

Scottish Burden of Disease (SBOD) study

The burden of disease in Scotland in 2019

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[#ScottishBurdenOfDisease](https://twitter.com/ScottishBurdenOfDisease)



Study aims and methodology

Aim

Build on previous Scottish Burden of Disease 2016 work to estimate the burden in 2017-2019

Why

Stalling life expectancy; ageing population; health inequalities and estimates of pre-covid2019 population health;

Who

Provide national and local planners with robust estimates for evidence-based decision making

What

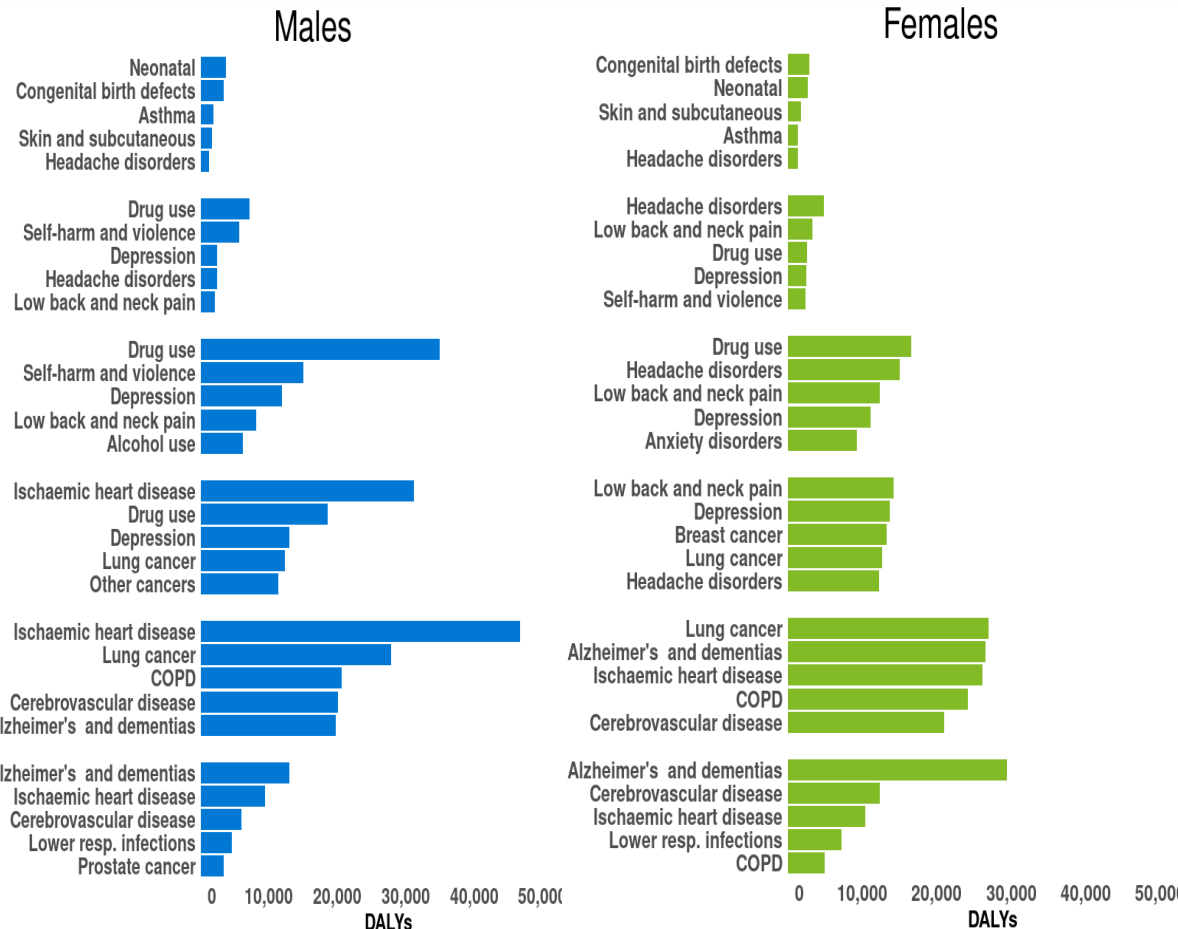
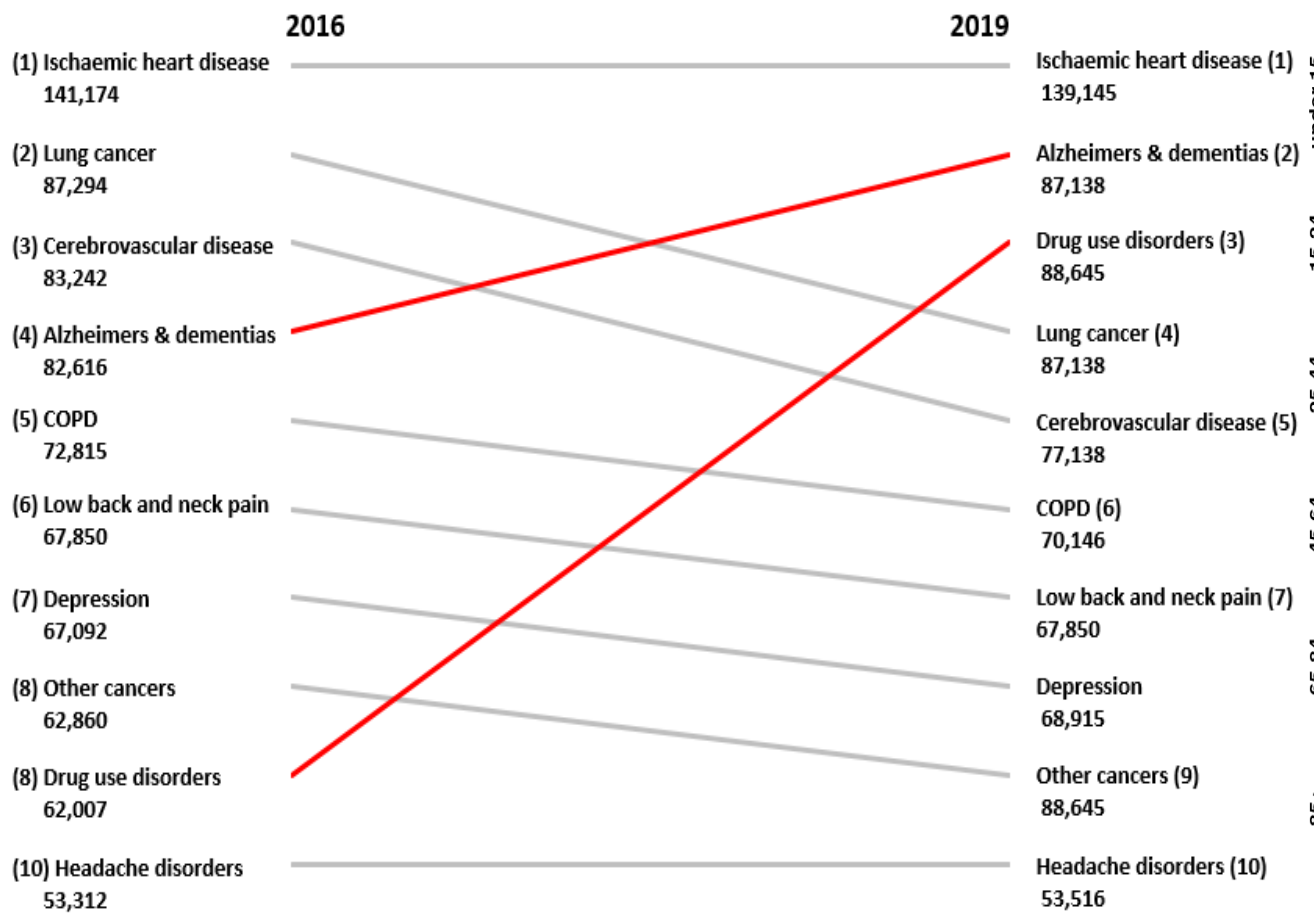
Disability-adjusted life years (DALYS) =
years lost due to ill-health [(years lived with disability (YLD)] +
years lost due to early death [(years of life lost (YLL)]

How

YLD modelled from 2016 estimates; YLL calculated by applying aspirational life table to observed deaths



Leading causes of burden of disease in Scotland in 2019



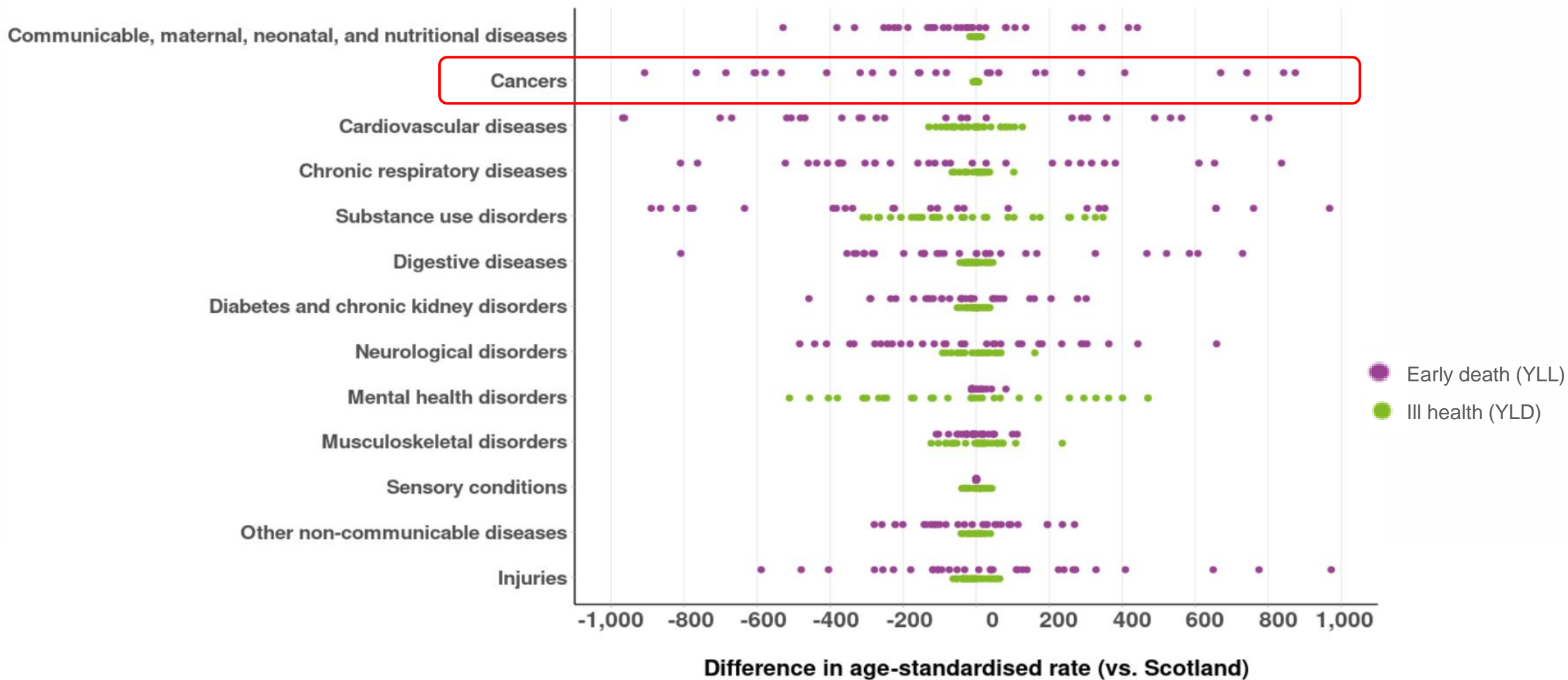
Ischaemic heart disease continues to be the leading cause of burden in Scotland

The 10 leading causes account for 45% of total burden

Disparities begin to appear between sexes at young age

Burden in local areas

Diverse population and geographic structure in Scotland – geographic, rural/urban, deprivation



Examining national results in isolation masks local issues

Summary

Burden of disease measures allow us to assess diverse causes of disease/injury in the same way – health loss characterised in terms of years lost due to ill health *and* early death

Ischaemic heart disease continues to be leading cause of burden in Scotland, but conditions affecting the ageing population and others are increasing

Differences in causes of burden between genders and age groups

Variation exists *between* local areas and *within* local areas – data can be used to identify areas of inequality and plan services/workforces appropriately

Next steps: estimates of future burden; risk factor attribution; scenario modelling

