



# The Problem: The Pneumonia Disease Burden

肺炎的负担：一个值得重视的问题

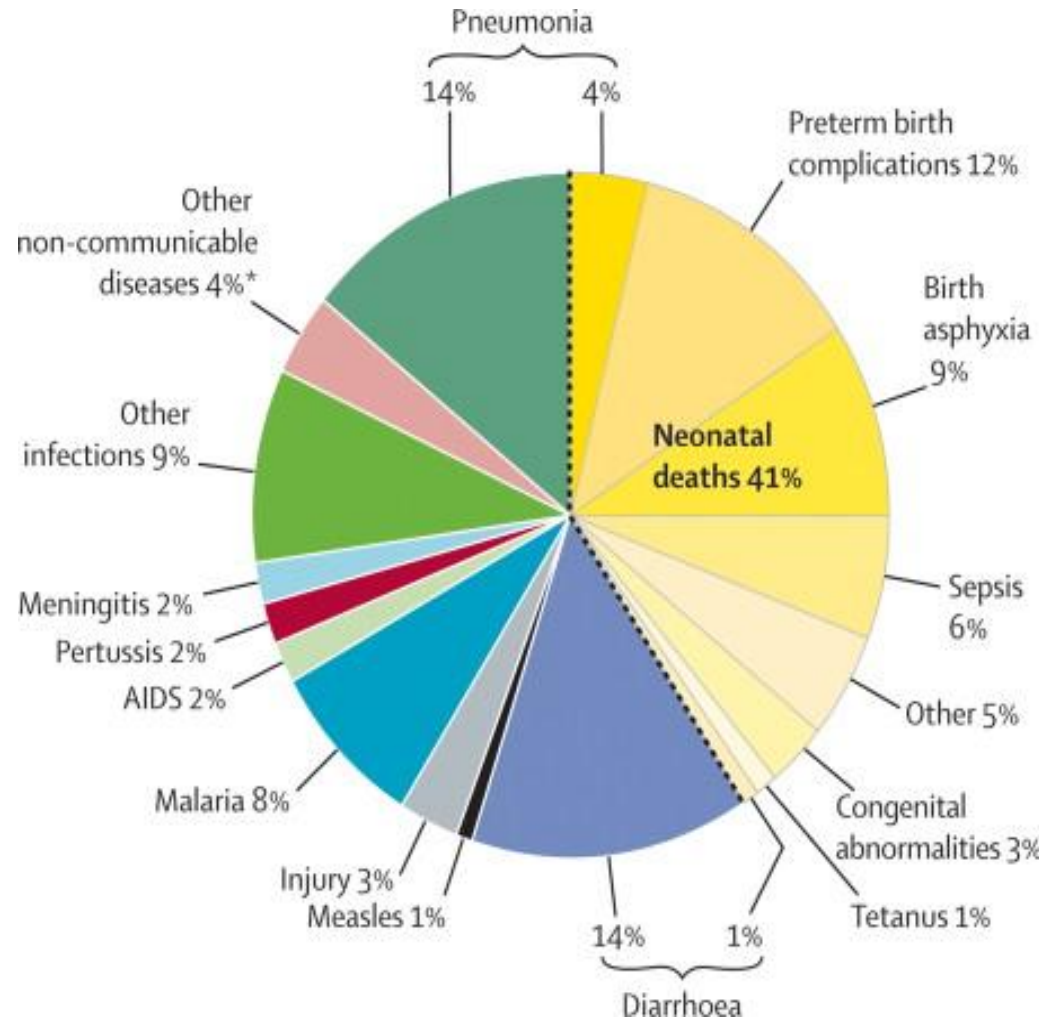
*Dr. Lulu Bravo*

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# 8.8M Children Under 5 Died in 2008

## 2008年5岁以下儿童死亡高达880万

- **Pneumonia** (18%) and **diarrhea** (15%) are the leading killers **肺炎(18%)和腹泻(15%)是儿童致死的主要疾病**
- They took nearly **3 million child lives** in 2008 alone **两种疾病在2008年一年就夺走三百万儿童的生命**
- In children ages 0-59 months: **0-59月的儿童**
  - **Pneumonia caused nearly 1.6m deaths** **肺炎致死近160万**
  - **Diarrhea caused more than 1.3m deaths** **腹泻致死超过130万**



# Estimated Global Deaths in Children 1-59 Months by Cause in 2008

## 2008年全球1-59个月儿童死亡估计

Cause 病因	Number of deaths 死亡数
Diarrhea 腹泻	1,257,000
Pneumonia 肺炎	1,189,000
Other infections 其他感染	753,000
Malaria 疟疾	732,000
Other NCD 其他非传染性疾病	228,000
Injury 伤害	279,000
AIDS	201,000
Pertussis 百日咳	195,000
Meningitis 脑膜炎	164,000
Congenital abnormalities 先天性疾病	104,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,220,000</b>

3.575 million  
additional deaths  
occurred in neonates

另外357.5万死亡  
发生在新生儿

# Child Deaths in 2008

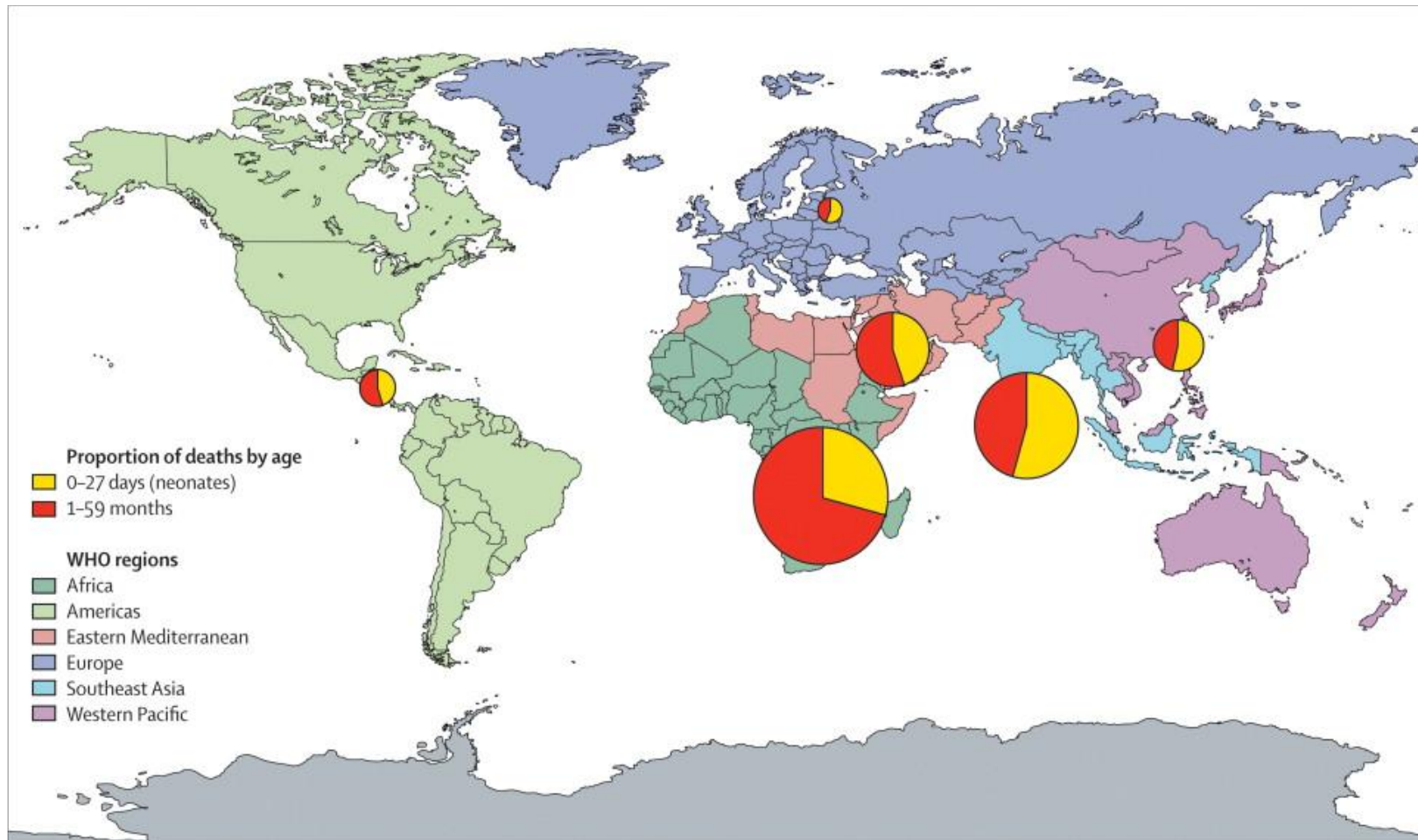
## 2008年儿童死亡

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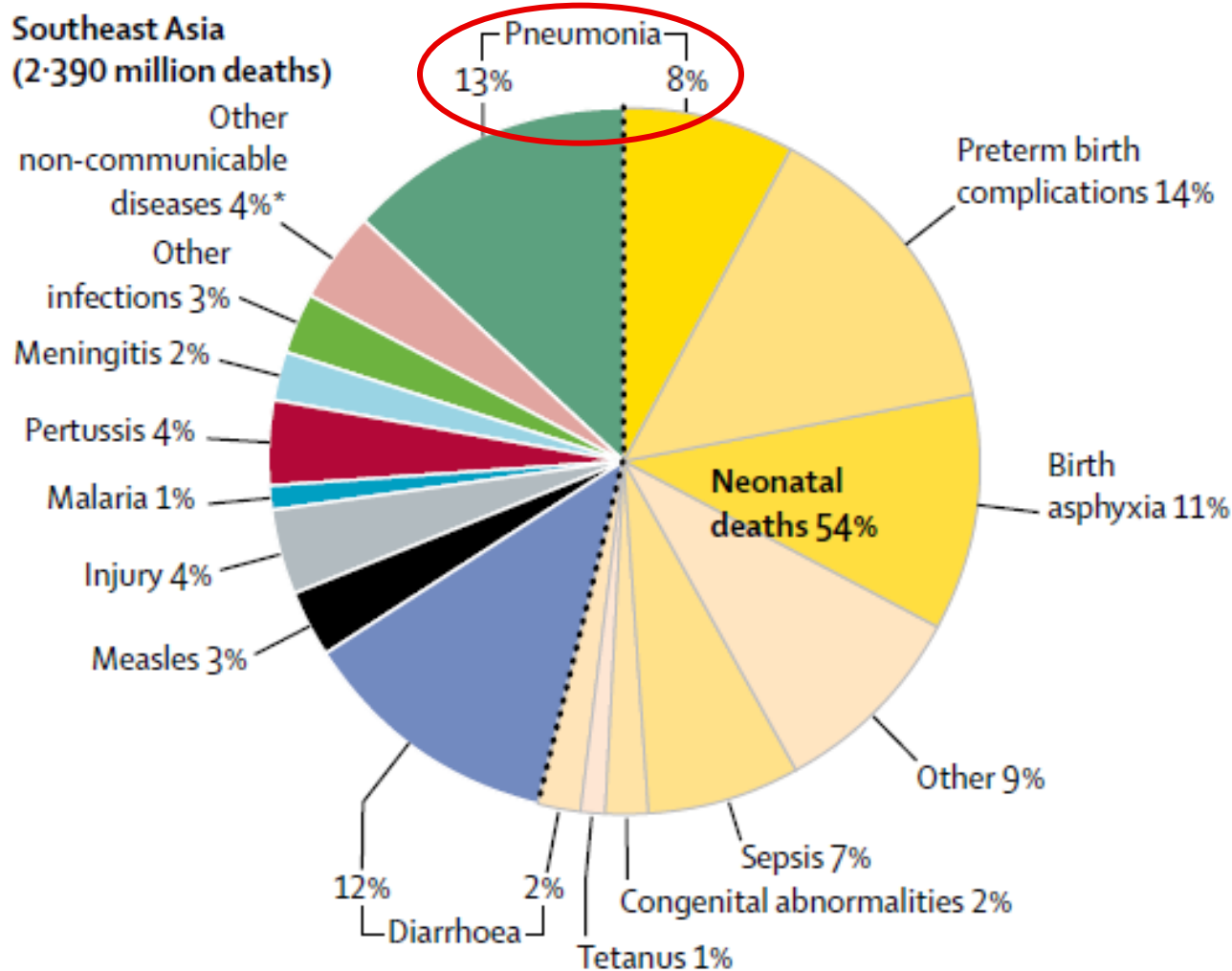
- In 2008 **child mortality fell below 9 million**, the lowest level ever  
2008年**儿童死亡率降至<9百万**，历史最低水平
- Almost **half of all child deaths were in 5 countries: China, India, Nigeria, DRC and Pakistan** 大约**一半死亡病例在5个国家：中国、印度、尼日利亚、刚果和巴基斯坦**
- Overall, **68% of child deaths worldwide were due to infectious diseases with the largest percentage due to pneumonia**  
总体上，**全世界68%儿童死因是感染性疾病，绝大部分为肺炎**
- A child dies from pneumonia every 20 seconds 每20秒一个儿童死于肺炎
- High **child mortality rates persist in Asia and Africa**, but great progress has been made in the Americas and Europe due to economic development and health interventions **亚洲和非洲的儿童死亡率仍高**，但是美洲和欧洲由于经济发展和卫生干预取得很大进步

# Child Deaths in 2008 by WHO Region: the Largest Number Are in Africa and SE Asia

WHO地区2008年儿童死亡：最大数字在非洲和东南亚

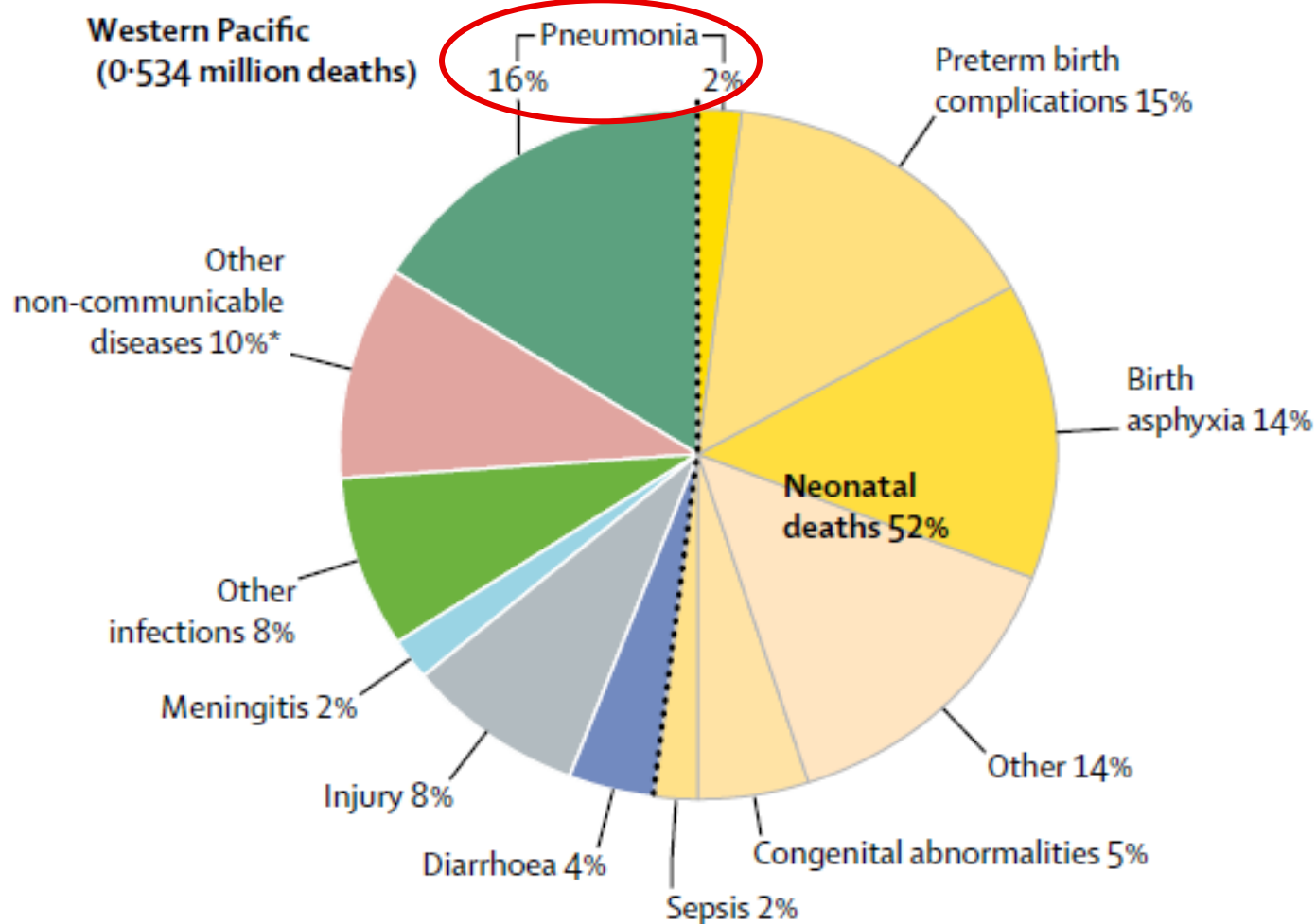


# Pneumonia is the Leading Cause of Child Death in SE Asia—21% 肺炎是东南亚地区首要的儿童死亡原因-21%



# Pneumonia is the Leading Cause of Child Death in the Western Pacific—18%

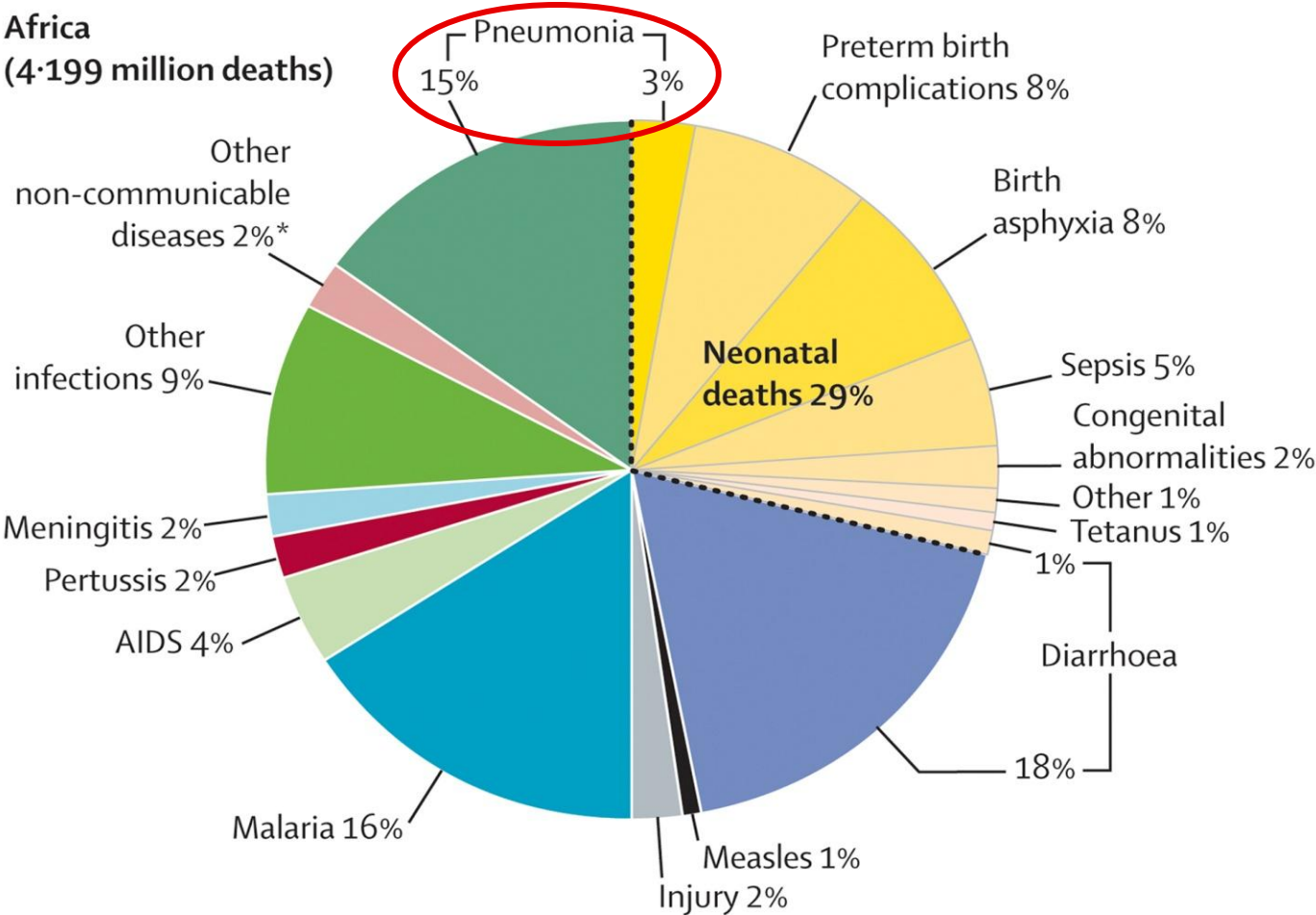
肺炎是西太平洋地区首要的儿童死亡原因-18%



# Pneumonia is the Second Leading Cause of Child Death in Africa—18%

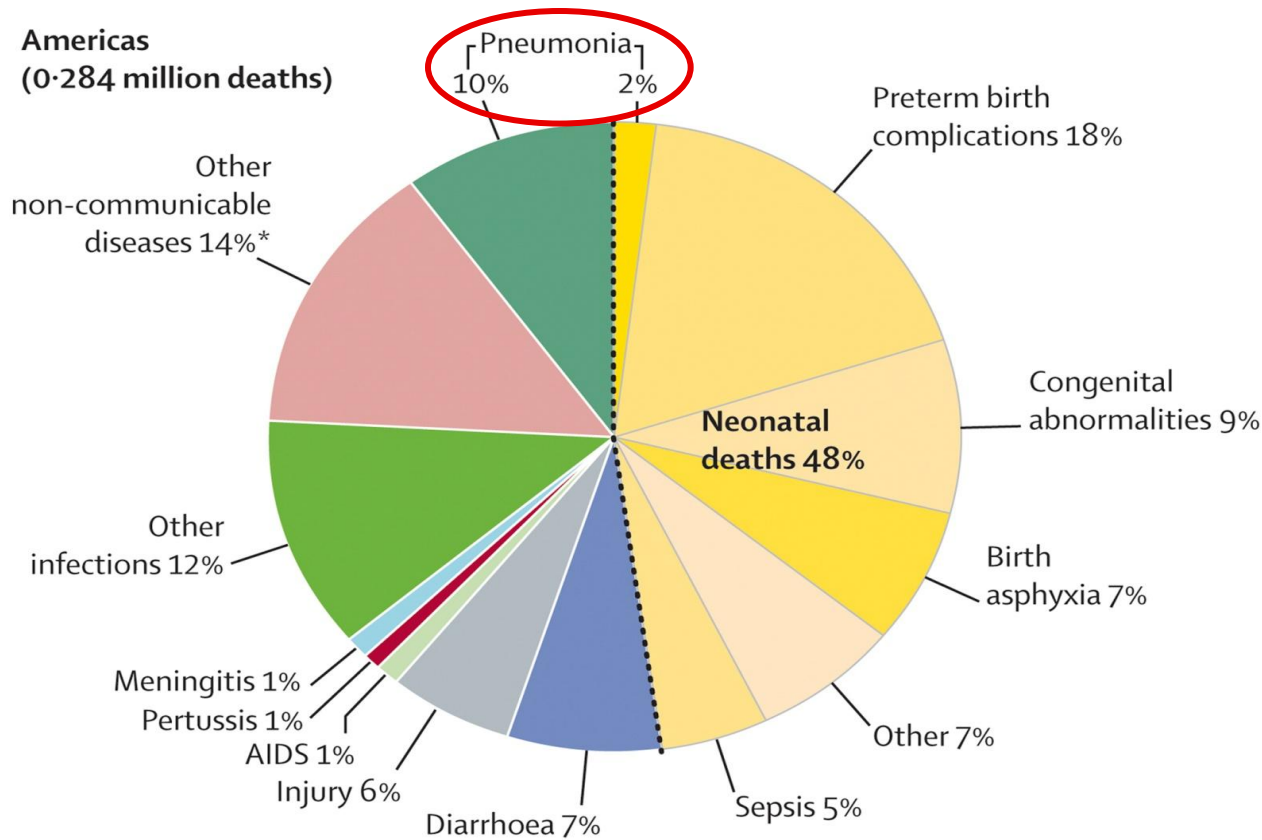
## 肺炎是非洲地区第二位儿童死亡原因-18%

Africa  
(4.199 million deaths)



# Pneumonia is Responsible for 12% of Child Deaths in the Americas

肺炎与美洲12%的儿童死亡有关



**Vaccines are more widely available in the Americas helping to reduce the pneumonia burden**

在美洲，疫苗更广泛的获得帮助减少了肺炎的负担

# The Pneumonia Burden 肺炎的负担

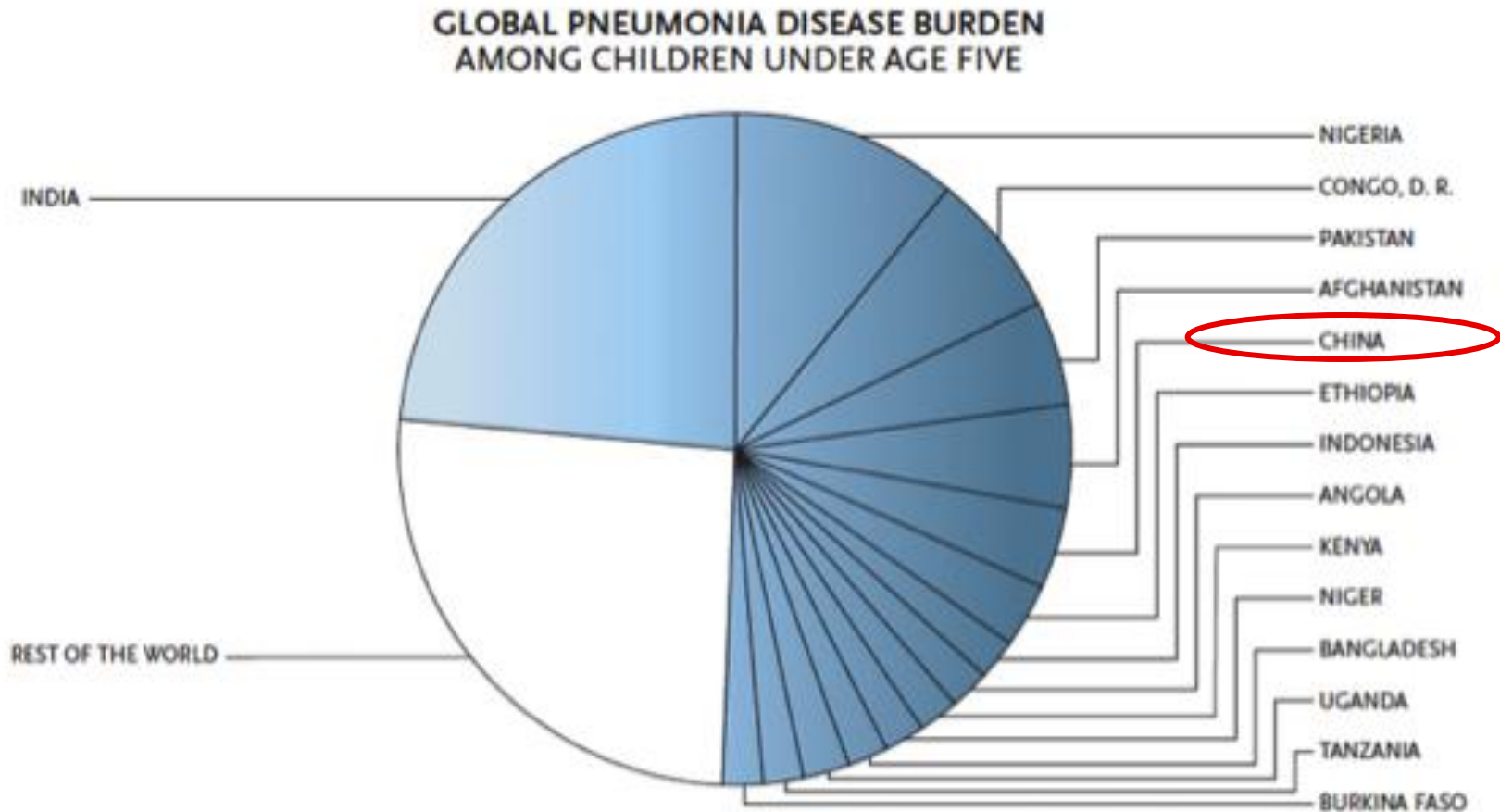
- **Pneumonia is a problem everywhere, but children in developing countries face the greatest risk** 在任何地方肺炎都是一个问題，但在发展中国家面临最大风险
  - More than 150 million annual episodes 每年超过1.5亿发生病例
  - More than 11 million children need hospitalizations each year 每年超过1千1百万儿童需要住院
  - 98% of children who die from pneumonia are in developing countries 98%的儿童肺炎死亡在发展中国家
- **Pneumonia causes needless suffering, illnesses and hospitalizations for those infected and stress on their families** 肺炎导致患儿不必要的病痛、疾病和住院，对其家庭造成压力
- **Pneumonia contributes to the cycle of poverty and is an economic burden on families and communities** 肺炎与致贫有关，是家庭和社会的经济负担
  - Financial costs include hospital stays, medications, transportation, loans to pay for care and the caretakers' inability to work or care for others 儿童肺炎费用包括住院、医疗、运输、医疗赔付和看护者无法工作或看护他人

# The Pneumonia Burden 肺炎的负担

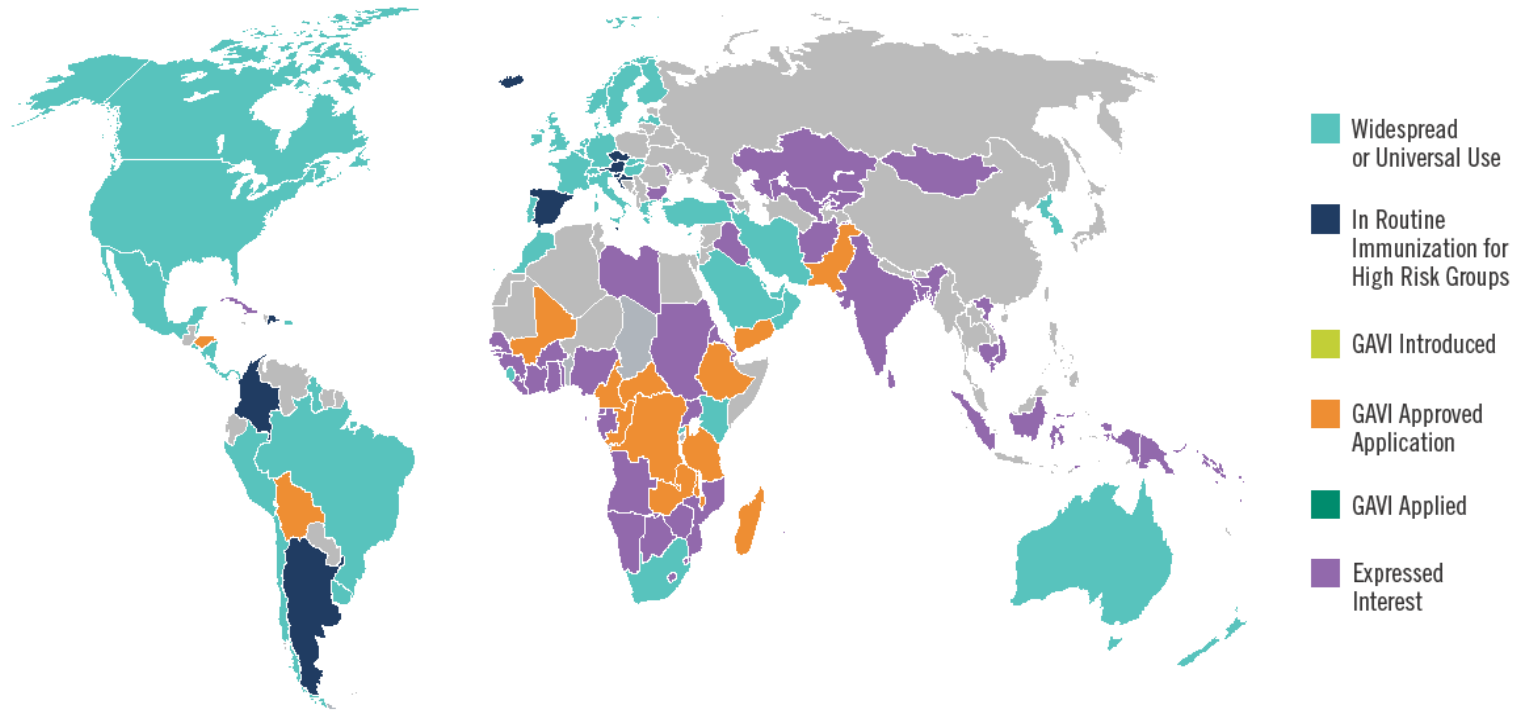
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- More than **1.16 million child pneumonia deaths** occurred in **just 15 countries** in 2008  
2008年超过116万儿童肺炎死亡发生在15个国家
- These **15 countries** account for nearly **3/4** of all child **pneumonia deaths** worldwide. **China is one of these countries.**  
这15个国家占据全世界所有儿童肺炎死亡的近3/4；中国是其中之一
- Children in these countries are at a high risk and are anywhere from **17 – 400 times more likely to die from pneumonia** than a child living in the U.S.  
这些国家的儿童风险更高，相比美国的儿童，儿童死于肺炎的危险增加17-400倍

# Most Child Pneumonia Deaths Are in a Few Countries 大部分的儿童肺炎死亡分布在几个国家



# PCV Introduction Status 引进PCV的现状



PCV Access as of February 2011  
Map Courtesy of the International Vaccine Access Center (IVAC)  
at Johns Hopkins

## Call to Action 让我们行动起来

- More than **8 million children will die this year**  
今年超过8百万儿童可能死亡
- After the first month of life, **more than 1/2 of child deaths are caused by infections for which effective vaccines are available**  
出生一个月后，超过1/2儿童死亡可能由感染引起（对应的有效疫苗已经可以获得）
- Immunization programs play a key role, along with other preventive and therapeutic interventions, in reducing child mortality 计划免疫接种和其他防治措施将在减少儿童死亡率中扮演重要角色
- Achievement of **Millennium Development Goal 4**, to reduce child mortality by two-thirds, is only possible if the high numbers of deaths are addressed by proven interventions such as immunization 旨在减少儿童死亡率2/3的千禧年发展目标4，唯有采用确证的干预（如疫苗）降低高死亡率才能成功



Pneumococcal Awareness  
Council of Experts

*A project of the Sabin Vaccine Institute*

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