# WHO injury data-related global activities: An update

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## Areas of work

- Collating, analyzing and dissemination global data
- Promoting and facilitating improved collection on data
- Promoting and facilitating international research



## Global data

- WHO mortality database
  - 50 years, 75 countries
- GBD updates
  - 193 countries, latest 2004
- Status Reports
- Global School Health Survey
- STEPS Risk Factor Survey
- Web dissemination platform: GHO

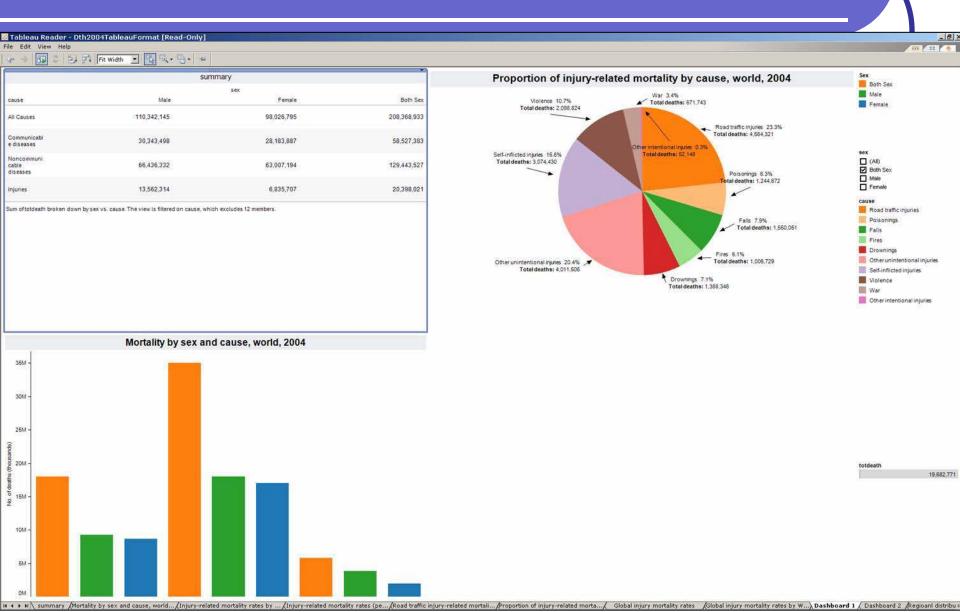




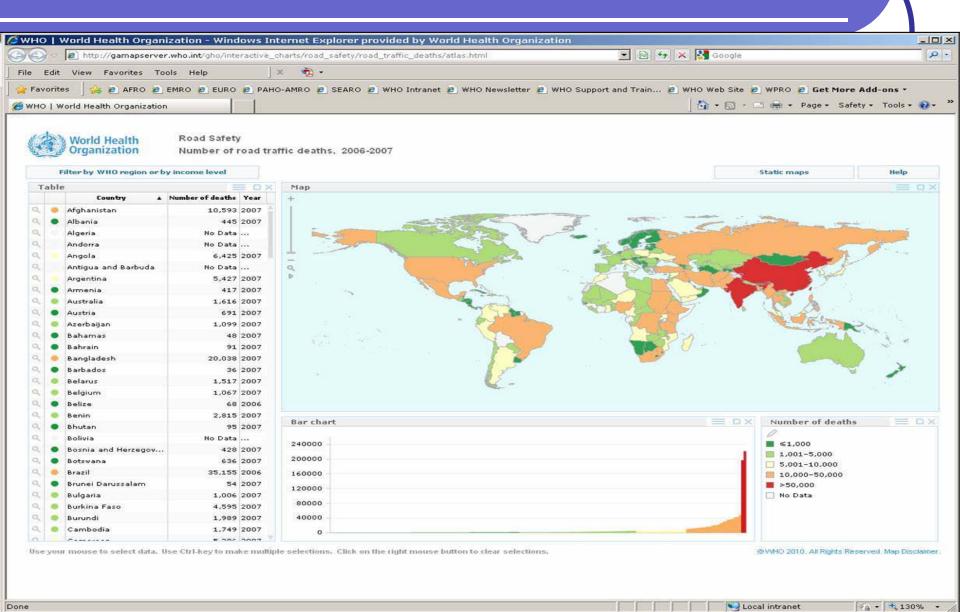




# Making data more friendly!

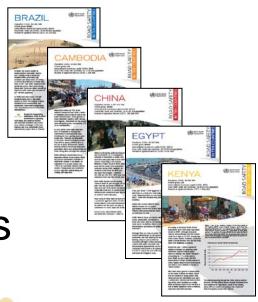


# Making data more friendly!



# Advocating using global data

- Get injuries and violence onto agendas
- Policy development
- Good practices
- Resolutions
- International events
- Big prevention programmes





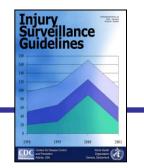


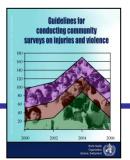




#### Data collection

- Guidelines and normative tools
- Support to countries for surveillance systems
- Integrating injury questions into other health surveys (GSHS, STEPS, DHS)
- Development of data management software (data collection, analysis, and report templates)







Injury information toolkit



## Data standards

- Contribution to the WHO Indicator meta data registry
- Input into indicator development initiatives
- ICD11



# Capacity development

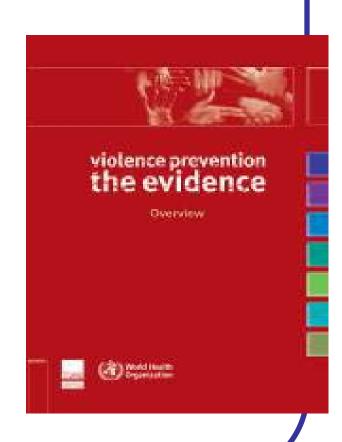
- TEACH VIP
- Mentor-VIP
- Regional trainings on injury epidemiology
- ICD-coding training in selected pilot countries (planned for 2010-2011)





#### Research

- Cost of violence study
  - Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda
- Convening national and international researchers
- Providing seed grants
- Publishing the evidence





## Challenges - National

- Data gap
  - Minimum data sets, (Hospital, Fatality, vehicle, road, passenger)
  - Standardization of data ,agreed definitions (Injury definition, 30 days)
- Data quality
  - Variability of statistics between existing data
- Recognise complexity of data collection, (cost, Burden, different disciplines)
- Lack of capacity human resource and skills (analysis, communicating results)
- Not only a health problem
- Strong statement for reliable and timely data
- Better indicators
- Need for countries to have a complete and reliable database
- Linking data to concrete action



## Challenges - International

- Need for global indicators
- Varying degree of quality (completeness and coverage) of data between countries
- Access to country databases and local research
- Linking data to concrete action
- Building capacity at a country level



#### Planned activities

- Improved and timely access to global data using GHO and other web based dissemination tools
  - Work with countries to develop platform for better sharing of national data
- Focus on improving data gaps
  - Mortality data implementation of the mortuary manual
  - Morbidity data identify priority research areas/seed funding for research
  - Risk factor data- disseminate existing data, development of tools (RTI)
  - Cost data development of tools
- Adaptation of existing WHO tools
  - ICD-10 training
  - BoD tool
  - Indicator Metadata Registry (IMR)
  - Trauma registry data dictionary (2011)
- Injury data system development
  - Egypt and Kenya



## Opportunities for collaboration

- Technical collaboration
  - Development of normative documents, tools and instruments
  - Preparation of technical reports on pre-defined topic
- Facilitating North-south and South-South collaboration
  - Capacity development (regional and national training)
  - Preparation of manuscripts and discussion papers on various topics
  - Multi-centre research



## Discussion points

- What do policy makers and programme officers need to know (now, in few years)?
- How to work with countries to define their own priorities and systems
- Where to invest given the IT advances and opportunities
  - To facilitate timely data collection and dissemination
  - To provide useful/"actionable" information
- What opportunities exist for technical collaboration
- Where do we (countries, the field) want to be in 2 years? 5 years?

