Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 291 diseases and injuries in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010

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Summary

Background Measuring disease and injury burden in populations requires a composite metric that captures both premature mortality and the prevalence and severity of ill-health. The 1990 Global Burden of Disease study proposed disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) to measure disease burden. No comprehensive update of disease burden worldwide incorporating a systematic reassessment of disease and injury-specific epidemiology has been done since the 1990 study. We aimed to calculate disease burden worldwide and for 21 regions for 1990, 2005, and 2010 with methods to enable meaningful comparisons over time.

Methods We calculated DALYs as the sum of years of life lost (YLLs) and years lived with disability (YLDs). DALYs were calculated for 291 causes, 20 age groups, both sexes, and for 187 countries, and aggregated to regional and global estimates of disease burden for three points in time with strictly comparable definitions and methods. YLLs were calculated from age-sex-country-time-specific estimates of mortality by cause, with death by standardised lost

Lancet 2012; 380: 2197–223

This online publication has been corrected. The first corrected version appeared at thelancet.com on February 22, 2013, the second corrected version appeared on August 15, 2014

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life expectancy at each age. YLDs were calculated as prevalence of 1160 disabling sequelae, by age, sex, and cause, and weighted by new disability weights for each health state. Neither YLLs nor YLDs were age-weighted or discounted. Uncertainty around cause-specific DALYs was calculated incorporating uncertainty in levels of all-cause mortality, cause-specific mortality, prevalence, and disability weights.

Findings Global DALYs remained stable from 1990 (2·503 billion) to 2010 (2·490 billion). Crude DALYs per 1000 decreased by 23% (472 per 1000 to 361 per 1000). An important shift has occurred in DALY composition with the contribution of deaths and disability among children (younger than 5 years of age) declining from 41% of global DALYs in 1990 to 25% in 2010. YLLs typically account for about half of disease burden in more developed regions (high-income Asia Pacific, western Europe, high-income North America, and Australasia), rising to over 80% of DALYs in sub-Saharan Africa. In 1990, 47% of DALYs worldwide were from communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders, 43% from non-communicable diseases, and 10% from injuries. By 2010, this had shifted to 35%, 54%, and 11%, respectively. Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of DALYs worldwide in 2010 (up from fourth rank in 1990, increasing by 29%), followed by lower respiratory infections (top rank in 1990; 44% decline in DALYs), stroke (fifth in 1990; 19% increase), diarrhoeal diseases (second in 1990; 51% decrease), and HIV/AIDS (33rd in 1990; 351% increase). Major depressive disorder increased from 15th to 11th rank (37% increase) and road injury from 12th to 10th rank (34% increase). Substantial heterogeneity exists in rankings of leading causes of disease burden among regions.

Interpretation Global disease burden has continued to shift away from communicable to non-communicable diseases and from premature death to years lived with disability. In sub-Saharan Africa, however, many communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders remain the dominant causes of disease burden. The rising burden from mental and behavioural disorders, musculoskeletal disorders, and diabetes will impose new challenges on health systems. Regional heterogeneity highlights the importance of understanding local burden of disease and setting goals and targets for the post-2015 agenda taking such patterns into account. Because of improved definitions, methods, and data, these results for 1990 and 2010 supersede all previously published Global Burden of Disease results.

Funding Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

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See Online for appendix

For **interactive versions of figures 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10** see http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional

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Introduction

Summary measures of population health combine information on mortality and non-fatal health outcomes to provide unique perspectives on levels of health and key contributing causes to loss of health.[1] There are three related but distinct uses of summary measures of population health at the global, regional, national, or subnational levels. Summary measures can be used, first, to compare overall population health across communities and over time; for example, national estimates of healthy life expectancy (HALE) have been published for 191 countries.[2] The second and more common use of summary measures is to provide a coherent overall picture as to which diseases, injuries, and risk factors contribute the most to health loss in a given population. The comparative view provided by summary measures helps decision-makers, researchers, and citizens understand what the most important problems are and whether they are getting better or worse. This information, along with information on the costs, intervention effectiveness, and equity implications of health interventions and policy options, lays the foundation for a debate on priorities for health policy action and research that is clearly informed by the best available evidence. Third, summary measures can help guide an assessment of where health information systems are strong or weak by identifying which data sources required for their calculation are missing, of low quality, or highly uncertain. Different users in different contexts will make use of summary measures for any of the three purposes.

The only comprehensive effort to date to estimate summary measures of population health for the world, by cause, is the ongoing Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors (GBD) enterprise. For a summary measure of population health, the GBD study uses disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), which are the sum of years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLL) and years lived with disability (YLD). While the term disability has taken on many different meanings in different settings,[3–7] in the GBD lexicon it refers to any short-term or long-term health loss, other than death. The construct of health in the GBD study is defined in terms of functioning, which encompasses multiple domains of health such as mobility, pain, affect, and cognition.[8] Final GBD results for 1990 were published in 1996 and 1997.[9–14] GBD estimates were produced for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2004 by WHO.[15–19] Although GBD results have been estimated by WHO for 1999–2004, and incorporated new approaches to mortality measurement,[20] these updates undertook systematic analysis of the epidemiological data for only a subset of disease sequelae.[21] DALY results have been referenced extensively in global health debates and decision-making. The first results from the GBD study for 1990 were published in the *World Development Report 1993: Investing in Health*.[22] The study has led to many national burden of disease studies in developed and developing countries using similar methods.[23–75] Subnational studies

have also been done in many countries.[76–81] Quantifying health loss in terms of DALYs has led to increased attention to mental health problems[82] and injuries,[83] non-fatal health effects of neglected tropical diseases,[84] and more generally non-communicable diseases (NCDs).[85]

The Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study 2010 (GBD 2010)[86] has been implemented as a collaboration of seven institutions: the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) as the coordinating centre providing academic leadership; the University of Queensland School of Population Health; WHO; the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health; the Harvard School of Public Health; Imperial College London; and the University of Tokyo. The GBD 2010 has been undertaken to apply comparable, systematic, and rigorous epidemiological assessment of all diseases and injuries. The number of disease and injury sequelae has expanded from 483 to 1160. The study also uses a much more detailed set of age groups, 20 instead of eight; and 21 regions instead of the 14 used in the GBD 2000 study.[86]

In the GBD 1990 study, results were computed with several variants of DALYs reflecting different social-value choices for discounting and age-weighting. The base case reported for DALYs used a 3% discount rate and age weights that placed the greatest emphasis on health outcomes in young adults. WHO has continued in its updates for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2004 to use this base case set of social-value choices although other variants have been calculated. One publication for 2001 reported discounted DALYs without age-weighting.[87] On the basis of broad consultation,[86] the base case for DALYs in GBD 2010 has been simplified to omit both discounting and age-weighting. YLLs are calculated with reference to a new reference-standard life expectancy at each age; for example, a death at age 5 years counts as 81·4 YLLs and a death at age 60 counts as 27·8 YLLs.[86] The reference standard has been computed on the basis of the lowest age-specific death rates recorded across countries in 2010. YLDs are based on the product of the prevalence of a sequela and its associated disability weight. Of note, the empirical basis for disability weights in the GBD 2010 derives from judgments of the general public about health severity, by contrast with the GBD 1990 study that relied on judgments of health-care professionals.[3] A key tenet of the GBD analytical philosophy is not to allow advocates for the importance of specific diseases to choose the disability weights associated with specific disorders (panel).

The goal of the GBD 2010 has been to synthesise available data on the epidemiology of all major diseases and injuries to provide a comprehensive and comparable assessment of the magnitude of 291 diseases and injuries and their associated sequelae in 1990, 2005, and 2010. In this Article, we summarise the results of a large and complex study involving hundreds of researchers. The findings draw on millions of observations of epidemiological parameters over the past three decades. By

***Panel:* Disability-adjusted life years and Global Burden of Disease definitions**

1 Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are a summary metric of population health. DALYs represent a health gap; they measure the state of a population's health compared to a normative goal. The goal is for individuals to live the standard life expectancy in full health.
2 DALYs are the sum of two components: years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) and years lived with disability (YLDs).
3 YLLs are computed by multiplying the number of deaths at each age x by a standard life expectancy at age x. The standard selected represents the normative goal for survival and has been computed based on the lowest recorded death rates across countries in 2010.
4 YLDs are computed as the prevalence of different disease-sequelae and injury-sequelae multiplied by the disability weight for that sequela. Disability weights are selected on the basis of surveys of the general population about the loss of health associated with the health state related to the disease sequela.
5 DALYs are an absolute measure of health loss; they count how many years of healthy life are lost due to death and non-fatal illness or impairment. They reflect the number of individuals who are ill or die in each age-sex group and location. Population size and composition influences the number of DALYs in a population.
6 The GBD 2010 disease-and-injury-cause list is a hierarchical list of 291 diseases and injuries. At the first level of disaggregation causes are divided into three broad groups: communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders; non-communicable diseases; and injuries. At each level in the hierarchy, the cause list provides a set of mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive categories.
7 Sequelae—in total, we have identified 1160 sequelae of the 291 diseases and injuries. For example, diabetic neuropathy is a sequela of diabetes mellitus. To avoid double counting, a sequela can only appear in the cause-sequela list once even if the same outcome might be claimed by more than one disease.
8 Health states—across the 1160 sequelae, 220 unique health states were identified. For example, both malaria and hookworm have mild anaemia as a sequela. Mild anaemia is a unique health state. The list of unique health states serves two purposes: (a) to allow assessment of the total burden of some health states such as anaemia across various causes; and (b) to simplify the task of measuring disability weights for sequelae.
9 DALYs presented in this study are not age-weighted and are not discounted for time preference. Base case tabulations for the GBD 1990 and GBD 2000 studies used age-weighting and a 3% discount rate.
10 Because of improved data and methods, comparisons between 1990 and 2010 should be based exclusively on the results of this study.

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the synthetic nature of the work, we provide a high-level overview of key findings. Because this study uses consistent definitions and improved methods to assess the GBD over two decades, the findings supersede all previously published GBD results.

Methods

Study design

The division of countries into 21 epidemiological regions, the choice of 20 age groups, and the primary methods for each of the 18 components of the study are described by Murray and colleagues.[86] We provide only a brief description here. The GBD cause list has 291 diseases and injuries, which are organised in a hierarchy with up to four levels of disaggregation. For each cause, there are from one to 24 sequelae. In total, the study includes 1160 sequelae. The expansion of the cause list and the criteria used to add causes and sequelae across various revisions of the GBD study is described elsewhere.[86]

Causes of death

YLLs have been computed on the basis of cause-of-death estimates for 235 of 291 causes of death for 20 age groups, both sexes, and 187 countries. Two disorders, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and aortic aneurysm, cause only YLLs. Cause of death estimates have been developed with a comprehensive database of vital registration, verbal autopsy, surveillance, and other sources covering 187 countries from 1980 to 2010. Quality of each observation has been assessed, and various revisions of the International Classification of Diseases and Injuries (ICD) have been mapped. Deaths assigned to causes that are not likely to underlie causes of death have been reassigned with standardised algorithms.[88,89] All observations were converted to the 20 standard GBD age groups. For 133 causes, including all major causes of death excluding HIV/AIDS, we used the Cause of Death Ensemble model (CODEm) strategy to develop ensembles of the best performing models that meet two plausibility criteria. The first criterion is that the direction of the regression coefficient for a covariate is in the expected direction, and the second is that the coefficient has a p value less than 0·05. Performance is assessed in terms of rigorous out-of-sample predictive validity testing based on the root-mean-squared error of the log of the age-specific death rates, the percentage of time that trend is accurately predicted, and the coverage of the uncertainty intervals (UIs). For HIV/AIDS, we have used CODEm for countries with high-quality vital registration systems and the UNAIDS 2012 revision estimates by age and sex for the remaining countries. Natural history models have been used for African trypanosomiasis, measles, whooping cough, hepatitis E, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, leishmaniasis, HIV/AIDS, and congenital syphilis. Aetiologies or subcauses for diarrhoea, lower respiratory infections, meningitis, chronic kidney diseases, maternal disorders, cirrhosis, and liver cancer have been based on meta-regression of published studies on aetiology, disease registry data, and, where appropriate, vital registration data. For some rarer causes such as diphtheria or varicella, negative binomial regression has been used; for a few causes that rarely account for mortality, fixed proportions of the parent cause in the hierarchy have been used by age, sex, and region. A key aspect of the GBD method is to enforce consistency between the sum of cause-specific mortality and independently assessed levels of all-cause mortality derived from demographic sources (see Wang and colleagues[90] for details on the all-cause-mortality analysis). Uncertainty in cause-of-death model predictions has been captured with standard simulation methods by taking 1000 draws[91] for each age, sex, country, year, and cause (see Lozano and colleagues[92] for more details on causes-of-death methods). Consistency with all-cause mortality is enforced at the draw level. Final uncertainty for YLLs reflects uncertainty in the levels of all-cause mortality in each age-sex-country-year as well as uncertainty in the estimation of each cause of death for that age-sex-country-year.

Years lived with disability

The second component of DALYs is YLDs. YLDs have been estimated for 1160 sequelae of the diseases and injuries in the hierarchical cause list. YLDs are the product of prevalence times the disability weight for a sequela. Prevalence estimation for each sequela begins with a systematic analysis of published and available unpublished data sources for prevalence, incidence, remission, and excess mortality. For most sequelae, estimates have been made based on the database for all age-sex-country-year groups, with a Bayesian meta-regression method developed for the GBD 2010 (DisMod-MR). The meta-regression can handle data reported for any age interval and can use two types of covariates: those that explain true variation in prevalence; and those that explain variation across studies due to study design, case definitions, or diagnostic technology. Nested super-region, region, and country random intercepts are also included. A map of regions and super-regions is published elsewhere.[86] Where appropriate, DisMod-MR uses data on incidence, prevalence, remission, excess mortality, and cause-specific mortality to generate prevalence estimates assuming these rates are stable over time. Using data on multiple epidemiological parameters to estimate prevalence is especially important when prevalence data are sparse. Where rates are changing rapidly, DisMod-MR can be used to undertake meta-regression without assuming equilibrium rates. Alternative strategies have been used for the prevalence of selected sequelae (see elsewhere for details).[93] DisMod-MR and alternative methods generate uncertainty distributions for the prevalence of each sequela by age, sex, country, and year. For nine residual cause categories such as other mental and behavioural disorders, YLDs have been approximated with the relation between YLLs and YLDs reported for similar disease groupings.

For the GBD 2010, disability weights have been measured for 220 unique health states that encompass the 1160 disease and injury sequelae. The number of health states is lower than the number of sequelae because the same health status such as anaemia appears in the cause sequela list multiple times (eg, mild anaemia from malaria, or mild anaemia from chronic kidney diseases). Disparate outcomes across some diseases have been grouped into a small number of more homogeneous outcomes. For example, disability from all acute infectious disease episodes was captured by a mild, moderate, or severe health state. Disability weights have been generated using data collected from more than 31000 respondents through population-based surveys in five countries—USA, Peru, Tanzania, Bangladesh, and Indonesia—and an open internet survey. The primary elicitation method used was pairwise comparisons of two randomly selected health states where the respondent selects which health state represents the higher level of health. Results for health-state severities were consistent across levels of educational attainment and cultural groups.[3] Uncertainty in the disability weight for each sequela has been propagated into the estimates of YLDs for each disease and injury. Salomon and colleagues[3] provide detail on the methods used to analyse the results of pairwise comparisons to yield disability weights.

Ranking lists

For presentation of the leading causes of DALYs, we need to choose the level in the cause hierarchy at which we rank disorders. Because the leading causes of burden tend to have some influence on the perception of disease-control priorities, the choice of aggregation is at once important and subject to debate. To help convey the complexity of the burden of disease results, we show information at the second level of the GBD cause hierarchy (21 causes); we have also identified a ranking list with 176 causes selected to distinguish and cluster disorders that might have programmatic or public-health significance. We aggregated detailed causes within the broader categories of maternal disorders, diarrhoeal diseases, lower respiratory infections, stroke, and road injury for this reason. The full ranking list is included in the report by Murray and colleagues.[86] Results in the tables are provided for all 291 causes; the ranking list is used only for the figures illustrating the leading cause of DALYs. The 176 causes do not include residual categories such as other parasitic or other cardiovascular diseases because these categories represent complex aggregations of detailed causes for which no clear public health programme exists. The 176 causes along with the excluded residual categories are also mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive.

Regional ordering and uncertainty

For figures where we present information by region, we order regions by the mean age of death.[90] Mean age of death reflects both population age-structure and age-specific death rates and is a simple summary measure of the demographic and epidemiological transition. Mean age of death is a particularly useful metric because average age of the population and age-specific death rates are negatively correlated.

The models used to generate estimates of YLLs and YLDs produce uncertainty intervals that include correlation of uncertainty across age, sex, and time for a given outcome. In the absence of data and a method that would allow one to estimate the correlation of uncertainty between YLLs and YLDs, we had to assume that, for estimating DALYs in an age-sex-country-year-cause, YLL and YLD uncertainty distributions were independent. We computed many different aggregations of DALYs, for example global and regional DALYs for an age group or aggregations for developed or developing regions. For all geographic aggregates, we assumed that uncertainty distributions of the components across countries were independent. In practice, uncertainty from all inputs into the calculations of YLLs, YLDs, and DALYs are propagated with Monte Carlo techniques where 1000 samples are from the posterior distribution. Aggregations are made at the level of the 1000 draws for all estimates that are being summarised. The uncertainty interval (UI) around each quantity of interest is presented as the 2·5th and 97·5th centile values. These ranges can be interpreted as a 95% UI.

Decomposition of change from 1990 to 2010

To help understand the drivers of change in the numbers of DALYs by cause, we have decomposed change from 1990 to 2010 into growth in total population, change in population age-structure and sex-structure, and change in age-specific and sex-specific rates. We compute two counterfactual sets of DALY numbers: (1) a population growth scenario computed as the number of DALYs expected in 2010 if only total population numbers increased to the level of 2010 but the age-sex structure of population stayed the same as in 1990 and age-specific and sex-specific rates remained at 1990 levels and (2) a population growth and population ageing scenario computed as the number of DALYs expected in 2010, using 1990 age-specific and sex-specific rates and 2010 age-specific and sex-specific population numbers. The difference between 1990 numbers and the population growth scenario is the change in DALY numbers due strictly to the growth in total population. The change from the population growth scenario to the population growth and ageing scenario is the number of deaths due to ageing of the population. The difference between 2010 DALYs and the population growth and ageing scenario is the difference in DALY numbers due to epidemiological change in age-specific and sex-specific death rates. Each of these three differences is also presented as a percentage change with reference to the 1990 observed death number.

Further details on the data and methods used for specific diseases and injuries are available on request.

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Role of the funding source

The sponsor of the study had no role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the report. The corresponding author had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.

Results

In 2010, there were a total of 2·490 billion DALYs, or 361 DALYs per 1000 population. Globally, 31·2% of DALYs in 2010 were from YLDs and 68·8% from YLLs. YLDs make very little contribution to the burden in the neonatal age groups but increase to a peak in age group 10–14 years when mortality rates are generally the lowest (figure 1). In nearly all age groups, YLDs make up a larger share of DALYs in women than in men. Globally, YLDs in women caused 50% or more of DALYs up until age 45 years and then declined slowly but still caused about 30% of DALYs over the age of 70 years.

Across broad cause groups, the distribution of DALYs in 2010 reflected a predominance of NCDs globally, with 54% of all DALYs due to non-communicable diseases, compared with 35% due to communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders, and 11% due to injuries. The composition of global DALYs in 2010 shows the diversity of causes that make major contributions to the burden of disease. Cancers and circulatory diseases accounted for 19% of global DALYs, while about a third of the global burden of disease was from other NCDs including chronic respiratory, digestive, neurological, mental and behavioural, endocrine, kidney, musculoskeletal, and other disorders. In the early and late neonatal age groups, neonatal disorders, diarrhoea, lower respiratory infections, and the category other NCDs, which includes congenital anomalies, were most common (figure 2). For children older than the age of 1 month, the cluster of diarrhoea, lower respiratory infections and other infections, nutritional deficiencies, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and a diverse set of other causes start to play an increasing part. For young adult men from 15–39 years of age, the main causes of DALYs were HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, mental and behavioural disorders, road injuries, unintentional injuries other than transport, intentional injuries, and wars or disasters. In young women, the same set of causes plus deaths and YLDs due to maternal disorders occurred. At older ages, cancers, cardiovascular diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, and diabetes are important.

The wide range of causes making up the burden of disease is borne out by examining the cumulative burden as a function of a rank list of specific causes. The top ten causes account for 37% of DALYs, the top 25 account for 61% of DALYs, and the top 50 causes account for 78%. Results for all 20 GBD age groups, by male, female, and combined sexes are shown in the appendix. While the results for many causes have public health significance, we highlight causes that lead to more than 15 million DALYs. Tuberculosis accounts for 2·0% of all DALYs, HIV/AIDS 3·3% of DALYs, and malaria 3·3% (table 1). Diarrhoea and lower respiratory infections were very large causes of burden accounting for 3·6% and 4·6% of global DALYs, respectively. Within the broad group of communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders, meningitis (1·2%), maternal disorders (0·6%), protein-energy malnutrition (1·4%), and iron-deficiency anaemia (1·8%) were all substantial causes. Neonatal disorders collectively caused 8·1% of all DALYs because of the large number of deaths at young ages and some lifelong disability. Each of the four causes in neonatal disorders was a major cause: preterm birth complications (3·1%), neonatal encephalopathy (birth asphyxia and birth trauma; 2·0%), sepsis and other infectious disorders of the newborn baby (1·8%), and other neonatal disorders (1·2%).

Several diseases within the NCD group caused more than 15 million DALYs in 2010. All neoplasms accounted for 7·6% of global DALYs. Of the 28 categories of cancer

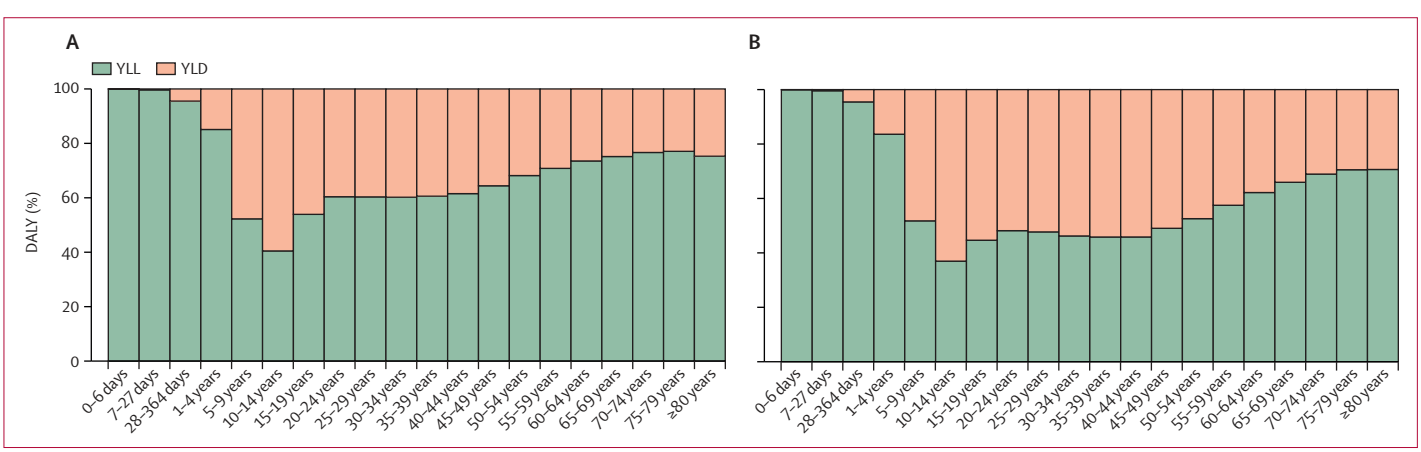

Figure 1: **Years of life lost due to premature mortality and years lived with disability composition of total disability-adjusted life years by age and sex, 2010**
Composition in male individuals (A) and female individuals (B). DALY=disability-adjusted life years. YLD=years lived with disability. YLL=years of life lost due to premature mortality.

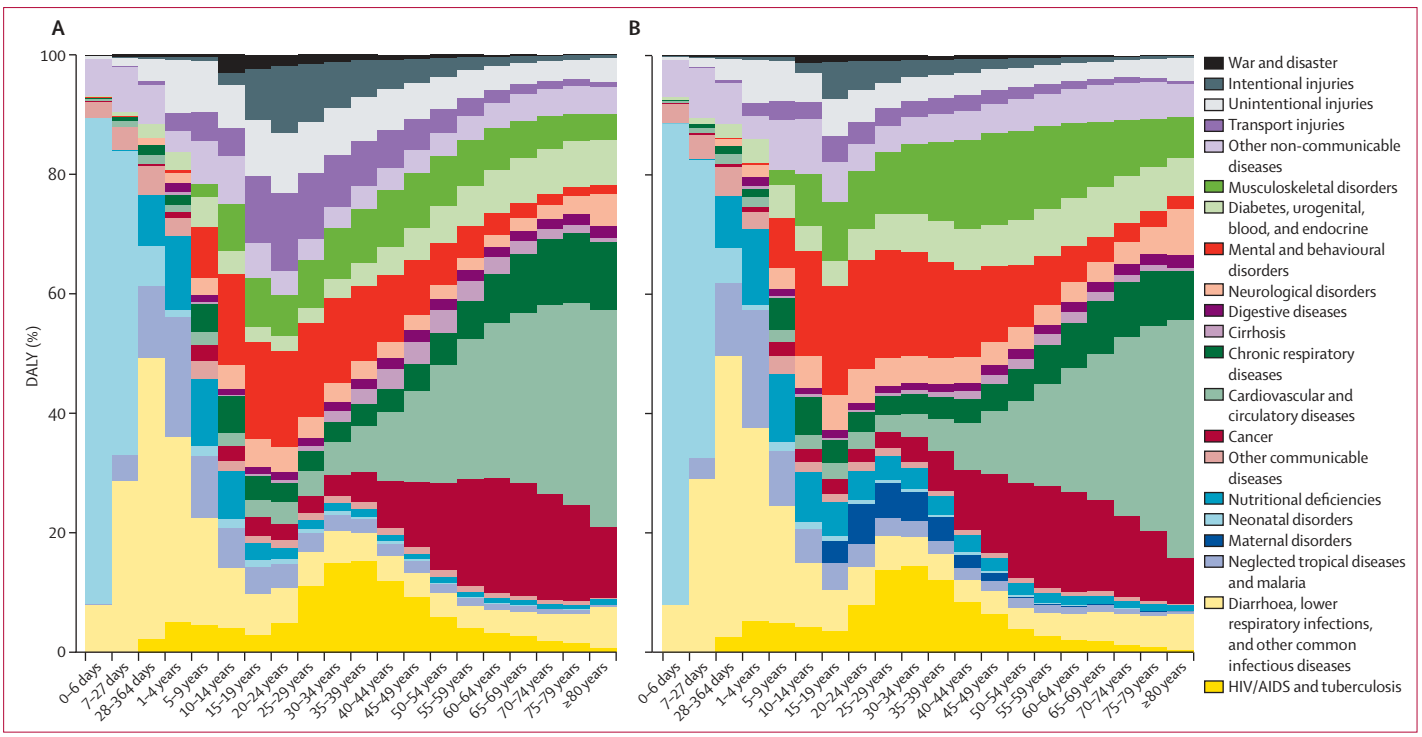

Figure 2: **Percentage of global disability-adjusted life years by age, sex, and cause in 2010**
Distribution of DALYs for male individuals (A) and female individuals (B). DALY=disability-adjusted life years. An interactive version of this figure is available online at http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional.

included in the analysis, four caused more than 15 million DALYs each: stomach cancer (0·7%), other neoplasms (0·7%), liver cancer (0·8%), and trachea, bronchus, and lung cancers (1·3%). Cardiovascular and circulatory diseases accounted for 11·8% of global DALYs; the major diseases within this group are ischaemic heart disease (5·2%), haemorrhagic stroke (2·5%), ischaemic stroke (1·6%), and hypertensive heart disease (0·6%). The larger burden of haemorrhagic stroke compared with ischaemic stroke is mostly a function of the younger average age of death for this form of stroke and consequently more YLLs per death. Chronic respiratory diseases as a group accounted for 4·7% of global DALYs, with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) making up two-thirds of the total and asthma nearly a fifth of the total. Surprisingly, cirrhosis accounted for 1·2% of global DALYs with a nearly equal share related to hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and alcohol. 3·0% of global DALYs were from neurological disorders; of which a quarter were due to epilepsy and nearly a third were from migraine. While in some regions dementias were a major cause, at the global level they accounted for 11·3 million DALYs. Mental and behavioural disorders accounted for 7·4% of DALYs; within this large grouping five different diseases caused more than 15 million DALYs each. In order of importance, the main causes were major depressive disorder (2·5%), anxiety disorders (1·1%), drug use disorders (0·8%), alcohol use disorders (0·7%), and schizophrenia (0·6%). Nearly 5·0% of all DALYs were from diseases in the diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine group: the most important diseases were diabetes mellitus (1·9%), chronic kidney diseases (0·8%), and the group of haemoglobinopathies and haemolytic anaemias (0·6%). Musculoskeletal disorders accounted for 6·8% of total DALYs. Of this large total, low back pain accounted for nearly half, neck pain a fifth, and osteoarthritis about 10·0%. A further 5·1% of the GBD was due to causes in the category other NCDs; roughly 30% of which was due each to congenital anomalies, skin diseases, and sense organ diseases.

Injuries collectively caused 11·2% of DALYs with many different injuries making important contributions. The largest was road injuries, which accounted for 27% of the injury total. Within road injuries, nearly equal shares were due to pedestrian injuries, injuries sustained by occupants of three or more wheeled vehicles, and the rest of road injuries. The next most important injury was self-harm (1·5%) followed by falls (1·4%) and interpersonal violence (1·0%). Drowning and fires each accounted for just over 19 million DALYs.

An important innovation in the GBD 2010 is the quantification of uncertainty from all sources entering the estimation of DALYs. Figure 3 shows how the first and second ranked disorders, ischaemic heart disease and lower respiratory infections, have nearly overlapping uncertainty distributions but do not overlap with any of the lower ranked causes. There are many examples of

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	All ages DALYs (thousands)			DALYs (per 100 000)		
	1990	2010	%Δ	1990	2010	%Δ
All causes	**2 502 601 (2 389 053–2 639 606)**	**2 490 385 (2 349 250–2 637 538)**	**–0·5**	**47 205 (45 063–49 789)**	**36 145 (34 097–38 281)**	**–23·4**
Communicable maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders	**1 181 610 (1 113 122–1 268 900)**	**868 024 (818 934–921 489)**	**–26·5**	**22 288 (20 996–23 934)**	**12 598 (11 886–13 374)**	**–43·5**
HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis	79 368 (72 264–90 448)	130 944 (119 310–141 121)	65·0	1497 (1363–1706)	1900 (1732–2048)	26·9
Tuberculosis	61 250 (55 443–71 077)	49 396 (40 065–56 071)	–19·4	1155 (1046–1341)	717 (581–814)	–37·9
HIV/AIDS	18 117 (15 012–22 260)	81 547 (75 003–88 367)	350·1	342 (283–420)	1184 (1089–1283)	246·3
HIV disease resulting in mycobacterial infection	3281 (2658–4135)	14 948 (13 589–16 410)	355·5	62 (50–78)	217 (197–238)	250·5
HIV disease resulting in other specified or unspecified diseases	14 836 (12 246–18 359)	66 600 (60 517–72 845)	348·9	280 (231–346)	967 (878–1057)	245·4
Diarrhoea, lower respiratory infections, meningitis, and other common infectious diseases	543 168 (491 308–624 755)	282 982 (254 312–317 466)	–47·9	10 245 (9267–11 784)	4107 (3691–4608)	–59·9
Diarrhoeal diseases	183 538 (168 790–198 052)	89 513 (77 572–98 906)	–51·2	3462 (3184–3736)	1299 (1126–1436)	–62·5
Cholera	9802 (7834–12 198)	4463 (3344–5787)	–54·5	185 (148–230)	65 (49–84)	–65·0
Other salmonella infections	9550 (7690–11 625)	4847 (3819–5949)	–49·2	180 (145–219)	70 (55–86)	–60·9
Shigellosis	13 575 (11 325–16 120)	7052 (5676–8466)	–48·1	256 (214–304)	102 (82–123)	–60·0
Enteropathogenic *E coli* infection	17 808 (14 243–21 647)	7542 (5686–9524)	–57·6	336 (269–408)	109 (83–138)	–67·4
Enterotoxigenic *E coli* infection	12 629 (10 768–14 968)	6894 (5619–8286)	–45·4	238 (203–282)	100 (82–120)	–58·0
Campylobacter enteritis	16 611 (13 558–19 924)	7541 (5687–9374)	–54·6	313 (256–376)	109 (83–136)	–65·1
Amoebiasis	3577 (2861–4389)	2237 (1728–2832)	–37·5	67 (54–83)	32 (25–41)	–51·9
Cryptosporidiosis	18 897 (15 579–22 426)	8372 (6473–10 401)	–55·7	356 (294–423)	122 (94–151)	–65·9
Rotaviral enteritis	42 224 (35 313–48 745)	18 650 (14 431–22 746)	–55·8	796 (666–919)	271 (209–330)	–66·0
Other diarrhoeal diseases	38 865 (28 644–51 813)	21 916 (16 031–28 760)	–43·6	733 (540–977)	318 (233–417)	–56·6
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	9256 (1281–17 123)	12 239 (1702–23 043)	32·2	175 (24–323)	178 (25–334)	1·7
Lower respiratory infections	206 460 (183 340–222 982)	115 227 (102 282–126 985)	–44·2	3894 (3458–4206)	1672 (1485–1843)	–57·1
Influenza	32 428 (28 369–36 097)	19 244 (16 906–21 451)	–40·7	612 (535–681)	279 (245–311)	–54·3
Pneumococcal pneumonia	43 371 (38 585–47 618)	26 906 (23 723–29 865)	–38·0	818 (728–898)	391 (344–433)	–52·3
H influenzae type B pneumonia	43 895 (38 426–48 914)	21 315 (18 581–24 305)	–51·4	828 (725–923)	309 (270–353)	–62·6
Respiratory syncytial virus pneumonia	44 970 (38 833–51 176)	20 472 (17 193–24 136)	–54·5	848 (732–965)	297 (250–350)	–65·0
Other lower respiratory infections	41 796 (36 198–47 564)	27 289 (23 757–30 811)	–34·7	788 (683–897)	396 (345–447)	–49·8
Upper respiratory infections	1695 (1007–2797)	1866 (1049–3189)	10·1	32 (19–53)	27 (15–46)	–15·3
Otitis media	4171 (2521–8188)	4680 (2946–7589)	12·2	79 (48–154)	68 (43–110)	–13·7
Meningitis	37 815 (33 840–45 081)	29 399 (25 584–33 328)	–22·3	713 (638–850)	427 (371–484)	–40·2
Pneumococcal meningitis	9442 (8322–11 429)	8024 (6946–9065)	–15·0	178 (157–216)	116 (101–132)	–34·6
H influenzae type B meningitis	10 142 (8793–12 574)	6611 (5661–7851)	–34·8	191 (166–237)	96 (82–114)	–49·8
Meningococcal infection	5796 (5126–7055)	5163 (4397–5890)	–10·9	109 (97–133)	75 (64–85)	–31·4
Other meningitis	12 401 (11 069–14 632)	9563 (8108–10 858)	–22·9	234 (209–276)	139 (118–158)	–40·7
Encephalitis	10 157 (8828–12 143)	7141 (6148–8274)	–29·7	192 (167–229)	104 (89–120)	–45·9
Diphtheria	514 (0–4351)	236 (0–2016)	–54·1	10 (0–82)	3 (0–29)	–64·7
Whooping cough	14 331 (236–69 476)	7018 (149–33 926)	–51·0	270 (4–1310)	102 (2–492)	–62·3
Tetanus	21 815 (13 557–34 348)	4663 (2569–7588)	–78·6	411 (256–648)	68 (37–110)	–83·6
Measles	52 570 (15 757–124 079)	10 420 (3453–24 535)	–80·2	992 (297–2340)	151 (50–356)	–84·7
Varicella	847 (106–4875)	581 (145–2773)	–31·4	16 (2–92)	8 (2–40)	–47·2
Neglected tropical diseases and malaria	103 808 (86 028–123 663)	108 739 (87 846–137 588)	4·7	1958 (1623–2333)	1578 (1275–1997)	–19·4
Malaria	69 138 (54 532–85 576)	82 685 (63 426–109 836)	19·6	1304 (1029–1614)	1200 (921–1594)	–8·0
Chagas disease	584 (322–966)	546 (271–1054)	–6·5	11 (6–18)	8 (4–15)	–28·1
Leishmaniasis	5877 (3416–9458)	3317 (2180–4890)	–43·6	111 (64–178)	48 (32–71)	–56·6
African trypanosomiasis	2034 (630–4370)	560 (76–1766)	–72·5	38 (12–82)	8 (1–26)	–78·8
Schistosomiasis	2125 (1052–4230)	3309 (1705–6260)	55·7	40 (20–80)	48 (25–91)	19·8
Cysticercosis	514 (398–650)	503 (379–663)	–2·1	10 (8–12)	7 (5–10)	–24·7
Echinococcosis	152 (60–359)	144 (69–286)	–5·1	3 (1–7)	2 (1–4)	–27·0
Lymphatic filariasis	2368 (1551–3399)	2775 (1807–4000)	17·2	45 (29–64)	40 (26–58)	–9·9
Onchocerciasis	512 (361–687)	494 (360–656)	–3·5	10 (7–13)	7 (5–10)	–25·7

(Continues on next page)

	All ages DALYs (thousands)			DALYs (per 100 000)		
	1990	2010	%Δ	1990	2010	%Δ
(Continued from previous page)						
Trachoma	144 (104–189)	334 (243–438)	132·5	3 (2–4)	5 (4–6)	78·9
Dengue	712 (226–1513)	825 (344–1412)	15·9	13 (4–29)	12 (5–20)	–10·8
Yellow fever	<0·5 (0–0·5)	<0·5 (0–0·5)	15·1	<0·5 (0–0·5)	<0·5 (0–0·5)	–11·4
Rabies	3234 (1866–6509)	1462 (852–2659)	–54·8	61 (35–123)	21 (12–39)	–65·2
Intestinal nematode infections	9008 (4993–15 391)	5184 (2979–8811)	–42·5	170 (94–290)	75 (43–128)	–55·7
Ascariasis	4217 (2291–7148)	1315 (713–2349)	–68·8	80 (43–135)	19 (10–34)	–76·0
Trichuriasis	857 (465–1420)	638 (349–1061)	–25·5	16 (9–27)	9 (5–15)	–42·7
Hookworm disease	3934 (2056–6983)	3231 (1695–5732)	–17·9	74 (39–132)	47 (25–83)	–36·8
Food-borne trematodiases	2394 (635–8501)	1875 (708–4837)	–21·7	45 (12–160)	27 (10–70)	–39·7
Other neglected tropical diseases	5012 (3656–7226)	4724 (3525–6351)	–5·7	95 (69–136)	69 (51–92)	–27·5
Maternal disorders	21 582 (18 000–25 720)	16 104 (12 972–18 912)	–25·4	407 (340–485)	234 (188–274)	–42·6
Maternal haemorrhage	4784 (3923–5713)	3289 (2619–3860)	–31·2	90 (74–108)	48 (38–56)	–47·1
Maternal sepsis	2043 (1701–2508)	1309 (1059–1585)	–35·9	39 (32–47)	19 (15–23)	–50·7
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	4108 (3406–4986)	2797 (2254–3357)	–31·9	77 (64–94)	41 (33–49)	–47·6
Obstructed labour	1891 (1451–2625)	1792 (1249–2806)	–5·2	36 (27–50)	26 (18–41)	–27·1
Abortion	3218 (2668–3945)	2138 (1731–2592)	–33·6	61 (50–74)	31 (25–38)	–48·9
Other maternal disorders	5538 (4576–6538)	4778 (3819–5512)	–13·7	104 (86–123)	69 (55–80)	–33·6
Neonatal disorders	273 711 (239 733–300 723)	201 959 (182 138–221 901)	–26·2	5163 (4522–5672)	2931 (2644–3221)	–43·2
Preterm birth complications	105 969 (88 149–120 926)	76 982 (66 233–88 295)	–27·4	1999 (1663–2281)	1117 (961–1282)	–44·1
Neonatal encephalopathy (birth asphyxia/trauma)	60 592 (50 207–75 034)	50 150 (40 521–59 841)	–17·2	1143 (947–1415)	728 (588–869)	–36·3
Sepsis and other infectious disorders of the newborn baby	46 029 (25 147–70 357)	44 236 (27 349–72 418)	–3·9	868 (474–1327)	642 (397–1051)	–26·1
Other neonatal disorders	61 121 (46 110–74 451)	30 591 (25 603–37 360)	–50·0	1153 (870–1404)	444 (372–542)	–61·5
Nutritional deficiencies	111 787 (94 423–134 793)	85 341 (68 823–106 945)	–23·7	2109 (1781–2543)	1239 (999–1552)	–41·3
Protein-energy malnutrition	60 543 (50 360–71 685)	34 874 (27 975–41 628)	–42·4	1142 (950–1352)	506 (406–604)	–55·7
Iodine deficiency	3273 (2143–5008)	4027 (2594–6279)	23·0	62 (40–94)	58 (38–91)	–5·3
Vitamin A deficiency	740 (565–941)	806 (612–1037)	9·0	14 (11–18)	12 (9–15)	–16·1
Iron-deficiency anaemia	46 792 (32 598–66 122)	45 338 (30 977–64 551)	–3·1	883 (615–1247)	658 (450–937)	–25·4
Other nutritional deficiencies	439 (384–552)	295 (218–327)	–32·8	8 (7–10)	4 (3–5)	–48·3
Other communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders	48 186 (39 071–58 574)	41 957 (36 061–49 095)	–12·9	909 (737–1105)	609 (523–713)	–33·0
Sexually transmitted diseases excluding HIV	18 314 (11 399–28 213)	10 978 (6821–16 989)	–40·1	345 (215–532)	159 (99–247)	–53·9
Syphilis	17 014 (10 026–26 765)	9578 (5650–15 409)	–43·7	321 (189–505)	139 (82–224)	–56·7
Sexually transmitted chlamydial diseases	621 (332–1085)	714 (369–1271)	15·0	12 (6–20)	10 (5–18)	–11·5
Gonococcal infection	230 (137–381)	282 (156–481)	22·8	4 (3–7)	4 (2–7)	–5·5
Trichomoniasis	182 (0–549)	167 (0–493)	–8·4	3 (0–10)	2 (0–7)	–29·5
Other sexually transmitted diseases	267 (181–351)	236 (177–339)	–11·5	5 (3–7)	3 (3–5)	–31·9
Hepatitis	10 447 (9780–11 134)	13 258 (11 364–15 855)	26·9	197 (184–210)	192 (165–230)	–2·4
Acute hepatitis A	4945 (2942–7350)	4351 (2412–9026)	–12·0	93 (55–139)	63 (35–131)	–32·3
Acute hepatitis B	2877 (1910–3596)	4674 (3189–6052)	62·5	54 (36–68)	68 (46–88)	25·0
Acute hepatitis C	276 (169–394)	518 (378–713)	87·7	5 (3–7)	8 (5–10)	44·4
Acute hepatitis E	2349 (1339–3675)	3715 (1552–7470)	58·1	44 (25–69)	54 (23–108)	21·7
Leprosy	26 (12–48)	6 (3–11)	–76·6	<0·5 (0–1)	<0·5 (0–0·5)	–82·0
Other infectious diseases	19 399 (13 847–23 286)	17 715 (13 382–21 539)	–8·7	366 (261–439)	257 (194–313)	–29·7
Non-communicable diseases	**1 075 297 (1 001 607–1 159 673)**	**1 343 696 (1 239 973–1 456 773)**	**25·0**	**20 283 (18 893–21 874)**	**19 502 (17 997–21 143)**	**–3·8**
Neoplasms	148 078 (136 775–158 256)	188 487 (174 452–199 037)	27·3	2793 (2580–2985)	2736 (2532–2889)	–2·1
Oesophageal cancer	8139 (6608–10 115)	8943 (6698–10 822)	9·9	154 (125–191)	130 (97–157)	–15·5
Stomach cancer	18 453 (14 113–24 068)	16 413 (12 290–21 537)	–11·1	348 (266–454)	238 (178–313)	–31·6
Liver cancer	13 187 (10 746–15 056)	19 111 (16 655–22 911)	44·9	249 (203–284)	277 (242–333)	11·5
Liver cancer secondary to hepatitis B	6152 (5031–6999)	8938 (7729–10 877)	45·3	116 (95–132)	130 (112–158)	11·8
Liver cancer secondary to hepatitis C	2628 (2194–2937)	4141 (3542–4859)	57·6	50 (41–55)	60 (51–71)	21·3

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	All ages DALYs (thousands)			DALYs (per 100 000)		
	1990	2010	%Δ	1990	2010	%Δ
(Continued from previous page)						
Liver cancer secondary to alcohol use	2645 (2167–2999)	3782 (3295–4488)	42·9	50 (41–57)	55 (48–65)	10·0
Other liver cancer	1762 (1430–2003)	2250 (1964–2687)	27·7	33 (27–38)	33 (29–39)	–1·7
Larynx cancer	2055 (1101–3338)	2367 (1281–3818)	15·1	39 (21–63)	34 (19–55)	–11·4
Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancers	23 850 (18 835–29 845)	32 405 (24 400–38 334)	35·9	450 (355–563)	470 (354–556)	4·5
Breast cancer	8845 (8571–9295)	12 018 (11 514–12 704)	35·9	167 (162–175)	174 (167–184)	4·5
Cervical cancer	5570 (3570–7639)	6440 (4111–8758)	15·6	105 (67–144)	93 (60–127)	–11·0
Uterine cancer	1016 (588–1744)	1272 (630–1825)	25·2	19 (11–33)	18 (9–26)	–3·7
Prostate cancer	2352 (1438–3486)	3787 (2189–5623)	61·0	44 (27–66)	55 (32–82)	23·9
Colon and rectum cancers	10 640 (8967–11 798)	14 422 (12 774–16 571)	35·5	201 (169–223)	209 (185–241)	4·3
Mouth cancer	2224 (1859–2401)	3228 (2718–3538)	45·1	42 (35–45)	47 (39–51)	11·7
Nasopharynx cancer	1486 (980–1925)	2007 (1311–2611)	35·1	28 (18–36)	29 (19–38)	3·9
Cancer of other part of pharynx and oropharynx	2094 (1211–2579)	2742 (1577–3413)	30·9	39 (23–49)	40 (23–50)	0·8
Gallbladder and biliary tract cancer	2046 (1374–2812)	3034 (1966–4061)	48·3	39 (26–53)	44 (29–59)	14·1
Pancreatic cancer	4188 (3186–5376)	6161 (4644–7694)	47·1	79 (60–101)	89 (67–112)	13·2
Malignant melanoma of skin	841 (539–1231)	1169 (744–1694)	39·1	16 (10–23)	17 (11–25)	7·0
Non-melanoma skin cancer	515 (350–746)	798 (557–1068)	54·9	10 (7–14)	12 (8–16)	19·2
Ovarian cancer	2987 (2146–3606)	4118 (2930–5115)	37·9	56 (40–68)	60 (43–74)	6·1
Testicular cancer	282 (172–364)	313 (202–405)	11·2	5 (3–7)	5 (3–6)	–14·4
Kidney and other urinary organ cancers	2132 (1554–2806)	3676 (2857–4922)	72·5	40 (29–53)	53 (41–71)	32·7
Bladder cancer	2388 (1904–2858)	3015 (2336–3563)	26·2	45 (36–54)	44 (34–52)	–2·9
Brain and nervous system cancers	4602 (3053–6493)	6060 (3669–7455)	31·7	87 (58–122)	88 (53–108)	1·3
Thyroid cancer	579 (446–714)	836 (625–997)	44·4	11 (8–13)	12 (9–14)	11·1
Hodgkin's disease	751 (474–1035)	647 (430–920)	–13·8	14 (9–20)	9 (6–13)	–33·7
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	4509 (3577–5210)	5860 (4610–6450)	30·0	85 (67–98)	85 (67–94)	0·0
Multiple myeloma	1029 (724–1452)	1475 (969–2002)	43·3	19 (14–27)	21 (14–29)	10·2
Leukaemia	8950 (7078–11 042)	9556 (7662–11 232)	6·8	169 (134–208)	139 (111–163)	–17·8
Other neoplasms	12 366 (9438–15 506)	16 615 (11 928–19 888)	34·4	233 (178–292)	241 (173–289)	3·4
Cardiovascular and circulatory diseases	240 667 (227 084–257 718)	295 036 (273 061–309 562)	22·6	4540 (4283–4861)	4282 (3963–4493)	–5·7
Rheumatic heart disease	14 418 (13 170–16 236)	10 150 (9 058–11 308)	–29·6	272 (248–306)	147 (131–164)	–45·8
Ischaemic heart disease	100 473 (96 503–108 966)	129 820 (119 174–138 044)	29·2	1895 (1820–2055)	1884 (1730–2004)	–0·6
Cerebrovascular disease	86 010 (81 022–94 811)	102 232 (90 428–107 989)	18·9	1622 (1528–1788)	1484 (1312–1567)	–8·5
Ischaemic stroke	32 128 (29 567–36 615)	39 389 (36 906–45 504)	22·6	606 (558–691)	572 (536–660)	–5·7
Haemorrhagic and other non-ischaemic stroke	53 882 (45 237–63 351)	62 843 (54 386–72 540)	16·6	1016 (853–1195)	912 (789–1053)	–10·3
Hypertensive heart disease	11 152 (9216–13 691)	15 324 (12 835–18 433)	37·4	210 (174–258)	222 (186–268)	5·7
Cardiomyopathy and myocarditis	9148 (7463–10 970)	11 151 (9759–12 882)	21·9	173 (141–207)	162 (142–187)	–6·2
Atrial fibrillation and flutter	1854 (1377–2429)	3598 (2756–4578)	94·1	35 (26–46)	52 (40–66)	49·3
Aortic aneurysm	2349 (1629–3220)	3163 (2280–4235)	34·6	44 (31–61)	46 (33–61)	3·6
Peripheral vascular disease	505 (342–748)	995 (703–1445)	97·1	10 (6–14)	14 (10–21)	51·7
Endocarditis	1489 (1215–1828)	1582 (1245–1839)	6·2	28 (23–34)	23 (18–27)	–18·3
Other cardiovascular and circulatory diseases	13 266 (11 425–15 212)	17 021 (15 191–19 188)	28·3	250 (216–287)	247 (220–278)	–1·3
Chronic respiratory diseases	119 153 (107 917–132 391)	117 945 (102 924–135 608)	–1·0	2248 (2036–2497)	1712 (1494–1968)	–23·8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	78 283 (70 391–87 044)	76 731 (65 654–90 111)	–2·0	1477 (1328–1642)	1114 (953–1308)	–24·6
Pneumoconiosis	3503 (1799–6097)	2582 (1667–4295)	–26·3	66 (34–115)	37 (24–62)	–43·3
Asthma	21 469 (16 117–28 161)	22 459 (17 184–29 189)	4·6	405 (304–531)	326 (249–424)	–19·5
Interstitial lung disease and pulmonary sarcoidosis	1547 (1043–2156)	2233 (1547–2978)	44·4	29 (20–41)	32 (22–43)	11·1
Other chronic respiratory diseases	14 352 (10 700–19 695)	13 940 (11 167–17 190)	–2·9	271 (202–371)	202 (162–249)	–25·3
Cirrhosis of the liver	24 327 (20 693–27 179)	31 027 (25 965–34 645)	27·5	459 (390–513)	450 (377–503)	–1·9
Cirrhosis of the liver secondary to hepatitis B	7088 (5842–7961)	8990 (7728–10 912)	26·8	134 (110–150)	130 (112–158)	–2·4
Cirrhosis of the liver secondary to hepatitis C	5629 (4813–6421)	7452 (6370–8553)	32·4	106 (91–121)	108 (92–124)	1·9
Cirrhosis of the liver secondary to alcohol use	6350 (5128–7602)	8575 (6840–10 177)	35·0	120 (97–143)	124 (99–148)	3·9

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	All ages DALYs (thousands)			DALYs (per 100 000)		
	1990	2010	%Δ	1990	2010	%Δ
(Continued from previous page)						
Other cirrhosis of the liver	5260 (4556–6111)	6011 (5172–7117)	14·3	99 (86–115)	87 (75–103)	–12·1
Digestive diseases (except cirrhosis)	33 564 (30 273–36 733)	32 691 (29 153–35 898)	–2·6	633 (571–693)	474 (423–521)	–25·1
Peptic ulcer disease	9940 (8233–10 669)	6718 (5718–7752)	–32·4	187 (155–201)	98 (83–113)	–48·0
Gastritis and duodenitis	1277 (926–1717)	1197 (860–1717)	–6·3	24 (17–32)	17 (12–25)	–27·9
Appendicitis	1902 (1306–2933)	1483 (993–2096)	–22·0	36 (25–55)	22 (14–30)	–40·0
Paralytic ileus and intestinal obstruction without hernia	3860 (2243–4940)	3729 (2785–5009)	–3·4	73 (42–93)	54 (40–73)	–25·7
Inguinal or femoral hernia	999 (808–1358)	792 (539–1208)	–20·7	19 (15–26)	11 (8–18)	–39·0
Non-infective inflammatory bowel disease	2830 (1928–3648)	2875 (2190–3629)	1·6	53 (36–69)	42 (32–53)	–21·8
Vascular disorders of intestine	880 (449–1903)	1100 (566–2399)	25·1	17 (8–36)	16 (8–35)	–3·7
Gallbladder and bile duct disease	2179 (1836–2743)	2245 (1933–2598)	3·0	41 (35–52)	33 (28–38)	–20·7
Pancreatitis	1695 (1240–2121)	2354 (1811–2989)	38·9	32 (23–40)	34 (26–43)	6·9
Other digestive diseases	8003 (6261–9544)	10 197 (8318–13 168)	27·4	151 (118–180)	148 (121–191)	–2·0
Neurological disorders	48 663 (41 117–56 947)	73 781 (62 753–84 299)	51·6	918 (776–1074)	1071 (911–1224)	16·7
Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	5695 (4516–6982)	11 349 (9147–13 741)	99·3	107 (85–132)	165 (133–199)	53·3
Parkinson's disease	1094 (880–1374)	1918 (1529–2387)	75·3	21 (17–26)	28 (22–35)	34·9
Epilepsy	13 386 (10 681–16 667)	17 429 (14 129–21 202)	30·2	252 (201–314)	253 (205–308)	0·2
Multiple sclerosis	875 (700–1033)	1075 (893–1251)	22·9	17 (13–19)	16 (13–18)	–5·5
Migraine	15 927 (10 394–22 023)	22 362 (14 395–31 121)	40·4	300 (196–415)	325 (209–452)	8·0
Tension-type headache	1266 (754–2016)	1779 (1056–2822)	40·5	24 (14–38)	26 (15–41)	8·1
Other neurological disorders	10 419 (6837–14 567)	17 869 (12 788–24 723)	71·5	197 (129–275)	259 (186–359)	32·0
Mental and behavioural disorders	134 598 (112 138–159 316)	185 190 (154 647–218 496)	37·6	2539 (2115–3005)	2688 (2245–3171)	5·9
Schizophrenia	10 444 (6935–14 099)	14 999 (9766–20 399)	43·6	197 (131–266)	218 (142–296)	10·5
Alcohol use disorders	13 133 (9516–17 511)	17 644 (12 928–23 273)	34·3	248 (179–330)	256 (188–338)	3·4
Drug use disorders	13 143 (9721–17 259)	19 994 (15 254–25 366)	52·1	248 (183–326)	290 (221–368)	17·1
Opioid use disorders	5278 (3766–6850)	9152 (7066–11 443)	73·4	100 (71–129)	133 (103–166)	33·4
Cocaine use disorders	862 (529–1321)	1110 (645–1727)	28·8	16 (10–25)	16 (9–25)	–0·9
Amphetamine use disorders	1911 (1080–2984)	2617 (1470–4109)	36·9	36 (20–56)	38 (21–60)	5·4
Cannabis use disorders	1693 (1105–2418)	2057 (1348–2929)	21·5	32 (21–46)	30 (20–43)	–6·5
Other drug use disorders	3399 (2335–4932)	5059 (3555–7042)	48·8	64 (44–93)	73 (52–102)	14·5
Unipolar depressive disorders	54 010 (40 381–68 450)	74 264 (55 670–94 240)	37·5	1019 (762–1291)	1078 (808–1368)	5·8
Major depressive disorder	46 139 (34 517–58 427)	63 179 (47 779–80 891)	36·9	870 (651–1102)	917 (693–1174)	5·4
Dysthymia	7871 (5266–10 858)	11 084 (7297–15 447)	40·8	148 (99–205)	161 (106–224)	8·4
Bipolar affective disorder	9129 (5757–13 169)	12 867 (8084–18 654)	40·9	172 (109–248)	187 (117–271)	8·5
Anxiety disorders	19 664 (13 868–26 820)	26 826 (18 779–36 795)	36·4	371 (262–506)	389 (273–534)	5·0
Eating disorders	1304 (934–1770)	2161 (1519–2949)	65·7	25 (18–33)	31 (22–43)	27·5
Pervasive development disorders	5918 (4133–8130)	7666 (5355–10 565)	29·5	112 (78–153)	111 (78–153)	–0·3
Autism	3088 (2119–4260)	4007 (2752–5563)	29·8	58 (40–80)	58 (40–81)	–0·2
Asperger's syndrome	2830 (1917–4016)	3659 (2463–5150)	29·3	53 (36–76)	53 (36–75)	–0·5
Childhood behavioural disorders	5472 (3277–8359)	6245 (3785–9347)	14·1	103 (62–158)	91 (55–136)	–12·2
Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder	424 (244–667)	491 (280–775)	15·8	8 (5–13)	7 (4–11)	–10·9
Conduct disorder	5047 (2960–7840)	5753 (3428–8748)	14·0	95 (56–148)	84 (50–127)	–12·3
Idiopathic intellectual disability	1247 (746–1924)	1043 (572–1687)	–16·4	24 (14–36)	15 (8–24)	–35·7
Other mental and behavioural disorders	1135 (721–1675)	1482 (990–2152)	30·6	21 (14–32)	22 (14–31)	0·5
Diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine diseases	85 084 (73 638–102 489)	122 437 (107 437–143 387)	43·9	1605 (1389–1933)	1777 (1559–2081)	10·7
Diabetes mellitus	27 706 (23 696–32 894)	46 823 (40 085–55 215)	69·0	523 (447–620)	680 (582–801)	30·0
Acute glomerulonephritis	6774 (2754–17 979)	3684 (1746–8386)	–45·6	128 (52–339)	53 (25–122)	–58·1
Chronic kidney diseases	13 946 (12 194–15 480)	21 151 (18 147–23 223)	51·7	263 (230–292)	307 (263–337)	16·7
Chronic kidney disease due to diabetes mellitus	2642 (2371–3018)	4675 (4030–5182)	76·9	50 (45–57)	68 (58–75)	36·1
Chronic kidney disease due to hypertension	2850 (2524–3183)	4599 (3982–5057)	61·4	54 (48–60)	67 (58–73)	24·2

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	All ages DALYs (thousands)			DALYs (per 100 000)		
	1990	2010	%Δ	1990	2010	%Δ
(Continued from previous page)						
Chronic kidney disease unspecified	8453 (7291–9375)	11 877 (10 193–13 047)	40·5	159 (138–177)	172 (148–189)	8·1
Urinary diseases and male infertility	8116 (6179–10 673)	13 523 (10 484–17 718)	66·6	153 (117–201)	196 (152–257)	28·2
Tubulointerstitial nephritis, pyelonephritis, and urinary tract infections	2060 (1421–2638)	3108 (2196–3766)	50·8	39 (27–50)	45 (32–55)	16·1
Urolithiasis	897 (659–1331)	1113 (785–1834)	24·1	17 (12–25)	16 (11–27)	–4·5
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	3726 (2392–5645)	6834 (4377–10 179)	83·4	70 (45–106)	99 (64–148)	41·1
Male infertility	126 (50–270)	173 (70–365)	36·9	2 (1–5)	3 (1–5)	5·3
Other urinary diseases	1307 (829–1844)	2296 (1681–3068)	75·7	25 (16–35)	33 (24–45)	35·2
Gynaecological diseases	7858 (5064–11 911)	10 258 (6438–15 837)	30·5	148 (96–225)	149 (93–230)	0·4
Uterine fibroids	2355 (1584–3354)	3062 (1990–4573)	30·0	44 (30–63)	44 (29–66)	0·0
Polycystic ovarian syndrome	2027 (971–3786)	2756 (1312–5212)	35·9	38 (18–71)	40 (19–76)	4·6
Female infertility	91 (36–189)	125 (50–259)	37·6	2 (1–4)	2 (1–4)	5·9
Endometriosis	405 (143–739)	545 (188–1008)	34·6	8 (3–14)	8 (3–15)	3·6
Genital prolapse	1343 (548–2690)	1817 (746–3654)	35·3	25 (10–51)	26 (11–53)	4·1
Premenstrual syndrome	983 (49–2592)	1249 (63–3337)	27·0	19 (1–49)	18 (1–48)	–2·3
Other gynaecological diseases	654 (491–873)	705 (527–954)	7·7	12 (9–16)	10 (8–14)	–17·1
Haemoglobinopathies and haemolytic anaemias	14 293 (10 785–18 552)	15 640 (12 225–19 722)	9·4	270 (203–350)	227 (177–286)	–15·8
Thalassaemias	5397 (4084–7018)	5717 (4170–7728)	5·9	102 (77–132)	83 (61–112)	–18·5
Sickle-cell disorders	4333 (3288–5576)	5641 (4244–7246)	30·2	82 (62–105)	82 (62–105)	0·2
G6PD deficiency	325 (254–414)	303 (244–372)	–6·8	6 (5–8)	4 (4–5)	–28·3
Other haemoglobinopathies and haemolytic anaemias	4238 (2950–6223)	3979 (2887–5400)	–6·1	80 (56–117)	58 (42–78)	–27·7
Other endocrine, nutritional, blood, and immune disorders	6392 (4349–8434)	11 358 (8204–17 019)	77·7	121 (82–159)	165 (119–247)	36·7
Musculoskeletal disorders	116 554 (88 684–147 285)	169 624 (129 771–212 734)	45·5	2198 (1673–2778)	2462 (1883–3088)	12·0
Rheumatoid arthritis	3335 (2573–4192)	4815 (3705–6056)	44·4	63 (49–79)	70 (54–88)	11·1
Osteoarthritis	10 449 (7100–14 788)	17 135 (11 884–24 256)	64·0	197 (134–279)	249 (172–352)	26·2
Low back and neck pain	82 111 (56 962–110 433)	116 704 (80 615–156 527)	42·1	1549 (1074–2083)	1694 (1170–2272)	9·4
Low back pain	58 245 (39 934–78 139)	83 063 (56 632–111 880)	42·6	1099 (753–1474)	1206 (822–1624)	9·7
Neck pain	23 866 (16 535–33 105)	33 640 (23 469–46 476)	41·0	450 (312–624)	488 (341–675)	8·5
Gout	76 (48–112)	114 (72–167)	49·3	1 (1–2)	2 (1–2)	14·9
Other musculoskeletal disorders	20 583 (17 019–23 254)	30 856 (25 815–34 583)	49·9	388 (321–439)	448 (375–502)	15·4
Other non-communicable diseases	124 608 (101 248–157 225)	127 477 (99 171–169 616)	2·3	2350 (1910–2966)	1850 (1439–2462)	–21·3
Congenital anomalies	54 242 (45 567–69 009)	38 887 (31 850–45 719)	–28·3	1023 (860–1302)	564 (462–664)	–44·8
Neural tube defects	10 291 (6276–14 848)	6372 (3884–9096)	–38·1	194 (118–280)	92 (56–132)	–52·4
Congenital heart anomalies	21 786 (18 241–28 667)	15 457 (13 675–17 754)	–29·0	411 (344–541)	224 (198–258)	–45·4
Cleft lip and cleft palate	982 (543–1688)	571 (408–747)	–41·9	19 (10–32)	8 (6–11)	–55·3
Down's syndrome	2120 (1087–3380)	1775 (1227–2463)	–16·3	40 (21–64)	26 (18–36)	–35·6
Other chromosomal abnormalities	3051 (1159–6843)	1761 (1017–2972)	–42·3	58 (22–129)	26 (15–43)	–55·6
Other congenital anomalies	16 012 (9010–24 351)	12 951 (8408–17 169)	–19·1	302 (170–459)	188 (122–249)	–37·8
Skin and subcutaneous diseases	30 197 (20 885–44 452)	36 948 (24 800–55 671)	22·4	570 (394–838)	536 (360–808)	–5·8
Eczema	6890 (3508–10 872)	8897 (4518–14 049)	29·1	130 (66–205)	129 (66–204)	–0·6
Psoriasis	742 (371–1179)	1059 (528–1690)	42·8	14 (7–22)	15 (8–25)	9·8
Cellulitis	1428 (1069–1863)	1292 (1000–1770)	–9·6	27 (20–35)	19 (15–26)	–30·4
Abscess, impetigo, and other bacterial skin diseases	3166 (2295–4355)	2869 (2099–4175)	–9·4	60 (43–82)	42 (30–61)	–30·3
Scabies	1881 (956–3384)	1580 (807–2792)	–16·0	35 (18–64)	23 (12–41)	–35·4
Fungal skin diseases	1618 (532–3754)	2303 (740–5435)	42·3	31 (10–71)	33 (11–79)	9·5
Viral skin diseases	2354 (1058–4369)	2731 (1203–4941)	16·0	44 (20–82)	40 (17–72)	–10·7
Acne vulgaris	3281 (1545–6205)	4002 (1869–7575)	22·0	62 (29–117)	58 (27–110)	–6·2
Alopecia areata	1002 (313–1906)	1352 (424–2567)	35·0	19 (6–36)	20 (6–37)	3·9

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	All ages DALYs (thousands)			DALYs (per 100 000)		
	1990	2010	%Δ	1990	2010	%Δ
(Continued from previous page)						
Pruritus	1433 (682–2676)	2086 (1004–3951)	45·6	27 (13–50)	30 (15–57)	12·1
Urticaria	1968 (757–3431)	2600 (980–4441)	32·1	37 (14–65)	38 (14–64)	1·6
Decubitus ulcer	975 (764–1232)	1206 (914–1539)	23·6	18 (14–23)	17 (13–22)	–4·9
Other skin and subcutaneous diseases	3459 (1642–6475)	4973 (2328–9311)	43·7	65 (31–122)	72 (34–135)	10·6
Sense organ diseases	25 169 (18 140–35 220)	34 733 (25 167–47 663)	38·0	475 (342–664)	504 (365–692)	6·2
Glaucoma	443 (338–561)	943 (725–1178)	112·7	8 (6–11)	14 (11–17)	63·7
Cataracts	4225 (3283–5364)	4732 (3647–6010)	12·0	80 (62–101)	69 (53–87)	–13·8
Macular degeneration	513 (388–647)	1329 (1026–1668)	158·9	10 (7–12)	19 (15–24)	99·2
Refraction and accommodation disorders	3608 (2688–4762)	5593 (4117–7468)	55·0	68 (51–90)	81 (60–108)	19·3
Other hearing loss	12 211 (7258–19 495)	15 761 (9455–25 210)	29·1	230 (137–368)	229 (137–366)	–0·7
Other vision loss	4069 (2171–7180)	6240 (3260–11 208)	53·4	77 (41–135)	91 (47–163)	18·0
Other sense organ diseases	100 (34–231)	136 (46–309)	35·4	2 (1–4)	2 (1–4)	4·2
Oral disorders	12 417 (6824–20 984)	15 015 (7795–26 482)	20·9	234 (129–396)	218 (113–384)	–7·0
Dental caries	3704 (1523–7150)	4984 (2086–9356)	34·5	70 (29–135)	72 (30–136)	3·5
Periodontal disease	3440 (1310–7305)	5410 (2051–11 286)	57·3	65 (25–138)	79 (30–164)	21·0
Edentulism	5273 (3100–8127)	4621 (2678–7296)	–12·4	99 (58–153)	67 (39–106)	–32·6
Sudden infant death syndrome	2583 (1321–4884)	1893 (1127–3139)	–26·7	49 (25–92)	27 (16–46)	–43·6
Injuries	**245 694 (228 373–268 325)**	**278 665 (253 532–305 786)**	**13·4**	**4634 (4308–5061)**	**4044 (3680–4438)**	**–12·7**
Transport injuries	61 026 (51 613–72 674)	81 577 (67 477–103 465)	33·7	1151 (974–1371)	1184 (979–1502)	2·9
Road injury	56 655 (49 607–68 078)	75 482 (61 556–94 783)	33·2	1069 (936–1284)	1096 (893–1376)	2·5
Pedestrian injury by road vehicle	17 477 (13 682–20 572)	25 636 (20 291–33 329)	46·7	330 (258–388)	372 (295–484)	12·9
Pedal cycle vehicle	3362 (2601–4070)	4645 (3643–5496)	38·2	63 (49–77)	67 (53–80)	6·3
Motorised vehicle with two wheels	8631 (6913–10 361)	12 266 (9979–13 897)	42·1	163 (130–195)	178 (145–202)	9·4
Motorised vehicle with three or more wheels	21 448 (17 644–25 904)	28 233 (23 657–33 474)	31·6	405 (333–489)	410 (343–486)	1·3
Road injury other	6565 (3845–10 481)	5974 (3593–10 091)	–9·0	124 (73–198)	87 (52–146)	–30·0
Other transport injury	4370 (3623–5384)	6096 (5032–7458)	39·5	82 (68–102)	88 (73–108)	7·3
Unintentional injuries other than transport injuries	129 188 (118 487–143 697)	120 546 (107 276–133 408)	–6·7	2437 (2235–2710)	1750 (1557–1936)	–28·2
Falls	25 891 (21 284–31 651)	35 385 (28 479–44 049)	36·7	488 (401–597)	514 (413–639)	5·2
Drowning	28 724 (22 511–34 347)	19 742 (16 948–24 802)	–31·3	542 (425–648)	287 (246–360)	–47·1
Fire, heat, and hot substances	17 128 (13 849–20 276)	19 010 (13 290–24 139)	11·0	323 (261–382)	276 (193–350)	–14·6
Poisonings	11 151 (8403–17 607)	8934 (6647–11 850)	–19·9	210 (158–332)	130 (96–172)	–38·4
Exposure to mechanical forces	15 793 (11 470–23 763)	11 367 (8668–13 493)	–28·0	298 (216–448)	165 (126–196)	–44·6
Mechanical forces (firearm)	7603 (4721–11 573)	4624 (3125–6872)	–39·2	143 (89–218)	67 (45–100)	–53·2
Mechanical forces (other)	8504 (5674–11 561)	7097 (4686–8517)	–16·5	160 (107–218)	103 (68–124)	–35·8
Adverse effects of medical treatment	2483 (1901–3006)	4082 (3333–4730)	64·4	47 (36–57)	59 (48–69)	26·5
Animal contact	4743 (3217–6151)	3659 (2366–5049)	–22·9	89 (61–116)	53 (34–73)	–40·6
Animal contact (venomous)	3531 (2110–5519)	2729 (1545–4806)	–22·7	67 (40–104)	40 (22–70)	–40·5
Animal contact (non-venomous)	1212 (625–1952)	929 (558–1281)	–23·3	23 (12–37)	13 (8–19)	–41·0
Unintentional injuries not classified elsewhere	23 275 (20 000–25 649)	18 369 (16 254–20 786)	–21·1	439 (377–484)	267 (236–302)	–39·3
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	49 198 (41 304–56 869)	62 195 (51 859–73 023)	26·4	928 (779–1073)	903 (753–1060)	–2·7
Self-harm	29 605 (23 033–37 329)	36 654 (26 890–44 649)	23·8	558 (434–704)	532 (390–648)	–4·7
Interpersonal violence	19 593 (14 501–23 503)	25 541 (20 030–32 921)	30·4	370 (274–443)	371 (291–478)	0·3
Assault by firearm	8239 (6325–10 094)	11 146 (8769–13 161)	35·3	155 (119–190)	162 (127–191)	4·1
Assault by sharp object	4776 (3319–6698)	7095 (4828–10 148)	48·6	90 (63–126)	103 (70–147)	14·3
Assault by other means	6729 (5182–7705)	7526 (6274–8920)	11·8	127 (98–145)	109 (91–129)	–13·9
Forces of nature, war, and legal intervention	6282 (4786–9222)	14 347 (8969–27 860)	128·4	118 (90–174)	208 (130–404)	75·7
Exposure to forces of nature	1674 (1091–2917)	13 387 (8177–26 226)	699·9	32 (21–55)	194 (119–381)	515·5
Collective violence and legal intervention	4608 (3538–6516)	960 (708–1480)	–79·2	87 (67–123)	14 (10–21)	–84·0

Data are DALYs (95% UI) or % change. UI=uncertainty interval. DALYs=disability-adjusted life years. %Δ=percentage change. *E coli=Escherichia coli. H influenzae=Haemophilus influenzae.*

Table 1: **Global disability-adjusted life years for 291 causes in 1990 and 2010 for all ages, both sexes combined, and per 100 000 with 95% UI and percentage change**

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causes with similar ranks where the uncertainty intervals are up to tenfold wider for one compared with another cause. The largest rank uncertainty intervals are for whooping cough (149 ranks), typhoid and paratyphoid fevers (96 ranks), food-borne trematodiasis (77 ranks), fungal skin diseases (75 ranks), premenstrual syndrome (71 ranks), and acute hepatitis E (68 ranks).

Global DALYs decreased slightly from 2·503 billion in 1990 to 2·490 billion in 2010 (table 2). The nearly constant volume of DALYs is due to a near balancing of two key forces: nearly 40% growth in DALYs due to increases in population numbers, ageing of the population, and declines of more than 35% due to changes in age-specific and sex-specific rates. The story is more complicated when we examine the balance of these demographic and epidemiological forces at the level of broad cause groups. Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders have declined by more than 25% because population growth has been more than compensated by large drops in expected DALYs due to population ageing and over 50% reductions in DALYs due to declining age-specific and sex-specific rates. For NCDs, both population growth and ageing of the world's population is driving up DALYs; these factors alone would have increased NCD

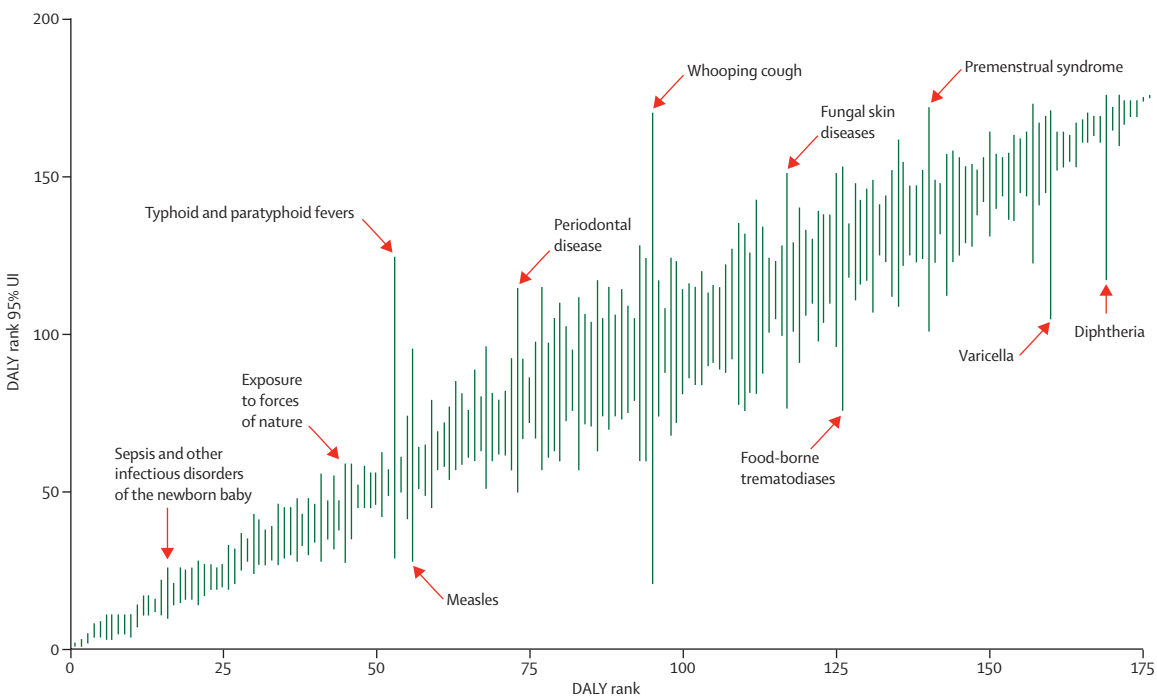

Figure 3: **Global disability-adjusted life years (DALY) rank with 95% UI by cause in 2010**
UI=uncertainty interval. An interactive version of this figure is available online at http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional.

	All causes	Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders	Non-communicable diseases	Injuries
1990 DALYs (thousands)	2 502 601	1 181 610	1 075 297	245 694
DALYs expected with 2010 population, 1990 population age structure, 1990 DALY rates (thousands)	3 444 678	1 744 235	1 374 650	325 793
DALYs expected with 2010 population, 2010 population age structure, 1990 DALY rates (thousands)	3 386 762	1 481 435	1 579 654	325 673
2010 DALYs (thousands)	2 490 385	868 024	1 343 696	278 665
Percentage change from 1990 due to population growth	37·6%	47·6%	27·8%	32·6%
Percentage change from 1990 due to population ageing	–2·3%	–22·2%	19·1%	0·0%
Percentage change from 1990 due to change in DALY rates	–35·8%	–51·9%	–21·9%	–19·1%
Percentage change from 1990 to 2010	–0·5%	–26·5%	25·0%	13·4%

DALY=disability-adjusted life years.

Table 2: **Decomposition analysis of the change of global disability-adjusted life years (thousands) by level 1 causes from 1990 to 2010 into total population growth, population ageing, and changes in age-specific, sex-specific, and cause-specific disability-adjusted-life-year rates**

DALYs by nearly 50%. Declines in age-specific and sex-specific rates overall have meant that this group increased by 25%. Injury DALYs have increased more modestly, driven to a large extent by growth in population numbers and modest declines in rates.

These demographic and epidemiological changes have changed the age distribution of burden. In 1990, 41% of DALYs were due to deaths and disability in children younger than 5 years of age but by 2010, that had decreased to 25% (figure 4). Over the same interval, the burden of disease in the reproductive age-groups (15–49 years) increased from 27·0% to 35·0% of total DALYs. The shift to burden at older ages is also evident in the age groups 50–69 years and 70 years or older. The slight predominance of burden of 54·4% in male individuals in 1990 increased to 55·0% in 2010 (figure 4). Male burden is higher than female burden in all age groups except in the age groups 75–79 years in 1990 and 80 years or older in 1990 and 2010.

In 1990, 23·3% of DALYs were from YLDs. From 1990 to 2010, YLLs decreased from 1·919 billion to 1·713 billion, and YLDs increased 583 million to 777 million, so that by 2010, YLDs accounted for 31·2% of global DALYs, reflecting the relative increase of non-fatal versus fatal loss of healthy life years. As a consequence of these substantial structural changes in the burden of disease from younger to older ages and from YLLs to YLDs, the broad composition of the burden of disease has shifted from communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional disorders to NCDs and injuries. In 1990, 47% of DALYs were caused by communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional disorders, 43% from NCDs, and 10% from injuries. By 2010, this had shifted to 35% caused by communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders, 54% by NCDs, and 11% by injuries. The main changes from 1990 to 2010 are the reductions in infectious diseases, mostly among children, an increase in the HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis category, and increases in a diverse set of NCD and injury categories. Maternal disorders declined from 0·9% of DALYs in 1990 to 0·6% in 2010. From 1990 to 2010, mental and behavioural disorders increased from 5·4% to 7·4% and musculoskeletal disorders increased from 4·7% to 6·8%. Neurological disorders including dementia increased from 1·9% to 3·0% over the two decades. Increases in cardiovascular diseases were modest from 9·6% to 11·8%. Unintentional injuries including transport injuries increased from 7·6% to 8·1% in 2010.

Across the 1000 draws of the entire study results, each cause has been ordered in terms of total DALYs (figure 5). Causes in the figure are ordered by their mean rank across the 1000 draws. The order based on the mean rank across draws is not the same as the order based on the mean value of DALYs shown in table 1. For example, in 2010, malaria caused slightly more DALYs than HIV/AIDS in table 1; HIV/AIDS, however, in this figure ranks fifth and malaria seventh because across the 1000 draws HIV/AIDS is more likely to rank higher in the list than malaria because of the much greater uncertainty around

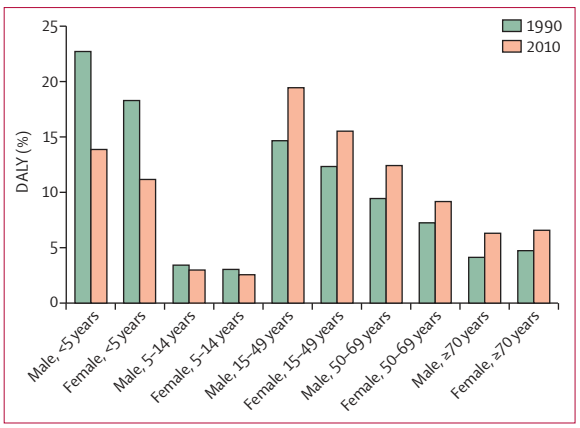

Figure 4: **Proportion of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) by age and sex, 1990 and 2010**

the number of DALYs due to malaria. Causes in figure 5 are connected with lines to show changes in ranks over the two decades. Causes that moved into or dropped out of the top 25 ranks between 1990 and 2010 are listed at the bottom. Mean of the ranks of a disease across the 1000 draws of DALYs, the 95% UI in ranks, and the rank of the global mean value are shown for 1990 and 2010. The final column on the right-hand side provides the percentage change in the number of global DALYs for each cause from 1990 to 2010. As a general observation, most of the NCDs are rising in the rank list and most but not all communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders are declining. Notable exceptions are the stable and increasing ranks for malaria and HIV/AIDS, respectively. Among NCDs at a global level, only COPD and congenital anomalies have declined. Given that lung cancer is increasing from 24th to 22nd, the decline in COPD is worth noting. The decline is driven by the reduction of other determinants of COPD such as household air pollution in India and China, despite increasing cumulative exposure to tobacco.

In 1990, the leading cause of burden was lower respiratory infections, for which 81·4% of the total burden occurred among children younger than 5 years of age. The second leading cause was diarrhoeal diseases with 82·0% also occurring in children younger than 5 years of age. In 2010, these two causes remained among the top four causes of burden, but the absolute number of DALYs from these disorders has declined over the two decades by more than 40% in both cases. For the two cardiovascular causes now in the first and third slots, ischaemic heart disease and stroke, most of this burden is from YLLs not from YLDs, 93·2% and 95·7%, respectively. Both causes are increasing in absolute terms because of demographic changes; ischaemic heart disease increased by 29% and stroke by 19% over the two decades. HIV/AIDS went from the 33rd largest cause of burden in 1990 to the fifth largest cause in 2010. This rank is despite major declines in HIV/AIDS mortality since 2005. Malaria remains at

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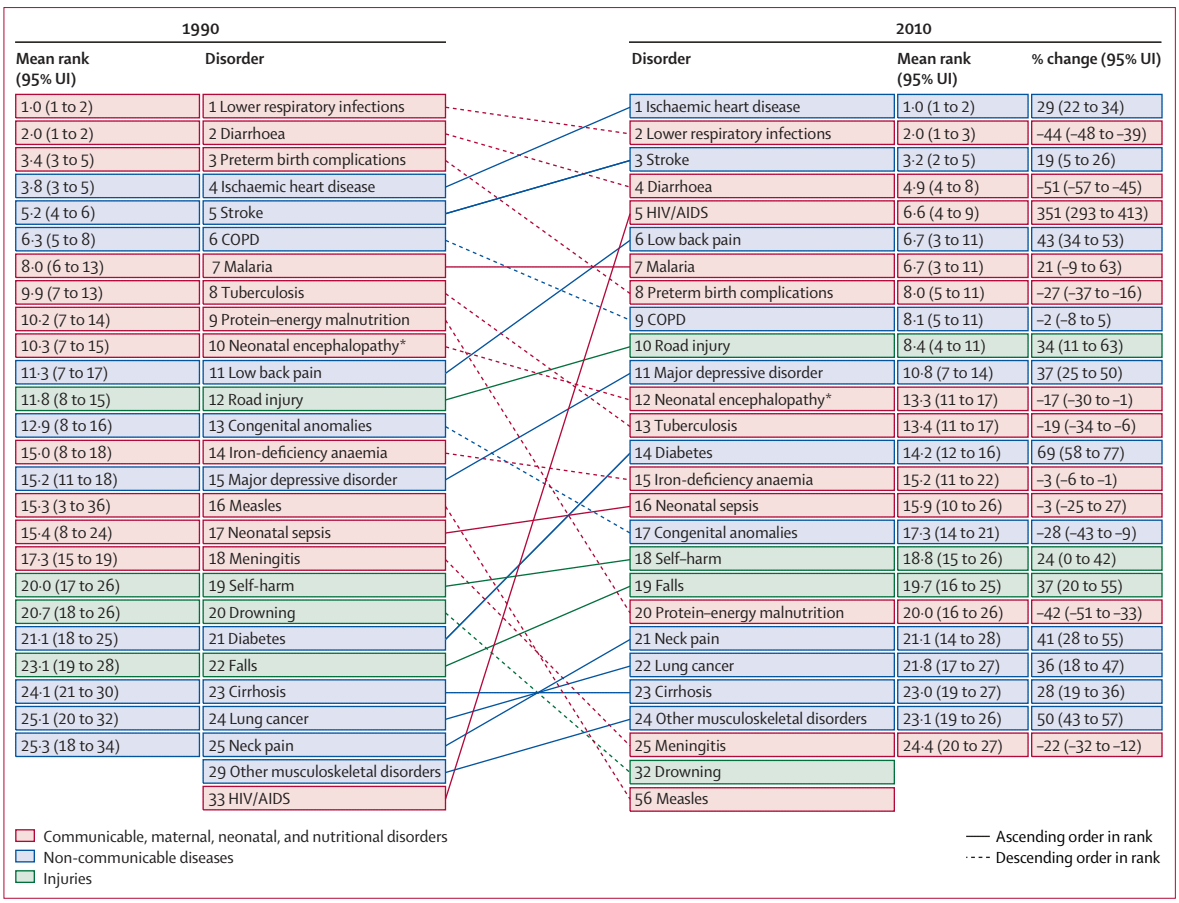

Figure 5: **Global disability-adjusted life year ranks with 95% UI for the top 25 causes in 1990 and 2010, and the percentage change with 95% UIs between 1990 and 2010**

UI=uncertainty interval. COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Includes birth asphyxia/trauma. An interactive version of this figure is available online at http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional.

seventh rank from 1990 to 2010, although uncertainty around malaria burden is large, spanning from the third to the eleventh rank. Of the malaria burden, 22·6% occurs in adults over age 15 years, a previously unrecognised cause of adult disease burden.[94] Measles dropped from the 16th to the 56th cause.

Some causes not included in the top 25 list have changed substantially over the period 1990 to 2010. The 15 causes with the largest increases include two causes of blindness or low vision: glaucoma and macular degeneration. Age-sex specific prevalence rates for these disorders have not increased; the rise in burden is completely due to the increase in the world population in the oldest age groups. Two major neurological disorders concentrated in older age-groups are also in the list of top increases—dementia and Parkinson's disease. Atrial fibrillation, peripheral vascular disease, and benign prostatic hyperplasia also increased substantially over the two decades. Not surprisingly, in view of the time course of the epidemic, HIV/AIDS increased by 351%. Kidney cancer is the one cancer to be included in this list of top increases. Conversely, the largest declines have occurred for several of the infectious diseases including measles, tetanus, rabies, whooping cough, diarrhoeal diseases, lower respiratory infections, syphilis, leishmaniasis, and ascariasis. Large upward trends in exposure to forces of nature and downward trends in collective violence reflect the stochastic nature year by year in these causes.

East, southeast, and south Asia made up 52·7% of the global burden in 1990, declining to 48·3% in 2010 (table 3). The absolute number of DALYs has also declined in western and central Europe, central Asia, and Andean Latin America. Tropical Latin America, North Africa and Middle East, and eastern sub-Saharan Africa, have barely changed over the interval although in all three regions a substantial change in the age-structure and cause composition has occurred. Other regions have seen increases in the number of DALYs. The largest increases have been in western, southern, and central sub-Saharan Africa. The increase in the Caribbean is largely related to the Haiti earthquake in 2010 because of the increase in the death rate and the fact that Haiti accounts for 26·3% of the Caribbean population. Most high-income regions have also seen modest increases in

the number of DALYs. DALYs per 1000 confirm that these increases are largely driven by population growth; only in three regions, namely the Caribbean, southern sub-Saharan Africa, and eastern Europe, did the rate of DALYs per 1000 increase substantially over the 20-year period as a proportion of population. Declines in DALYs per 1000 have generally been larger in developing country regions than in high-income country regions. These declines are partly due to the effect of population ageing lowering DALYs per 1000 from communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders, which are highest in the young age groups.

The share of burden from non-fatal health outcomes has generally increased from 1990 to 2010 in nearly all regions (figure 6); declines in southern sub-Saharan Africa can be related to the large HIV-related increase in

	Total DALYs (thousands)			DALYs (per thousand)		
	1990	2010	%Δ	1990	2010	%Δ
High-income Asia Pacific	38 934 (35 997–42 301)	42 486 (38 842–46 586)	9·1	231 (213–250)	239 (218–262)	3·5
Western Europe	115 151 (106 794–124 174)	113 364 (103 991–123 930)	–1·6	302 (280–326)	272 (250–298)	–9·8
Australasia	5382 (4966–5853)	6101 (5538–6733)	13·3	264 (243–287)	235 (214–260)	–10·7
High-income North America	79 582 (74 150–85 639)	91 073 (84 342–98 239)	14·4	287 (267–309)	268 (248–289)	–6·6
Central Europe	43 442 (40 918–46 341)	38 978 (36 355–41 960)	–10·3	355 (335–379)	327 (305–353)	–7·9
Southern Latin America	14 626 (13 755–15 688)	15 562 (14 458–16 917)	6·4	299 (281–321)	259 (240–281)	–13·5
Eastern Europe	88 654 (84 173–93 891)	93 104 (88 367–98 267)	5·0	400 (380–424)	449 (427–474)	12·3
East Asia	379 565 (355 627–405 991)	332 437 (306 978–358 541)	–12·4	319 (299–342)	238 (220–257)	–25·5
Tropical Latin America	53 824 (50 633–57 102)	56 781 (52 636–61 338)	5·5	349 (329–371)	281 (261–304)	–19·5
Central Latin America	53 375 (50 672–56 555)	57 706 (53 753–61 997)	8·1	321 (305–340)	250 (233–268)	–22·2
Southeast Asia	192 296 (180 655–204 699)	188 512 (175 435–202 574)	–2·0	418 (392–444)	309 (287–332)	–26·0
Central Asia	30 298 (28 853–31 889)	28 539 (26 801–30 395)	–5·8	441 (420–464)	356 (334–379)	–19·3
Andean Latin America	16 513 (15 558–17 564)	14 164 (13 074–15 304)	–14·2	427 (402–454)	265 (244–286)	–38·0
North Africa and Middle East	123 183 (116 867–130 540)	124 617 (115 374–134 555)	1·2	408 (387–432)	279 (259–302)	–31·5
Caribbean	15 582 (14 757–16 483)	26 698 (21 182–39 812)	71·3	437 (414–462)	614 (487–915)	40·6
South Asia	747 529 (705 906–798 664)	680 859 (633 905–727 982)	–8·9	665 (628–710)	422 (393–452)	–36·5
Oceania	4015 (3527–4618)	4779 (3907–5825)	19·0	621 (546–714)	481 (393–586)	–22·6
Southern sub-Saharan Africa	23 794 (22 429–25 299)	44 027 (41 666–46 474)	85·0	452 (426–481)	625 (591–659)	38·1
Eastern sub-Saharan Africa	207 130 (196 459–219 636)	204 526 (193 904–216 317)	–1·3	994 (943–1054)	575 (546–609)	–42·1
Central sub-Saharan Africa	60 702 (56 022–66 082)	77 391 (71 187–83 385)	27·5	1132 (1044–1232)	802 (738–864)	–29·1
Western sub-Saharan Africa	209 023 (196 925–221 795)	248 683 (232 208–266 906)	19·0	1040 (980–1103)	740 (691–794)	–28·8

Data are DALYs (95% uncertainty intervals) or % change. DALY=disability-adjusted life years. %Δ=percentage change.

Table 3: **Disability-adjusted life years for 291 causes by region for 1990 and 2010, and the percentage change from 1990 to 2010**

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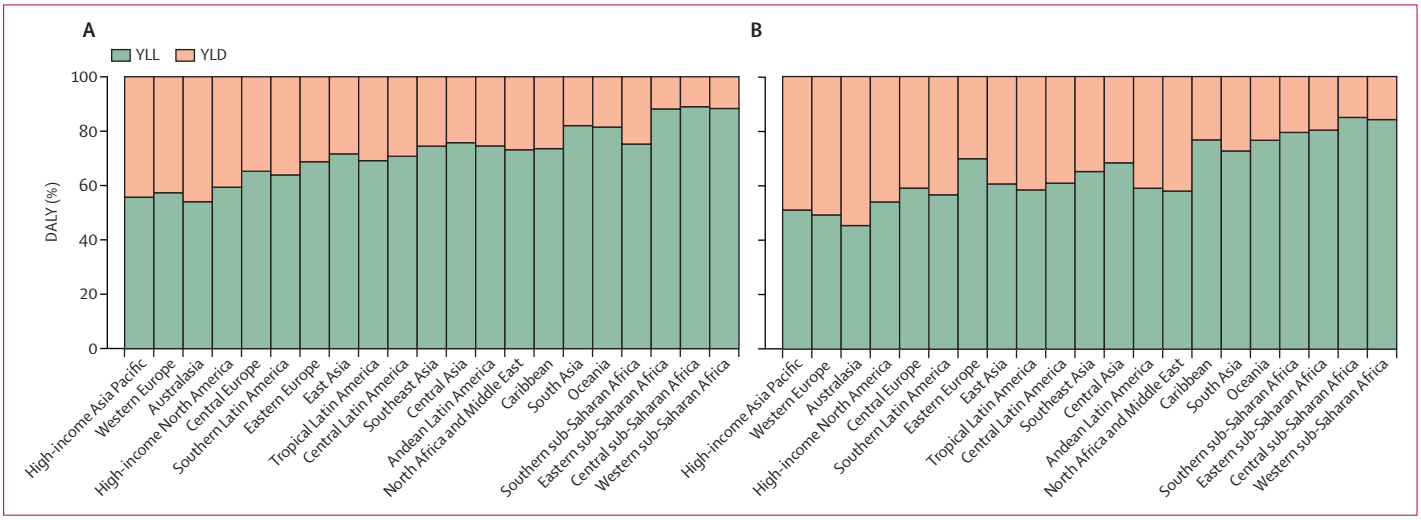

Figure 6: **Years of life lost due to premature mortality and years lived with disability composition of total disability-adjusted life years by region, 1990 and 2010**
Composition in 1990 (A) and 2010 (B). DALY=disability-adjusted life years. YLD=years of life lost due to premature mortality. YLL=years lived with disability.

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mortality and in the Caribbean due to mortality from the 2010 Haiti earthquake. Figure 6, in which the regions are ordered by the mean age of death, shows that in general the share of burden from disability increased with the demographic and epidemiological transition. In 2010, the fraction of DALYs due to YLDs varied widely, from 55% in Australasia to 15% in central sub-Saharan Africa. Australasia had a higher ratio than high-income Asia Pacific; both had low mortality levels but higher YLD rates prevailed in Australasia. In eastern Europe, the fraction due to YLDs has not increased noticeably from 1990 to 2010 because of the rise in adult mortality in the region over this period, especially for men.

The global shift in the burden of disease from communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders to NCDs and injuries masks enormous epidemiological heterogeneity in the leading causes of burden in different regions. In the regions with an advanced demographic and epidemiological transition (high-income Asia Pacific, western Europe, Australasia, high-income North America, and central Europe), communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders account for less than 7% of DALYs (figure 7). Cancer and cardiovascular diseases account for a further 36% of DALYs. Mental and behavioural disorders account for 11% and musculoskeletal disorders account for 13%. Injuries make up about 11%. At the other end of the epidemiological transition, in eastern, western, and central sub-Saharan Africa communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders account for 67–71% of DALYs. A middle group of regions have a transitional volume of burden due to communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders. Comparison of 1990 and 2010 shows the most profound shifts in these transitional regions, moving from a profile with substantial burden from infectious diseases predominantly in children and neonatal causes, to a much greater dominance of injuries, musculoskeletal disorders, mental and behavioural disorders, as well as cancers and cardiovascular diseases. The great rise in HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis is also evident in southern and eastern sub-Saharan Africa. In 2010, deaths from the Haiti earthquake accounted for the substantial change in cause composition in the Caribbean from 1990 to 2010.

Although a strong tendency exists for the cancer DALY rate to increase with the demographic and epidemiological transition, there is notable variation. Oceania and the Caribbean seem to have higher than expected rates and central Latin America, lower rates (figure 8). Lung, colon and rectum, breast, and pancreatic cancers are associated with DALY rates that are generally higher in the high-income regions, while cervical cancer is lower. Liver, stomach, leukaemia, and skin cancers show strong geographic variation. Among high-income

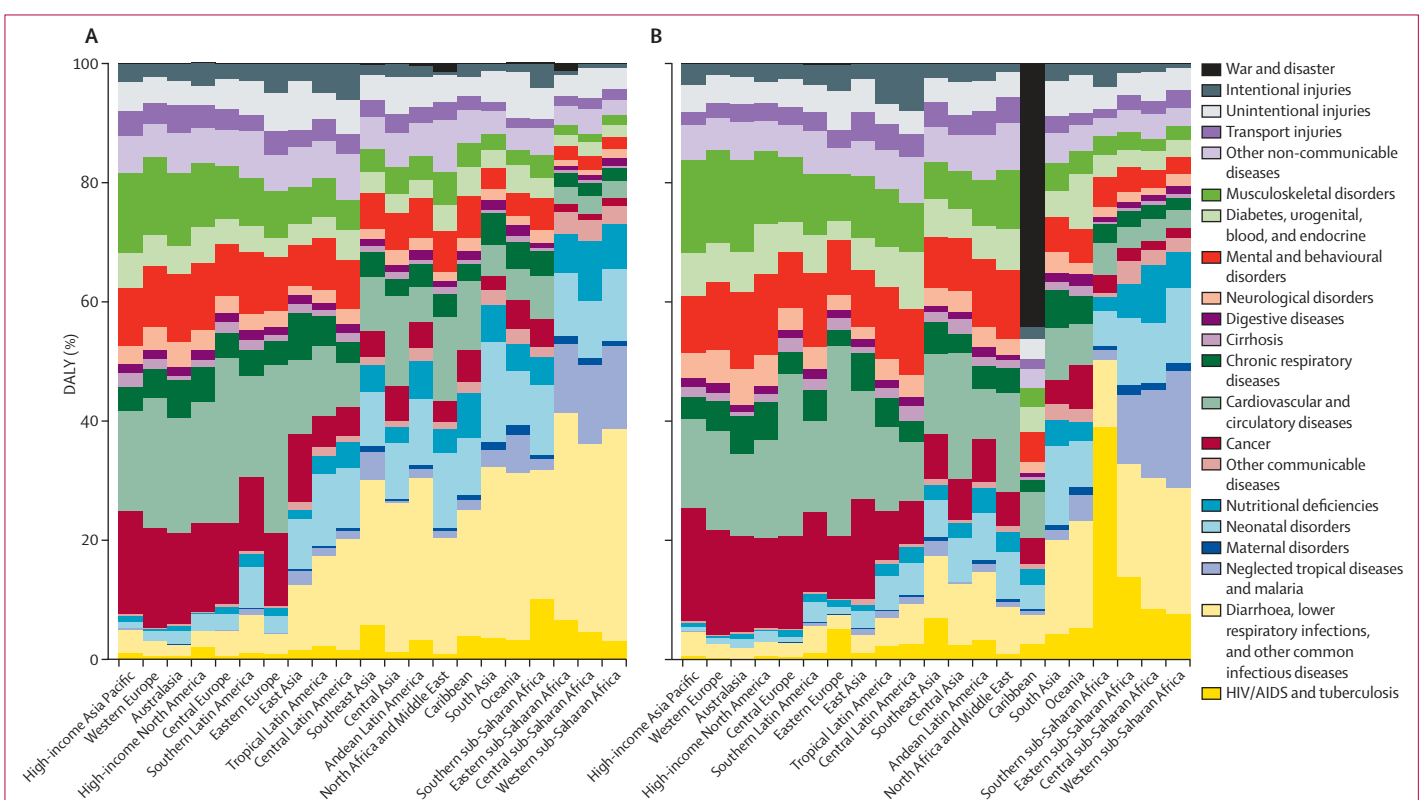

***Figure 7*: Percentage of disability-adjusted life years by 21 main cause groupings and region, 1990 and 2010**
Proportion in 1990 (A) and 2010 (B). An interactive version of this figure is available online at http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional.

regions, Asia Pacific has a substantially different pattern with more stomach and liver cancer, and less breast cancer. Oceania has relatively high rates of liver, leukaemia, and cervical cancers.

The GBD study provides results for a set of diseases that are much smaller in magnitude at the global level but are important causes of burden in communities at risk. The neglected tropical diseases excluding malaria make up 1·0% of global DALYs (figure 9). Rates of neglected tropical diseases vary across regions by 961 fold. The highest rates were in central sub-Saharan Africa, largely because of the combination of schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, African trypanosomiasis, and hookworm. Globally, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis, hookworm, lymphatic filariasis, and food-borne trematodiases are the dominant causes in this grouping. In view of the focal nature of the transmission of many of these diseases, the regional pattern varies substantially. As most of these diseases cause limited mortality, the neglected tropical diseases highlight why quantification of the disability from diseases is important.

The order of causes in figure 10 follows the global ranking of burden shown in figure 5. All causes that appear in the top 25 in any region are included in figure 10. The cells in the figure have been colour coded to help identify different patterns in each region. Eight causes appear as the leading cause in at least one region. Ischaemic heart disease is ranked first in seven of 21 regions. Lower respiratory infections are ranked first in Andean Latin America, south Asia, and Oceania. Malaria is ranked first in two regions: western and central sub-Saharan Africa. HIV/AIDS is ranked first in eastern and southern sub-Saharan Africa. Interpersonal violence is ranked first in central Latin America and ranked second in tropical Latin America. Due to the Haiti earthquake in 2010, forces of nature ranks first for the Caribbean. Low back pain is a top ten cause in 15 regions. Falls are a top ten cause in three regions. A total of 33 causes appear in the top ten in at least one region. This extended list includes disorders such as chronic kidney diseases, drug use disorders, cirrhosis, dementia, meningitis, liver cancer, stomach cancer, and colon and rectum cancers.

Discussion

The GBD 2010 estimates that the number of DALYs for the world in 1990 was 2·503 billion, having decreased by 0·5% in 2010. Relatively small changes in the number of DALYs have occurred because the increase in global population has been largely balanced by a decrease in age-sex-specific DALY rates. The differential effect of population growth, population ageing, and changes in age-sex-specific rates have led to striking changes in the profile of burden in every dimension. Over two decades, the burden has shifted substantially from communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders towards NCDs. A much larger fraction of the burden is now caused by disability rather than premature mortality. Burden has shifted away from death of children younger than 5 years of age to death and disability in the reproductive age groups; nonetheless, a quarter of the burden is still caused by disease and injury in children younger than 5 years of age. Because of the richer dataset, improved methods, and more extensive cause list, our results for 1990 to 2010 supersede and replace previous GBD studies; comparisons with previous studies to assess change over time would not be valid.

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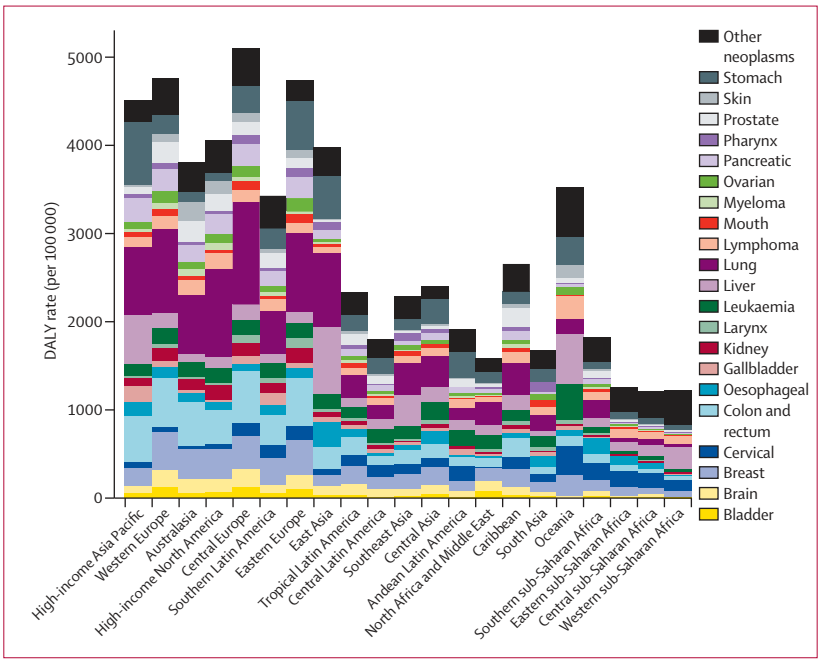

Figure 8: **Cancer disability-adjusted life years per 100 000 by cause and region in 2010**

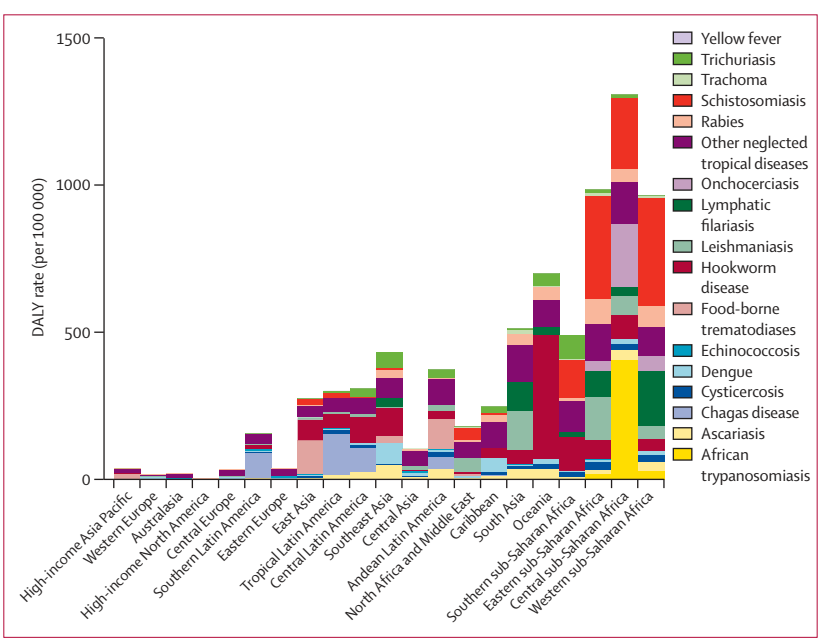

Figure 9: **Neglected tropical disease disability-adjusted life year rates by cause and region in 2010**
This figure excludes malaria.

Ranking legend 1–10 11–20 21–30 31–50 51–90 91–176

Cause	Global	High-income Asia Pacific	Western Europe	Australasia	High-income North America	Central Europe	Southern Latin America	Eastern Europe	East Asia	Tropical Latin America	Central Latin America	Southeast Asia	Central Asia	Andean Latin America	North Africa and Middle East	Caribbean	South Asia	Oceania	Southern sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern sub-Saharan Africa	Central sub-Saharan Africa	Western sub-Saharan Africa
Ischaemic heart disease	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	4	6	14	21	19	20
Lower respiratory infections	2	7	21	30	21	17	6	13	15	7	6	4	2	1	5	4	1	1	2	3	4	2
Cerebrovascular disease	3	1	3	5	7	2	3	2	1	4	11	1	3	11	4	3	12	11	7	16	14	16
Diarrhoeal diseases	4	46	52	53	48	77	44	49	49	26	14	8	18	8	11	8	3	3	3	4	2	3
HIV/AIDS	5	108	59	87	37	72	34	4	38	12	13	13	31	13	58	9	17	9	1	1	5	4
Low back pain	6	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	5	3	7	7	7	5	2	13	10	14	15	17	23	13
Malaria	7	163	162	157	155	163	166	163	169	145	154	22	162	142	66	58	44	5	20	2	1	1
Preterm birth complications	8	58	44	29	26	37	12	35	27	9	9	11	8	6	8	11	2	7	6	5	6	7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	9	18	7	3	2	7	7	10	3	10	16	9	11	18	13	22	5	18	9	20	20	22
Road injury	10	16	12	9	10	8	5	7	4	5	4	5	5	2	6	10	11	15	13	11	12	9
Major depressive disorder	11	12	4	4	5	5	4	5	8	6	5	6	6	3	3	7	14	12	10	13	17	19
Neonatal encephalopathy*	12	84	66	50	54	66	42	40	24	20	20	12	4	9	18	15	6	19	12	9	10	10
Tuberculosis	13	42	107	123	124	55	65	17	37	46	44	2	15	21	33	17	8	4	4	7	7	12
Diabetes	14	10	10	14	8	9	9	15	10	8	3	10	12	15	9	6	16	2	8	29	28	26
Iron-deficiency anaemia	15	39	84	36	117	29	27	29	32	18	17	14	13	7	10	5	9	21	11	12	11	11
Sepsis and other infectious disorders of the newborn baby	16	119	120	113	99	114	49	82	132	27	29	34	53	17	22	14	7	25	29	8	13	5
Congenital anomalies	17	41	35	27	30	32	13	25	16	11	10	16	10	10	7	16	15	17	17	18	8	18
Self-harm	18	5	15	18	14	11	14	6	13	29	25	29	14	32	38	33	13	26	27	32	37	69
Falls	19	11	6	7	15	6	17	14	11	23	28	21	20	28	19	21	20	32	43	33	32	21
Protein–energy malnutrition	20	114	119	129	116	122	80	123	99	59	34	49	68	35	37	32	19	20	36	6	3	6
Neck pain	21	9	8	10	9	14	10	18	9	13	18	25	17	16	15	23	32	35	21	31	33	31
Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancers	22	6	5	8	4	4	15	9	6	30	39	26	28	48	28	27	49	58	45	95	75	96
Cirrhosis of the liver	23	17	19	37	16	10	16	11	21	19	12	15	9	22	17	34	22	16	37	30	27	25
Other musculoskeletal disorders	24	4	9	6	6	13	8	16	14	16	15	23	19	19	21	24	31	27	26	35	36	36
Meningitis	25	91	102	92	91	84	59	78	73	52	45	37	34	39	30	29	21	10	24	10	9	8
Anxiety disorders	26	21	14	12	13	15	11	30	26	14	19	27	16	12	12	20	26	33	30	25	29	35
Interpersonal violence	27	70	65	60	25	42	22	12	47	2	1	24	24	14	32	12	34	31	5	23	21	30
Asthma	28	26	23	15	22	33	24	42	53	15	26	18	40	20	20	19	25	8	22	26	26	29
Chronic kidney diseases	29	20	24	22	18	30	21	39	28	24	8	17	27	23	24	30	33	13	25	42	44	39
Migraine	30	23	18	17	29	18	29	26	36	21	22	20	22	27	26	25	23	41	38	60	41	34
Drug use disorders	31	25	20	11	11	28	18	23	35	22	24	33	26	25	16	28	35	40	18	39	49	47
Drowning	32	48	88	64	64	49	48	28	19	35	32	31	23	30	41	50	24	37	35	28	22	38
Liver cancer	33	13	37	52	49	39	54	60	7	56	47	28	45	50	47	49	84	24	62	64	66	40
Fire, heat, and hot substances	34	71	94	84	73	74	55	34	79	74	71	56	43	54	42	37	18	34	33	22	24	17
Alcohol use disorders	35	28	22	21	19	21	19	8	23	17	23	42	21	24	65	31	42	44	39	68	65	84
Epilepsy	36	50	50	55	52	38	37	44	44	33	21	35	25	26	31	41	43	28	19	19	25	14
Other cardiovascular and circulatory diseases	37	31	17	26	27	16	20	53	31	32	40	32	39	36	14	36	46	46	34	41	38	44
Osteoarthritis	38	15	25	23	24	20	30	24	17	25	27	41	33	31	25	35	54	50	44	48	60	51
Stomach cancer	39	8	29	48	56	23	32	20	12	40	35	51	30	29	46	54	61	39	75	74	80	82
Maternal disorders	40	128	133	132	109	133	91	119	80	77	65	38	76	44	55	46	29	23	28	14	15	15
Other hearing loss	41	27	30	28	36	25	31	31	25	36	33	36	38	34	39	45	37	59	42	37	50	41
Hypertensive heart disease	42	37	32	68	33	19	28	36	29	28	37	30	32	43	23	26	39	70	23	50	47	64
Schizophrenia	43	29	39	20	23	27	33	38	20	34	30	39	36	33	29	43	48	51	40	53	57	50
Colon and rectum cancers	44	14	13	16	17	12	23	21	22	37	46	46	47	55	53	42	78	69	60	81	91	94
Exposure to forces of nature	45	124	123	122	123	105	77	69	109	132	107	110	106	101	96	1	125	122	119	118	119	112
Breast cancer	47	30	16	19	20	22	25	27	39	39	43	45	41	51	43	44	65	48	57	66	78	79
Exposure to mechanical forces	48	76	92	75	75	71	64	19	54	75	56	50	29	45	36	57	36	42	16	38	30	53
Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	49	19	11	13	12	24	26	33	41	44	50	70	58	62	64	39	88	81	66	98	101	91
Cardiomyopathy and myocarditis	50	52	42	49	32	26	35	22	58	31	59	57	37	47	27	53	52	53	31	44	40	49
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	52	150	158	151	149	161	79	161	74	98	88	19	165	83	57	104	28	109	32	36	46	37
Syphilis	55	148	148	135	146	137	122	144	121	96	96	75	104	49	79	38	60	55	41	15	16	23
Measles	56	157	156	152	154	156	157	160	162	157	149	54	128	98	151	155	27	74	47	24	48	28
Oesophageal cancer	57	36	51	54	55	69	51	64	18	57	108	84	48	116	98	82	64	83	49	63	81	126
Poisonings	58	107	105	74	42	73	102	32	40	135	94	88	49	91	60	101	41	22	64	40	34	59
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	62	22	27	24	28	48	56	68	42	65	67	71	75	74	61	69	93	99	88	109	108	105
Pancreatic cancer	64	24	26	31	31	31	38	37	48	60	62	77	64	75	88	62	117	114	80	132	130	137
Sickle cell disorders	71	90	57	105	43	124	123	140	159	58	51	164	146	125	69	47	97	153	134	67	18	24
Adverse effects of medical treatment	82	80	73	77	69	98	63	70	94	84	90	78	100	77	80	18	90	49	63	57	52	75
Prostate cancer	88	56	28	25	34	41	39	61	122	51	55	122	93	63	95	40	150	91	68	117	126	120

Figure 10: **Regional ranking of leading causes of disability-adjusted life years in 2010**
Causes in the figure are ordered according to global ranks for causes. The figure shows all causes that are in the 25 leading causes in at least one region. Ranks are also colour-shaded to indicate rank intervals. *Includes birth asphyxia/trauma. An interactive version of this figure is available online at http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional.

On top of a general pattern of the demographic and epidemiological transition associated with both mortality decline and fertility decline, substantial regional heterogeneity exists in the diseases and injuries that cause burden. HIV/AIDS is one vivid example that has come to be the dominant cause of burden in eastern and southern sub-Saharan Africa. Interpersonal violence is a leading cause in central Latin America (rank 1) and tropical Latin America (rank 2), and in southern sub-Saharan Africa (rank 5); the pattern of interpersonal violence across regions is unrelated to metrics of the epidemiological and demographic transition. Self-harm is a top ten cause of burden in high-income Asia Pacific (rank 5), eastern Europe (rank 6) and central Europe (rank 11). Cirrhosis is an important cause in central Asia (rank 9), central Europe (rank 10), eastern Europe (rank 11), and central Latin America (rank 12). Drug use disorders are especially important in Australasia (rank 11) and high-income North America (rank 11). Site-specific cancers show substantial regional heterogeneity. The leading cancer across regions ranges from lung to liver to stomach and colon and rectum.

Some diseases show a strong relation between prevalence and mortality with age. As the number of individuals aged 75 years and older in the world increased from 119 million in 1990 to 206 million in 2010, it has driven up the burden of these diseases substantially. The most notable diseases include the various causes of blindness and low vision but also several neurological disorders. The rise of dementia and Parkinson's disease is almost entirely attributable to population ageing because age-specific rates have remained constant. In view of the global shifts in fertility and declines in age-specific mortality, we can expect the numbers of individuals with age-related disorders to increase substantially in coming decades. This shift in numbers of people with certain disorders will have substantial implications for health-service planning.

At least partly viewed through the lens of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the world has paid increased attention to the mortality of children younger than 5 years of age, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Collectively the MDG-related causes of burden account for 742 million DALYs in 2010, or 29·8% of the total burden of disease—this burden includes YLLs from all causes in children younger than 5 years of age and DALYs from maternal disorders, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Progress has clearly been made. In 1990 these disorders accounted for 1096 million DALYs or 43·8% of the total burden. Although we are unlikely to achieve most of the health-related MDG targets by 2015, the burden of these disorders has declined by nearly 32·0% from 1990 to 2010 and will probably decline further by 2015 in view of current trends. More than two-thirds of global DALYs now arise from disorders not targeted in the MDGs. As 2015 nears and the world is discussing goals for the post-MDG period, addressing the leading, and often largely preventable, causes of the non-MDG health spectrum, especially NCDs and injuries, should be given greater priority than hitherto. When examined at a regional level (figure 11), the issue is even starker. In 2010, the fraction of the burden of disease that is related to disorders targeted in the MDGs ranges from 68·9% in western sub-Saharan Africa to 1·7% in high-income Asia Pacific. In five of 21 regions, the burden of MDG-related disorders exceeds a third of regional DALYs: the four sub-Saharan Africa regions, and south Asia. This regional heterogeneity shows how it will be important for post-2015 development goals to reflect the widely differing disorders across regions in setting targets.

The findings from this study have implications for health system investment decisions, including health manpower needs and the content of medical education. Many systems are already grappling with the challenges posed by rising numbers of cardiovascular events and cancers; these findings also highlight the importance of health-care professionals who will service the specialties of trauma, rehabilitation, mental health, musculoskeletal disorders, and diabetes. More generally, the shifting burden of disease driven by population ageing and differential rates of decline in age-specific rates that are greater for communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders than for NCDs also has implications for any health system's capital investments. These investments will often be used over decades so that they need to reflect future burden. Within professions, the shifting burden should also be reflected in the content of education for health professionals. The pace of demographic and epidemiological change is fast enough that a forward-looking assessment of the burden should be incorporated in the reform of health professional education on a region-by-region basis.[95]

The burden of musculoskeletal disorders is much larger than in previous GBD assessments. In the 2004 revision of the GBD study, this group of disorders was estimated to

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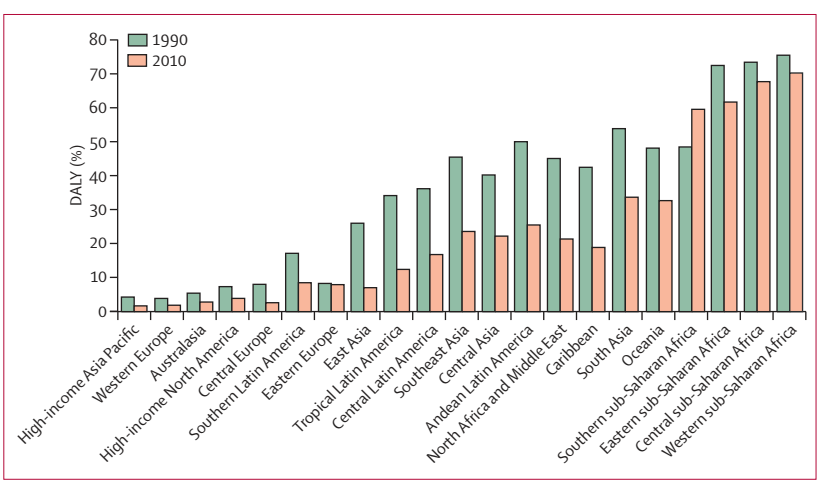

Figure 11: **Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) related to Millennium Development Goals 4, 5, and 6 as a proportion of the total burden, by region, 1990 and 2010**

account for 2·0%, compared with 6·8% in this study. This much higher share relates to three factors. First, there has been a much more comprehensive and systematic assessment of the epidemiological data. These data show that low back pain, neck pain, osteoarthritis, and other musculoskeletal disorders are extremely common in nearly all populations. Second, the disability weights assigned to these disorders—which cause pain, discomfort, lack of mobility, anxiety, and sleeplessness—in the population-based surveys are higher than those based on the judgment of health-care professionals. Finally, in previous assessments that focused on incidence, the duration of symptoms was probably systematically underestimated. These disorders account for a substantial number of health-care visits and cost in populations with access to medical care.[96,97] The burden is likely to grow steadily because of rising rates with age, little change over time, and an ageing world population. In view of the epidemiological pattern and associated costs, health-care systems will need to develop a coherent policy for dealing with musculoskeletal disorders. Prioritisation of research on the most effective and affordable strategies is urgently needed to deal with these disorders.

A key finding of the GBD 1990 and 2000 studies was the large unrecognised burden of mental illness in developed and developing countries—8·5% of DALYs in the GBD 1990 study and 10·1% in the GBD 2000 study. These results were reported for DALYs with discounting and age-weighting. Age-weighting assigns maximum value to young and middle-aged adults in whom the prevalence of mental illness is high. Without age-weighting and discounting, the burden of mental illness in the GBD 1990 study was 5·7%. Despite the switch in the GBD 2010 study to a base case for DALY computation of no discounting and no age-weighting, mental and behavioural disorders account for 7·4% of global DALYs in 2010. This study has expanded the set of disorders carefully assessed to include many disorders previously crudely estimated in a residual category. Newly added disorders include all anxiety disorders compared with only three in the earlier studies, childhood disorders, and eating disorders. Some disorders such as major depressive disorder have a higher prevalence than previously estimated. Using consistent definitions in this study over time for the mental and behavioural disorders, the number of DALYs for this group increased by 38% from 1990 to 2010. The drivers of the increase are the combination of population growth, shift in age structure towards the age groups at highest risk, and relatively stable age-specific prevalence rates—although notable fluctuations exist in drug use disorders over time. We can expect that the absolute number and share of burden attributable to mental and behavioural disorders, already substantial, will probably steadily increase in the future. Despite increased global attention to mental health in the past decade,[17] practical strategies for managing these disorders in low-income and middle-income countries are urgently needed.

Road injury accounts for 75·5 million DALYs in 2010, up from 56·7 million in 1990. To put road injury in context, it accounts for 53% more burden than tuberculosis. Road injury shows a classic inverted U-shaped pattern with the largest DALY rates and highest rank as a cause of burden in regions that are upper low-income or middle-income. Nevertheless, even in the demographically and epidemiologically advanced regions, road injury is in the top 16 causes. The distribution of road injury by specific subcause is also important for policy: in seven developing regions more than 40% of road injury deaths are in pedestrians including all sub-Saharan African regions, south and east Asia, and Andean Latin America. Motorised two-wheel vehicles account for more than 20% of road injury deaths in southeast and east Asia and tropical Latin America. The local patterns of road injury and publications on road safety[98,99] argue that most road injury is preventable. Some high-income countries such as Australia have been able to reduce the death rate from road injuries by 43·7% since 1990, providing a population level demonstration that many deaths are preventable. Various global initiatives on road safety have been launched[100,101] but they remain relatively weakly funded and are yet to have a demonstrable effect on the rising burden from road injury globally. Continued attention from both the health sector and the transport sector will be needed to address this growing challenge.

Interpersonal violence in 2010 ranks 27th across causes at the global level; in view of the fact that 81% of the DALYs due to interpersonal violence are in male individuals, it is the 21st ranked cause in male individuals and 49th in female individuals. This global figure masks enormous inter-regional variation in the extent of interpersonal violence. Three regions—central and tropical Latin America and southern sub-Saharan Africa—have violence as a top five cause of burden. Ecological analyses of the root causes of violence[102–106] have helped elucidate risk factors for different forms of violence and have been useful for exploring the determinants of within-country variation.[107] Few studies, however, help to explain why violence is such a dominant factor in population health in specific countries and regions. More robust research on this topic, as well as its relation to social and political changes and drug markets, would be a valuable addition to the public health literature. Increased links between public health researchers and social scientists working in this complex field could make this research more productive. A key challenge for this area, nevertheless, will be proposing, testing, and assessing effective policy interventions that stem from increased understanding of the broader determinants.

Among the top cancer causes of DALYs, liver cancer and pancreatic cancer DALYs have increased the most. Stomach cancer is declining, and lung, colon and rectum, breast, and brain cancer increased by about 35% from 1990 to 2010. For smaller causes, kidney cancer, prostate cancer, liver cancer secondary to

hepatitis C, and non-melanoma skin cancer are the only causes of cancer that have increased by more than 50% from 1990 to 2010. Many researchers might have expected the burden of liver cancer secondary to hepatitis B to decrease because of expansion of hepatitis B vaccine coverage. Burden, however, has increased from 1990 to 2010 by over 45%. The increase can be understood in terms of population growth in areas with substantial prevalence of hepatitis B and the long lag between childhood immunisation for hepatitis B and reductions in adult liver cancer deaths some 30–50 years later. Increases are also in part related to other causes of liver cancer, including hepatitis C and alcohol.

The downward trend in COPD rates in east Asia and upward trend in lung cancer in this region need explanation. In addition to tobacco consumption, other factors probably contribute to levels and trends in COPD possibly including exposure to particulates from biomass and coal fuels.[108–110] Relations might exist between exposure to respiratory infections as a child and adult COPD that can also alter secular trends.[111] Historical analysis, for example, for the UK and Australia also suggests that cause of death declined from 1900 to 1940 then increased until the 1980s from rising tobacco consumption.[112,113] The same set of determinants that account for the downward trend in high-income countries could be occurring in Asia.

In a study covering 291 diseases and injuries, 1160 sequelae, 20 age groups, both sexes, and 21 regions, many limitations reflect the availability, representativeness, and broad quality of the data. It is beyond the scope of this summary article to describe all the specific limitations associated with data availability, efforts to enhance quality and comparability of data, and model specification for estimation. More detail is provided in accompanying articles on all-cause mortality, causes of death, disability weights, and YLDs.[3,11,90,92] Future cause-specific publications will also provide a forum for exploring disease or injury-specific limitations. More generally, we have tried for the first time to quantify uncertainty as a way to inform the user of the strength of the evidence on the burden of a given disease or injury. Relative uncertainty varies widely across causes. For example, only four studies are available on onchocercal skin disease but for epilepsy there are 353 studies. For some causes of death like ischaemic heart disease, the models have very small prediction error whereas for others like dengue or rabies it is very large. The width of the UIs is a useful guide to where the limitations of the analysis are greatest. Of course, we might be missing sources of uncertainty for some disease and injury sequelae. As with any systematic analysis, selection bias in data collection can lead to systematic biases in the results that are not reflected in the statistical UIs. In computing UIs, we assumed that uncertainty distributions for YLLs and YLDs were independent; this assumption, however, could be incorrect. Countries with poor data on mortality and causes of death might be more likely to have poor data on the prevalence of sequelae. Empirical information to establish the correlation, however, is extremely limited. If data quality between causes of death and prevalence are correlated, our UIs could be underestimated. For the YLD component, disability weights play a crucial role; to the extent that lay descriptions used in the measurement of disability weights do not reflect the average experience of an individual with a sequela then the YLDs could be overestimated or underestimated. The shift in burden towards YLDs from 1990 to 2010 is not a function of the disability weights because the same weights are used for computing 1990 and 2010 burden. However, since the disability weights for this study are on average somewhat lower than the GBD 1990 disability weights, this shift would have seemed greater with the older, larger weights. For the first time in the GBD study, we have taken into account comorbidity. These corrections have reduced the number of YLDs that would be estimated without taking into account comorbidity. Because of limitations of data, we have only been able to take into account independent comorbidity within an age-sex group.

The heterogeneity across the 21 regions in the burden of disease highlights how important it will be to make estimates at the national level. Two strategies exist for national estimation: using the information collected in the GBD 2010 to report national burden results, and national burden of disease studies that start with collection and analysis of all local sources. Both strategies are useful. The wealth of data on causes of death and within-region variation in prevalence of disease and injury sequelae can be used to generate informed national estimates building on the GBD 2010 results. These estimates can be immediately useful for enriching a range of national policy debates but can also serve as an informative starting point for an in-depth national burden of disease study. Many countries will also be keenly interested in estimating disease burden for subpopulations on the basis of geography, ethnic group, and socioeconomic status. Capacity and methods to undertake this type of analysis need to be created or strengthened through appropriate training. The new generation methods and standardisation of approaches will make it easier than in the past to undertake comparable, comprehensive, and consistent national assessments.

The results of the GBD study show a truism known to everyone trained in clinical practice that also applies to population health: that individuals and communities suffer from a wide range of disorders. Clinical subspecialties have emerged in modern medicine to deal with some of this complexity at the level of individual patients. One of the fundamental challenges for the global health system and for national health systems is responding to the diversity of urgent health needs for communities. The GBD study provides quantification of this diversity and reminds us that the organised social

response to health problems must deal with a wide array of medical and public health priorities for action. Regular updating of the GBD study is an important way that the world can track many different health problems without the risk of a limited set of temporary priorities capturing all of our attention. Regular updates would provide a mechanism both to assess the latest evidence but also to promote accountability of health systems for achieving reductions in the burden of disease. Furthermore, despite this complexity and diversity, important health challenges are readily identifiable for which technologies and knowledge exist to substantially reduce or eliminate their impact on burden of disease rankings. The sustained commitment of governments, donors, and the public health community to do so is crucial, on the basis of the essential health intelligence that regular burden of disease updates can provide.

Contributors

CJLM and ADL prepared the first draft. CJLM, TV, RL, MN, AF, CM, ME, KS, JS, and ADL finalised the draft based on comments from other authors and reviewer feedback. CJLM and ADL conceived the study and provided overall guidance. CJLM, TV, RL, MN, AF, CM, ME, KS, JS, and ADL oversaw the implementation of the work. All other authors developed cause-specific models, reviewed results, provided guidance on the selection of key covariates, and reviewed the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

C E Canter has worked as an Optum Health consultant, Blue Cross Blue Shield consultant, and received Berlin Heart Honoraria and travel fees. E R Dorsey has received payments for consulting services from Lundbeck and Medtronic and research support from Lundbeck and Prana Biotechnology. T Driscoll was supported in part by funding from the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (now Safework Australia). M Ezzati chaired a session and gave a talk at the World Cardiology Congress (WCC), with travel cost reimbursed by the World Heart Federation. At the WCC, he also gave a talk at a session organised by PepsiCo with no financial or other remuneration. F Guillemin conducted a study on osteoarthritis epidemiology in an institution that received grants from public sources: Assurance-Maladie (CNAMTS) InVS, Inserm, CHU de Nancy, CHU de Nice, Conseil Regional de Lorraine, Societe Francaise de Negma-Lerads, Pfizer, Pierre Fabre Medicaments, Sanofi-Afentis France. H J Hoffman is a US Federal Government employee of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). P J Hotez reports holding several positions: Dean, National School of Tropical Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine; Director, Sabin Vaccine Institute Texas Children's Hospital Center for Vaccine Development; and President, Sabin Vaccine Institute. He also is an inventor on several patents: 5,527,937 "Hookworm Anticoagulant"; 5,753,787 "Nucleic Acids for Ancylostoma Secreted Proteins"; 7,303,752 B2 "Hookworm vaccine"; 12/492,734 "Human Hookworm Vaccine"; 61/077,256 "Multivalent Anthelminthic Vaccine"; and PCT-20100701/0.20.5.18 "Malaria Transmission blocking vaccine". G Mensah is a former employee of PepsiCo. F Perez-Ruiz was an advisor for Ardea, Menarini, Novartis, Metabolex; was a member of the Speaker's Bureau for Menarini, Novartis; an advisor for educational issues for Savient; led investigation grants for the Spanish Health Ministry, Hospital de Cruces Rheumatology Association; and was principal investigator in clinical trials for Ardea. G V Polanczyk has served as a speaker and/or consultant to Eli-Lily, Novartis, Janssen-Cilag, and Shire Pharmaceuticals, developed educational material for Janssen-Cilag, and received an independent investigator grant from Novartis and from the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq, Brazil). L Rushton received honorarium for board membership of the European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals and received research grants to Imperial College London (as PI) from the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) and CONCAWE (Conservation of Clean Air and Water Europe). J A Singh has received research grants from Takeda and Savient and consultant fees from Savient, Takeda, Ardea, Regeneron, Allergan, URL pharmaceuticals and Novartis. J A Singh is a member of the executive of OMERACT, an organisation that develops outcome measures in rheumatology and receives arms-length funding from 36 companies; a member of the American College of Rheumatology's Guidelines Subcommittee of the Quality of Care Committee; and a member of the Veterans Affairs Rheumatology Field Advisory Committee. J A Singh is supported by research grants from the National Institutes of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS), National Institutes of Aging (NIA), National Cancer Institute (NCI), and the Agency for Health Quality and Research Center for Education and Research on Therapeutics (CERTs) and is also supported by the resources and the use of facilities at the VA Medical Center at Birmingham, AL, USA.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the countless individuals who have contributed to the Global Burden of Disease 2010 study in various capacities. We would like to specifically acknowledge the important contribution to this work from multiple staff members of the World Health Organization. We also wish to express our gratitude to the following organisations that hosted consultations during the final stages of the analytic process, providing valuable feedback about the results and the data to improve the study's findings overall: Pan American Health Organization; Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office of WHO; UNAIDS; Ministry of Health, Brazil; China Centers for Disease Control; and the University of Zambia. We would like to thank Lori M Newman, Jördis Ott, Poul Erik Petersen, Shekhar Saxena, and Gretchen A Stevens for their collaboration and input into the analyses and estimates. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the extensive support from all staff members at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation and specifically thank: James Bullard, Andrew Ernst, and Serkan Yalcin for their tireless support of the computational infrastructure required to produce the results; Linda A Ettinger for her expert administrative support in order to facilitate communication and coordination amongst the authors; Peter Speyer, Abigail McLain, Katherine Leach-Kemon, and Eden Stork for their persistent and valuable work to gain access to and catalog as much data as possible to inform the estimates; and Erin C Mullany for her systematic efforts in organising drafts of papers, formatting correspondence with expert groups, and preparing the final manuscript. The following individuals would like to acknowledge various forms of institutional support. J P Abraham, B Bartels, and P Yeh recognise the support of the World Bank Global Road Safety Facility and Department of Global Health & Population, Harvard School of Public Health, and the World Health Organization Violence and Injury Prevention. B Bikbov acknowledges support from the Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry, Moscow, Russia; Academician V I Shumakov Federal Research Center of Transplantology and Artificial Organs, Moscow, Russia; International Society of Nephrology. R Bourne acknowledges the Vision & Eye Research Unit, Postgraduate Medical Institute, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, UK. S Brooker is supported by a Wellcome Trust Senior Fellowship in Basic Biomedical Science (098045). T S Brugha received funding from the Department of Health London, for the National Health Service Information Centre, by the University of Leicester. R Buchbinder is partially funded by an Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Practitioner Fellowship, Monash University, and Cabrini Health. P Burney and D Jarvis acknowledge the Chronic Respiratory Disease group received funding from the BUPA Foundation. They had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, interpretation of data, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. C Cella, M Cortinovis, F Gaspari, V Miglioli, and N Perico, on behalf of the entire Genitourinary Expert Group, acknowledge the International Society of Nephrology (ISN). H Chen acknowledges that his participation in this study was in part supported by the intramural research program of the NIH, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. L E Coffeng, and W A Stolk received financial support from the Africa Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (WHO/APOC) for their work on onchocerciasis. B C Cowie received institutional support from the Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory, Melbourne, Australia. M Cross and L March acknowledge the University of Sydney (USYD); Institute of Bone and Joint Research, University of Sydney, Department of Rheumatology,

Royal North Shore Hospital, St Leonards NSW 2065 Australia.
N Dahodwala was supported by NIH grant K23 AG034236 and the Parkinson Council while working on this project. L Degenhardt is supported by an Australian NHMRC Senior Research Fellowship and funding to support her work for illicit drug dependence was provided by the Australian National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre of the University of New South Wales, Australia. R Dellavalle was supported by the US Department of Veterans Affairs while contributing to this study. S Derrett acknowledges the Health Research Council of New Zealand and the University of Otago for their support. V Feigin and R Krishnamurthi were supported by the National Institute for Stroke and Applied Neurosciences, AUT University. E Fevre acknowledges the Wellcome Trust for grant 085308. W Hall was supported by an NHMRC Australia Fellowship. R Havmoeller was supported by a grant from the Swedish Research Council (#2011-1071). D Hoy was supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council. K H Jacobsen was supported by the World Health Organization for her work on hepatitis A. N Kawakami notes that the collection of data ultimately used in this study was supported by the following grants: The World Mental Health Japan (WMH-J) is supported by the Grant for Research on Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases and Mental Health (H13-SHOGAI-023, H14-TOKUBETSU-026, H16-KOKORO-013) from the Japan Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare. He would like to thank staff members, field coordinators, and interviewers of the WMH Japan 2002–2004 Survey. L L Laslett is supported by an Australian Government Australian Postgraduate Award. She also notes that the TasOAC study, the results of which were used in this research, was supported by the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia; Arthritis Foundation of Australia; Tasmanian Community Fund; Masonic Centenary Medical Research Foundation, Royal Hobart Hospital Research Foundation, and University of Tasmania Institutional Research Grants Scheme. R Malekzadeh received funding from a research grant of Tehran University of Medical Sciences to do the related studies. R Matzopoulos acknowledges the two institutions that support his research work: South African Medical Research Council Burden of Disease Research Unit; and the University of Cape Town School of Public Health and Family Medicine. T Merriman acknowledges the Health Research Council of New Zealand. K Naidoo was supported by the Brien Holden Vision Institute. P Nelson was supported by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (UNSW, Australia). R G Nelson acknowledges his research was supported in part by the Intramural Research Program of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. C Olives was funded in part by the Biostatistics, Epidemiologic and Bioinformatic Training in Environmental Health Training Grant (ES015459). D Ozgediz acknowledges the staff and collaborators at the Mulago Hospital and Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda. K Pesudovs received institutional support from Flinders University. R Room's position at the University of Melbourne and Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre is funded by the Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education and the Victorian Department of Health. J A Salomon received support from the Burke Global Health Fellowship while working on this study. U Sampson received funding support from the Harold Amos Medical Faculty Development Award of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Vanderbilt Clinical and Translational Scholars Award. L Sanchez-Riera acknowledges the Spanish Society of Rheumatology (Sociedad Española de Reumatología). M Segui-Gomez's participation was partly supported by funds from the European Center for Injury Prevention, Universidad de Navarra. E Smith acknowledges the Department of Health and Ageing, Commonwealth Government of Australia, Institute of Bone and Joint Research (IBJR), University of Sydney (USYD). G D Thurston was supported in part by Center grant ES00260 from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. D J Weatherall was supported by the Wellcome Trust UK, the Medical Research Council UK and the Anthony Cerami and Ann Dunne Research Trust.

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