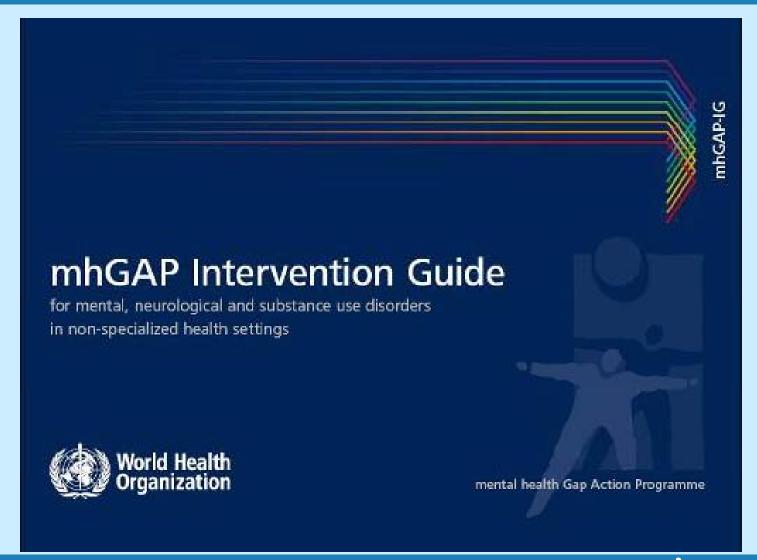


mhGAP Framework for Action





October 2010





Implementation of mhGAP

- Well on their way-
 - Ethiopia, Jordan, Nigeria, Panama, Belize, Benin,

- Preparing for-
 - Brazil, India, Thailand, Uganda, Lao, Pacific islands,

Many others are using the technical material



Knowing more about mhGAP





Global mental health: What should be done now?

- Increase resources flowing into mental health
 - From public as well as private sources
- Use the knowledge that we already have
- Train manpower
 - Specialist and non-specialist
- Scale up services
 - Delivering medicines and psychosocial care
- Decrease human rights abuses
- Monitor the situation

