Use + Share + Adapt

{ Content the copyright holder, author, or law permits you to use, share and adapt. }

- Public Domain – Expired: Works that are no longer protected due to an expired copyright term.
- Public Domain – Self Dedicated: Works that a copyright holder has dedicated to the public domain.
- Creative Commons – Zero Waiver
- Creative Commons – Attribution License
- Creative Commons – Attribution Share Alike License
- Creative Commons – Attribution Noncommercial License
- Creative Commons – Attribution Noncommercial Share Alike License
- GNU – Free Documentation License

Make Your Own Assessment

{ Content Open.Michigan believes can be used, shared, and adapted because it is ineligible for copyright. }

- Public Domain – Ineligible: Works that are ineligible for copyright protection in the U.S. (17 USC § 102(b)) *laws in your jurisdiction may differ

{ Content Open.Michigan has used under a Fair Use determination. }

- Fair Use: Use of works that is determined to be Fair consistent with the U.S. Copyright Act. (17 USC § 107) *laws in your jurisdiction may differ

Our determination DOES NOT mean that all uses of this 3rd-party content are Fair Uses and we DO NOT guarantee that your use of the content is Fair.

To use this content you should do your own independent analysis to determine whether or not your use will be Fair.

Citation Key
for more information see: http://open.umich.edu/wiki/CitationPolicy
Perspectives in Global Health

Human Rights and the Determinants of Health

Jody Lori CNM, PhD, FACNM
Objectives

• Discuss global health and why should we study it
• Discuss the meaning of a “human rights” approach to health
• Review select ethical and human rights concerns
• Review ethical guidelines for research with human subjects
• Describe determinants of health and key health indicators
What is Global Health?
Global Health

“An area for study, research, and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide...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 care.”

(Kaplan et al. Towards a common definition of global health, The Lancet, vol. 373, June 6, 2009)
Why Study Global Health?
Why Study Global Health

• There has been important progress in life expectancy ... yet ....
• 10,000 babies die every day in the world before they are four weeks old
• 529,000 women a year die in childbirth
• More than 750,000 children die every year of measles
• 1.6 million people die in the world every year of TB
### Additional Reasons to Study Global Health - Disparities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>3.2 million</td>
<td>300 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy for Females at Birth</td>
<td>44 years</td>
<td>81 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth for Females</td>
<td>37 years</td>
<td>71 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure on Health per capita</td>
<td>$22.</td>
<td>$6697.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility Rate per Woman</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>&lt;2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of Vital Registration of Deaths</td>
<td>&lt;25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Undetermined
Additional Reasons to Study Global Health

• Link between health and development
• Nature of many global health concerns
• Need for different actors to work together
• To learn about low-cost but highly effective interventions
Critical Global Health Concepts

- The determinants of health
- The importance of culture to health
- The global burden of disease
- Risk factors
Additional Concepts of Importance

- The demographic and epidemiological transitions
- The organization and functions of health systems
- Links between health and education, and health, equity, poverty, and development
Key Terms

• Developed and developing countries

• Classification of low-income, middle-income, and high-income countries

• World Bank regions

• The Millennium Development Goals
World Bank Regions

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
FY205 New Commitments
IBRD: $4,934.4 million
IDA: $261.3 million
Portfolio of Projects: $19 billion

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
FY205 New Commitments
IBRD: $1,212.1 million
IDA: $71.5 million
Portfolio of Projects: $5.9 billion

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
FY205 New Commitments
IBRD: $3,581.9 million
IDA: $504.9 million
Portfolio of Projects: $11.8 billion

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
FY205 New Commitments
IBRD: $1,209.8 million
IDA: $1,379.5 million
Portfolio of Projects: $19.0 billion

AFRICA
FY205 New Commitments
IBRD: $10 million
IDA: $3,887.5 million
Portfolio of Projects: $16.2 billion

Source: World Bank
WHO Regions

Source: WHO
Human Rights
Human Rights Framework

• Cut across many areas of both human endeavor and government responsibility

• Strong complementarily between good ethical and human rights practices and good health outcomes
Foundations for Health and Human Rights

• Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948

• 20 multilateral treaties related to health that are legally binding on the countries that sign them
Failure of Human Rights

Iranian Woman Said to Be Lashed Over Photo

LONDON — A mix-up over a photograph led to a sentence of 99 lashes for the Iranian woman whose earlier death sentence by stoning from Iranian authorities caused an international outcry, a lawyer for the woman said Sunday.

By RAVI SOMAIYA
Published: September 6, 2010
A MAN WITH MACHETE WOUNDS TO HIS HEAD AFTER BEING ATTACKED BY LRA REBELS NEAR NGILIMA, NORTHERN CONGO. FEBRUARY 21, 2009. © 2009 REUTERS

Research on Human Rights Abuses

- Maternal mortality & women’s human rights in Afghanistan was assessed
- 4,886 Afghan women who provided maternal mortality data on 14,085 sisters using the Sisterhood Method
  - 276 maternal deaths
  - 92% from rural areas
  - 87% women reported they had to obtain permission from their husband or male relative to seek health care
  - 12% used birth control, 23% desired to use birth control
  - Reported problems with access to adequate food, shelter & clean water

Research on Human Rights Abuses

• Assess the nature and scope of human rights abuses with a focus on women’s rights in Iraq
• Interviewed 1991 men and women from 3 major cities – supported a full range of human rights for women
  – Over 50% reported there were reasons to restrict educational and work opportunities for women
  – Freedom of movement for women
  – A man has the right to beat his wife if she disobeys him

What is a Human Rights Approach?

“The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being.”

*Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO)*
Rights Based Approach

• Assess the impact of health policies, programs, and practices on human rights

• Take account of the health impacts resulting from violations of human rights

• See health and human rights as inextricably linked when considering the determinants of health and ways in which health issues may be addressed
Foundations for Research on Human Subjects

- The Nuremberg Code, 1948
- The Declaration of Helsinki, 1964
- The Belmont Report, 1974
Determinants of Health & Key Health Indicators
FIGURE 2-1  Key Determinants of Health

Policies and Interventions

Physical Environment
- Water
- Sanitation
- Air pollution

Health Behaviors

Individual
- Genetic make-up
- Sex
- Age

Access to Health Services

Social Environment
- Socio-economic status
- Education
- Social Capital
- Culture
- Gender norms

Source: Data from the US Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2010.
**TABLE 2-1**  Key Health Status Indicators

**Infant Mortality Rate**—The number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1000 life births in a given year

**Life Expectancy at Birth**—The average number of years a newborn baby could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of the newborn’s life

**Maternal Mortality Ratio**—The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth complications per 100,000 live births in a given year

**Neonatal Mortality Rate**—The number of deaths to infants under 28 days of age in a given year per 1000 live births in that year

**Under Five Mortality Rate** (Child Mortality Rate) —The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, expressed as a number per 1000 live births.

What region of the world has the highest maternal mortality?
What region of the world has the highest infant mortality?
Countries with the highest rates of infant mortality

- Sierra Leone  270 deaths per 1,000 live births
- Angola   260
- Afghanistan  257
- Niger    253
- Liberia  235

- United States  6.7
- 13.60 per 1,000 live births for non-Hispanic black women vs. 5.66 per 1,000 live births for non-Hispanic white women
What are the 3 leading causes of death of children in the developing world?

- Pneumonia
- Accidents
- Measles
- HIV/AIDS
- Diarrhea
- War
- Cancer

- Suicide
- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- Malnutrition
- Infectious diseases
- Polio
- Smallpox
What are the 3 leading causes of death of children in the developing world?

- Pneumonia
- Accidents
- Measles
- HIV/AIDS
- Diarrhea
- War
- Cancer
- Suicide
- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- Malnutrition
- Infectious diseases
- Polio
- Smallpox
Take Home Messages

• There are enormous disparities in health
• There are a variety of health determinants including genetic make-up, sex, social status, income, education, knowledge of health behaviors
• Cooperation is needed to solve some global health problems
• Need for more exposure to and training on ethical and human rights issues
• A number of factors influence an individual’s health status
The health of each of us is linked to the health of all of us.
Additional Source Information
for more information see: http://open.umich.edu/wiki/CitationPolicy

