

OECD Reviews of Public Health: CHILE

A healthier tomorrow

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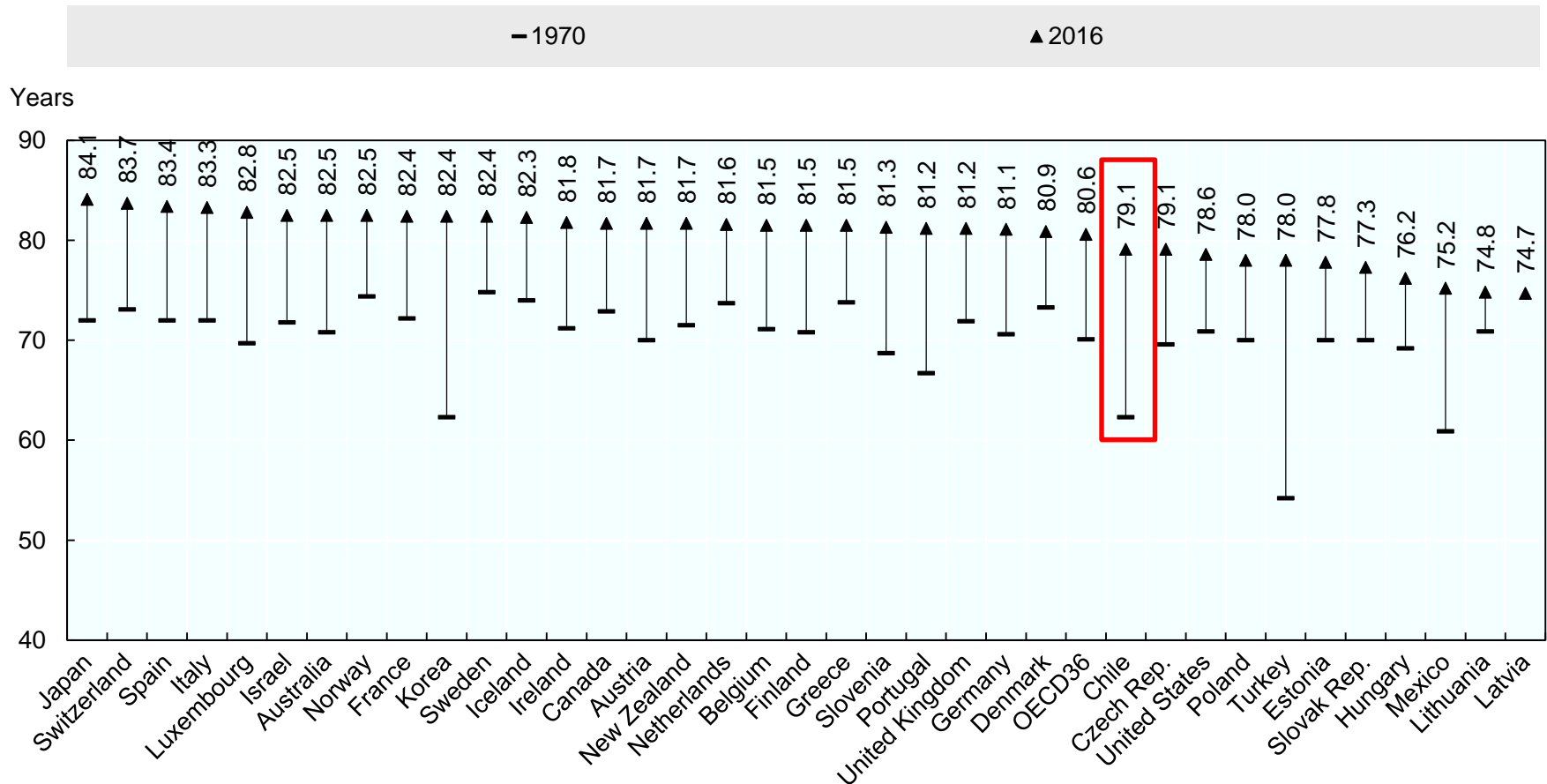


Chile: successes but significant public health challenges...



Significant improvements in Chileans' health

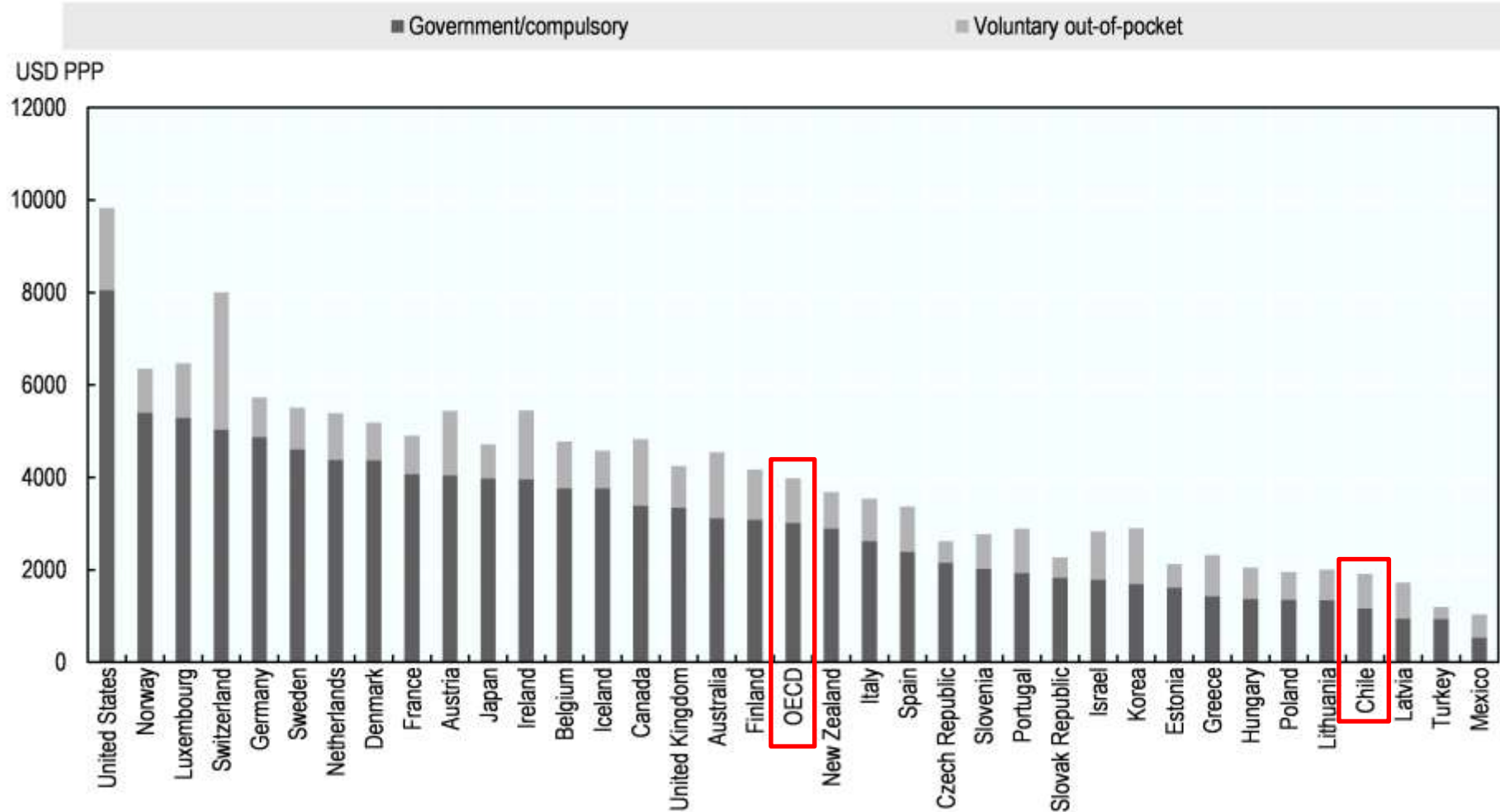
Life expectancy at birth, 1970 and 2016 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2018.

Low health expenditure per capita compared to OECD average

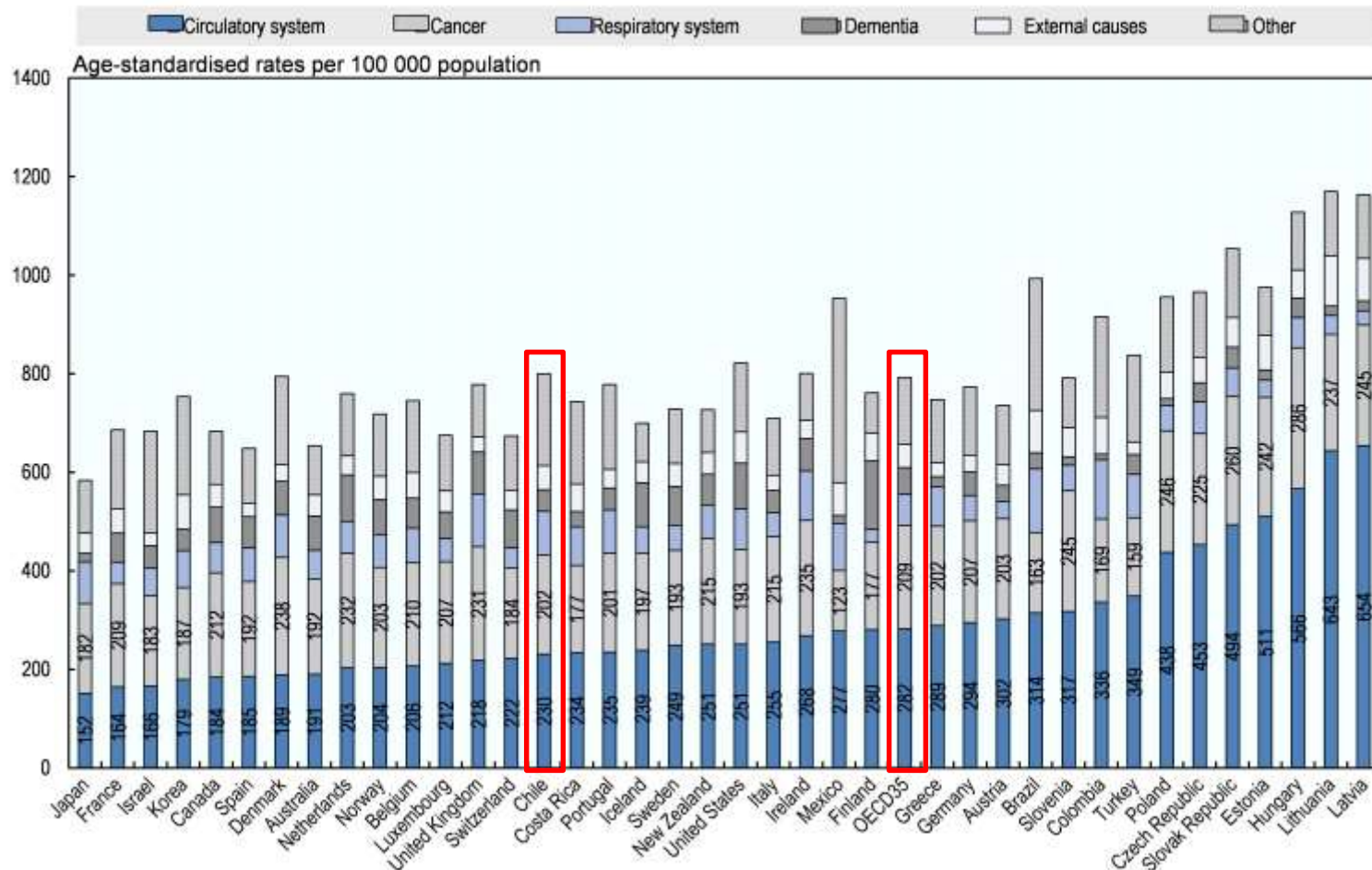
Health expenditure per capita, 2018 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2018.

Disease burden in line with ageing societies and growing NCDs

Main causes of mortality, 2015 or nearest year



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2017.

Significant public health challenges



Smoking rates are **falling but still high**: 33% of Chileans smoke compared to 26% OECD average



Alcohol consumption is low but rising, running contrary to the general OECD trend



Cancer incidence is 35% lower than the **OECD average** but **mortality is only 3% lower**



One third of adults are **obese**, and **44.5% of children** are **obese or overweight**

Future directions

4 main areas of action



**Strengthen
Chile's Public
Health System**

**Tackle obesity,
unhealthy diets and
physical activity**



**Better cancer
screening and
prevention**

**Leverage genetic
medicine for better
public health**





1. Strengthen Chile's public health system

Maintain the robust public health system and leadership



Renew the good coordination between Ministries and levels of government



Address risk factors more robustly



Strengthen surveillance, involve civil society, NG actors





Reduce tobacco consumption

- Plain packages for tobacco products

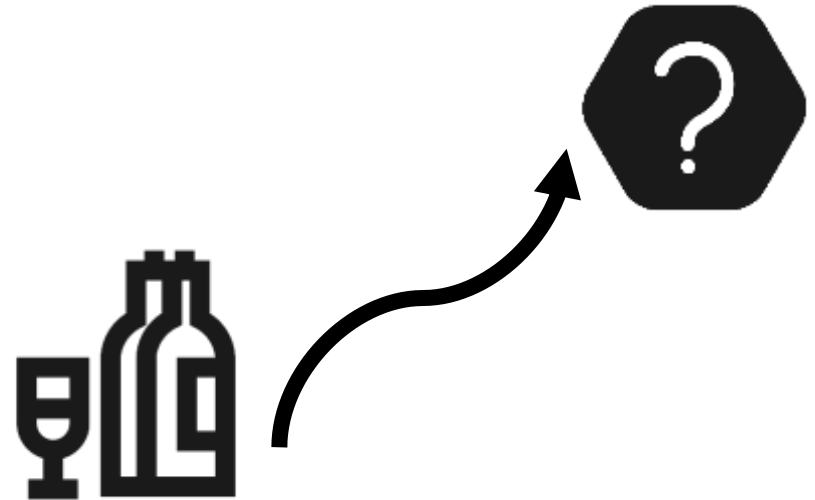


- A ban on menthol cigarettes
- More smoke-free public spaces



Keep an eye on alcohol consumption

- Alcohol consumption is low but rising, unlike most OECD countries
- In Chile alcohol consumption rose from 6.2L per capita in 2000 to 7.9 L in 2016
- OECD average consumption fell from 9.5 L to 8.9 L





Strengthen epidemiological surveillance

The US' annual **National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey** (NHANES) records the health and nutritional status of adults and children

Each year the **Health Survey for England (HSE)** asks about 8 000 adults and 2 000 children about their health status

Mexico's health survey (ENSANUT) takes place every 4 years and includes measures of height and weight

The annual **Korea National health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES)** asks a representative sample questions about behaviour and health



2. Addressing obesity and

overweight must be a priority

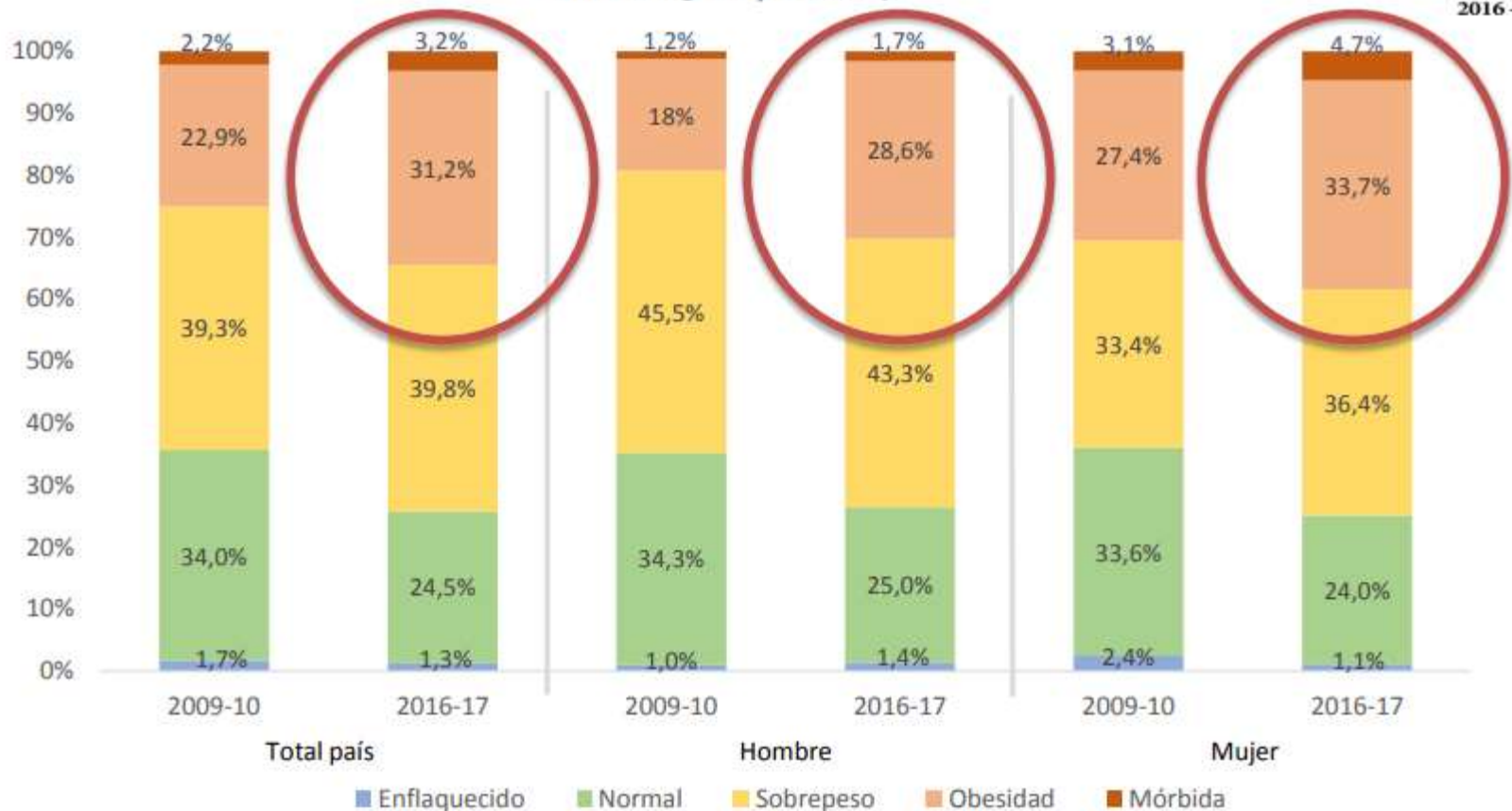




Obesity & overweight among highest in the OECD

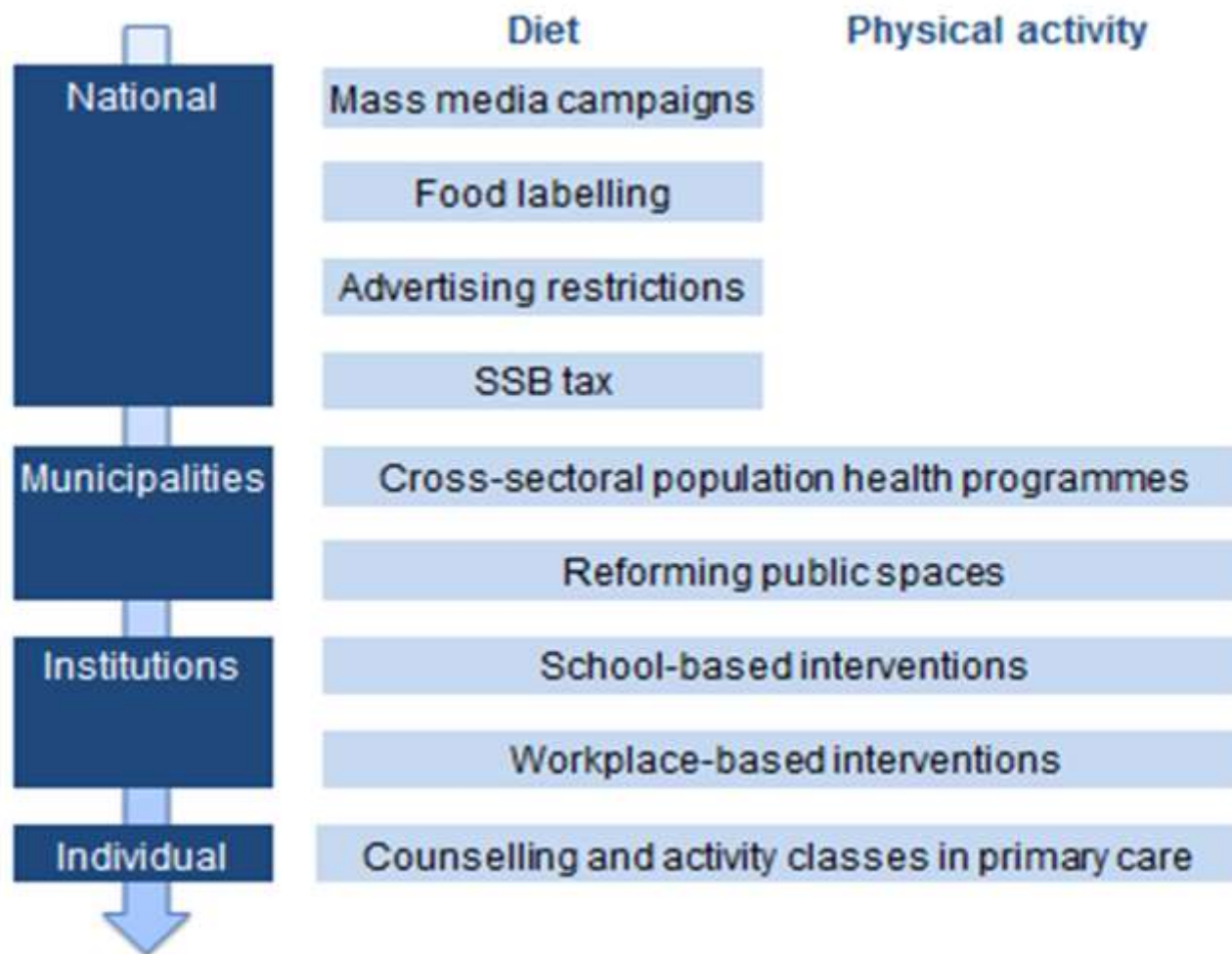
Encuesta
Nacional de
Salud
2016-2017

Distribución del estado nutricional total país y sexo.
ENS 2009-10 y 2016-17





Chile has a comprehensive set of policies to address obesity





Strengthen the current set of obesity prevention policies



EXPANDED food labelling system



MORE healthy meals



FOCUS on young Chileans – better diet, more exercise

3. More can be done

to prevent and detect cancer



Incidence still relatively low but performance is worrying



Cancer **incidence is 35% lower** than OECD average but **outcomes are poorer:**

- Mortality only 3% lower than OECD average
- 5-year survival rates are lower than OECD average (breast, colon, cervical cancers)



Lower screening rates for cervical and breast cancers than OECD average



Leverage data and new tech for better cancer screening

Improve uptake of cancer screening:



- **Inform the population** about the benefits of cancer screening and HPV vaccination
- Use **data registries** to **target cancer screening** invitations
- Leverage **joined-up data** to send **personalised and informative invitations** letters to screening with a fixed screening date
- Improve **access to screening** through **new technologies**, e.g. telemedicine, self-screening kits



New Cancer plan can help to prevent cancer

Improve uptake of cancer screening

- Inform the population about cancer screening

MOH has just launched Cancer Plan 2018-2028 → one main pillar is 'Promoción, educación y prevención' and the creation of a National Cancer Registry for 2020

Invitations letters
screening date

Improve access to screening through new technologies



4. Leverage the potential of --- genetic medicine



4. Chile sees the potential of public health genomics



Serious thought already given to **the future of personalized medicine** in Chile

Chile has a goal of becoming a **regional leader in personalized medicine**



Chile has a (small) **specialist genetics workforce** who also give clinical genetics consultations to other medical specialists



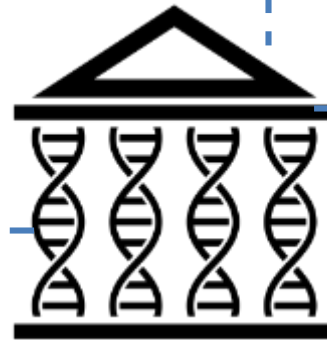
Next steps for genetic medicine in Chile

**Establish quality
assurance**

Protect personal data

A coherent and comprehensive

national precision medicine strategy



**Leverage an integrated
data system**



KEY PRIORITIES FOR CHILE



A data-driven public health strategy: a stronger data infrastructure will help monitoring and delivery of policy, e.g. impact of obesity policy, cancer screening invites.

Build a robust data governance framework: health data privacy and public access to data and information must also be priorities

Build public health priorities into the “digital hospital”: include screening and prevention programmes, anticipate growing role of personalised medicine.

Find out more!



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