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HEALTH CARE DASHBOARD

TOCHUKWU ABIA
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Health Analytics

1990 | 2019

All

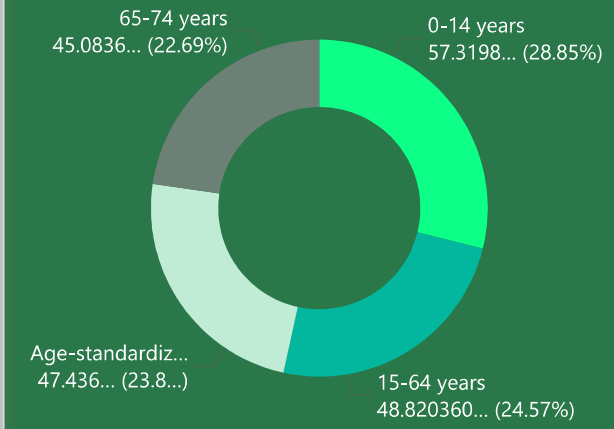
# of Country locations	Avg HAQ Index	# of Diseases	Avg MIR ratio	Max RSD ratio
203	49.66	32	0.36	0.05

The top-performing countries by HAQ index have a strong focus on the young, with Sweden and Finland leading in 1990 and 2019, respectively. Their strategies should be emulated by others to improve their human development outcomes.

Top Performance by HAQ Index

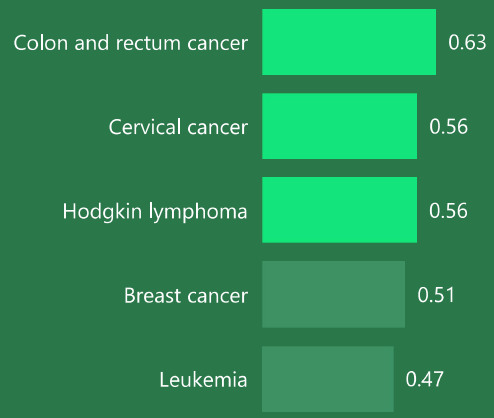
The age group 0-14 years, representing the youngest population, consistently exhibits the highest HAQ index, followed by others. To improve overall health outcomes, increased medical provisions should be prioritized for the other age groups.

HAQ by Age group



Colon and rectal cancer, Hodgkin lymphoma, and cervical cancer remain the top three most deadly diseases based on MIR, with breast cancer ranking fourth in both years. Investments should be made in research, and early detection programs to address it.

Top MIR by Diseases

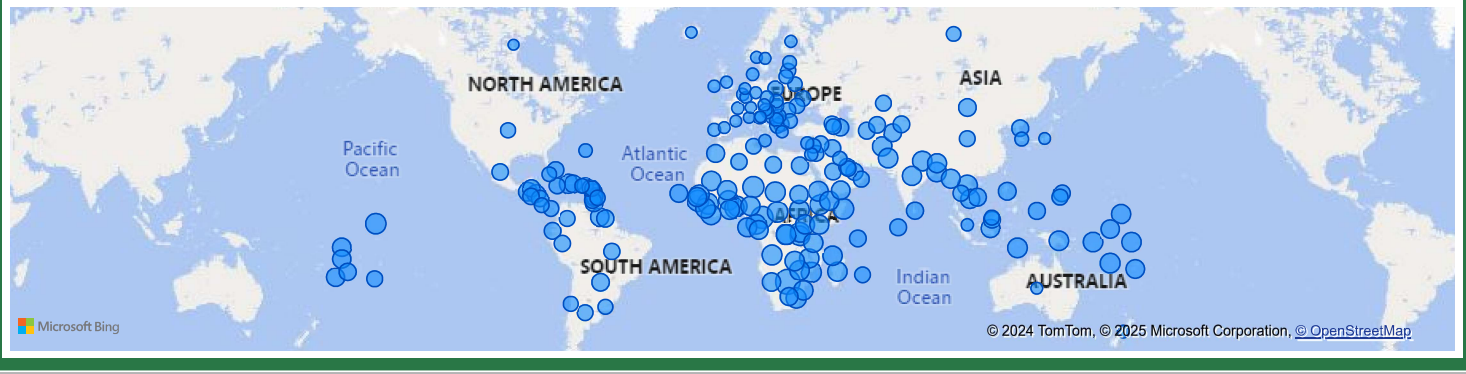


1990

2019

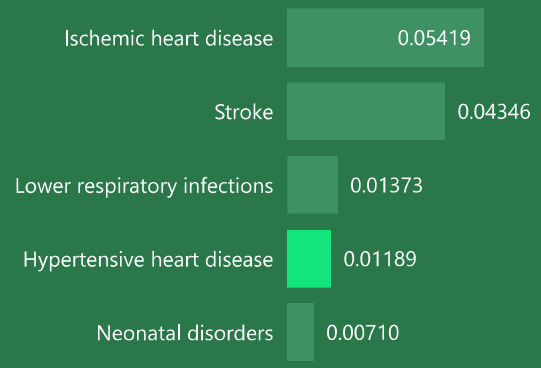
All

This observation underscores the need for targeted interventions and increased medical provisions for populations with larger bubbles.



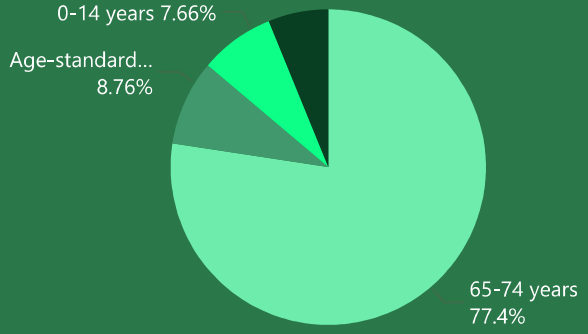
Among the top four diseases, only the fourth-ranked disease shows fluctuations in the plot. This dynamic suggests the need for further work.

Top Disease by RSD



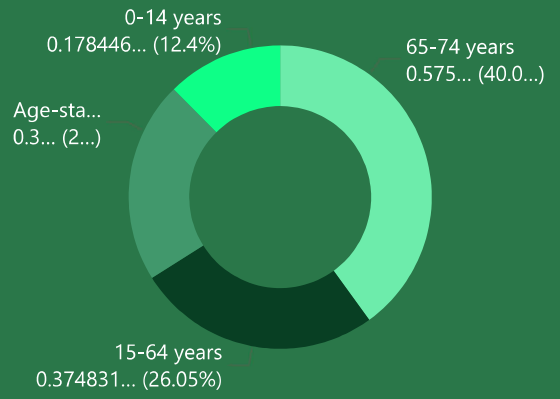
For both years 65-74-year age group has the highest RSD. This finding underscores the critical need for enhanced healthcare interventions and support.

RSD by Age group



In both years analyzed, the 0-14 age group exhibited the lowest MIR. Suggesting a need for in-depth investigations into the old people

MIR by Age group



1990 | 2019

All

The table below reveals that most countries exhibit low confidence levels in healthcare systems and suffer from various diseases. This highlights the urgent need for significant investments in strengthening healthcare infrastructure and improving access to quality healthcare services for

Uncertainty Analysis

indicator_name	location_name	Average of Confidence Intervals
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Afghanistan	0.03
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Albania	0.00
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Algeria	0.01
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Andorra	0.00
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Angola	0.04
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Antigua and Barbuda	0.01
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Argentina	0.00
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Armenia	0.00
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Australia	0.00
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Austria	0.00
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Azerbaijan	0.00
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Bahamas	0.01
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Bahrain	0.01
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Bangladesh	0.04
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Barbados	0.01
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Belarus	0.00
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Belgium	0.01
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Belize	0.01
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Benin	0.03
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Bermuda	0.01
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Bhutan	0.05
Adverse effects of medical treatment	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.01
Total		**0.05**

Recommendations

1. Prioritize interventions for the 65-74 age group: To effectively reduce high Mortality to Incidence Ratios (MIR) and Relative Survival Differences (RSD), efforts should be concentrated on the 65-74 age range, which exhibited the highest values in both years.

2. Address key cancer types: Colon and rectal cancer, Hodgkin lymphoma, and cervical cancer, being the leading causes of high MIR in many countries, require increased attention through targeted prevention, early detection, and improved treatment strategies.

3. Foster knowledge exchange: Countries with low Human Activity Assessment (HAQ) indices and high MIR/RSD ratios should actively learn from the successful strategies of top-performing countries with high HAQ indices, particularly in areas of healthcare