

MSLT equations, BAU

Inputs are $ACMR(a, t_0)$ and $APC(a, t)$. Interventions are evaluated by comparing the business-as-usual values of $PY_{adj}(a, t)$ and $LE_{adj}(a, t)$ to their intervention-specific values.

$$ACMR(a, t + 1) = ACMR(a, t) \times \left[1 + \frac{APC(a, t)}{100} \right]$$

$$ACMR(a, t_0 + n) = ACMR(a, t_0) \times \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[1 + \frac{APC(a, t_0 + k)}{100} \right]$$

$$PD(a, t) = P(t < T_{death,a} < t + 1 | T_{death,a} > t) = 1 - e^{-ACMR(a,t)}$$

$$PD_{cum}(a, t_0, n) = \prod_{k=0}^n [1 - e^{-ACMR(a+k, t_0+k)}]$$

$$Deaths(a, t_0) = Pop(a, t_0) \times PD(a, t_0)$$

$$Deaths_{cum}(a + n, t_0 + n) = Pop(a, t_0) \times PD_{cum}(a, t_0, n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Pop(a + 1, t_0 + 1) &= Pop(a, t_0) - Deaths(a, t_0) \\ &= Pop(a, t_0) \times (1 - PD(a, t_0)) \end{aligned}$$

$$Pop(a + n, t_0 + n) = Pop(a, t_0) \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} [1 - PD(a + k, t_0 + k)]$$

$$PY(a, t_0) = Pop(a, t_0) \times \left(1 - \frac{PD(a, t_0)}{2} \right)$$

$$PY(a + n, t_0 + n) = Pop(a, t_0) \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} [1 - PD(a + k, t_0 + k)] \times \left(1 - \frac{PD(a + k + 1, t_0 + k + 1)}{2} \right)$$

$$LE(a, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{a_{max}-a} \frac{PY(a + k, t + k)}{Pop(a + k, t + k)}$$

$$YLDrate : a \mapsto YLDrate$$

$$PY_{adj}(a, t) = PY(a, t) \times [1 - YLDrate(a)]$$

$$LE_{adj}(a, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{a_{max}-a} \frac{PY_{adj}(a + k, t + k)}{Pop(a + k, t + k)}$$

Symbol	Definition
ACMR	All-cause mortality rate
APC	Annual percent change in ACMR
PD	Probability of death in a cohort over a single year
Pop	Number of individuals in a cohort
PY	Person-years in a cohort over a single year
LE	Life expectancy, relative to current age
YLDrate	Year-life disability discount rate
PY_{adj}	Person-years, adjusted for YLD
LE_{adj}	Life expectancy, relative to current age and adjusted for YLD

Table 1: Definition of symbols used in equations.