I determinanti della salute

Non modificabii	Socio economici	Ambientali	Stili di vita	Accesso ai servizi
Genetica	Povertà	Aria	Alimentazione	Istruzione
Sesso	Occupazione	Acqua e alimenti	Attività fisica	**Tipologia del Sistema Sanitario**
Età	Esclusione sociale	Abitato	Fumo	Servizi Sociali
			Alcol	Trasporti
		Ambiente sociale e culturale	Attività sessuale	Attività ricreative
			Farmaci	

Mod. da AUSL BO

Leading causes of death

53.9 million from all causes, worldwide, 1998

Other
6%

Respiratory and digestive
9%

Maternal
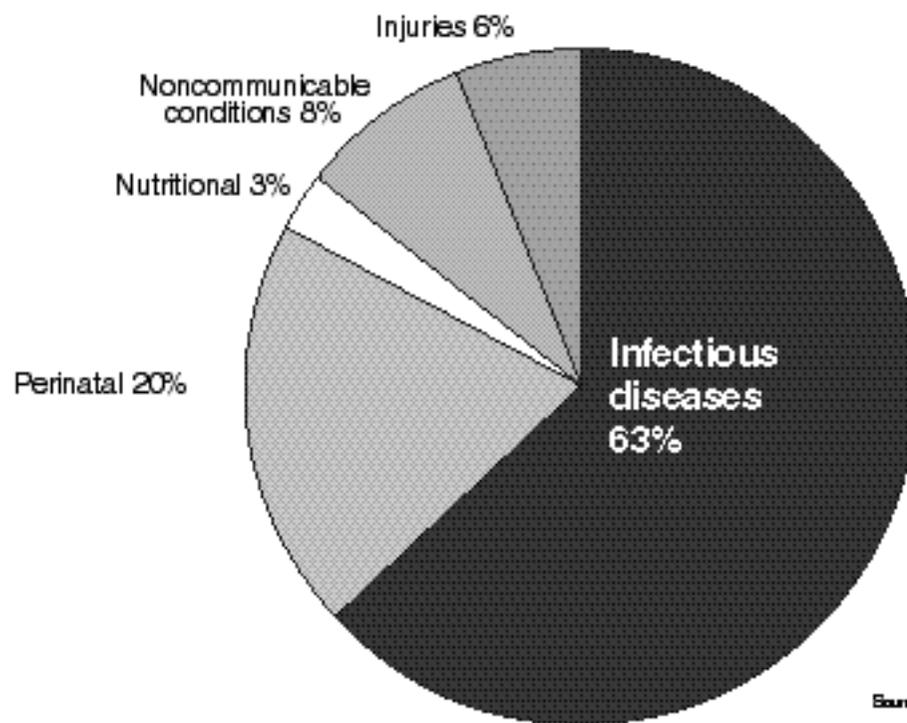5%

Injuries
11%

Cancers
13%

Infectious diseases
25%

13.3 million

Cardiovascular diseases
31%
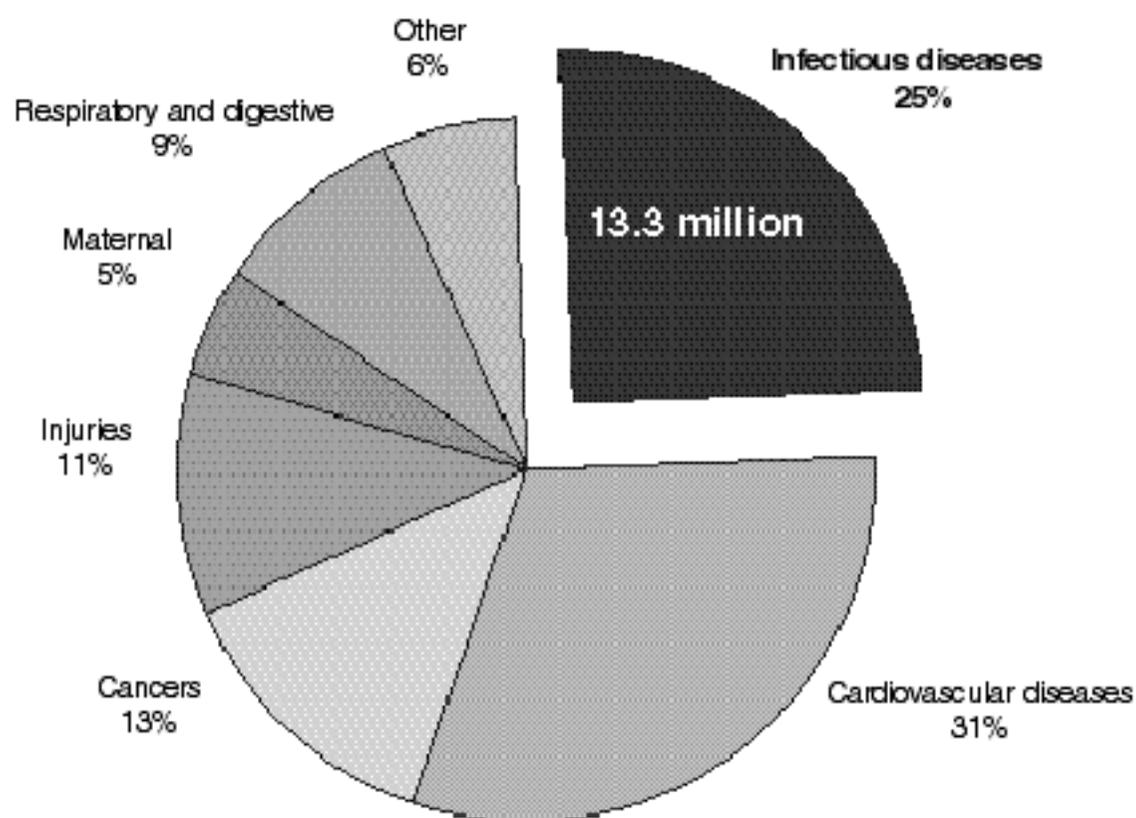
Note: Cancers, cardiovascular and respiratory/digestive deaths
can also be caused by infections and raise the percentage
of deaths due to infectious diseases even more.
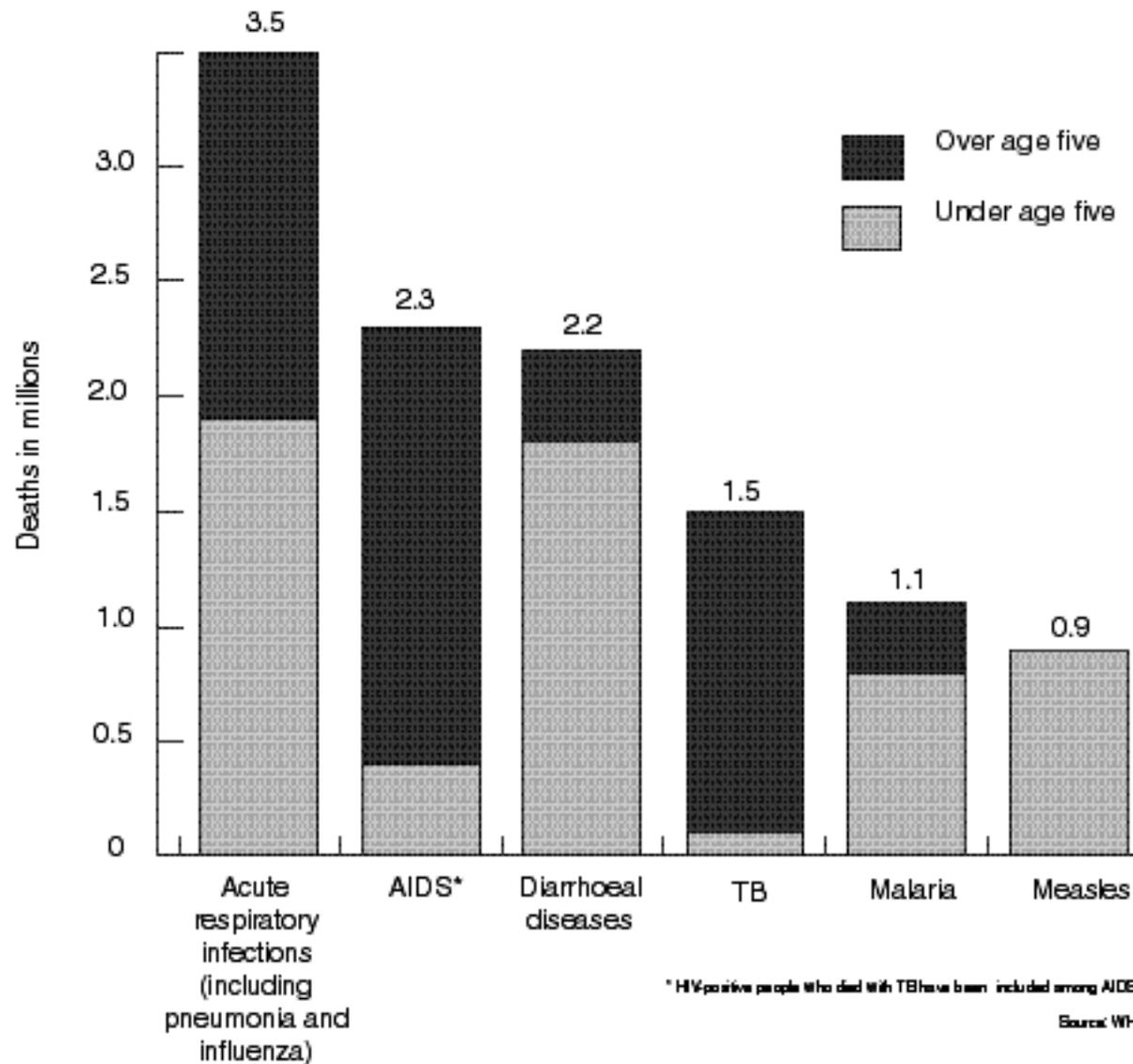
Main causes of death among children

Ages 0 to 4 years
Estimates for 1998, worldwide

Injuries 6%

Noncommunicable
conditions 8%

Nutritional 3%

Perinatal 20%

Infectious
diseases
63%

Source: WHO 1999

Leading infectious killers

Millions of deaths, worldwide, all ages, 1998

Legend:
- Over age five (dark)
- Under age five (light)

Values by category:
- Acute respiratory infections (including pneumonia and influenza): 3.5
- AIDS*: 2.3
- Diarrhoeal diseases: 2.2
- TB: 1.5
- Malaria: 1.1
- Measles: 0.9

Y-axis: Deaths in millions

* HIV-positive people who died with TB have been included among AIDS deaths.

Source: WHO 1999

Newly identified infectious diseases and pathogens

Year	Disease/Pathogen
1999	Nipah virus
1997	H5N1 (avian flu)
1996	nvCJD
	Australian bat lyssavirus
1995	HHV8 (Kaposi sarcoma virus)
1994	Sabia virus
	Hendra virus
1993	Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (Sin Nombre virus)
1992	*Vibrio cholerae* 0139
1991	Guanarito virus
1989	Hepatitis C
1988	Hepatitis E
	Human herpesvirus 6
1983	HIV
1982	*Escherichia coli O157:H7*
	Lyme borreliosis
	HTLV-2 virus
1980	Human T-lymphotropic virus
1977	*Campylobacter jejuni*
1976	*Cryptosporidium parvum*
	Legionnaires' disease
	Ebola

26 dal 1976: SARS, MONKEY POX VIRUS e Influenza aviaria

Fattori che contribuiscono all'emergenza e ri-emergenza di malattie infettive

Factor	Circumstance	Example
Ecological changes	Increased forestation	Lyme disease
Human behavior	IV drug use	AIDS
International travel	Transport of mosquitos	"Airport" malaria
Technology	Mass food production	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli
Microbial adaptation	Overuse of antibiotics	Antibiotic resistance
Breakdowns in public health	Inadequate water treatment	Cryptosporidium outbreaks

Modello epidemiologico

T. SEMIDIRETTA
(CONTAGIO INTERUMANO)

T. DIRETTA

VIE DI
ELIMINAZIONE

AGENTE
EZIOLOGICO

SORGENTE
DI
INFEZIONE

(uomo, animale,
ambiente)

OSPITE
POTENZIALE

T. INDIRETTA

VEICOLI

VETTORI

FATTORI ESOGENI
- AMBIENTALI
- SOCIALI

FATTORI
INDIVIDUALI
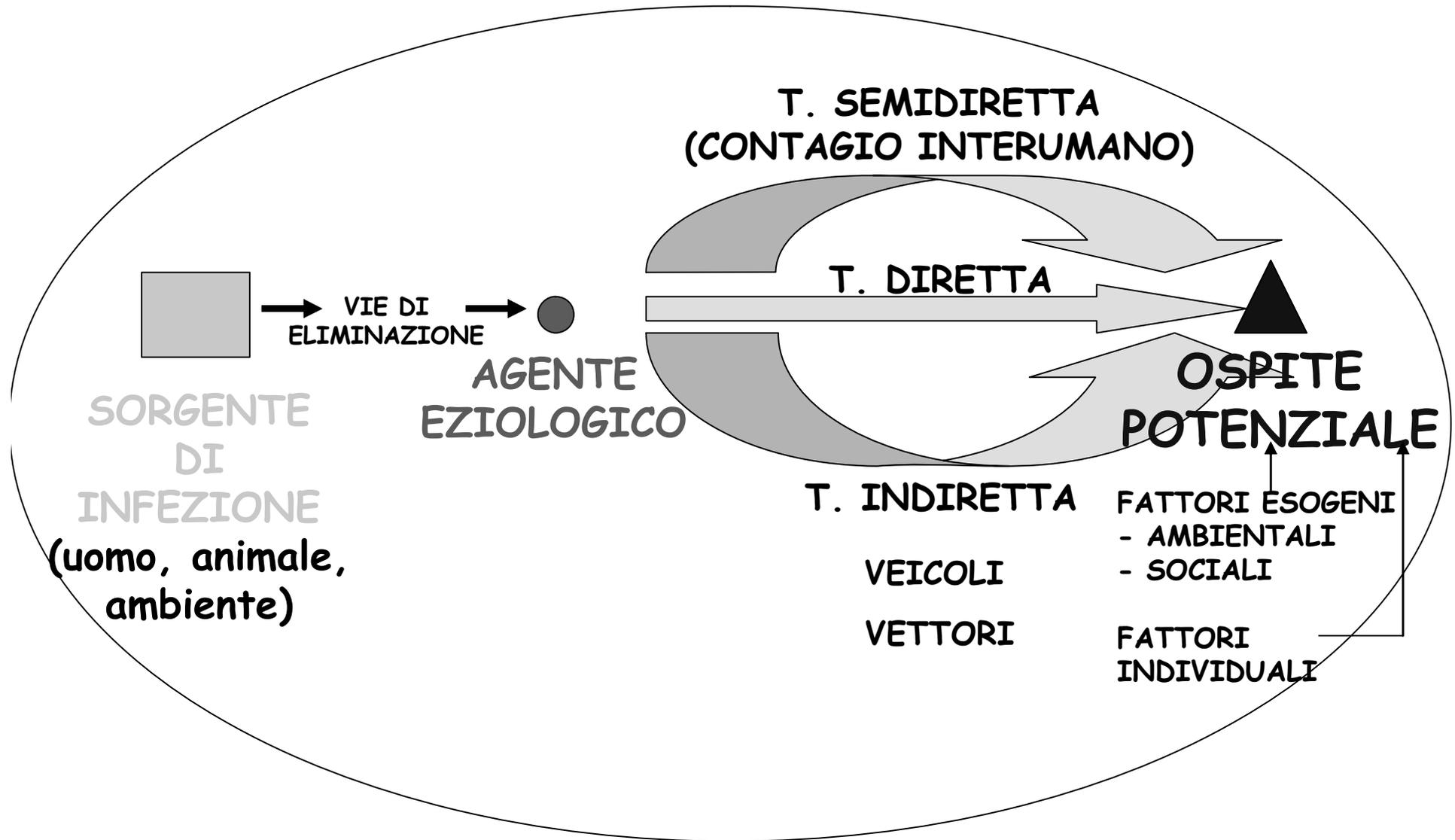
ECOSISTEMA (fattori fisici, biologici, sociali...)