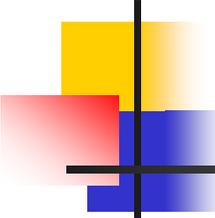


Disease burden in Mozambique

An Overview



Core Health Indicators

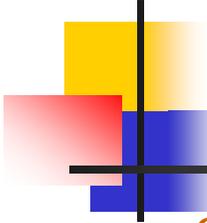
Core Health Indicators

the latest data from multiple WHO sources

These are the latest Core Health Indicators from WHO sources, including '*World Health Statistics 2006*' and '*The World Health Report, 2006 Edition*'.

Mozambique

Indicator	Value (year)
Life expectancy at birth (years) males (?)	44.0 (2004)
Life expectancy at birth (years) females (?)	46.0 (2004)
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) males (?)	36.3 (2002)
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) females (?)	37.5 (2002)
Probability of dying (per 1 000 population) between 15 and 60 years (adult mortality rate) males (?)	627 (2004)
Probability of dying (per 1 000 population) between 15 and 60 years (adult mortality rate) females (?)	549 (2004)
Probability of dying (per 1 000 population) under five years of age (under-5 mortality rate) males (?)	154 (2004)
Probability of dying (per 1 000 population) under five years of age (under-5 mortality rate) females (?)	150 (2004)
Total expenditure on health as percentage of gross domestic product (?)	4.7 (2003)
Per capita total expenditure on health at international dollar rate (?)	45 (2003)
Population (in thousands) total (?)	19,792 (2005)
Per capita GDP in international dollars (?)	1,053 (2004)



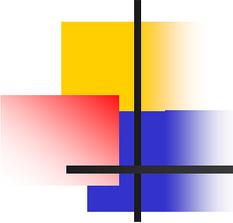
Human Resources

Core Health Indicators
the latest data from multiple WHO sources

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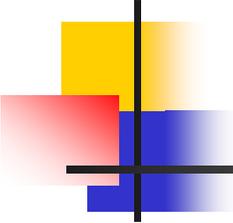
Mozambique

Indicator	2004
Physicians (number) (?)	514
Physicians (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.03
Nurses (number) (?)	3,954
Nurses (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.21
Midwives (number) (?)	2,229
Midwives (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.12
Dentists (number) (?)	159
Dentists (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.01
Pharmacists (number) (?)	618
Pharmacists (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.03
Public and environmental health workers (number) (?)	564
Public and environmental health workers (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.03
Lab technicians (number) (?)	941
Lab technicians (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.05
Other health workers (number) (?)	1,633
Other health workers (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.09
Health management and support workers (number) (?)	9,517
Health management and support workers (density per 1 000 population) (?)	0.50



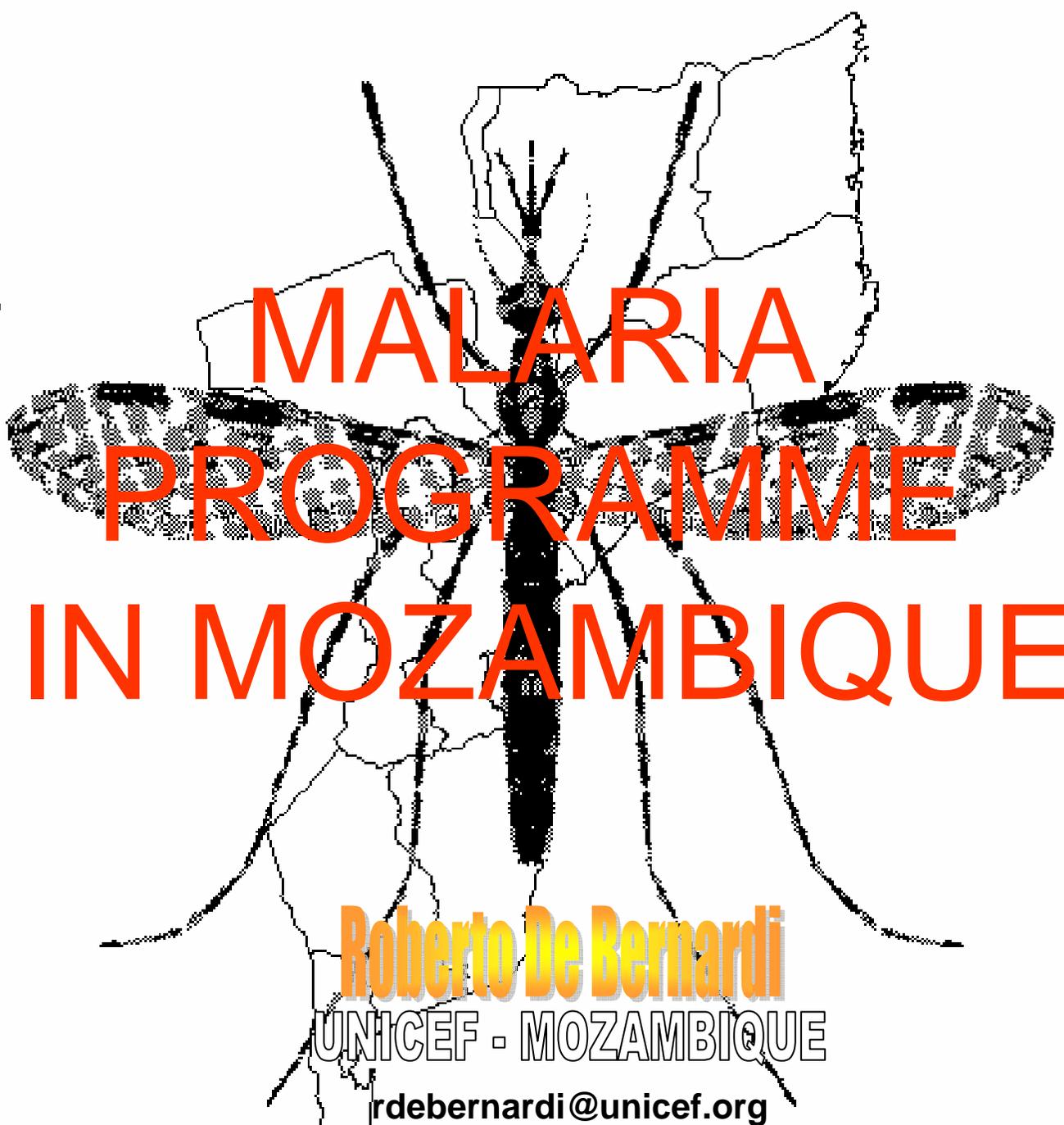
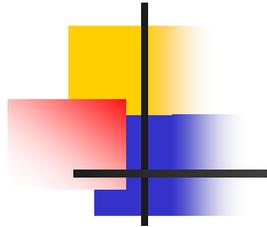
Childhood Illnesses

- Diarrhea
- Malaria
- ARI
- Measles
- Malnutrition
- HIV/AIDS



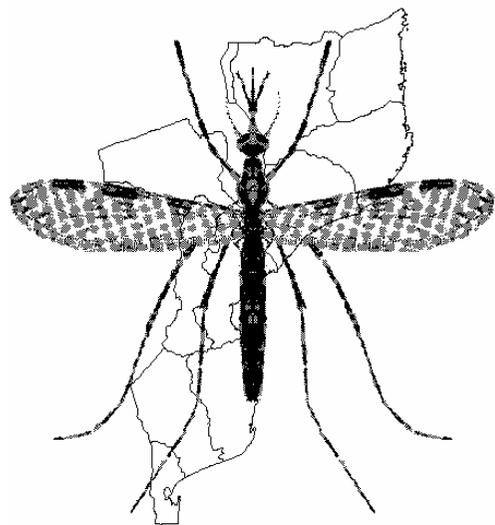
Adult Illnesses

- HIV/AIDS (16% prevalence)
- Tuberculosis
- Non-infection diseases (cardiovascular, diabetes, etc) – neglected!



**MALARIA
PROGRAMME
IN MOZAMBIQUE**

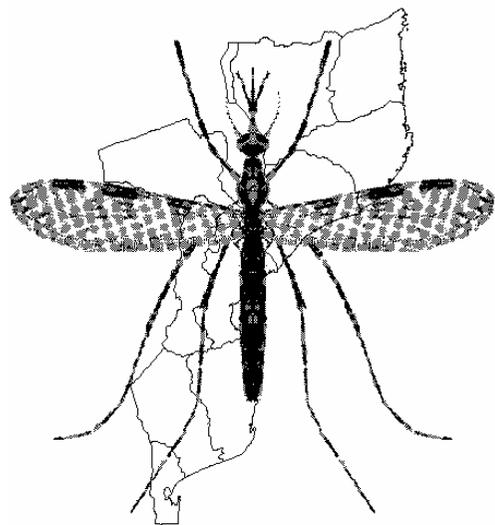
Roberto De Bernardi
UNICEF - MOZAMBIQUE
rdebernardi@unicef.org



MOZAMBIQUE MALARIA PROGRAMME

BURDEN OF MALARIA IN MOZAMBIQUE (1)

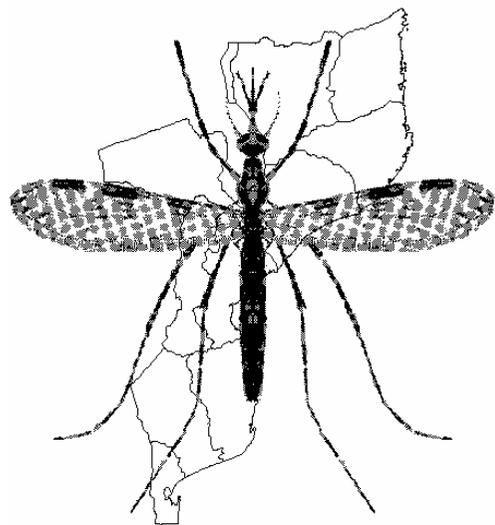
- **Malaria remains the leading killer of children in Mozambique though HIV/AIDS is rapidly catching up.**
- **As in much of Africa, it is estimated that malaria kills nearly one in every twenty Mozambican children before they reach the age of five.**
- **In Mozambique, this means about 36,000 children die each year (4 every hour) from malaria alone.**



MOZAMBIQUE MALARIA PROGRAMME

BURDEN OF MALARIA IN MOZAMBIQUE (2)

- Even when children survive, malaria can also affect a child's later mental development and thus affect the quality of their future life
- Most of the children who die from malaria do so at home.
- Burden of malaria can easily be seen in other areas where it accounts for 40% of total out patient cases, 60% of paediatric cases in hospitals and 30% of hospital deaths with malaria parasite prevalence rates in children varying from 40% to 90%.
- Pregnant women are also particularly at risk to dying from malaria.

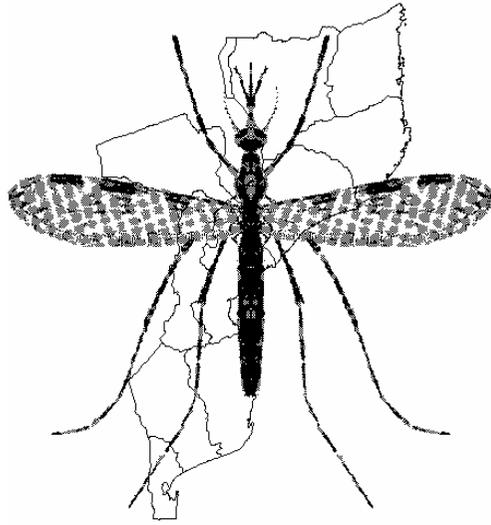


MOZAMBIQUE MALARIA PROGRAMME

BURDEN OF MALARIA IN MOZAMBIQUE (3)

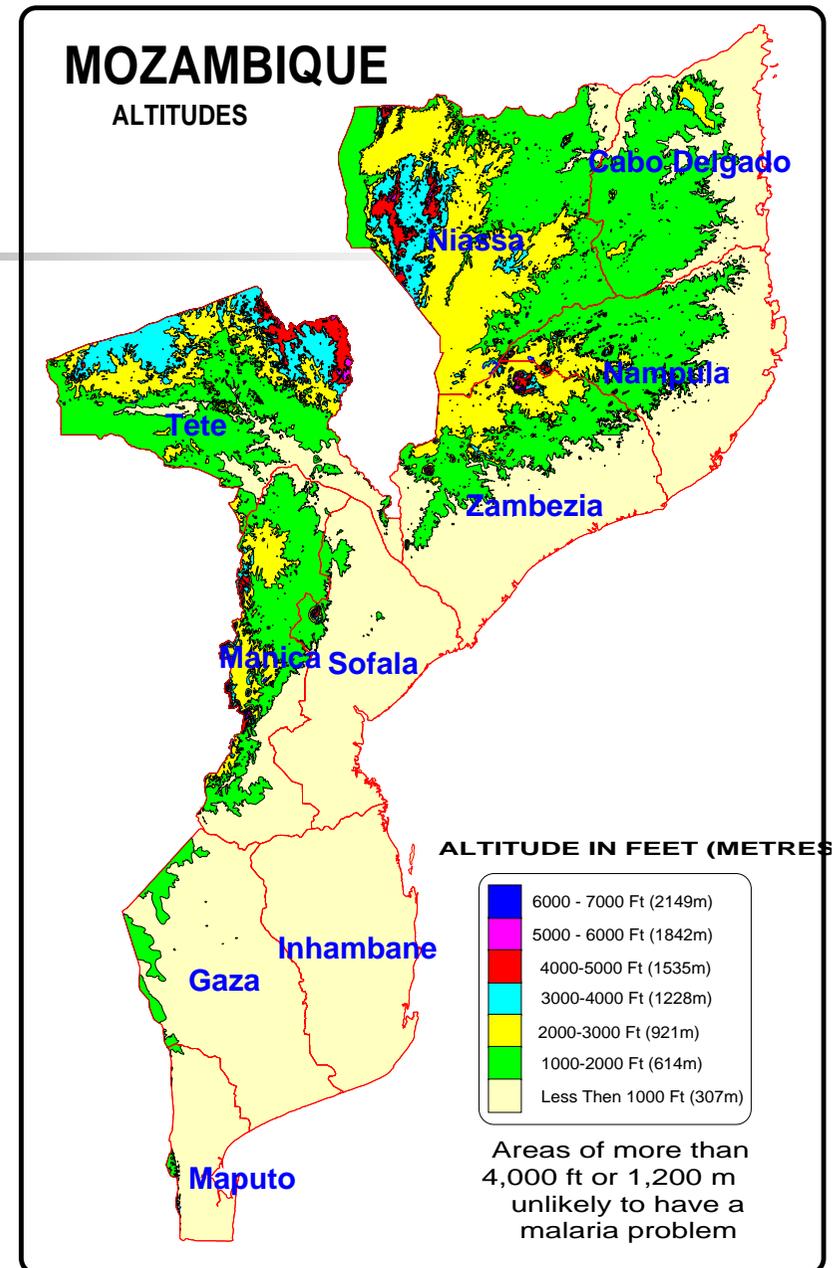
- Apart from the obvious costs of treating and preventing malaria, malaria affects the economy of Mozambique in many other less obvious ways such as lost days at work (lost agricultural and commercial productivity) and children not able to go to school.

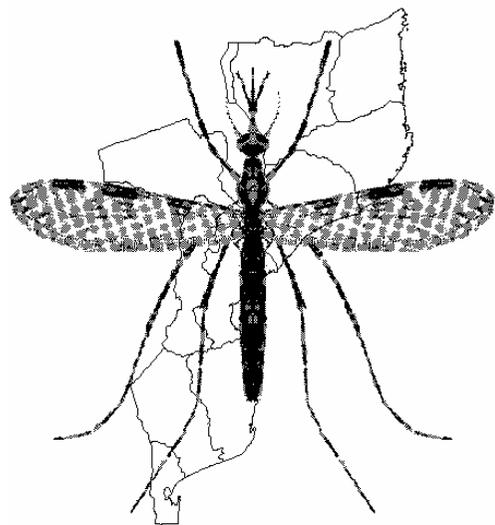
MOZAMBIQUE MALARIA PROGRAMME



BURDEN OF MALARIA IN MOZAMBIQUE (4)

- Malaria is endemic throughout practically all of Mozambique with the exception of a few small mountainous areas in Manica, Tete and Niassa Provinces.
- With the exception of the south of the country, malaria can be found year round in most places of the country.
- Most malaria occurs during the rainy season from November to April of each year.





MOZAMBIQUE MALARIA PROGRAMME

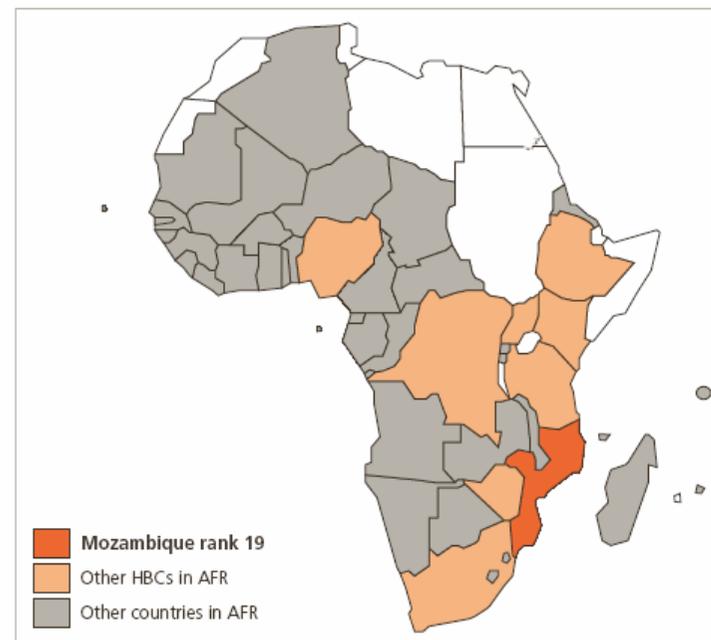
**Malaria is both preventable
and treatable**

- Cornerstone of malaria control in Africa is prompt and adequate treatment (within 24 hours) – only 50% can have access to this
- ACTs are now used in Mozambique
- Diagnosis is still a big constraint – fever episodes
- ITNs play a key role
- IRS is also important in selected areas (urban)

Tuberculosis burden

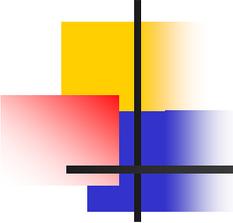
KEY INDICATORS

Population (thousands) ^a	19 424
TB burden (2004 estimates)^b	
Incidence (all cases/100 000 pop/yr)	460
Trend in incidence rate (%/yr) ^c	2.6
Incidence (ss+/100 000 pop/yr)	191
Prevalence (all cases/100 000 pop) ^c	635
Mortality (deaths/100 000 pop/yr) ^c	129
Prevalence of HIV in adult TB patients (15–49yrs, %)	48
New TB cases multidrug-resistant (%) ^d	3.5
Previously treated TB cases multidrug-resistant (%) ^d	3.3
Surveillance and DOTS implementation (2004)	
Notification rate (new and relapse/100 000 pop/yr)	160
Notification rate (new ss+/100 000 pop/yr)	88
Case detection rate (all cases, %)	35
Case detection rate (new ss+, %)	46
DOTS notification rate (new and relapse/100 000 pop/yr)	160
DOTS notification rate (new ss+/100 000 pop/yr)	88
DOTS case detection rate (new and relapse, %)	35
DOTS case detection rate (new ss+, %)	46
DOTS treatment success (2003 cohort, %)	76
Budget and finance (2006)	
Government contribution to NTP budget (including loans, %)	15
Government contribution to total cost TB control (including loans, %)	35
Government health spending used for TB control (%)	7.7
NTP budget funded (%)	100



WHO African Region (AFR)

Rank based on estimated number of incident cases (all forms) in 2004.



Cholera

- **23 March 2004**
- The Ministry of Health, Mozambique has reported a total of 15 237 cases and 85 deaths between 20 December 2003 and 18 March 2004 in seven provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, Zambesia, Nampula, Inhambane, Tete). Maputo city is the most affected area with 9 522 cases and 37 deaths.
- A cholera emergency was declared by the Ministry of Health on 9 January 2004. WHO and other agencies, including UNICEF, Médecins sans Frontières, World Food Programme, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Italian Government are supporting local health authorities in containing the outbreak.