

Leading risks in Russia: Results from GBD 2017

Jeffrey Stanaway, MPH PhD

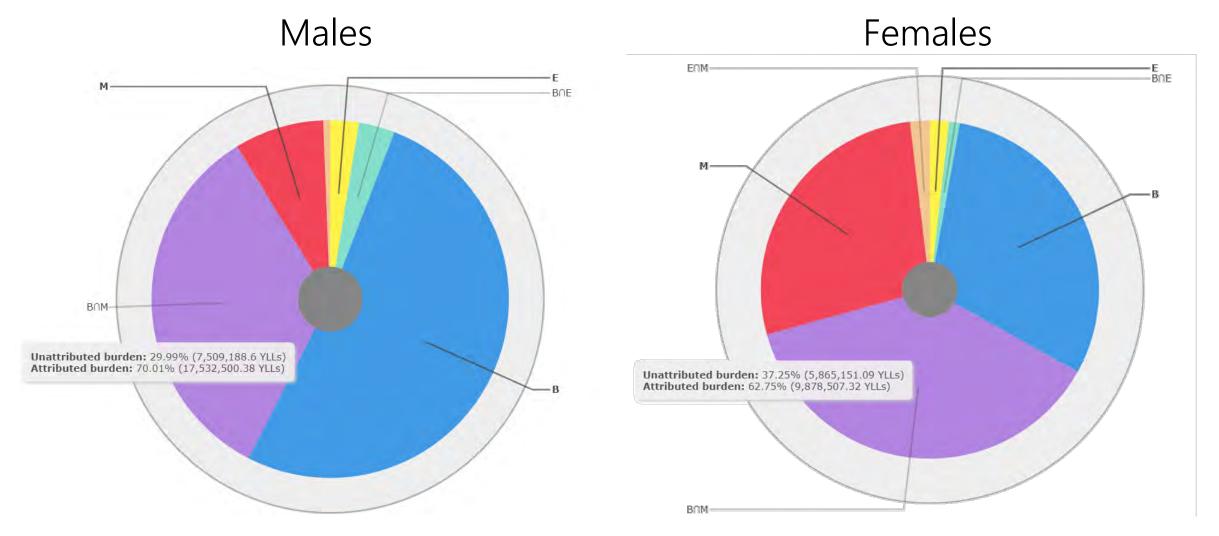


Risk-attributable fatal burden in Russia, 2017

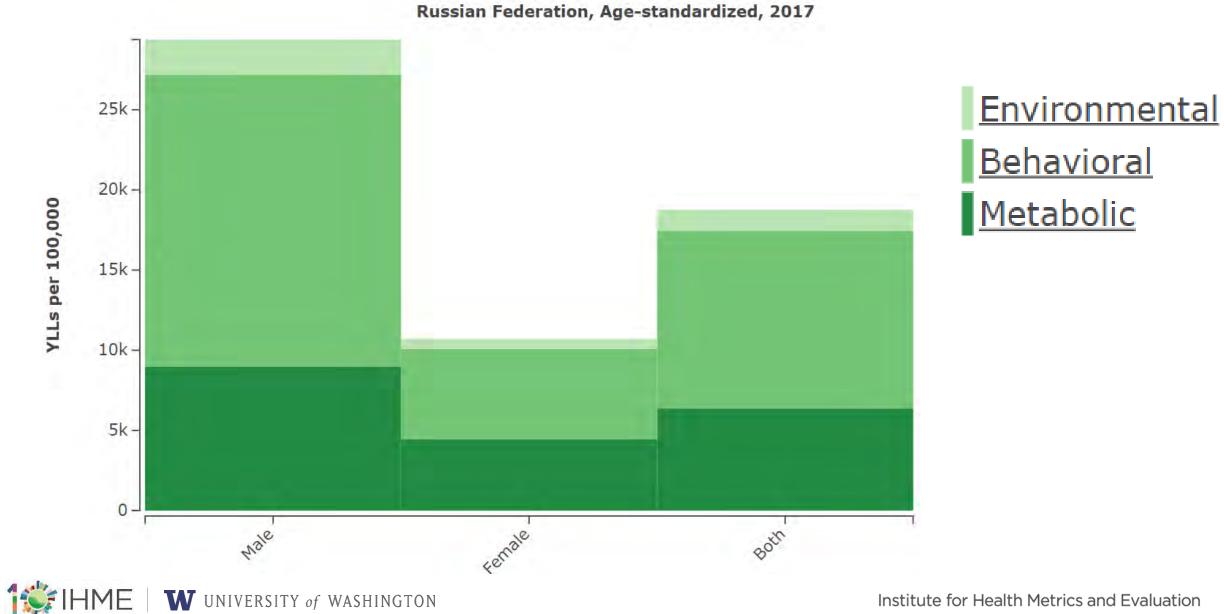
- 1.83 million (1.82 -1.85) deaths in 2017
- 70.6% attributed to risk factors in GBD analysis
- 40.8 million (26.7 28.1) YLLs
- 67.2% attributed to risk factors



Years of life lost to premature mortality (YLLs)







Years of life lost to premature mortality (YLLs)

Males

1 Smoking

2 Alcohol use

- 3 High systolic blood pressure
- 4 High LDL cholesterol
- 5 High body-mass index
- 6 High fasting plasma glucose
- 7 Diet low in whole grains
- 8 Diet low in fruits
- 9 Diet low in nuts and seeds

10 Particulate matter pollution

Females

- 1 High systolic blood pressure
- 2 High body-mass index
- 3 High LDL cholesterol
- 4 High fasting plasma glucose
- 5 Diet low in whole grains
- 6 Impaired kidney function
- 7 Alcohol use
- 8 Smoking
- 9 Diet low in nuts and seeds
- 10 Diet low in fruits

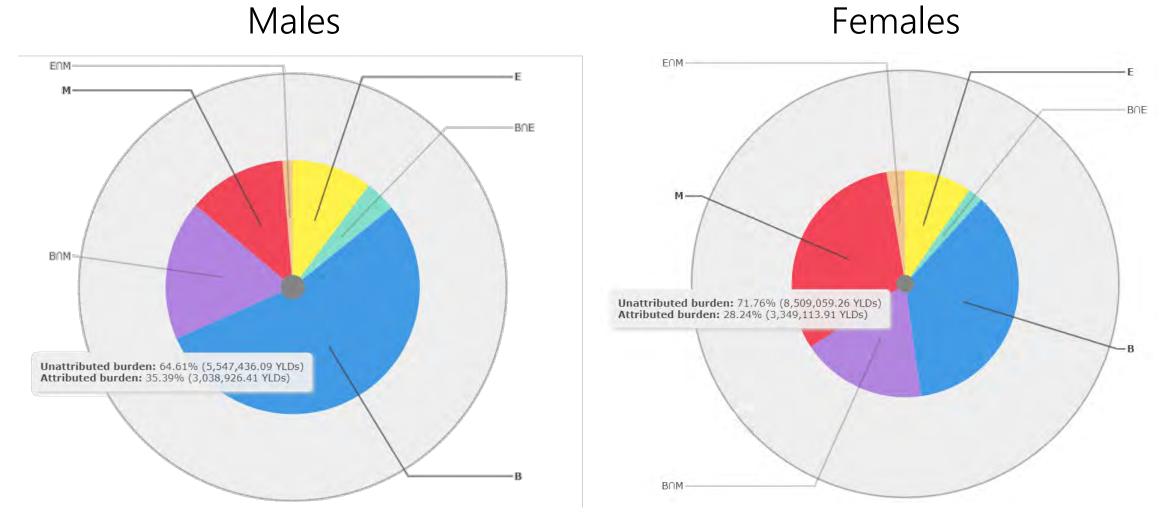


Risk-attributable nonfatal burden in Russia, 2017

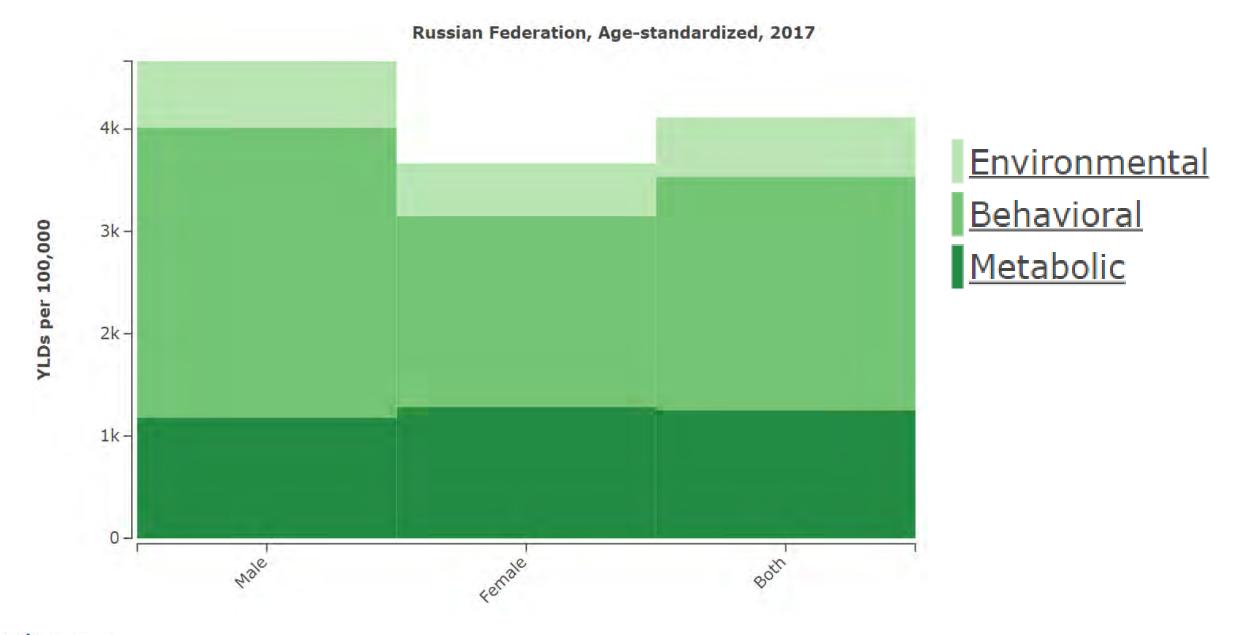
- 20.4 million (15.4 26.3) YLDs
- 31.3% (29.2 33.1) attributed to risk factors



Years lived with disability (YLDs)







Years lived with disability (YLDs)

Males

1 Alcohol use

2 Smoking

3 High body-mass index

4 High fasting plasma glucose

5 High systolic blood pressure

6 Drug use

7 Diet low in whole grains

8 Occupational ergonomic factors

9 Occupational injuries

10 Diet low in fruits

Females

1 High body-mass index

2 High fasting plasma glucose

3 High systolic blood pressure

4 Alcohol use

5 Smoking

6 Diet low in whole grains

7 High LDL cholesterol

8 Particulate matter pollution

9 Low bone mineral density

10 Impaired kidney function



Leading risks for DALYs, both sexes



2 Smoking

3 Alcohol use

4 High body-mass index

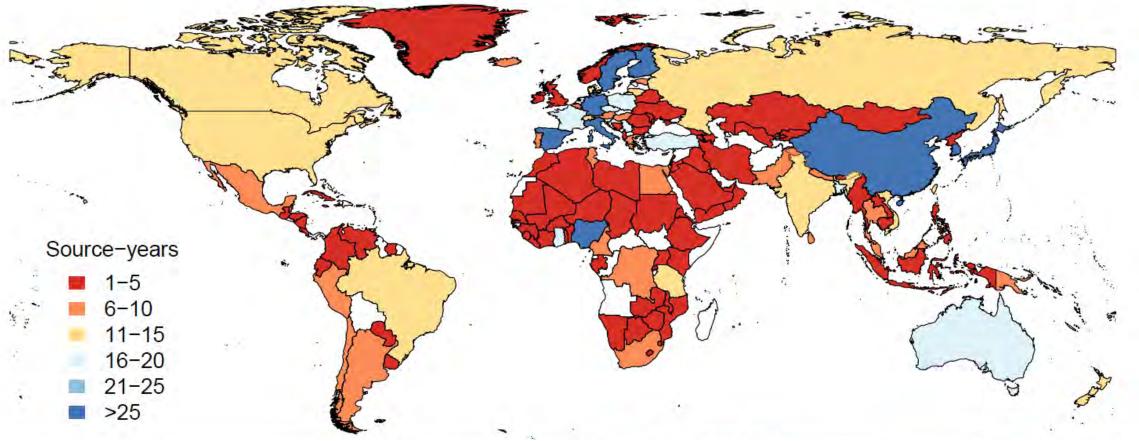
5 High LDL cholesterol



High Systolic Blood Pressure

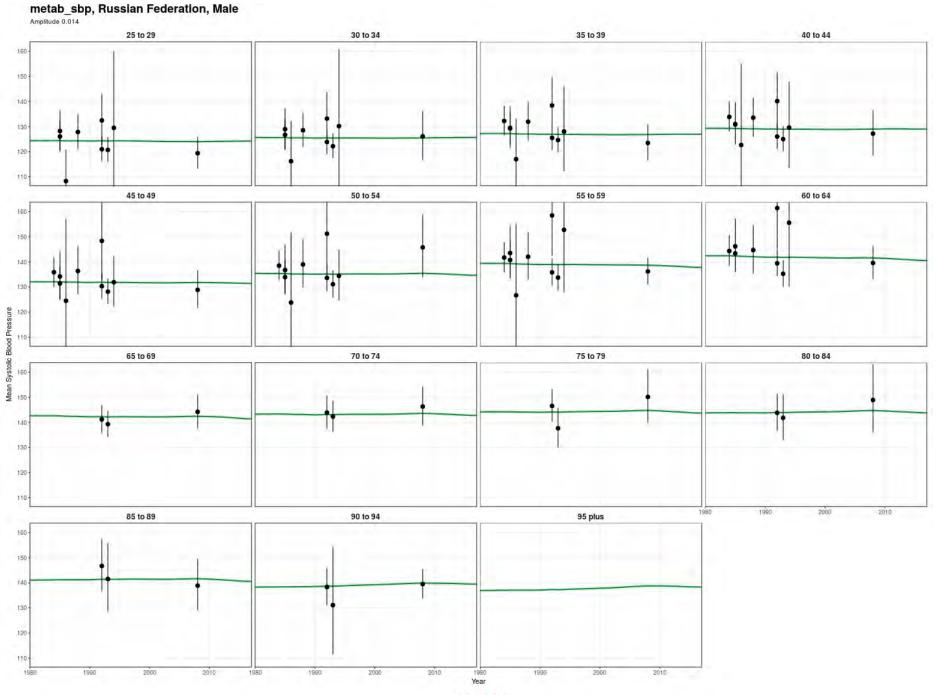


High SBP input data

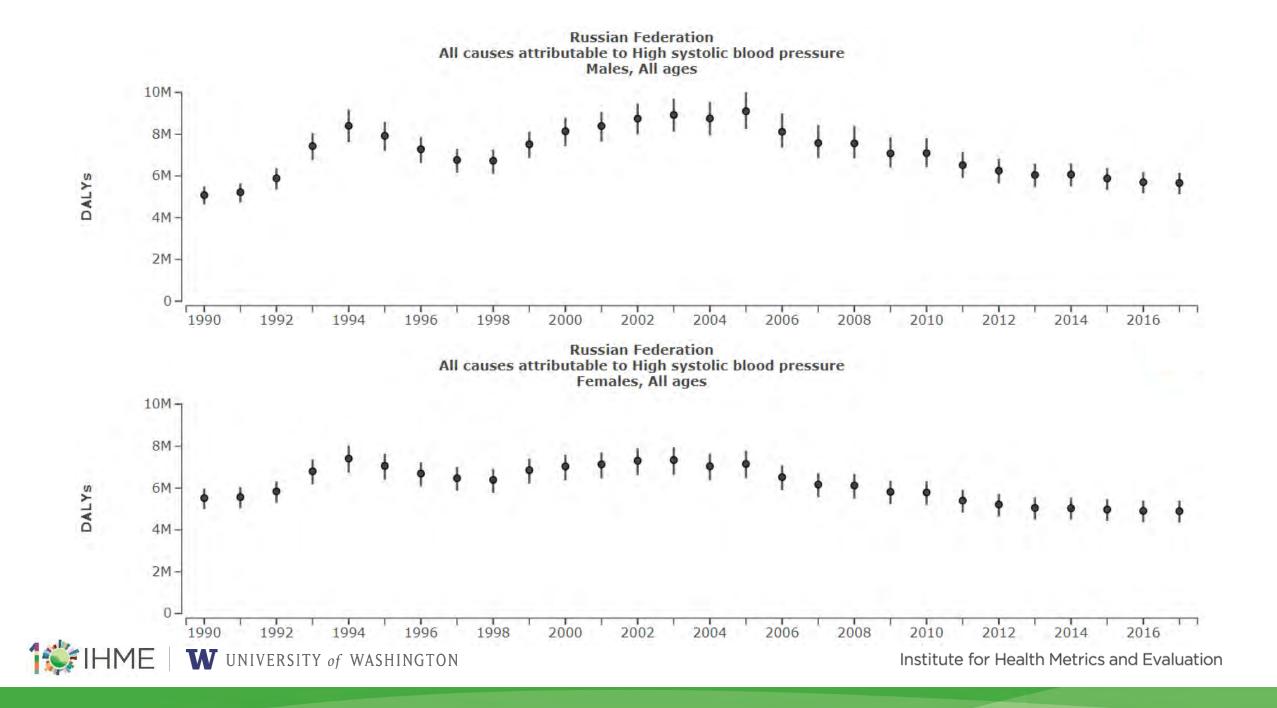


Russia WHO Study on Ageing and Adult Health

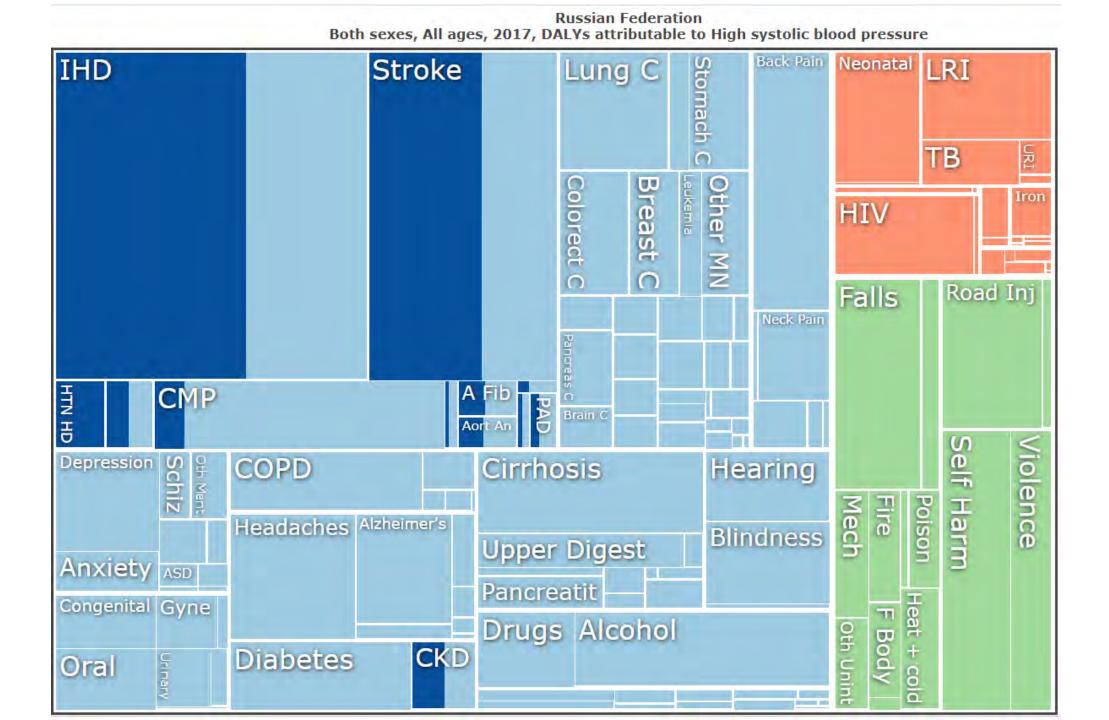
Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (National Research University Higher School of Economics) WHO CINDI Population Tables Book



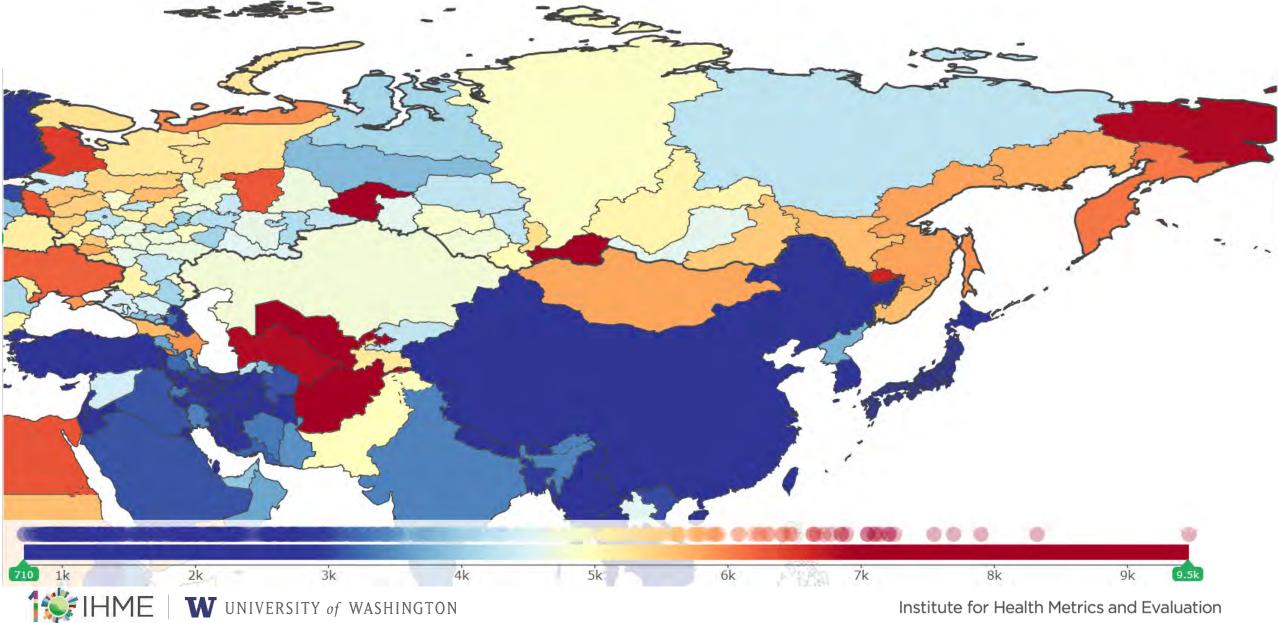
+ Data + GPR







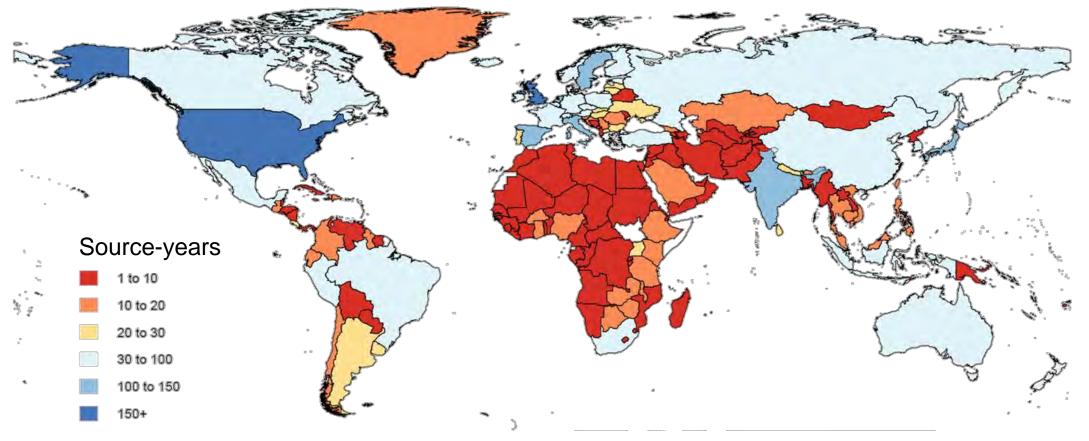
All causes attributable to High systolic blood pressure Both sexes, Age-standardized, 2017, DALYs per 100,000



Alcohol



Data coverage: alcohol

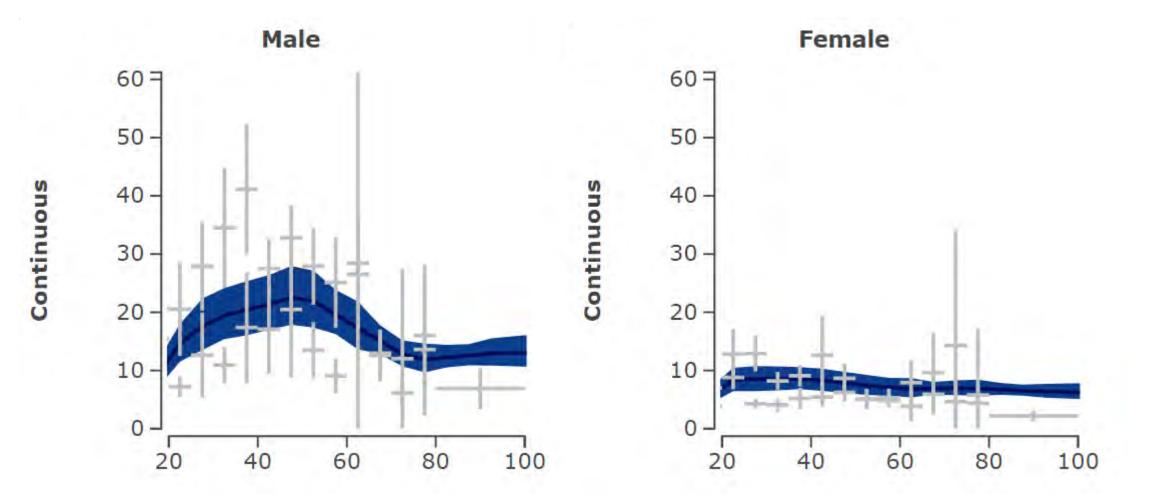


Russia World Health Survey (WHO)

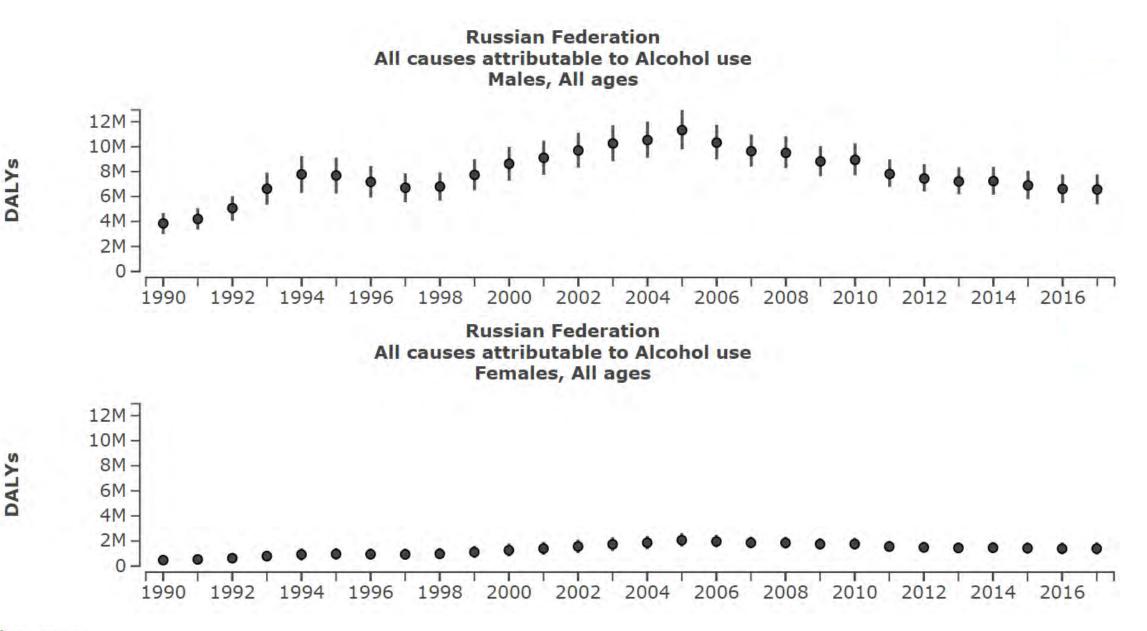
Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (National Research University Higher School of Economics) Sales data: WHO and FAO



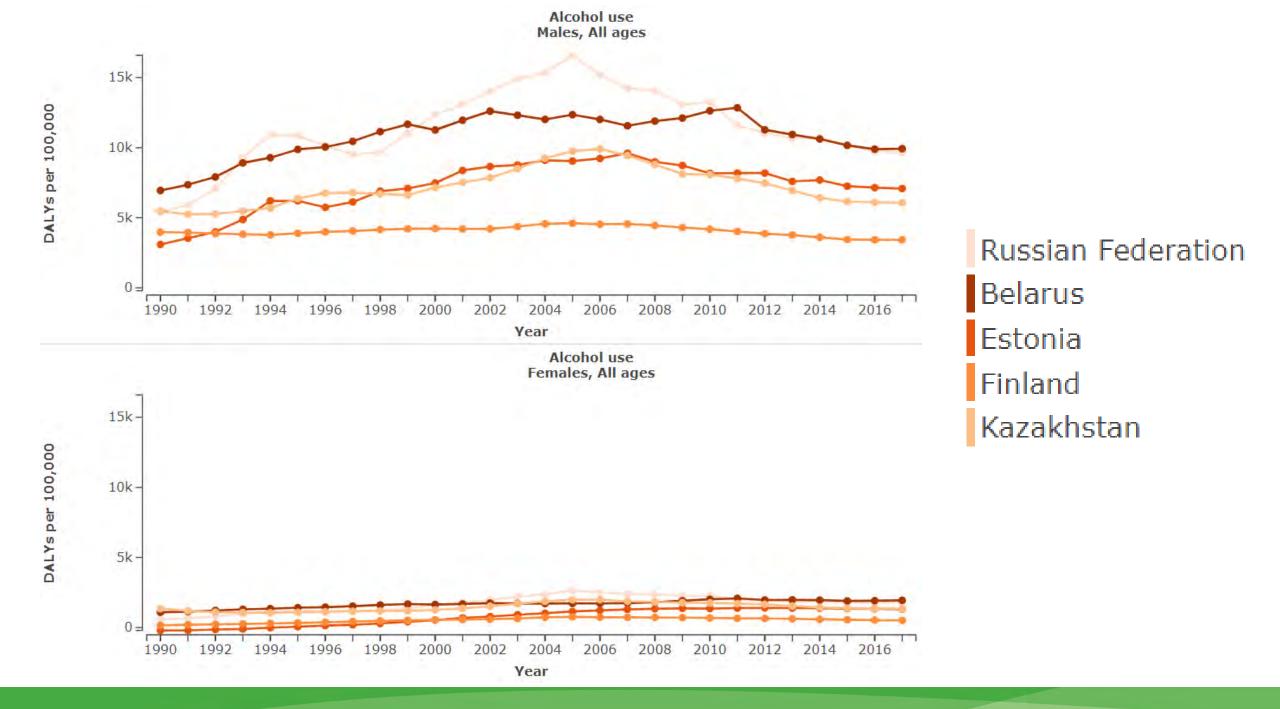
Alcohol Consumption (grams per day)

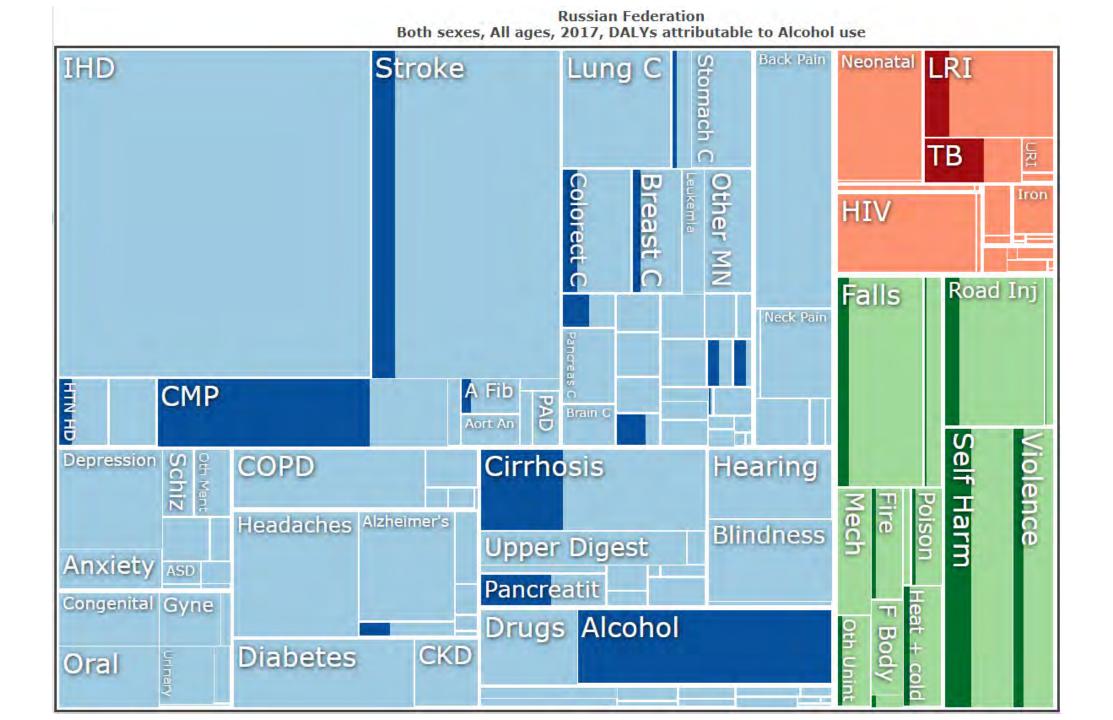




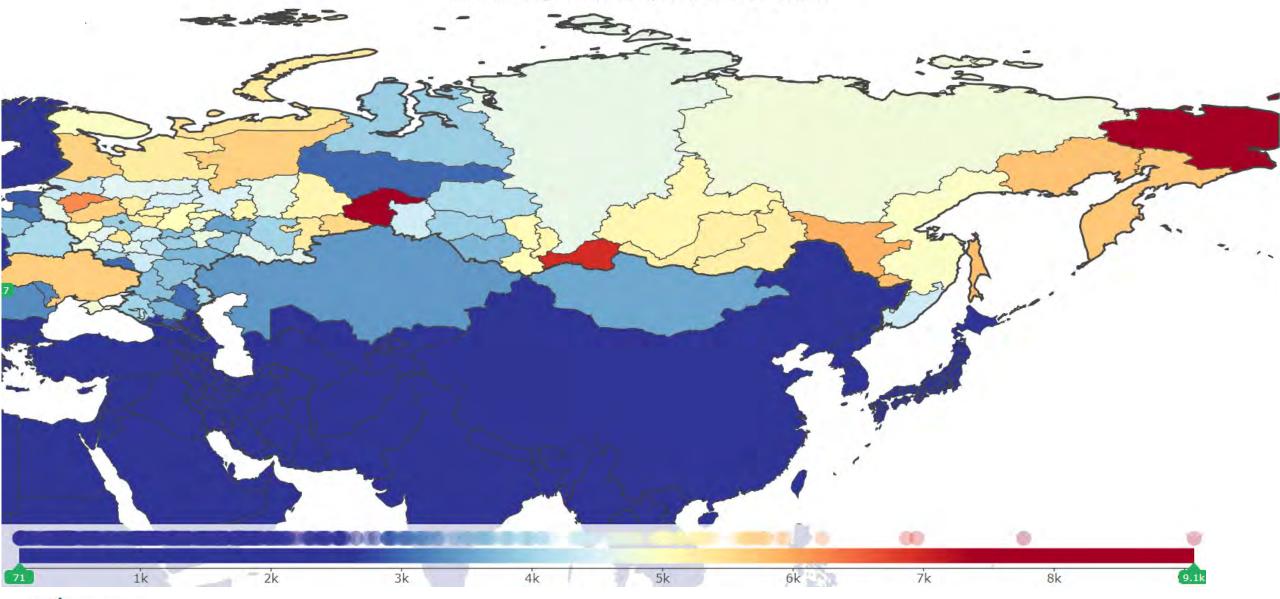


₩ UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON





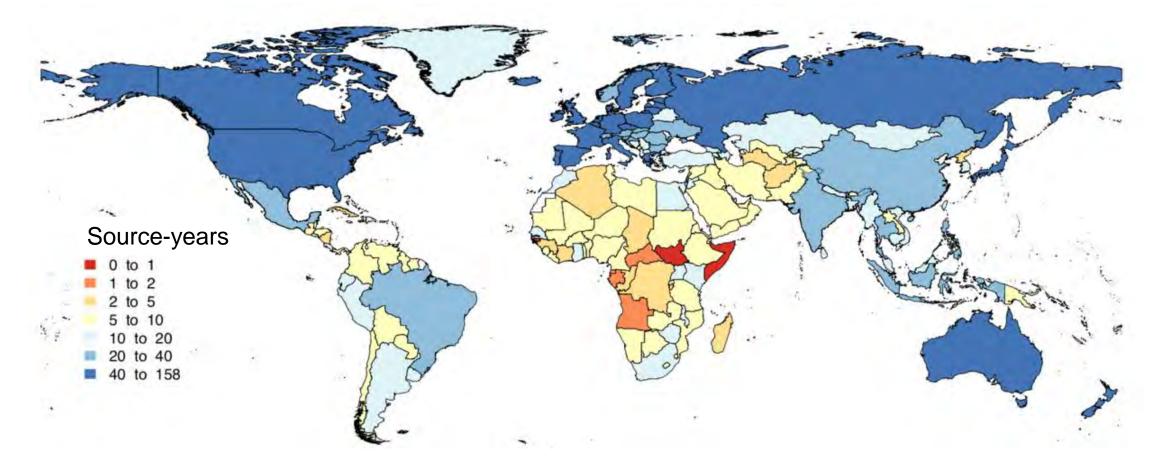
All causes attributable to Alcohol use Both sexes, Age-standardized, 2017, DALYs per 100,000



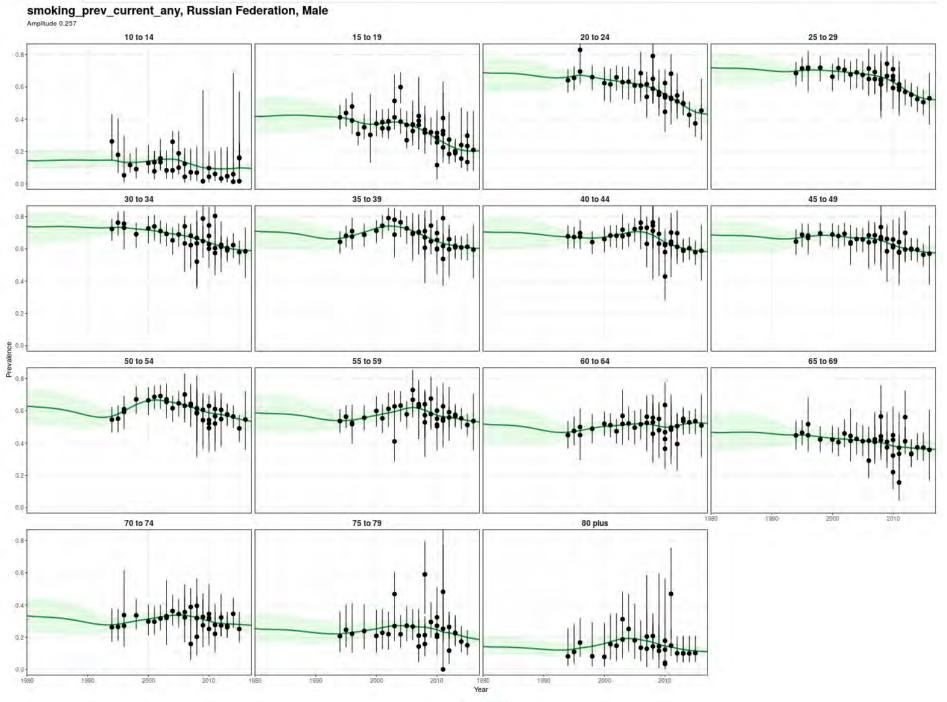
Smoking



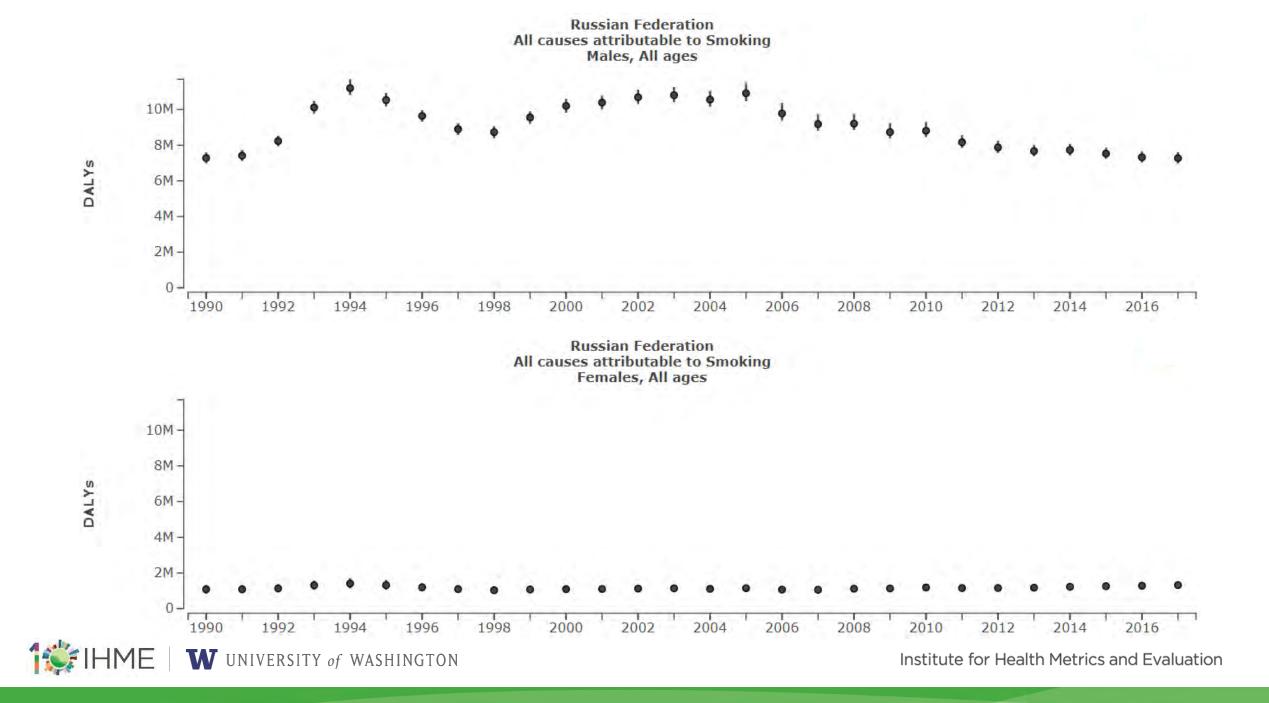
Data coverage: Smoking prevalence

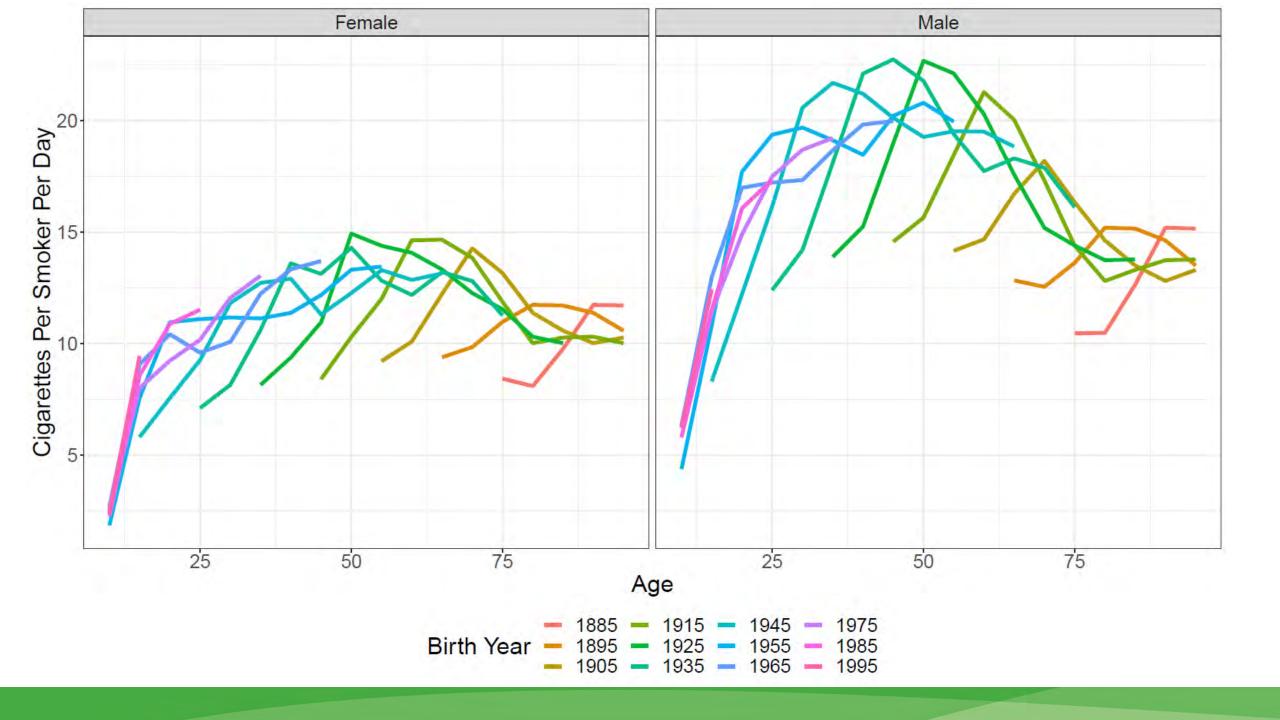


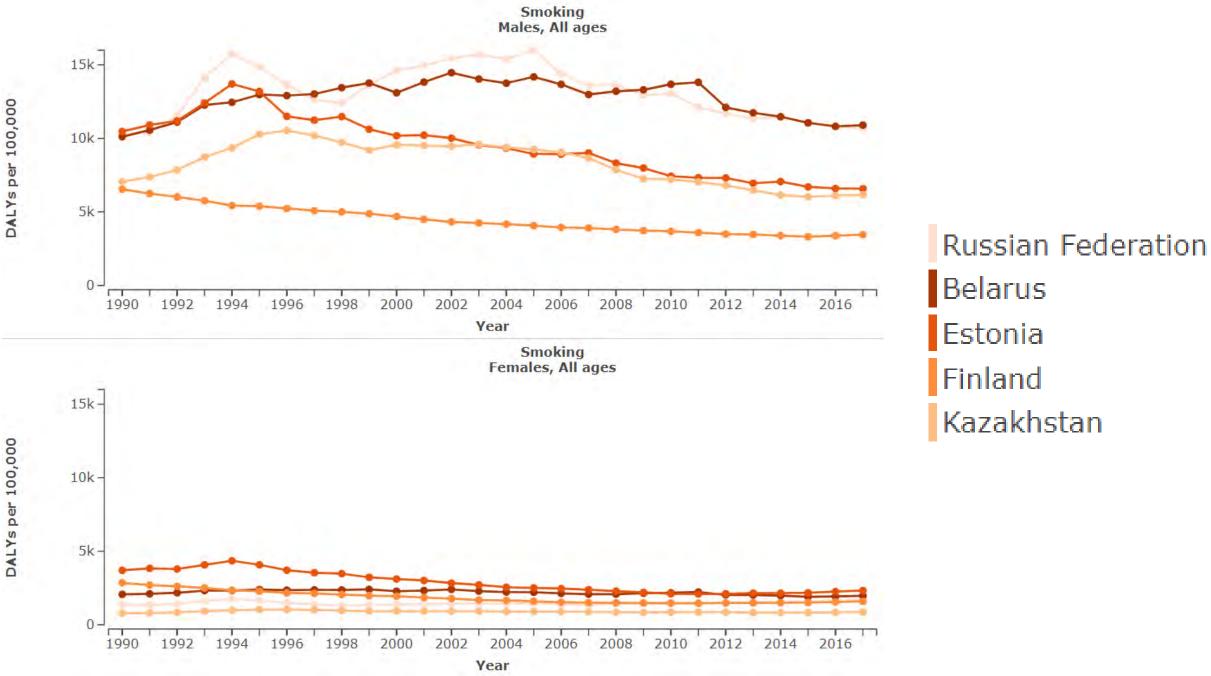
Gallup, Russia Health in Times of Transition Household Survey (Lomonosov Moscow State University), Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey, Russia Global Adult Tobacco Survey



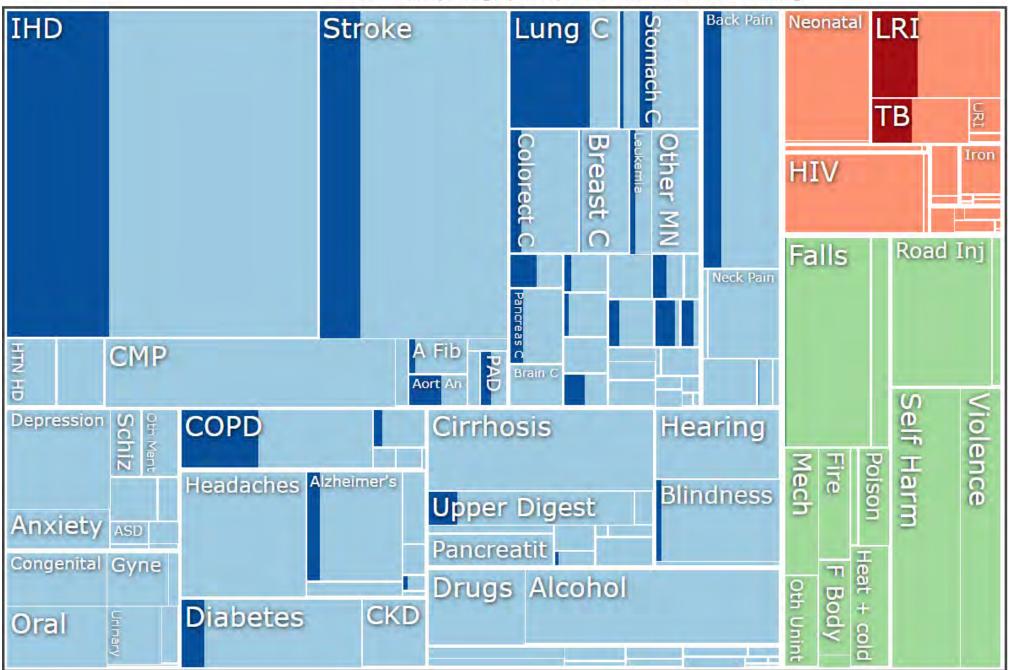
🔶 Data 🔶 GPR



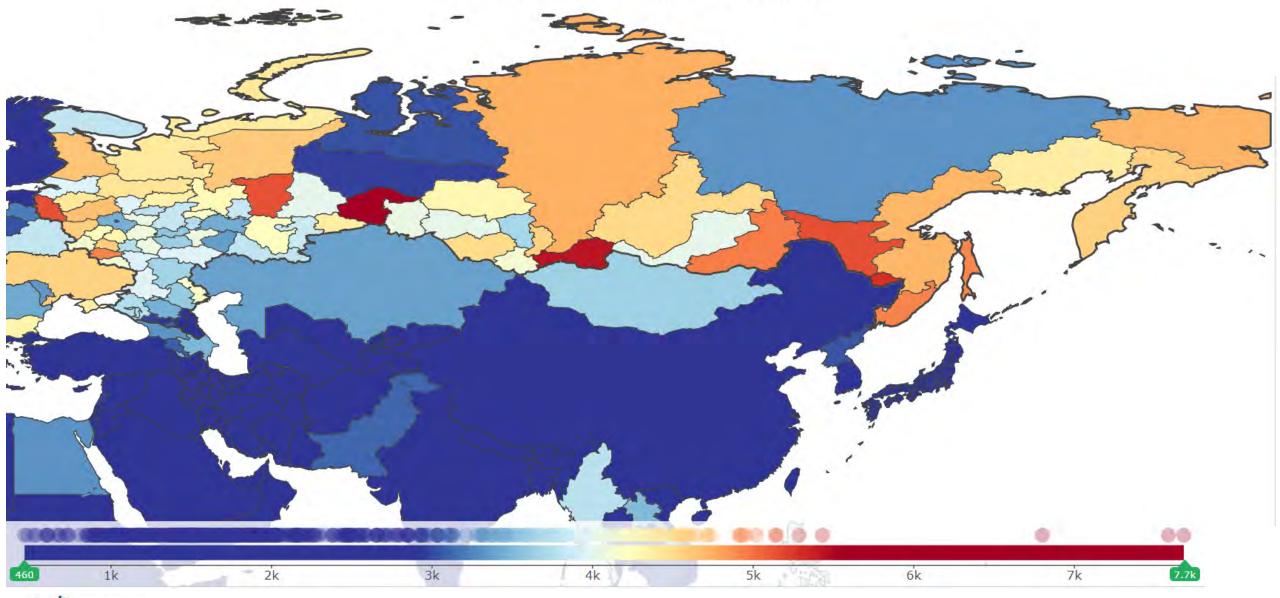




Russian Federation Both sexes, All ages, 2017, DALYs attributable to Smoking



All causes attributable to Smoking Both sexes, Age-standardized, 2017, DALYs per 100,000



Comments or Questions?

