

Priority Setting for Health Research

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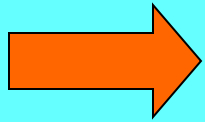
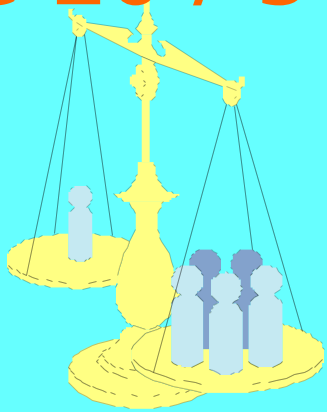
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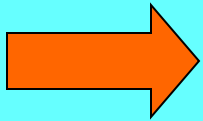
Health Research & Development: A Global Imperative

1. **Population:** the most valuable Asset of a country.
2. **Value of the Asset** is measured by its Health Status.
3. **Health Status** depends on many Determinants.
4. **With unlimited resources**, we could act on all determinants.
5. **Resources being limited**, we have to select the determinants which have the greatest impact on health.
6. **Only through research** can a country identify the key determinants for the health of the country.
7. **Conditions of success:** keep research out of isolation.

The 10 / 90 Dis-equilibrium

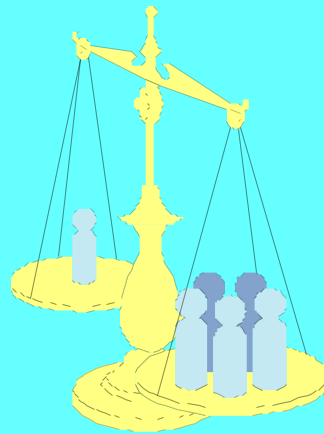


\$56 Billion spent every year on health research.



Only 10% used for health problems of 90% of the world's people.

Can We Do Something About The 10 90 Disequilibrium?



**Priority Setting in Health Research at
the National & Global Levels.**

Why Priority setting?

- **Limited resources**
- **Balance interest of constituencies**
- **Coordination amongst players**
- **Local requirements**
- **Tool development vs. implementation**
- **Levels of intervention**

A framework for research for health priorities



The « Five Steps » in Priority Setting Ad Hoc Committee, WHO

What is the burden of disease?



The « Five Steps » in Priority Setting

What is the burden
of disease?

Why does the
burden persist?



The « Five Steps » in Priority Setting

**What is the burden
of disease?**

**Why does the
burden persist?**



**How cost-effective
are present
interventions?**

The « Five Steps » in Priority Setting

What is the burden of disease?

Why does the burden persist?



How cost-effective are present interventions?

How cost-effective could future interventions be?

The « Five Steps » in Priority Setting

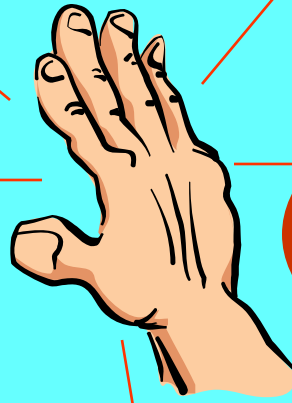
What is the burden of disease?

Why does the burden persist?

What is the present resource flow for that disease/risk?

How cost-effective are present interventions?

How cost-effective could future interventions be?



An Institutional Overview of the Determinants of Health: Global Forum for Health Research

HEALTH

An Institutional Overview of the Determinants of Health

1. Individual, Family & Community Determinants



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An Institutional Overview of the Determinants of Health

1. Individual, Family & Community Determinants

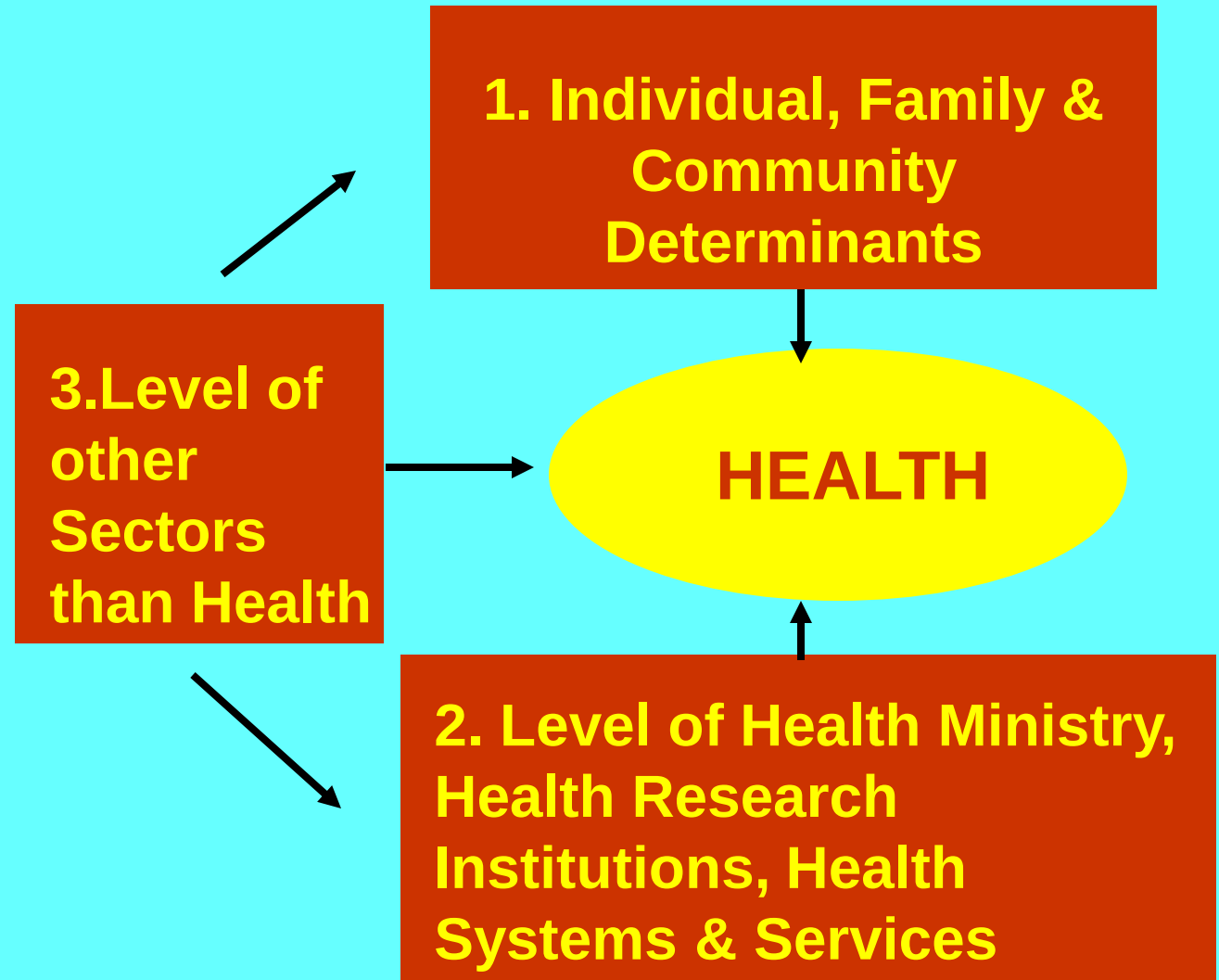


HEALTH

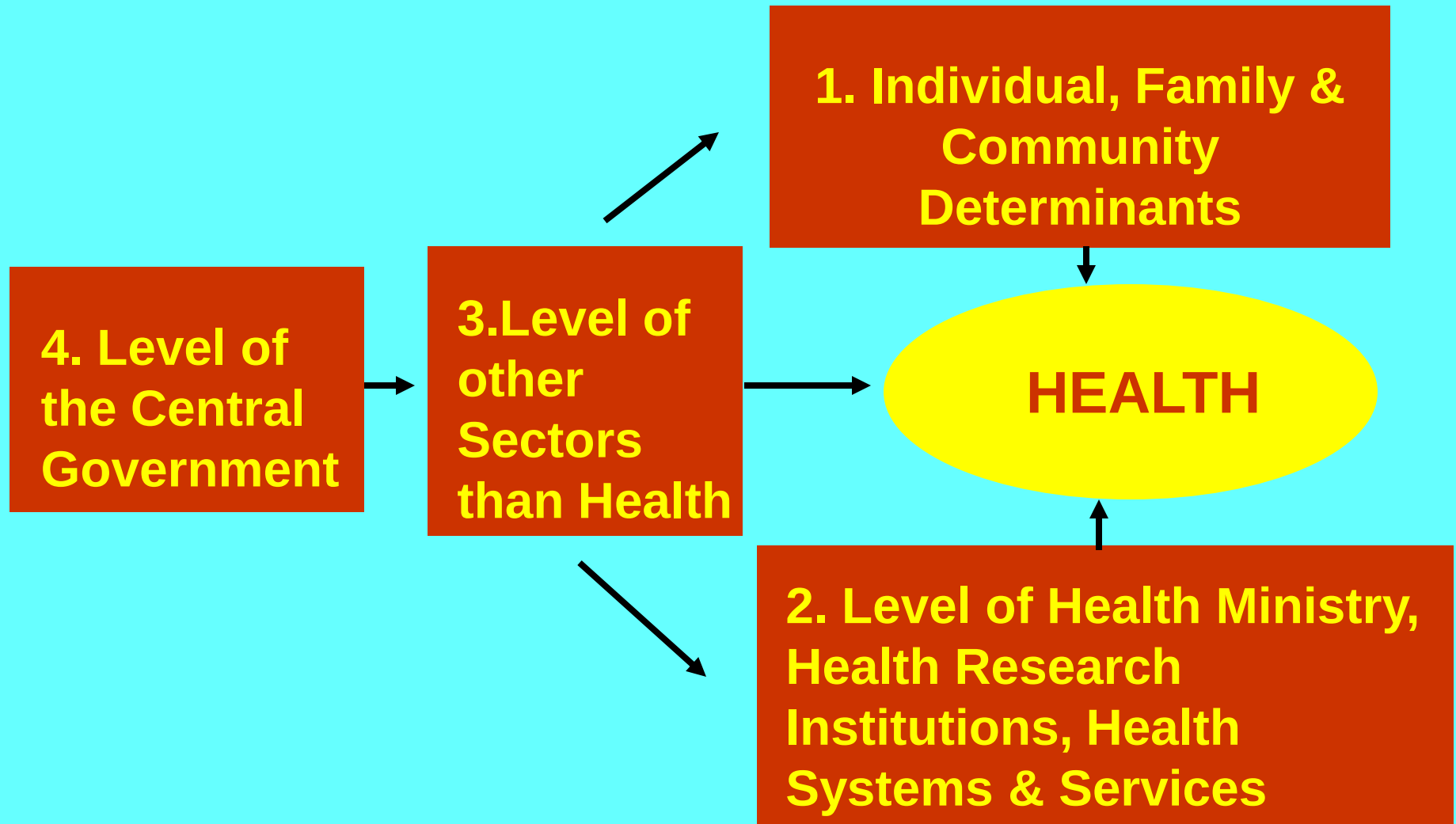


2. Level of Health Ministry, Health Research Institutions, Health Systems & Services

An Institutional Overview of the Determinants of Health



An Institutional Overview of the Determinants of Health



FIVE STEPS IN PRIORITY SETTING		Actors/Factors Determining The Health Status of a Population (Intervention Levels)			
		(a) Individual, Family & Community Level	(b) Level of Health Ministry, Health Research Institutions, Health Systems & Services	(c) Level of Sectors Other Than Health	(d) Level of Central Government
I. DISEASE BURDEN		I (a)	I (b)	I (c)	I (d)
II. DETERMINANTS FOR PERSISTENCE		II (a)	II (b)	II (c)	II (d)
III. PRESENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE		III (a)	III (b)	III (c)	III (d)
IV. COST- EFFECTIVENESS OF FUTURE INTERVENTIONS		IV (a)	IV (b)	IV (c)	IV (d)
V. RESOURCE FLOWS		V (a)	V (b)	V (c)	V (d)

Points for Discussion: Diversity

- **Overall health research governance:**
 - diversity of actors
 - define roles and collaboration principles.
- **Fields of health research:**
 - (1) biomedical issues
 - (2) behavioural and community issues
 - (3) sectors outside health with profound influence on health
 - (4) good governance issues affecting health research.

Points for Discussion: The Research Loop

- **The research “loop”:**
 - (1) creation of knowledge
 - (2) validation of knowledge
 - (3) transformation into best practices
 - (4) dissemination
 - (5) identification of gaps and development of initiatives to fill the gaps
 - (6) development of indicators to measure impact on health status
 - (7) feedback on orientation and design of future research - focus on the weakest link/s.

Points for Discussion:

Remember the Goal of Research

- **How to increase the efficiency/effectiveness of the research “loop”:**
 - research (process, tool)
 - knowledge (research outcome)
 - change in health status of populations (global objective).

Conclusions

- Identifying priorities is as important as conducting research itself.
- The *process* is a critical part.
- The methods presented here are *tools*.
- Review information available and research conducted elsewhere.
- Consider a wide variety of areas including conditions and risk factors.

Focusing Dimensions

- **Different Fields (Biomedical, behavioural, ...)**
- **Determinant Levels (Individual, family, community, health sector, other sectors)**
- **Priority setting steps**

Priority Setting Process

- Problem definition
- Identification of stakeholders
- Description of an 'ideal' control situation
- Identification of literature of research
- Description of information gaps
- Review of national activities
- Review of institutional comparative advantage
- Matching requirements of other programmes

References

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